GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY OF REFLEXIVE VERBS

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ABSTRACT

In a fundamentally different interpretational plane, we use reflexive verbs, combined into the category of reflexive. The opposition of collateral and repayment is associated, first of all, with their different status. Most linguists postfix -sya in the for- the swing of the passive voice is considered an inflectional affix, the most distinguishing the category of pledge as an inflectional category from opposites of reflexive verbs, forming various semantic and derivational categories. According to A.V. Bondarko, "Before us are lexical and grammatical categories that are not based on special a social system of forms, although they have grammatical identification.

Keywords: lexical and grammatical categories, meaningful interpretation, facts, linguistic organization.

Introduction

In this case, it consists, in particular, in the fact that all the discharges reflexive verbs, except for formations with a passive meaning, pre-are verbs or (with ambiguity) the meanings of aktiva tantum ". At the same time, noting their peripherality in grammar, he considered em, that "the peripherality of word-formative pledges by in relation to grammar (in particular, to the category of voice) is manifested in the nature of their linguistic organization, in the fact that there is no grace of categorical meanings in the system of series of grammatical forms, and a wide "scattering" of the collateral characteristics for individual, sometimes very small groupings of vocabulary "[Bondarko 1971: 242-243].

This approach, in a sense, resembles the situation with ways of verbal action. Like the kind that stand out on the base ways of acting in a grammatical category, the voice can also be considered as a grammatical category of reflexive verbs, namely, the category of correlative formations with -*sya* and without -*sya*, expressed those who value activity - passivity. Regularity and significant the degree of compulsory education from transitive verbs without –*sya* recurrent formations with -*sya* in the passive sense highlighted them as grammatical means of expressing action relations to the subject and the object and thus opposed the collateral values not enough regular oppositions with other meanings.

And the grammatical status of the pledge opposition allowed, subsequently, qualify its members as forms of the same verb. Like modes of action, reflexive verbs are derivative linguistic units. However, as in the case with the methods of action consequence, it is important to determine the nature of the derivation: do we have dealing with modification word formation or with mutational word education (lexeme formation)? In our opinion, the return is more

focused on the modification nature of wear between the producing and derivative formations. In a denotative sense, we have the same actions (processes, states or properties), the modification of which is due to refraction the speaker's gaze on subject-object relations. But if *collateral is predominantly interpretative character*, the *WHO-gateness is* considered by us as a category *with a predominantly zealous (semantic) character*, not excluding, of course, interpretational aspect, also associated with perception and interpretation the development of subject-object relations. In some cases, this inter- pretense is superimposed on the refraction of the reciprocal relationship of the subject and the object (subject) as active in a certain transient action. In other cases, the action of the subject on the object is so active, which allows us to comprehend this action as its permanent property, constant characteristic in distraction from the object, etc. Others in words, recurrent formations turn out to be a kind of ways return, methods of return action that reflect and interpret it as if they "return" the action to the subject. In the semantic basis of recurrent formations, there are ways would be intransitivity, the semantic essence of which in linguistic in the literature is associated with the linguistic interpretation of the relationship concepts of action to a logical object. As noted by A.V. Bondarko, "The common meaning of reflexive verbs is the meaning of introspective" [Bondarko 1976: 238]. At the same time, he does not mean private words educational categories of verbs such as reflexive or mutually reflexive, and the opposition of all reflexive verbs in the language system in relation to all irrevocable. Moreover, that special It is especially important that this opposition, according to A.V. Bondarko, "relates to the plane of the grammatical (morphological) system of the language, where any battle reflexive verb is a carrier of morphologically expressed a sign of intransitivity and opposes in this respect any non- reflexive verb as morphologically on this basis is not characteristic". True, assessing the degree of grammaticalization of the opposition reflexive/non-reflexive verbs on the basis of intransitivity, it is notes that "although in the language system this opposition seems to be above the vocabulary in the sense that any reflexive verb has the intransigence sign.

Nevertheless, the real existence of this opposition is associated with the relationship of specific reflexive and non-reflexive verbs that find- in the relations of derivation ... We are dealing here with the opposition of forms different words" [Bondarko 1976: 239].

So, in our opinion, in this statement of A.V. Bondarko important the moment turns out to be the status of the opposition by irrevocability - return- as close to grammar. Indeed, the degree of grammaticalization of the pledge relations presented by the opposition to the real the passive voice, and the relationship presented by the opposition non-refundable and refundable formations within the framework of a valid deposit ha, is different. In the first case, it is maximum, which makes it possible to define the opposition in terms of the pledge as a proper grammatical sky, with predominantly interpretive semantics and to place it alongside such a grammatical category as species. In in the second case, the degree of grammaticalization is lower, which leads to as in the case with the methods of verbal action, mainly reflective nature of return relations, but also having in its semantics, an interpretive component. Exactly this greatly influences the consideration of modes of action and methods of recurrence in the system of grammar, and not vocabulary, although, to be exact, her, their place on the periphery

of grammar, where to a greater extent pre-a zone of transition, the intersection of vocabulary and grammar is set.

Different degrees of grammaticalization also lead to different the qualifications of the members of these oppositions. Collateral opposition is represented by word forms of the same verb, and the opposition in recurrence is represented by special forms - semantic word invocative (cf. modes of action), which form a special semantic co-word-formation category of the modification type (see: [Sharandin 2005]).

In the relationship between the refundable form and the pledge form with *–sya* the pledge form turns out to be more significant, since it is nature is reflexive, whereas not all reflexive verbs, fic one or another method of recurrence (intransitivity) will be pledged in the strict sense of the word, i.e. with full collateral paradigm (compare: *whitewash, knock, threaten, aim, brag*).

Moreover, as in the case with the ratio of the type and method of action, the gate form of the passive voice determines, in principle, an unreasonable the relevance of the collateral in the characteristic of the method of reciprocal because they actualize a specific aspect (method) of flow of action in relation to the subject, especially since any of these ways is realized only within the framework of an active pledge.

In our opinion, the relationship between mortgage and refundable forms can be represented as follows, for example: " *build* " – form the active voice of the verbal lexeme "to build"; " *Build up* " (by someone) - a form of the passive voice of the verbal lexeme "to build"; "To *build* " (for yourself) - an indirectly reflexive way of the verbal lexemes "to build"; *(not) "is being built* " *(something)* - an indirectly impersonal way sob of the verb lexeme "to build".

The meaningful interpretation we have the following: " *stro-it* "- active subjective action according to the verb" build "; "*stroit-sya* "(someone) - a passive action emanating from an object, according to the verb "build"; "*Build*" (for yourself) - an active action performed a subject in his own interests, according to the verb "build"; *(not) "under construction"* *(something)* - a passive state of the subject to perform an action "build".

We consider the **stative** as a special form of the verb. In linguistic literature, language formations are referred to as stative, which are represented by an analytical form consisting of a bundle *be*, which expresses the meanings of mood, time, face (kind - in the past tense), number, and short form in *-н/-m,* part of speech whose status is determined in different ways. According to L.L. Bulanina, this the short form expresses a stative meaning that "semantically departed from the verb "and represents" a short participle *adjective*, devoid of verbal grammatical meanings" [Bulanin 1978: 199-200]. V.S. Khrakovsky, in solidarity with him in terms of the fact that "the stative value, sporadically appearing at the participle, testifies to its lexicalization ", nevertheless,

The binding component is a stative participle, which denotes a condition not caused by a previous action [Savekovskii 1991: 151].

Unlike the participle, which is characterized as a special non-predicative form of the verb, *the cabinet* as a special form of the verb You are a is divided in the system of its predicative forms. But the linguistic nature has become also defined by the interaction of a verb with an adjective, only not with a relative adjective, but with a qualitatively predictive, which has the analytical structure of its linguistic expression, and the component "to *be* " turns out to be that

which unites qualitative predicative word with cabinet. The differences are determined are, first of all, a lexical component - a binding element volume, which in qualitative-predicative words is represented by the form a good adjective (to *be kind*), and the cabinet has a form adjectivized participle (to *be closed*). Essential for a sign uniting cabinet and quality adjective in the position, is the *absence of* both *species and collateral characteristics.* But the look and the bail turn out to be essential a sign that distinguishes the stative from the participle, in the structure of which the and collateral characteristics are present and determine the dynamic sky and procedural nature of the categorical semantics of the participle. For it is advisable to compare the cabinet with a passive actional or re- optional form. According to L.L. Bulanin, "stative education only in certain contexts to denote different personal situations" [Bulanin 1978]. As such situations in which non-procedural signs of an object appear, there may be descriptions related to the location of the item (*On the wall there were hung pictures*), condition (the *door was constantly closed*), external ness and internal signs of the object (The *leaf was torn into small pieces*; *the watch was damaged long ago*), etc.

The words of M.A. Shelyakin, who writes: "For- ma of the passive voice of owls. species used in Russian in two meanings: perfect liability (the *door was closed by someone*) and cabinet (state): *When we got home, the door was already closed- that*. The difference between these values is that the first value is, unlike the second, allows the designation of the subject of action and can be converted into an active voice, suggesting the phase actions and phase of the state: "the *door was closed by someone and remained closed* ". The second value retains only the phase of the state, which is indicates, on the one hand, the relationship between meanings and, on the other hand, about the loss of the cabinet from the system of collateral relations, i.e. about adjectivization of short participles, in which the meaning of the form is lost: *The store has been closed for a whole month. His desk is always littered with books -mi ...* [Shelyakin 2001: 131]. In our opinion, the categorization by means of a pledge is represented by contrasting active and passive constructions, it is connected with the understanding of two interrelated situations - relevant, purposeful corrected, observable and irrelevant, passively effective, which contains, as it were, information about the previous situation with the asset figure. G.A. Zolotova writes: "The condition for the formation of a passive pledge is the presence of the meaning of action in the original verb form: the subject must be so active that the result of this activity persisted in the object after the termination of interaction. In this case, the possibility of a passive design turns out to be a "test" for action, on the activity of the subject" [Zolotova et al. 1998: 332].

In the absence of information about such a relationship, we have is a stative meaning, that is, "the cabinet represents the final of the process, without reference to the previous state of affairs" [Zolotova et al. 1998: 334]. The cabinet is a "degenerate" action process, in its meaning it is closer to the concepts of "state", "property in "," quality ", which makes its meaning to some extent conceptual completely independent. Getting into the position of a qualitatively predictive words for which the meaning of non-actionality (statism, quality) is categorical, the verb loses the sign of the form, represented by species opposition (species pair), and a sign of a pledge represented by a pledge opposition, i.e. those signs that most fully realize the meaning of actional procedurality. Moreover, it turns out that the verb does not implements the species and mortgage characteristics in the participle, which falls into the position of qualitatively

predicative words. As a result, the goal, using the participle, appears in the form of a cabinet. The cabinet in this case tea, as it were, demonstrates a static representation of the attribute of an object (the carrier of the predicative attribute), making the object a figure, and the position the actor is eliminated, thereby providing a background for the stative value.

From the point of view of the representation of the collateral, the link is to *be* implemented the use of a cabinet only in the construction of an asset. But consider that in this design, the cabinet is a valid voice, most likely unlawful, since the cabinet does not have a collateral opposition, i.e. it does not detect any pro the pledge form assigned to him. The pledge, like the species, "did not go over» to the cabinet and is not expressed as a bundle to *be*. As V.V. Vinogradov, "The link to *be* is not a verb, although it has verb forms. It is alien to her the meaning of action (to *be* in the meaning of the verb of existence is only homonym for the ligament). It is conceived outside the categories of species and pledge" [Vinogradov 1972: 529]. According to L.L. Bulanina, "the meaning of non-procedural the attribute, and in particular the status value transmitted by the cabinet, is thought of only as having no limit, i.e. as unsaturated ... Su- it is significant that the semantic relativity of the stative predicate with the verb in the form of the perfect form has been lost" [Bulanin 1978: 198-199].

In our opinion, the appearance of a stative meaning in the participle is also due to syntactic derivation and associated with the use participles in special syntactic conditions, which led to the division of the stative value and its difference from the passive value, inherent in the passive voice. As L.L. Bulanin "cabinet this construction is not a derivative of the active one and cannot be described feed through passive diathesis" [Bulanin 1978: 198]. This is the EU-naturally, if you keep in mind that the cabinet design represents is an active structure, not correlated with a passive structure with a short passive participle (cf. are not passive participles"- [Khrakovsky 1991: 151].

Therefore, the homonymy of a cabinet and a liability requires the identification of the signs that distinguish them, which determines the consideration of structures, in which they are used. According to M.A. Shelyakina, "home the reason for choosing the passive voice is the tendency to focus attention on the object to which the action is directed and which is the bearer of the result. Thus, in an isolated way the splitting of binomial passive constructions, the subject of action, as and in indefinite personal constructions, it is presented as an insignificant in its concreteness, but in three-term passive constructions according to compared with two-part definite personal sentences - as secondary to the message" [Shelyakin 2001: 132].

In stationary designs, as active, also to the fore the subject is advanced, which calls not the object of action, but it the subject, the bearer of the trait. But in this case, it turns out that character attributed to the carrier of the predicative characteristic.

It is he who determines the demand for the proper verb ad- sign or feature represented by the cabinet. Verb sign characterized primarily as a procedural, dynamic, mentalized, and the stative feature is associated with non-procedural, or rather, with the non-actional (static) character of the predicate. Situations representing the implementation of a non-procedural feature of an object that (the subject, the carrier of the predicative attribute), turn out to be different. But all these situations, to one degree or another, reflect different goal-setting of speakers, their communication needs when "It is necessary to eliminate all indications of the

process, localized in time, for the action and its producer "[Bulanin 1978: 202]. In the absence of information about such a relationship, we have a stative meaning, that is, "the cabinet represents the final stage of the process, without reference to the previous state of affairs "[Zolotova et al. 1998: 334].

An essential point related to the conceptualization of the situation by means of a cabinet and an effective (procedural) liability, expressed by the participle in *-н-, -т-,* is that their delimitation determined not only by different morphological design (available the type and collateral in the effective liability and the lack of them in the statistics), but also the connection with different communicative registers. According to G.A. Zolotova, "used in a reproductive and descriptive context cabinet: I *go in and see: the windows are open (the windows are wide open), things are scattered - us (things on the floor), books piled in the corner (books in the corner).* In informative narrative context - the result, or procedural passive: The *director asked to change the scenery. Were quickly opened windows, things are scattered, furniture is moved, books are piled into the corner*" [Gold-VA et al. 1998: 334]. This is due to the fact that the stative "state is deprived of internal dynamics and localized in time through the moment of perception: *Window open - I see an open window; I went up to the house. Window it was discovered*" [Zolotova et al. 1998: 334].

An important point that determines the communicative and the conceptual relevance of the cabinet is also what, in the opinion researchers, stationary structures are also used in the book speech, and in colloquial, while the passive use in colloquial speech is not typical [Bulanin 1978: 202; Shelyakin 2001: 131].

So, *cabinet* , in the aspect of the dynamic theory of parts of speech Russian language is a special adjective-predicative form of the verb, expressing the value of a non-functional attribute (static attribute) and represented by an analytical framework that includes the bundle *be* and a short adjectivized participle, providing in their the unity and integrity of the expression of the grammatical meanings of the time, mood, person and number inherent in the verb, and grammatical meanings gender and number inherent in a short adjective. Hybrid character stative is due to the interaction of the verb (through the participial form) and qualitatively predicative words as independent parts of speech, which however, being opposed in the system of parts of the Russian language, reveal a certain relationship and interaction with the

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