



Agency Valency of Voice Forms of the State Verbs (On the Material of the Uzbek Language)

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the agent valence of voice forms of state verbs. It should be noted that, the expression of the relationship of movement, the state directed to the subject and object, is one of the main and important functions of the semantics of the verb. Voices totally cover the verbs. The verbs of state in the Uzbek language in their extra-linguistic substratum express certain processes connection with nature and society, flora and fauna, biology, physiology and psychology of human being.

State verbs in the sentences are realized in the active, reflexive, compulsive, passive and mutual voices. State verbs with integral seme «duration», «result of movement», «execution», «movement», «skill», «imagery», «biological», «physiological» and «psychic» – are realized in speech mostly in the active voice. The agent of this verbs finds expression in the character of the object. The agent of some state verbs with the integral seme «result of movement», «execution», «imagery», «physiological» and «psychic» do not appear as functions of the object in sentence. Agent's non-objectivity, but only its subjectivity, follows from the transitivity of certain state verbs. The agent of some transitive state verbs with the integral seme «execution» and «psychic», even though they have own object, they are not only the producer (source) of the state, but also the object of the produced state. The possibility of combining state verbs with a direct object, that means, their transitivity deserves special attention. State verbs with the integral seme «execution», «physiological» and «psychic» are realized in the sentence in a reflexive voice. Agent is an object in all cases. Verbs with the integral seme «duration», «result of movement», «movement», «biological», «physiological» and «psychic» are realized in speech in a compulsory voice. Agent here is not considered an object. State verbs with an integral seme «result of movement», «execution» and «movement» in a passive voice form have an agent valence. Here is shown the relationship object with state, which is the main, the most important, while agent is in secondary pose. The activity of the last one is weakening. This is the essence of the passive voice. State verbs with an integral seme «duration», «execution», «skill», «physiological» and «psychic» are realized in constructions in a mutual voice. The agent is revealed in the nature of the object.

Keywords: Agent; Valence; Verb; State Verbs; Integral Seme; Object; Voices

Introduction

The expression of the relationship of movement (state) to the subject and object is one of the main functions of the semantics of the verb. This is an aspectual and problematic issue, directly related to the category with voice of verb [1], makes up its objective, extra-linguistic essence.

Voice as a special grammatical category fully covers the verb, all its microsystems. Verbs without voice do not exist [2], since the category of voice is considered to be «innate» grammatical, property, semantic potency of the verbal part of speech. «A voice is the category which formed by contraring such series of morphological forms, meaning of different representations of the same relationship between the semantic subject, action and semantic object» [3]. The division of verbs into transitive and intransitive is closely related to the category of voice [4].

The relations between the movement (state) with subject and object are different. In one voice form, the direct connection of the movement (state) of the logical subject with the object is expressed, and in the other movement (state) of the subject is enclosed in it. The object and subject of the state has been processor at the same time [5]. Compare: olmoq 'to take', qolmoq 'to stay', taramoq 'to comb', berishmoq 'to give'. A. Hojiyev correctly states that «... changing of voice form of the verb, the relation of movement to the subject and to the object will also change» [6]. However, regardless of the movement (state) relationship between subject and object, the movement (state) does not go beyond the limits of the circle of the logical subject and object, evaluated as their inherent dynamic or static attribute.

Difference of relations between the movement (state), subject and object are expressed in the semantic structure of the verb, in its implementation in a grammatical sentence, which is associated with a specific voice. The category of voice is formed by a set of mutually opposed collateral forms, in turn, the grammatical voice value at speech is specified and represented in these forms. The relationship between the category and the form of voice is connected by the dialectic relations of the general and the individual. With other words, to express the relationship between movement, subject and object, the category of voice not only «makes» the verb to be realized in a specific collateral form, but also creates a kind of grammatical model for the sentence.

The category of voice extends the semantic universality of the verb with respect to the subject (object). At the same time, it also actively influences the lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic nature of the verb.

Materials

The verbs of state in the Uzbek language according to the extra-linguistic substrate express a huge number of processes associated with natural phenomena, the formation of thinking and human behavior, etc.

In the process of analyzing state verbs in the Uzbek language by their semantic components, the following lexical-semantic groups of this semantic field were identified: 1) verbs of a continuous state, 2) verbs of a state that is the result of movement, 3) verbs of a performance state, 4) the verbs of the state of motion, 5) the verbs of the state of skill, 6) the verbs of the figurative state, 7) the verbs of the biological state, 8) the verbs of the physiological state, 9) the verbs of the psychic state. In these lexical-semantic groups, «state» is an archisema, and «duration», «result of movement», «execution», «movement», «skill», «imagery», «biological», «physiological» and «psychic» - an integral seme within its lexical-semantic group.

The relation of state verbs to the voice form in the Uzbek language is peculiar. Despite the fact that state verbs are mostly intransitive, they can have all the prepositional forms that exist in the Uzbek language. In syntactic constructions, these verbs are realized in active, returnable, compulsive, passive and mutual voices by a certain semantic-grammatical function.

Methods

I. Valence of agent state verbs in the active voice.

State verbs with an integral seme «duration», «result of movement», «execution», «movement», «skill», «imagery», «biological», «physiological» and «psychic» are used mainly in the active voice. In this categorical form, they are combined with the word (noun, pronoun, etc.) that implements the valence of the agent and enter into appropriate relations with the actant. The agent actant of state verbs in active voice form is manifested in the character of the object. The object of the state expressed in the semantics of the verb by the agent.

The agent actant of state verbs in the active voice with the integral seme «duration» (turmoq 'to stand', o'tirmoq 'to sit', yotmoq 'to lie'), «result of movement» (to'xtamoq 'to stop', tinmoq 'to rest', zanglamoq 'to rust'), «execution» (salqinlamoq 'to relax in a cool place'), «movement» (kuchaymoq 'strengthen', og'irlashmoq 'get heavy', tezlashmoq 'accelerate'), «skill» (ko'nikmoq, odatlanmoq 'to get used to'), «imagery» (alanganlamoq 'to ignition', mixlanmoq 'to be nailed', qaqqaymoq 'stick up'), «biological» (qarimoq 'getting old', chanqamoq 'to be thirsty', gullamoq 'blooming'), «physiological» (uxlamoq 'to sleep', ozmoq 'to lose weight', charchamoq 'get tired'), «psychic» (qo'rqmoq 'to afraid', hayajonlanmoq 'exciting', g'azablanmoq 'to get angry') etc. is realized in logical entities of an objective nature.

The predicative combinations express the meanings of the states of these logical entities: Dadam ikki kechayu kunduz dastarxonaning eshigi oldida o'tirdi (A.Qahhor) 'Father took a sit near by the door for two days and two nights'. Yomg'ir tindi (jurn. «Guliston») 'Rain has stopped'. Oqqushcha avvaliga uyga, odamlarga ko'nikdi (Shuhrat) 'At first, the swan got used to the house and people'. Daraxt gulladi (jurn. «Saodat») 'The tree has blossomed' and others. Here, the combination of the components of predicative phrases – the formation of predicative syntagma – is carried out according to the classes of «man», «rainfall», «bird» and «plant».

It should be noted that the agent of certain state verbs in the active voice with the integral seme «result of movement», «execution», «imagery», «physiological» and «psychic» in syntactic constructions does not occur in the function of the object. More clearly, in this type the agent of the actant of state verbs cannot be an object of state, since this is not part of a state (condition) function. An object stands out it is separately implemented in a sentence in a specific word form. In this that the agent has differ from the above type (agent). Thus, such typing of analyzing not the agent, but the object goes into a certain state. The non-objectivity of the agent, but only its subjectivity, arises from the transitivity of certain state verbs with the integral seme «result of movement», «execution», «imagery», «physiological» and «psychic».

In the analyzed type the agent actant is realized only as the root cause of the state verb and enters into the logical relationship for necessary with the individual object actant by meaning of state verbs.

The agent actant of transitional verbs of state in active voice with an integral seme «result of movement» (tamomlamoq 'to finish'), «execution» (saqlamoq 'to keep', asramoq 'to save', o'qalmoq 'to direct'), «physiological» (chimirmoq 'frown', yoshlamoq 'to shed tears'), «psychic» (o'rtamoq 'to torment') – is human being: Chol to'r yamashni tamomladi. («O'zbek xalq ertaklari») 'Grandad finished to set net'.

Boy ham otini saqlaydi (G'.Jahongirov) 'Rich man is also saving his horse'. Muattar qoshini chimirdi (A.Qahhor) 'Muattar frowned with her eyebrow'. Qiz yurak-bag'rimni o'rtadi. (jurn. «Saodat») 'The girl tormented my heart' and others.

In the function of the agent of state verbs with an integral seme «result of movement» (qoplamoq 'to cover'), «imagery» (ko'z-ko'zlamog 'to flaunt') – words are used that denote plants: Xovuzning ichini... supurgi... qoplagan (A.Qahhor) 'Lake was covered with seaweed from inside'. Parklarda, bog'larda... atirgullar... ranglar nafasatini ko'z-ko'zlaydi (M.Ismoilii) 'In parks, gardens... fragrant roses... flaunted with bright colors'. The agent actant of the verb of the state, resulting from the movement – qoplamoq 'to cover' is used to indicate the part of body, thing and natural phenomenon: Ko'ksini qoplagan qorday oq soqol (T.Hamid) 'A snow-white beard covered his chest'. Osmonni qopqora bulut qopladi (F.Musajonov) A black cloud covered the sky. Yo'llarni qor qopladi (A.Muxtor) 'Snow covered roads'.

The actant agent of the transitional state verb and the active voice with the psychic integral seme (chulg'amoq 'embrace') is the word with the meaning «thought», and the agent of the state verb of the same semantic group is the o'rtamoq the word which means the concept of «glory»: Shoirni chulg'aydi o'ylar daf'atan (A.Oripov), 'The poet is suddenly encompassed by thoughts'. Dushmanni o'rtaydi sha'ni shavkating (Alpomish), 'Your glory tormenting the enemy'.

Thus, the fulfillment by the agent of state verbs of the function of an object of a certain lexical-semantic group in the active voice and sometimes the realization of agent only in the function of an agent (subject) is directly related to the intransitive and transitional nature of state verbs.

Some transitive state verbs in the active voice, with a separate object actant, do not differ from the transitional verbs which have examined above. However, despite this, the agent of these state verbs is considered not only the «source» of the state, but also its object. Therefore, it (agent) is adequate to the agent of the object nature of intransitive state verbs. The semantic object of the transitional verbs of state under consideration in the sentence constructions, despite the implementation in separate grammatical forms and semantic-syntactic independence, cannot be in the state produced by the agent. It is not an object that goes into a state produced by an agency, but it accurately shows the appearance of a certain state in an agency arising under the influence of an object.

An agency actant in the function of the object of transitive verbs of state in the active voice with an integral seme: «execution» (qo'riqlamoq 'to protect', poylamoq 'to wait') and «psychic» (qizg'anmoq 'to jealous', qo'msamoq 'to yearn') – is an advantage human body: Orlov qishloq yo'llarini qo'riqlayotibdi (H.G'ulom), 'Orlov guards rural roads'. Saharlab yo'limni poylar onajon (O.Hojieva), 'From the early morning my mother is waiting for me'. Iskandaro uni qattiq qizg'andi (Oybek), Iskandara was very jealous of him. Uyda go'dagingiz qo'msaydi ko'krak (Zulfiya), 'At home the baby is longing for his Mom's breast'.

Thus, regardless of the implementation of the logical subject of transitional state verbs in the function of agent (subject) and object (agent-object), the state in the semantics of the verb is always in direct connection with a certain object.

II. Valency of agent state verbs in the reflexive voice.

State verbs with the integral seme «execution», «physiological» and «psychic» in the reflexive voice form have an agent valency realized mainly by the noun.

The main characteristic of the reflexive voice is that it transforms the object verb into a non-object. In this case, the concept of a grammatical object disappears [7], however, only speech realization is lost, in reality, the object does not disappear.

When state verbs with an integral seme «execution», «physiological» and «psychic» are formed in a reflexive voice, as a result of their transition to non-objective, the object actant is transferred to the agent actant. The agent becomes an object [8], which means the object actant of state verbs will be agent itself. Therefore, the disappearance of an object is relatively. The source of the state is semantically appearing by an agent and by an object. Consequently, the nature of the object changes, it becomes an agent. At the same time, preserving the logical expression of the object, its grammatical expression (direct complement) is not realized, but goes into a potential form.

Agent is an object, and a word that implements agents in speech fulfills the function of the subject. In this case, semantic-grammatical partial symmetry appears.

State verbs at semantic sphere become adequate for intransitive verbs, some transitive state verbs in the active voice and intransitive state verbs of the reflexive voice.

The agent of the state verb in the reflexive voice with the integral seme «execution» (saqlanmoq 'to be saved') is an animated by person. In a predicative phrase, the state of fulfillment in which the subject is located is expressed. Sema «personality» is a class seme connecting semes of the components of the phrase: Estetik tuyg'usi kuchli odam... birovlarining turmushini zaharlashdan saqlanardi (M.Ismoilij) 'A person with a strong aesthetic feeling ... refrains from poisoning others life'.

In the function of the agent of the verb of the «physiological» state (yoshlanmoq 'to come tears') words are realized that denote parts of the human and animal body. The class seme is the «body»: Cholning ko'zlari yoshlangan (O'zbek xalq ertaklari) 'The eyes of the old man are filled with tears'. Sigirning tiniq ko'zlari yoshlangan (N.Normatov) 'The transparent eyes of a cow are full of tears'.

The state verbs with the integral seme «physiological» (namlanmoq 'moisturize') and «psychic» (ezilmoq 'suffer') are actually formed by the addition of formants -n, -il to lexemes, usually to explain meaning of movement. In this type, not only a reflexive voice is formed, but the value of the state is also casually realized. Formants -n, -il, including to the typical semantic function, they create «state» meaning in seme of the verb. The interconnection of the components of the predicative combination is carried out by the class semes of «body» and «person»: O'pkasi to'lib, ko'zi namlandi (M.Ismoilij) 'He could not restrain himself, and his eyes were wet'. Yo'lchining ko'z oldi qoraydi, ruhan chuqur ezildi (Oybek) 'Yulchi got dark in his eyes, he felt a deep suffering'.

III. Valency of agent of state verbs in the compulsory voice.

State verbs with an integral seme «duration», «result of movement», «movement», «biological», «physiological» and «psychic» are realized in speech in a compulsory voice. They create a certain semantic syntagma with a noun, realizing agent.

When state verbs are used in the word phrase in a compulsory voice, relations arise between the subject and the individual object, since the formant of compulsory voice has the potential to reveal such relationship.

The implementation of state verbs in the compulsory voice shows that they are transitive, that is, in the family of intransitive state verbs, under the influence of the formative of the compulsory voice,

transitivity is formed [9]. Transition notes the connection of a state expressed in a verb with a specific object. This object is not an agent, but is an independent object that differs from it. The agent of transitional state verbs ceases to be an object, because when a grammatical form is formed in a compulsory voice, it is not the subject (agent) of the state that arises, but the object. Consequently, in this type, the agent saves only the functions of the source of state. Therefore, state verbs in the compulsory voice are characterized by an agent actant and individual object actant. Due to that characterization state verbs expressed the similarity with certain transitive verbs in active voice.

The semantics of state verbs with an integral seme: «duration» (qoldirmoq 'to leave'), «result of movement» (o'chirmoq 'turn off'), «movement» (pasaytirmoq 'make lower'), «biological» (o'ldirmoq 'to kill'), «physiological» (uxlatmoq 'to sleep') and «psychic» (zeriktirmoq 'to annoy') – are connected with the concept of a human being. Predicative syntagmas indicate that the agent is the source of various states which has expressed in the object. Sema «personality» is class seme: Marg'uba ... radioni o'chirdi (A.Qahhor) 'Marguba ... turned off the radio'. Iqbol xola ovozini pasaytirdi (O'.Hoshimov) 'Aunt Iqbal lowered her voice'. Ehsan ishi haqida so'zlab zeriktirdi (A.Qahhor) 'Ehsan is annoying, talking about his work'.

Predicative combinations in the phrases below indicate that «wind» and «beg» are the create (sources) of the state which observed in the object. The components of predicative phrases are interconnected according to the class semes «wind» and «beg»: Cho'l shamoli unniqtirib yuboribdi (N.Nurullayev) 'The desert wind made him dirty'. Fosih Afandini Hayotning yolvorishlari asabiylantirdi (M.Ismoilij) 'Hayat's begging annoyed Fasih Effendi'.

IV. Valency of agent of state verbs in the passive voice.

State verbs with an integral seme «result of movement», «execution» and «movement» in a passive voice form are having valence of agent. In the passive voice, focusing on not to agent, but to object: movement (state) [10]. In this case relations between the object and the state goes ahead, agent turns to back side and its activity also decreased. However, agent will not disappear, its value implicated and carry generalizing character [11]. Thereby, the verbs in passive voice have differ from verbs in other voices, especially from reflexive voice.

In the passive voice, focusing on the dialectical relations between the object and the state is logical, because main reason is the purpose of the sentence which composed from predicate in the passive voice, – is to characterize the object, determine its inherent features and on this basis to provide certain information.

Thus, the reason for the appearance of information is an object that goes into a state expressed by a passive form, that is, indicates a specific process. Therefore, the logical subject in sentences with a passive construction in most cases does not have an explicit expression or no need for its use. In our opinion, this can be regarded as one of the peculiar types of speech economy. Such proposals are characterized by the expression of an act of result, which consists in observing the relationship between the object and the state. Here is the reason of optionality of agent. However, the existence of an agent is quite natural, because each movement (state) is the result of the direct influence of the subject. The activity of the subject is realized in situations expressed by the verb. The difference is that in such (that is, passive) syntactic constructions, the agent is the least specific. And in active designs, the agent is characterized by maximum specificity. The activity or passivity of an agent is determined depending on its relationship with the predicative center that implements the predicate in a certain collateral form. Therefore, words that implement agent, being as units of speech the main or secondary elements of a sentence, differ in the syntactic-functional sphere. Such verbal – functional – universality of them in the semantic side is limited by the expression of an agent actant.

State verbs in a passive voice with an integral seme: «the result of movement» (o'chirilmoq 'to switch off'), «execution» (saqlanmoq 'to store'), «movement» (kuchaytirilmoq 'to be strengthen') are actually formed from transitive state verbs of adjoining by them formants -il, -n.

It is characteristic that both the agent and the state object expressed in these lexical-semantic groups of state verbs are independent. Due to this, they (state verbs) differ from intransitive state verbs in the active, reflexive and mutual voices. The agent of intransitive state verbs (used in the active, reflexive and mutual voice) is at the same time an object, because these verbs do not have a special, independent object actant.

The fact that state verbs in the passive voice have an agent and an object is explained by their transitive nature: the transition from the form of the compulsory voice to the passive voice, therefore, the preservation of both the object and the agent. In the active and mutual voices, non-objectivity (agent in the character of the object) of intransitive state verbs (in the root form) is realized, and in the reflexive voice – transitive verbs (becoming intransitive). However, in spite of the independence of agent and object of state verbs in passive voice, as already mentioned, in most cases agent actant is not grammatically realized.

Also importance that the word form at the sentences usually implements as agent, peculiarity is not like agent, but as object valance. It is (object valence) such case is only formal, according to the voices of implementation, it is mainly – adequate to the valence of the agent. In fact, the last one means an object actant in a state expressed by a verb predicate. Therefore, it is considered the valence of the object. In syntactic terms, it is realized in the form of subject, so that it is similar with word which explain meaning agent. However, its content shows that it expresses an object.

Thus, by this way sound term is differentiated from content term. The adequacy of the word realizing the object actant in phonetic terms, with the word realizing the agent, is grammatically expressed by the subject, and semantically is the object actant. More clearly, in a passive construction, a word meaning agent is not a subject to a sentence. In this case, the subject is a thing – means an object, the state described by a verbal predicate [12].

So, if in the syntactic construction the word expressing the object is considered to be subject, then the word form meaning agent consists of a syntactically unrealizable analytical form (ular tomonidan [13] 'by them') with the seme (class seme) «personality». When a unit of speech is syntactically realized, then it serves as an indirect complement [14]. Therefore, a semantic-grammatical asymmetry will have created. Compare: Kechga borib yong'in o'chirildi (G'.Jahongirov) 'By the evening the fire was extinguished'. Kechga borib ular tomonidan yong'in o'chirildi. 'By the evening by them the fire was extinguished'. The last syntactic construction, which is an extended form for the previous sentence, is non-usual for speech action. Compare. also: Bu nodir sovg'alar hozirgi kunda O'zbekiston kino san'ati muzeyida saqlanmoqda (Toshkent haqiqati) 'These valuable gifts currently are kept in the museum of cinema of Uzbekistan'. Bo'limda shu kecha-kunduz g'o'zani sug'orish kuchaytirilgan (jurn. «Guliston») 'In these days in the departments to irrigate of cotton getting regularly'.

V. Valency of agent of state verbs in a mutual voice.

State verbs with the integral seme «duration», «execution» «skill», «physiological» and «psychic» in the grammatical form of mutual voice have valences of agent.

A verb form in a mutual voice requires more than one agent. This verb form expresses a condition carried out in parallel with several agents. A specific feature of this word form, as A.N.Kononov emphasized: "... the subject is an actor (person) and object of this action" or state [15].

Thus, in the mutual voice of state verbs (as in the active voice of intransitive and some transitive state verbs), the relationship of subject and object is realized only by agent. The agent actant is expressed in the character of the object. Therefore, intransitive verbs of state in active and mutual voice are similar to each other.

In the function of the agent mainly realized by the noun, state verbs with an integral seme: «duration» (o'tirishmoq 'to sit together'), «execution» (salqinlashmoq 'to relax together in the shade'), «skill» (odatlanishmoq 'to get used to together'), «physiological» (qorayishmoq 'to sunborn'), «psychic» (qo'rqishmoq 'to be afraid together') – stands out the personality. Predictive syntagmas mean states of duration, execution, skill, physiological changes and p sychic condition, which subjects were in. Sema «personality» serves as a class seme: Er-xotin... indamay o'tirishardi (S.Ahmad) 'Husband and wife... sat silently'. Sada soyasida salqinlashadi (S. Yunusov) 'Resting in the shadow of a dense elm'. Ko'chmanchi qirg'izlar idish-tovoqni... turli materiallardan yasashga odatlanishgan (jurn. «Fan va turmush») 'Nomadic Kyrgyz people got used to making dishes from different materials'.

The agent actant (personality) of state verbs with an integral seme: «duration» (o'tirishmoq 'to sit together'), «psychic» (achinishmoq 'feel sorry together') in syntactic constructions is not a singular: Qichap bilan Barot esa ari kam chaqqaniga achinishdi (G'.Jahongirov) 'Kichap and Barat felt sorry that the bee stung not much'. Uyga kelsam, hovlidagi stol atrofida bobom, buvim, dadam o'tirishibdi (S.Yunusov) 'When I came home, grandfather, grandmother, father were sitting around the table in the courtyard'.

Conclusion

So that: 1) The expression of the relationship of movement, the state directed to the subject and object, is one of the main and important functions of the semantics of the verb. Voices, as individual grammatical categories, fully cover the verb and all its microsystems. The voice actively influences the lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic nature of the verb; 2) The verbs of state in the Uzbek language in their extra-linguistic substratum express certain processes connection with nature and society, flora and fauna, biology, physiology and psychology of human being; 3) State verbs in syntactic constructions are realized in the active, reflexive, compulsive, passive and mutual voices; 4) State verbs with integral seme «duration», «result of movement», «execution», «movement», «skill», «imagery», «biological», «physiological» and «psychic» – are realized in speech mostly in the active voice. The agent actant of state verbs in the active voice form finds expression in the character of the object. The agent actant of some state verbs and the active voice with the integral seme «result of movement», «execution», «imagery», «physiological» and «psychic» do not appear as functions of the object in syntactic constructions. Agent's non-objectivity, but only its subjectivity, follows from the transitivity of certain state verbs. The agent of some transitive state verbs in the active voice with the integral seme «execution» and «psychic», even though they have own object actant, the agent is not only the producer (source) of the state, but also the object of the produced state. The object actant accurately indicates the appearance of a certain state in an agent arising under the influence of any object (thing); 5) The possibility of combining state verbs with a direct object, that means, their transitivity in Uzbek language deserves special attention; 6) State verbs with the integral seme «execution», «physiological» and «psychic» are realized in the sentence in a reflexive voice form. Agent is an object in all cases. These semantic terms become adequate intransitive and some transitive state verbs in the active voice and non-transitive state verbs in the mutual voice; 7) State verbs with the integral seme «duration», «result of movement», «movement», «biological», «physiological» and «psychic» are realized in speech in a compulsory voice. Agent here is not considered an object. In this paragraph the indicated verbs are adequate with certain transitive verbs in the active voice; 8) State verbs with an integral seme «result of movement», «execution» and «movement» in a passive voice form have an agent valence. Here is shown the relationship object with

state, which is the main and most important, while agent in secondary pose. The activity of the last one is weakening. This is the essence of the passive voice – a passive construction. The agent of state verbs in the passive voice (as in the state verbs in the compulsive and in certain transitive state verbs in the active voice), not being the object of the state, has difference from the agent of intransitive verbs of the state in the active, reflexive and mutual voice; 9) State verbs with an integral seme «duration», «execution», «skill», «physiological» and «psychic» are realized in syntactic constructions in a mutual voice. The agent of state verbs in the mutual voice is revealed in the nature of the object. It is similar to the agent of intransitive and some transitive state verbs – in active and intransitive state verbs – in reflexive voice forms.

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