ANALYTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE ENGLISH AND THEIR DERIVATION

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Abstract

The article deals with the semantic qualities of analytical constructions that were made in the process of componential expansion of the initial (double component) model so that to achieve the effect of contextual expressiveness.

Keywords: analytical constructions, syntactic-analytical constructing, model, derivational transformation, semantic type.

The experience of interpreting traditional linguistic problematic which has been formed so far, requires a deeper study in the light of General and German linguistics. Thus, it is righteously stated in communicative linguistics that: “irreducibility of really performing in communication meanings of the language units to their lexicographically fixed in “pre-communicational” linguistics is beyond debates. Moreover, semantics of language units in its essence is deeper and more voluminous than it was thought not very long ago. Therefore, the solution to the problem of modeling meanings of language units which would correspond to the reality of their functioning in communicative acts has been found [1. C. 7-8]”.

The article deals with semantic types of analytical constructions with light verbs that appeared in the process of componential expansion of the initial basic [double component] model in order to reach the effect of contextual expressiveness.

A particular derivational [semantic-structural] activity characterizes analytical constructions of the model V+N in the English language [2.P.120]. See the examples: make a comeback, make a cutback, give a feedback, have a callback.

The nominal components of such constructions go back to the verb + adverb lexical model V + back.

Derivational transformation of the modeled formations V+back → V + N can be traced in a number of semantic derivatives formed in the result of nomination of a range of certain semantic types.

Semantic type of AC that realizes spatial directed action and occurs on the basis of the model V + back with the meaning of “movement [action]”. It is directed back to the initial positions. The initial spatially directed action allows re-categorization functioning as the object within the AC:

I read in the newspaper that Pele – you know, the famous Brazilian football player is thinking of making a comeback [3, 122].

Chris Finnegan joins the few in championship boxing who've really come back [3. P.138].

In their meaning, the AC comeback and make a comeback [as its derivative] are not similar. The latter AC has its additional function. This is caused by its split structure which adds a quite semantic-functional

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complexity to it. Spatially directed action in *comeback* functions as the substantial part of another process in *make a comeback*, which is determined with the verbal component *make*.

Derivational transformation of AC of the model $V + N$ can be realized using the collocation capacities of both verbal and nominal components. See the examples with the verbs to *give and to take* from “Pride and Prejudice” by Jane Austen:

GIVE A YAWN: At length, quite exhausted by the attempt to be amused with her own book, which she had only chosen because it was the second volume of his, she gave a great yawn and said, "How pleasant it is to spend an evening in this way! I declare after all there is no enjoyment like reading! How much sooner one tires of anything than of a book! When I have a house of my own, I shall be miserable if I have not an excellent library."

GIVE A PROMISE: Mr. Darcy often acknowledged himself to be under the greatest obligations to my father's active superintendence, and when, immediately before my father's death, Mr. Darcy gave him a voluntary promise of providing for me, I am convinced that he felt it to be as much a debt of gratitude to him, as of his affection to myself.

GIVE AN ENCOURAGEMENT: "Because you were grave and silent, and gave me no encouragement."

GIVE A SMILE: But Lady Catherine seemed gratified by their excessive admiration, and gave most gracious smiles, especially when any dish on the table proved a novelty to them.

GIVE A LOOK: Mrs. Gardiner, who was walking arm-in-arm with Elizabeth, gave her a look expressive of wonder.

Now let us study some examples of AC with the verb to take as the verbal component.

TAKE INTO POSSESSION: "Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week."

TAKE A TURN: "Miss Eliza Bennet, let me persuade you to follow my example, and take a turn about the room. I assure you it is very refreshing after sitting so long in one attitude."

TAKE A LEAVE: When at length they arose to take leave, Mrs. Bennet was most pressingly civil in her hope of seeing the whole family soon at Longbourn, and addressed herself especially to Mr. Bingley, to assure him how happy he would make them by eating a family dinner with them at any time, without the ceremony of a formal invitation.

TAKE A STROLL: After sitting long enough to admire every article of furniture in the room, from the sideboard to the fender, to give an account of their journey, and of all that had happened in London, Mr. Collins invited them to take a stroll in the garden, which was large and well laid out, and to the cultivation of which he attended himself.

TAKE INTEREST: "You take an eager interest in that gentleman's concerns," said Darcy, in a less tranquil tone, and with a heightened colour.

TAKE A CHOICE: "This will not do," said Elizabeth; "you never will be able to make both of them good for anything. Take your choice, but you must be satisfied with only one.
TAKE A LIKING: On reaching the spacious lobby above they were shown into a very pretty sitting-room, lately fitted up with greater elegance and lightness than the apartments below; and were informed that it was but just done to give pleasure to Miss Darcy, who had taken a liking to the room when last at Pemberley.

From the above shown examples we can see that this model can be expanded by the potential of the nominative part of the construction to be modified by pre-or post-modification. For example in the following word combination, gave him a voluntary promise of providing for me, we can see both examples of nominal modification: ‘a voluntary → promise ← of providing for me’, and by the potential of the verbal component for adverbial modification: to take a stroll in the garden.

The above mentioned expressions are stipulated to reach a certain accuracy and differentiation in the expressed characteristics of the action. To fulfill it, all possible qualitative expenders which are not the elements of the basic structure are used.

They are more often adjectives and even pronouns that are prepositive to the nominal component of the model. See the typical examples: gave some straight back-talk; had a terrible flashback; give a supportive feedback; made a successful (complete, brief) comeback and etc. [3].

Adjectives modifying the nominal component in AC and function as semantic-functional filler add an extra characteristics to the intensity of the action expressed by a verbal noun [3]. But the initial semantic wholeness of the construction is preserved.

One of the characteristics of analytical constructions is that they consist of a light verb and a deverbal noun, and the whole construction can be used instead of a verb from which the noun was conversed (smile → give a smile, to look → to give a look, etc.). The meaning expressed by analytical constructions has more semantic-functional and pragmatic possibilities compared to the meaning of the verb semantically correlated to the nominal element. For example, the verb to take with the deverbal noun it is followed becomes more dynamic than just the verb correlated to the noun – object of analytical construction. In addition the modifiers that noun takes in the construction make this action more expressive:

"If you mean Darcy," cried her brother, "he may go to bed, if he chooses, before it begins—but as for the ball, it is quite a settled thing; and as soon as Nicholls has made white soup enough, I shall send round my cards."

"This will not do," said Elizabeth; "you never will be able to make both of them good for anything. Take your choice, but you must be satisfied with only one.

Miss Bennet he acknowledged to be pretty, but she smiled too much.

But Lady Catherine seemed gratified by their excessive admiration, and gave most gracious smiles, especially when any dish on the table proved a novelty to them.

Though many of the analytical constructions have been fixed in the dictionaries and the semantic motivation of derivatively expended AC is determined by their nominal component. That is the meaning of the whole construction can be rendered from the meaning of the noun.

For example the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE) gives the following definition to the expression ‘to give a smile’: to do something by making a movement with your hand, face, body, etc. [4].
The online Reverso Dictionary provides the following description of the phrase in connection to the meaning of the verb: *You can use give with the nouns that refer to physical actions. The whole expression refers to the performing of the action. For example, ‘She gave a smile’ means almost the same as ‘She smiled’* [5].

To conclude, we can clearly see from above, that the semantic properties of analytical constructions are more dynamic and expressive than that of a mono-word verb. Besides, they also have pragmatic characteristics that include such qualities as the duration of the action, intensity, and others.

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