

The Role Of The Actualizer In The Semantics Of The Personal Pronoun

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Abstract: the article is about the importance and crucial role of actualizer in the semantics of the personal pronoun. It can determine the basic peculiarities and coming into practice in researching field.

Key words: semantics, personal pronoun, substitution, components, sequence, syntax.

If the role of the actualizer of the personal pronoun value is fully assumed by the antecedent and context, the additional information of the components attached to the pronoun may be zero; The personal pronoun can perform a substitution function.

If the role of the antecedent and context as actualizers of the personal pronoun value is reduced to zero, then the amount of additional information that the components attached to the personal pronoun carry increases significantly; The personal pronoun is generally not a substitute.

Pervyysluchayproslezhivayetsyavprimerakhtipaheandthewartersyouandtwoft hechildren; tomeandtoher. Here, the components attached to the personal pronoun add little new information to it; They simply incorporate a pronoun into some commonality of persons or objects.

The second case, that is, the maximum of additional information introduced, is observed, for example, in the appositive sequence "pronoun noun" of type wethreedarkbohemians [16 p.270]; youpeoplehere [18 p.25].

According to this common noted pattern is also the fact, That compositional phrases with personal pronouns are represented in the language by overwhelmingly two-part postpositive sequences like *heandthechild*, Three-component types *sheandherfamily*, two-component prepositive sequences like *theboyandthen* three-four-component types *myyoungfriendand I*. And only in the case of appositive place-names, Where new information introduced by components attached to the personal pronoun increases as much as possible, four - and five-component sequences (*wethreedarkbohemians*) occur.

In connection with the consideration of left-hand and right-hand writing connections of personal pronouns, the question of word order is interesting. *Kakmyotmechali, vstrechayutsyakakposledovatelnostvestalandhe* [17 p.14], *takiheandada* [17 p.203]; *kakmyyoungfriendandI, I and the people of my story*; *As your dear Mamma and I, I and my brother Henrique; as at eiter mother or me. Takimeandmy family.*

What is the norm of language? Here it is interesting to note two points: first, a noun in postposition to a personal pronoun is 6 times more common than in preposition to it; Secondly, putting a noun in the preposition of the word *I* is not a mandatory norm, as is generally believed. These are the writing phrases with personal pronouns.

Researchers usually do not write about the existence of sub-phrases with the main component of the personal pronoun [9 p.79]. It is considered that personal pronouns cannot attach dependent components to themselves by means of a subordinate link [80, p.110]. It's not quite like that.

The words *I, you, he, she, it, we, they* attach dependent components to themselves by means of a subordinate connection exclusively on the right in postposition. We have met only two examples of the preposition of dependent components: *asatiricalmewatchingyou* [16 p.222] *littleme* [9 p.68]. These can be

considered cases of the substance of personal pronouns and not be taken here by involvement. Combinations of personal pronouns with a subordinate bond are found at approximately the same low frequency as combinations with a compositional bond.

It is interesting to note that here the relationship between the role of the antecedent/context, the substitution function of the personal pronoun, the amount of additional information introduced by the attached components, and the need to attach dependent components to the personal pronoun is the same as that of the writing phrases, namely: If the main role in updating the meaning of the personal pronoun belongs to the antecedent in the context, the personal pronoun generally performs a substitution function (Personal pronouns I, you, we do not perform a substitution function and do not have an antecedent in context, but here the role of actualizer of the meaning of the personal pronoun is always performed by the situation of communication), There is no need to attach to the personal pronoun of dependent components to update its meaning, the amount of information that dependent components add to the personal pronoun is small. This is one type of interdependence of all these factors. The second type: there is no antecedent in the context, therefore, the main role in updating the meaning of the personal pronoun passes from the antecedent to the syntax connections of the personal pronoun, i.e. the need to join dependent components, the amount of information they carry increases sharply, the personal pronoun does not perform a replacement function, the situation of communication is not an actualizer of the meaning of the personal pronoun. Of course, the two types of relationships noted do not cover all cases. There are many border cases.

The first type of relationship is seen in the following subordinate postpositive models:

They were both splendid after-work books [16 p.51]You're all a lost generation, exactly as the garage keeper said [16 p.54]

Cold grey eyes, looking shrewdly out from under bristling brows, surveyed us each in turn [18 p.240]

Personal tightening pronoitietipaall, both, each...

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The new semantic element introduced into the personal pronoun by the dependent component attached to it is intended here to help the situation of communication, as it is the main burden in updating the meaning of the personal pronoun. The new information, while small in scope, provides some additional spatial parameters to a given communication situation; Not just theyattheyboth (they, both), not just you, ayouall (you 're all without exception), not just he, ahehimself '(himself, not someone else), etc.

Mutual semantics of English personal pronouns and their combinability

Many researchers note the specificity of the semantics of the personal pronouns of modern English. The words I, you, he, she, it, we, theydeictic in nature, i.e. show a meaningful dependence on the situation of speech, outside of which their meaning is vague and unclear; Are constantly related to the subject of speech; Allocating external objects not on the basis of their own characteristics independent of the speaker, but on the basis of their random relationship with the speaker; Their relevance is instantaneous and ephemeral and varies from one case of use to another.

So far, however, researchers have not gone further than pointing to these features. The semantics of personal pronouns taken in isolation, regardless of their combination, were studied. The connection of information about the combination of personal pronouns allows to reveal new features of their semantics.

The question of the combination of English personal pronouns still remains completely uncharted. At best, grammar works indicate that personal pronouns are not among those pronouns that are able to act as the main components of phrases. Meanwhile, it is worth taking a careful look at the syntax behavior of this small group of words, as the information of the osynthaxis of personal pronouns undoubtedly helps to better understand the specifics of their semantics and the role in the polyfunctional development of the text.

First of all, the extremely low activity of personal pronouns draws attention. In the frequency scale of phrases of different digits, phrases with personal pronouns take the last place after phrases with uncertain pronouns, not to mention substance, verb, adjective phrases.

What to explain it with? Is this feature in conflict with the features of the semantics of personal pronouns or only confirms it once again?

Sravnimpredloženiya:

“What do you want?” old Tom mumbled. He wore a black slouch hat ... [9 p.195].

Two rangy shepherd dogs trotted up pleasantly, until they caught the scent of strangers ... [9 p.196].

old Tom two rangy shepherd dogs

he they

Aktualizatsiyaznacheniyus hchestvitelnykh tom,
dogos ushchestvlyayetsyav rassmatrivayemykh predloženiya khcherez ikhsintaksiche
skuyu aktivnost prisoyedineniyem ketimslovam zavisimykh komponentov old

(oldTom), tworangyshepherd (tworangysheperddogs). The relevance of the personal pronouns he and they is revealed differently, only by means of an indication, a reference to the previous text, to the antecedent: he→oldTom; they - thetworangysheperddogs.

Thus, the syntax activity of personal pronouns is not due to the need to update the meaning of the personal pronoun similar to that of nouns. The main actualizer of the meaning of personal pronouns is the antecedent in context. Update the meaning of personal pronouns through their syntax activity - secondary, auxiliary, secondary. There is a close mutual agreement between semantics and syntax behavior of personal pronouns.

Since synthetic activity of personal pronouns plays only a secondary role in updating their values, phrases with personal pronouns in their mass do not differ in structural diversity, and the amount of additional information carried by components attached to personal pronouns is very small.

Personal pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, they can enter into both a compositional and a subordinate relationship with other components. The occurrence of compositional and subordinate phrases with personal pronouns is approximately the same.

Within writing phrases, English personal pronouns tend to be right-handed active. In this respect, they behave in the same way as nouns and undefined pronouns like someal, nothing. Postpositive models, i.e. models in which the personal pronoun joins other components on the right, in postposition, are 6.3 times more common than prepositive models.

In modern English, personal pronouns with right-hand writing connections are found in the following models:

Personal tightening noun

George suddenly realized that he and the waiter were potential enemies [9 p.237].

Personal tightening of the existence of the

Wearists were both mad and amused [18 p.271];

Personal pronoun (personal or undefined)

He had no idea I or anybody was near [16 p.287];

Personal pronoun noun

“You didn’t even see him?”

And the sheriff told that too-how as he and the deputy and Flint stood on the gallery, they suddenly saw the old man looking out at them through a window... [18 p.162];

Personal tightening of group

He went to the bedroom where he and two of the children slept and shut the door behind him [9 p.218];

Pretext of personal noun tightening

I came to know if you’d dine with me and Reggie to-night [16 p.270];

The pretext of personal tightening the pretext of noun

They could see her hands holding to the window bars and a lot of them stopped along the fence, listening to her and to the jailer trying to make her atop [9 p.279] ;

Pretext personal tightening pronoun

The very rich are different from you and me [9 p.244];

The pretext of personal tightening the pretext of the pronoun

My father. I don’t know what he’ll do to me or to you either... [16 p.85].

The occurrence of all described combinatorial possibilities is very uneven. Among postpositive writing phrases, the most characteristic sequence is the "personal pronoun noun" of type headA da and the appositive phrases of type wearists. They are 2.3 times more common than all other phrases combined. Of the low-frequency more common than others is the sequence "personal pronoun" of type he or and "pretext personal pronoun noun" of type for me and my family.

We have already noted that the role of components attached to personal pronouns as actualizers of the meaning of these pronouns is insignificant, hence the poverty of the additional information they carry. Against the background of this general pattern, the relationship between the value actualizer and the amount of additional information is mobile.

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