

## TYPOLOGIE OF INERTIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH PARTICIPLE II: ON THE MATHERIALS OF THE OLD GERMANIC LANGUAGES (6-13th CENTURIES)

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DOI: 10.32342/2523-4463-2020-1-19-34

**Key words:** *category of state, inertive construction, participle II, Old Germanic languages, state protocategorial constructions.*

The relevance of scientific research is that the Old Germanic sources provide only sporadic cases of use of participle II without an auxiliary verb in a function of independent predicate. That is why the purpose of the article is to attempt to comprehend the state specificity of constructions with participle II on the example of the Old Germanic languages of different areas – West Germanic area and Gothic-Scandinavian area and to identify common and distinct features and peculiarities that contributed to the formation of the state paradigm in general.

The participle II becomes the bearer of the grammatical state meaning of passivity. The use of the participle II in the Old Germanic languages can be traced by analyzing different types of context according to different syntactic parameters, namely: 1) an independent syntactic segment of a compound sentence, where the participle is a predicative center with its own subject and combined with other parts of the sentence through a conjunction; 2) a merged sentence, where the participle and the personal verb form are correlated with the subject, there is a relative syntactic equality of the participle and the verb form; 3) a separated predicative or attributive phrase, where the participle forms the predicative center; 4) a noun phrase, where the participle acts as an attribute with apposition or preposition. Such constructions can be considered as “inert” (inactive) since the active subject is not expressed, only procedural relations are observed, sometimes with features of performance. We can find outlined types of contexts in the all Old Germanic languages, but the productivity and norms of functioning of the participles and their state shades are not identical.

The article also states that in the Gothic language protocategorial constructions of state with the participle II are used in independent segments of a complex sentence, they are characterized by shades of efficiency, simultaneous pre-action, and coverage of the subject by the process or removal of the action performer from the process. It is established that in such constructions of the Old High German language, on the contrary, there are only shades of performance, procedural relations connected with the completed action in the past, and object orientation are specified. One of the differences was that in constructions with the participle II in the Old German language the demonstrative pronoun was also used, in tandem such a combination means pre-action or sequence of events. Another distinct feature was also found, which distinguishes the state protocategorial constructions of this type from the other Old Germanic languages: the combination of the shortened and expanded forms of the participle II in one sentence. The Old English and the Old Icelandic texts have been analyzed and a significant number of state protocategorial structures of this type have been identified. This is a combination of value elements that are related to reality and comprehension of the feature expressed by the participle as a result of someone’s previous activity. Taking into account the statements mentioned above, we come to the conclusion that the state protocategorial constructions with the participle II do not have an absolute state meaning in the Old Germanic languages, but they possess peculiarities of state to some extent.

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Одержано 5.12.2019.