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Abstract: This article gives information about the feature of valence of social relation verbs in simple statements. In addition, it provides several notions according valence and integrate valence theory with social relations verbs.

Keywords: Valence, Structural Syntax, Actants, Unactant Verb, Complementation, Quantitative, Qualitative



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Introduction

The study of words and sentences as the basic units of a language is the most important task of linguistics. Valence theory plays an important role in its study, which has been one of the important areas of linguistics for several decades. For almost half a century, valence theory has gone a tedious way and turned into one of the most important areas of modern syntax. Despite a rather long tradition, the theory of valence remains relevant in our time. The reason lies in the interest of linguists in studying a

sentence from a semantic point of view, and thus in describing its structure and trying to classify its individual parts (actants, sirconstants). The most important contribution of valence theory is to study the plan of content and the plan of expression, to study their relationship, to study the compatibility of words and sentence structure. Despite the fact that recently they have been talking about the valence of other parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, etc. The concept of valence was originally combined with the verbal vocabulary and is still mainly implied in relation to verbs.

With the advent and development of the theory of valence and semantic syntax, the predicate (verb), which plays the role of the structural center of the sentence, becomes the focus of linguists' attention. Since that time, the verb has come to the fore and is considered as the structural center of the sentence, which opens up other "empty spaces" that need to be filled. The set and number of such "empty spaces" depends on the type of situation indicated by the verb, and it can be assumed that the number of "empty spaces" depends on the semantic type of the predicate (verb).

Literature review. Despite the results obtained in the field of studying the valence properties of verbs, the comparative study of valence has not attracted much attention so far, and in most cases linguists have studied the valence properties of verbs of only one language. Comparatively, the researchers' attention was mainly focused on differences in terms of expression, i.e. on differences in the formal expression of verb distributors. Therefore, the purpose of the comparative work was to compile lists of verbs that cause difficulties for students when learning Russian (or other) the language and those in need of filling their meaning in addition in the genitive (dative, accusative, prepositional, creative) case, and the semantics of verbs in most cases were not taken into account. An exception is S. Zhazhi's classification, which is an attempt to find the relationship between the semantics of the verb and the formal expression of the complement [1].

Methods

One of the first representatives of structural syntax and valence theory in Western European linguistics is the most prominent French linguist Lucien Tenier

(1893 – 1954). His multifaceted work *Fundamentals of Structural Syntax* was published only five years after his death, in 1959, and it should be noted that at the very beginning this book was not particularly successful. This was due to the fact that the views and theory presented in it differed significantly from the views of the direction that played a major role in world linguistics at that time, namely, from the ideas of American structuralism.

Results and Discussion

Speaking about the syntactic connection, L. Tenier writes that "to build a sentence means to breathe life into an amorphous mass of words, establishing a set of syntactic connections between them" [2]. Considering the core to be an elementary syntactic unit, he sees in it "a kind of brick going to build the structure of the sentence, or, if you like, the cell underlying the living organism of the sentence" [2]. As our last example, which testifies to the clarity and logic of the explanation of scientific ideas, L. Tenier, one can cite his comparison of grammatical categories "with guns standing idle in an artillery park" and functions "with the same guns, but firing on the battlefield" [2]. As mentioned above, L. Tenier is considered to be the first to introduce the concept of valence. He defines valence as follows: "A verb can be imagined as a kind of atom with hooks, which can attract to itself a greater or lesser number of actants, depending on the greater or lesser number of hooks that it possesses in order to keep these actants to itself. The number of such hooks available to the verb, and, consequently, the number of actants that it is able to control, is the essence of what we will call the valence of the verb." [2]. In connection with the number of hooks (empty spaces) available in the verb, Tenier (1988: 250) notes that it is not at all necessary that all the valences of any verb be occupied by the corresponding actants, so that they are always, so to speak, saturated. He emphasizes that some valences may be unoccupied or free. As an example, L. Tenier gives suggestions of *Alfred singing*. – *Alfred sings a song*.

Thus, L. Tenier considers the verb to be the center of the verbal sentence, acting as an element governing the entire sentence. Simultaneously with the definition of the verb node, L. Tenier gives a description of actants, by which he means living beings or

objects that participate in the process in any capacity, even as a simple statistician, and in any way, not excluding the most passive. According to Tenier, actants are always nouns or their equivalents. Conversely, it is nouns that, as a rule, always assume the role of actants in a sentence. Unlike actants, sirconstants express the circumstances (time, place, method, etc.) in which the process unfolds. According to L. Tenier, sirconstants are always adverbs (of time, place, method, etc.) or their equivalents. Conversely, it is the adverbs that always assume the function of the sirconstants in a sentence [2]. For example:

Luz would not come home until he had a good job and could come to New York to meet her.

I told him what I thought of him right there on the Gran Via, in front of three friends, but he speaks to me now when I meet him as though we were friends. What kind of blood is it that makes a man like that?

All the money we made all the time Fontan worked in the mines and I did washing. We paid it all.

They said it was because there was so much ore in the ground or something about the mountains, but anyway it did not work well at all until it began to get dark outside; but all night it worked beautifully and when one station stopped you could go farther west and pick up another.

In that ward there was a rodeo rider who had come out of the chutes on Midnight on a hot dusty afternoon with the big crowd watching, and now, with a broken back, was going to learn to work in leather and to cane chairs when he got well enough to leave the hospital. [E.Hemingway, The complete of short stories]

Considering the actants and the actant structure of the verb, L. Tenier emphasizes that verbs have a different number of actants. In this regard, L. Tenier identifies four groups of verbs: 1. verbs without an actant, 2. verbs with one actant, 3. verbs with two actants, 4. verbs with three actants. L. Tenier refers to the first group of verbs as verbs denoting a process that unfolds by itself and in which there are no participants, and notes that first of all these are verbs denoting atmospheric phenomena. Returning to

the comparison with the drama, Tenier writes that "in the case of an unactant verb, the curtain rises to reveal a scene where it rains or snows, but there are no actors." [2]. The second group of verbs includes verbs that express an action in which only one person or one object participates. The third group of verbs is represented by verbs denoting processes involving two persons or objects. And finally, the fourth group consists of verbs expressing an action in which three persons or objects participate, with the first and third actors, as a rule, persons, the second – the object [2; 6].

L. Tenier designates individual actants by ordinal numbers. Characterizing in more detail certain types of actors from a semantic point of view, he comes to the conclusion that the first actor is the one who performs the action, and in traditional grammar he is usually called the subject. The name of the subject L. Tenier retains. The second actant according to L. Tenier is the one who experiences the action, and in traditional grammar it is usually called a direct complement. Unlike traditional grammar, L. Tenier calls the second actant an object. The third actor is the actor in whose favor or to whose detriment the action is performed. In traditional grammar, it is called an indirect complement [2; 7]. For example:

Timothy Eagles, the chief accountant, had a heart attack, and died at his desk. He was found next morning, sitting there with his coat on.;

That Saturday had begun well for Dick Elgood. At eleven o'clock he was sitting in his office, waiting for a visitor;

There, smoking his pipe in the old place by the kitchen firelight, as hale and as strong as ever though a little grey, sat Joe; and there, fenced into the corner with Joe's leg, and sitting on my own little stool looking at the fire, was – I again! [Charles Dickens, Great expectations]

My father only gave me three shells a day because he said that would teach me to hunt and it wasn't good for a boy to go banging around; [Ernest Hemingway, The complete of short stories]

"Don't try to teach a Latin woman about such things, Charles. ";

"Don't joke with me, Charlie. I have an invitation from the Free University of

Berlin to teach American literature.”;

“The French pilot warned him, but Amundsen said, ‘Don’t teach me how to run a rescue expedition.’ So the plane rose from the runway but it fell into the sea. Everyone was killed”. [Saul Bellow, Humboldt’s gift]

He also knew that before he left he must find time to speak to his gardeners. They were the Caldicotts, the same family who had worked for his great-aunt.;

He lifted her onto his shoulders, and together they went to find Daphne, who was relaxing in the garden. It had rained earlier, but now it was a perfect June evening.;

‘Why not? For Eddie’s sake. Patrick was working for a company in Harrogate for a bit, but then he left. He didn’t find a new job too easily. I think myself he was living on his great-uncle’s money, spending most of his time on those gardens of his. [A Dalziel and Pascoe, Reginald hill deadheads]

In connection with actants, it is necessary to pay attention to the special type of actants highlighted by L. Tenier, or even to the so-called. a countersubject. Distinguishing between active and passive diathesis, L. Tenier notes that while the second actant of the verb in active diathesis experiences action, the second actant of the verb in passive diathesis performs this action (cf. active diathesis: Alfred beats Bernard. – passive diathesis: Bernard is beaten by Alfred). Unlike traditional grammar, in which, from a semantic point of view, it is customary to call the second actant of the passive the complement of the passive, or the agentive complement, L. Tenier suggests calling this actant a counter-object, since it opposes the subject, as well as the passive opposes the asset [2; 8].

The first of the Russian linguists who dealt with the question of valence can be considered S. D. Katsnelson (1907 – 1985), an outstanding theoretical linguist who pays attention in his works to a number of issues: problems of the relationship between language and thinking, theory of meaning, theory of morphology and syntax, issues of psycholinguistics, research of children’s speech, problems of comparative historical linguistics in the field of Indo-European studies and Germanic studies. According to

his concept, "the valence properties of the predicate realized in the sentence are given in the predicate itself in the form of "places" to be filled in "gaps". Each predicate, as it were, opens up "vacancies" for the predicates replacing these "vacancies"." [9]. S. D. Katznelson understands valence as a syntactic potency, consisting in the lexical meaning of a word, as the ability to attach another full-fledged word to itself. He defines valence as "an implied meaning of a word or an implicitly contained indication of the need to fill it with words of certain types in a sentence" [10]. One more definition of valence can be given, which is S. D. Katznelson gives, namely, "valence is a property of meaning that contains, as it were, "empty spaces" or "rubrics" that need to be filled in, like rubrics in a questionnaire. A word with valence implies the possibility of its "complementation"" [11]. For example:

I think you're headed for early baldness. And such large emotional handsome eyes. But you certainly do love literature and that's the main thing. You have sensibility," he said.;

Arms heavy, chest big, pants gathered with much belt to spare under his belly, the loose end of leather hanging down, he passed from statement to recitative, from recitative he soared into aria, and behind him played an orchestra of intimations, virtues, love of his art, veneration of its great men—but also of suspicion and skulduggery.;

He takes care of his old parents, of his sisters, of his ex-wife and their grown children. He denounces eggheads, but he really loves culture. [Saul Bellow, Humboldt's gift]

In the future, S. D. Katznelson emphasizes that one should not confuse "complement" in this sense with the traditional grammatical term "complement", which serves to denote an object. Empty spaces, or rubrics, as S. D. Katznelson designates the places opened by the verb, can be filled not only by the object, but also the subject, and often also the circumstance, can act as a placeholder for an empty cell. Defining valence, S. D. Katznelson points out the need to distinguish formal and substantive valences. Characterizing these two types of valence, he draws attention to the fact that

"the meaningful valence remains the same in all languages, while the formal one, being a function of the morphological structure of a given language, differs in different languages" [12].

Conclusion

Thus, it seems important to us that he considers meaningful valence to be universal, in contrast to formal valence, which varies by languages and has an ideothnic character. He is of the opinion that meaningful valence is the same in all languages, but it is very difficult to predict formal valence. Already in connection with L. Tenier's theory, it was mentioned that the valence of verbs can be approached from two points of view – quantitative and qualitative. Also, S. D. Katsnelson measures the valence of a predicate by the number of "places" it opens and, depending on the number of potential "places", classifies predicates into single, double, triple, etc. [13]. This classification, which is based on the number of additions and which still plays an important role in the study of predicates, is external in nature and does not seem so interesting from a linguistic point of view. A more important role in the study of the valence of verbs (predicates) is played by the qualitative characteristics of additions. The number of "places" varies according to S. D. Katsnelson from two to three.

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