

SEMANTEME-SUBJECT FUNCTIONALITY

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ABSTRACT:

THE NOTION OF ACTANTS WAS APPROACHED BY SEVERAL RESEARCHERS, SOCIOLOGISTS AND LINGUISTS. THE INTEREST OF SCIENTISTS TOWARDS THE SEMANTICS OF THE SENTENCE WAS DETERMINED BY SEVERAL FACTORS, INCLUDING LINGUISTIC ISSUES, REINTERPRETING THE NEED TO REVEAL THE ESSENCE OF COMMUNICATIVE SENTENCE STRUCTURE AS A UNIT, THUS DISCOVERING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENTENCE AND REALITY AND OF ESTABLISHING SEMANTIC SYNTAX. THE SUBJECT IS INTERPRETED AS A COMPLEX FORMATION, THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ITS COMPONENTS MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO CONSIDER ONE ANOTHER OUTSIDE

KEYWORDS: ACTANT, ACTANTIAL CONSTRUCTION, VALENCE, SEMANTIC, SUBJECT.

Contemporary research in the field of syntax are directed, first of all, to study the contents of the glottic units. Sentence recognition by means of the required analysis of grammatical categories in themselves, determine the nature of the semantic elements, its semantic organization in interaction with the formal structure of this linguistic realities. The interest of scientists towards the semantics of the sentence was determined by several factors, including linguistic issues, reinterpreting the need to reveal the essence of communicative sentence structure as a unit, thus discovering the relationship between sentence and reality and of establishing semantic syntax. Modern Linguistics theory concern the statement in general and that of the complex character of the statement in particular talks about the actuality of the subject under study. Also among the current linguistic issues in question-in fact in connection with the general theory of sentence structure-is the connection between semantics and syntax. Currently, no one denies (inter) relationship between syntax and semantics, knowing that the study of formal organization of the sentence missing a soul, that the main element that transforms an abstract construction in enunciation, i.e. makes it to serve as a means of communication, transmitting information about objective reality. It is generally accepted that already after any structure surface hides a specific content, there is no grammatical structure semantic structure, just as there is no grammatical structure semantic structure. The study of the language content is directly related to its functional aspect, understanding of its communicative orientation. Language semantics is the appearance that covers not only the language, but also to the objective world which forms the content of cognitive thinking.

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With reference to the fact that the semantic sentence structure is oriented towards an objective reality and reflects the interrelation and interdependence of objects and phenomena, it is necessary to have a deeper understanding of the semantics for studying language in corpore, taking account of its actual operation. In general, the idea expressed by the sentence is structured in the form of subject-predicate, being conditioned by the process of objective reality, knowing that reflect properly. Objective reality situations can be reflected in human consciousness every part or the interaction, which finds its expression in the language. Structures that operate according to the scheme: subject-predicate can correspond to an objective reality identical situations, or the process of knowledge there is one simple, straight, but has a actanțial character and may change during the coverage. Thus, it was initially asked to know the situation, but also how it can manifest several elements of it, resulting in the subject-predicate structure reorganization which it reflects. The statement noted that considering the conditions of execution of a sentence, and the statement is interpreted as semantic nucleus, germ, related, in terms of the expression with elementary sentence, id est with representation of a certain State of things.

Unlike the syntax, which is studying speech consistent rules, rules of combination of words and semantic lexical forms, syntax analyse ways and means by which they are achieved in human ways of thinking about the world, stereotypes of representation of reality in the Act of speaking and thinking, which are formed in the process of developing language and thinking. Semantic syntax attempts to delimit the parts of fundamental sentences and should clearly show the grammatical relations that unite them; It keeps your attention also on the textual units, immediately above the basic sentence incorporating, at most, two or three of the minimal textual units that link by virtue of their semantaxei. We believe that it is important to analyze the nature of sentence syntactic elements, which combines (meeting concurrently) two functions. Thus, it is evident that the parties delimit the sentence only after formal indices means ignoring the semantic aspect of the sentence. At the same time, it is impossible to completely omit the formal-grammatical clues, which represents the realization of a sentence, meaning its communicative function.

The notion of actants was approached by several researchers, sociologists and linguists. Analysis of approaches to allow restores his "career". We find, in fact, that it is a term introduced by Lucien Tesnière, a linguist, researcher of the French language. The term has seen an extension in Comparative Linguistics thanks to Gilbert Lazard iranologului and his theory of actanță. On the other hand, the notion of "actants" was borrowed by Algirdas Julien Greimas which consecrated him as one of the key concepts of structural semiotics. The concept of actants is defined in "structural" syntax (1959): "actors are beings or objects which, in a certain quality and in some way, even as mere extras in the most passive, participates in the process". The Latin origin of easily intuit driving term, having as reference point the verb "acto actare, actavi, actatum," from which "actans, actantis"- "acting" is now the active participle.

Algirdas Julien Greimas proposes the following definition: "Actantul can be conceived as that which meets or supports the Act, regardless of any other determination" and cites the definition of Tesnière. Present in 1966 in structural Semantics ", " concept of actants offers founder semiotics (literary) the advantage of a category that includes human beings, but also the animals, objects or concepts, as many "characters" of stories and novels. From the category of actants, designed first of all as a study and indeterminată function, to define Greimas its category of actor: actor is what, in a story time, meets a actanțial role. The actor

gives the category empty actants consistency. „The passing from a plan to another is imperceptible²”.

Thematic roles that appear in the first position are relatively numerous actants and Odessa. They are classified according to several criteria, such as the semantic type of the verb predicate, the specifics of the construction of the actant concerned, etc. The role of the primary theme that appears in the subject's position is represented by the Agent. As Agent can be manifested through concrete substances able to exert a physical action over object-patient, which can be expressed through a conventional group of nouns naming such substances.

They are divisible into several groups lexical-grammatical means: 1) antroponime; 2) zoonime; 3) names of natural phenomena; 4) unnatural phenomena specific to the so-called technical means and objects of arms that move autonomously; 5) nouns naming objects which, due to external forces, are able to exert influence on other objects. For syntactical subcategorization agent but is relevant enough to differentiate three types of its manifestation. Interaction of syntactic and semantic aspects pragmatically finds reflection in the representation of the subject in the form of prototypical tricomponential: correlation between grammatical subject-actants (agent)-theme.

The subject is interpreted as a complex formation, the close relationship between its components make it impossible to consider one another outside. This mutual conditioning is understood by linguists as a motivation for various deviations from the linguistic norm, which manifests itself in the redistribution of prototypical subject. The importance of components is designed by cãtre vorbitor in sentence structure, represented by the particular mode of distribution of the semantic structure of the elements of a sentence. Starting from the three fundamental aspects of the subject-semantic, syntactic and pragmatic-, you can highlight the three core groups of factors. This parallel is possible given that the peculiarities of the language units are determined by the peculiarities of the essence of these units. Thus, if the nature of the subject is composed of three aspects, then there are three groups of factors which determine and make his peculiarities.

Studying the causes of various modes of representation of the subject on the basis of the factors that determine the essence, we follow the direction of searching that meant within the functional interpretation of the phenomena of language, moving from the typology of the "how" (reflecting a static model for the interpretation of the language) to the typology of the "why" (building dynamic model for the interpretation of the language) in investigating the facts of language. Thus the emphasis was shifted from fixed forms and deeds toward the study of the reasons and factors that determine the characteristics of a shape or a language phenomenon. Therefore, the sentence structure is interpreted as a "living" construct, functioning, elements of which also features elements of "alive" and therefore be examined following the unity of all the factors that determine the peculiarities of their nature. In view of this, in order to demonstrate the complexity of the nature of the subject, are required to be investigated the factors that determine the character of the representation levels of depth and surface of the sentence. The element of causality is the guarantor of the composition and the secrets of the penetration of the system language. Aspects of syntactic and semantic pragmatic of sentence structure is characterized by a different degree of dependency of the standard language system. Thus, the structure is defined by a greater reliance on the tongue and, accordingly, less independent in comparison with semantics and pragmatics, which focuses on a particular emphasis of the speaker, whose changing nature is a source of variere and modifying the semantic and pragmatic features of glottic units fixed in language.

² Mirabela Rely Odette CURELAR , *The caragialian fantasy – a paradox of the modernity*, Annals of the „Constantin Brãncuși” University of Tãrgu Jiu, Letters and Social Sciences Series, Issue 1/2009, 103

This feature of the pragmatic component of the sentence is explained by the distinct peculiarity of the pragmatic tone of the spring-man, who is not only the one who keeps the rules fixed in language, but also the one who actively changing, correcting those rules. Therefore, if we examine the distribution of general character and deals with issues between creativului, in their unit forming the basis of any verbal/formations of any oral evidence, then it can be concluded that, in General, relatively stable language, will be represented by the creativul structure will manifest itself in pragmatic and semantic aspects. However, given that all three aspects are closely interlinked, each one will be characterized by general and through creative, rather than one that only by the degree of their expression. The relative freedom of the appearance of the subject towards structural aspects of semantic and pragmatic examination of structural factors also in relative independence of semantics and pragmatics.

Pragmatic aspect, directly linked to the manifestation of the creative potential of the speaker, even if it relates to the structural component in the semantic aspect: whatever pragmatic emphasis of the speaker, which he intends to carry out the sentence, it will always be linked to the semantics of a sentence structure, more specifically, its membership representation (with distribution of semantic roles within it) and in particular, the selection of a subject of the actants of sentence structure. Owing to the close relationship between the semantic and pragmatic aspects, participating equally in the process of semantic roles, is motivated to identify the Group of pragmasemantici factors. In spite of the high degree of interdependence/interdeterminare of semantics and pragmatics, as part of the semantic structure of the sentence highlights the elements related to the choice of the subject position in actantului which shows a high degree of independence toward pragmatic emphasis of the speaker because of their close connection with the language standard and stable enough. These elements of the semantic structure of sentence semantic features covers of the subject and predicatului which represents per se features the essence of language units which do not allow influenced by pragmatic emphasis of the speaker, in constant change.

They exist independent of the speaker given that are not determined by him, but by the tongue, which dictates his conditions. In this case, the speaker is not able to exclude or to modify what is already in the system and is protected by this fixture against the changes. Thus, the semantics of subject and predicatului, more specifically their semantic characteristics, specified in the prototipice language, means that standard from the beginning the speaker in choosing actantului for position, in our case, the subject of the sentence.

Based on these discussions, it can delineate a separate group of semantic factors represented by semantic characteristics of prototypical subject and predicatului. Sequence analysis of these groups of factors reflects the sequence of phases that you pass the speaker in building sentence structure. This will start the semantic factors for that particular semantic structure of sentence structure which reflects the situation in reality is the first item that is formed into the speaker's consciousness to perception of the situation-is a kind of Foundation of the construction of a sentence. On the basis of semantic characteristics and pragmatic emphasis according to you put the speaker on some components of the situation in the objective reality, the speaker orders/distributed semantic roles within the semantic structure of a sentence and, in particular, select actantul for the role of subject of the sentence. That's why, after the Group of semantic factors to be examined pragmasemantici factors group.

The speaker's election, determined by semantic and pragmasemantici factors, must be done in accordance with the structural requirements for the representation of the subject, that is, to align and structural features of the subject of the statement. The peculiarities of the structure is thus the basis of the "pour" semantic and pragmatic interests of the speaker-this is the final stage in the construction of a sentence. Therefore, the structural factors ultimately

manifests itself. The subject of a predicate can meet not static but a prototypical semantic role, but also the roles, as determined by the peculiarities of this class of semantic predicates. Semantic function prototipică have, as a rule, the subjects are combined with mental activity and predicates of emotional perception. The so-called mental predicates also as establishes a. Dahl, the highest degree of egotism, i.e. is associated more often than others with topics "egocentric views" represented by the man³.

This peculiarity of mental predicates of the peculiarities of the process of thought, which formed the basis of their essential characteristics. Whatever man thinks or what he's feeling, emotional lives, is, first, his treasure, his property, so the only way of reflection of the process of ownership is the representation of a specific knowledge, information or emotions/feeling as belonging to a man; fact becomes possible by placing the noun or pronoun that man named in the subject position. Exactly because of this mental activity and predicates of the emotional perception of the sky itself a topic that meets the semantic role of prototypical Experimenter. Topic on the next such static verbs is like a personal dark sphere.

Given that the static predicate does not mean moving from one State to another, which does not involve the movement of forward-looking, but, on the contrary, describe the work focused on internally, the subject of this activity closes its world and does not allow penetration of her by other spheres of subjects. The result is, in our opinion, the inability to select a representative of another topic/personal sphere for the role of subject in such utterances.

Thoughts and emotions expressed by the man is on a "territory" defensible borders, whose past is prohibited. Therefore a consequence of the topic closed static verbs of emotion is mental and functional nature of the subject matter of such predicates, which, as a rule, the semantic role of prototypical experimenter. It requires that are possible cases of atypical use of semantic roles in secondary subjects in addition to the relevant predicates. This phenomenon, qualified linguists as animism or grammatical metaphor, are studied within the Group of pragmasemantici factors. For the time being is to point out that the subject of the verb mental activity and emotional perception are subject to prototipice. Among other topics of static predicates are characterized by the absence of semantic roles precisely predetermined. They can vary in extent depending on the nature of the essential subject matter described the condition in which it is located. Thus, the fact that the scope of the topic is closed, due to the characteristics of static semantic predicates is a restrictive element in the representation of the structure of predicate role into question, in General, and in the choice of the component of this structure for the role of subject in particular.

A sphere is supposed to have predicates of the subject, which involves the presence of open topic oriented towards a specific purpose and whose activity is the guarantor of his sphere. The "activism" of his subject in action is able to penetrate the subject areas of other verbs, the very fact of the verbs given semantics. Accordingly, these verbs are characterized by a structure of roles much richer compared to static verbs. Taking into account the particularities of the semantic action verbs, represented by the communion elements and action process, the General layout of the situation described in the sentence by attending such a predicate can be represented as (this schema reflects all possible components of the situation, i.e. the so-called ideal variant/full, which, of course, may be reduced depending on the particularities of the structure situation playable): "someone (as the prototypical agent) performs an action focus on someone/something (as the prototypical patient) with the help of something (instrument) on behalf of someone else (the beneficiary) under certain conditions

³ DAHL, Östen. *Egocentricity in Discourse and Syntax* [online]. © 1997. 55 p. [citat 25 iul. 2012]. Disponibil: doi: 10.1.1.30.6769.

(circumstanțialele-temporativ housing, etc.) ". Actional predicates, see, expanding the spectrum of semantic roles fulfilled by topic.

The role of prototypical of a subject taught in action is exercised by agent-animated or being in the process, represented, most times, man. This is a direct consequence of the essence is supposed to predicatului which involves the completion of an action whose source in the ideal situation, should be a personalized and lively entity. Sometimes, however, predicatului in action semantics is powerless in the face of pragmatic emphasis of the speaker variable able to emphasize in a real situation a secondary peripheral component and to endow it with the prototipice peculiarities, so hovering it in the position of the subject. That's why the subject of a predicate in action is not "reserved" for an agent; It can be used for a pragmatic, underscore for the peripheral, with a actants role in transmitting exchange of emphasis of the speaker. Therefore, the semantics of predicatului, reflecting the character of the State, action or process described, has an important role in the choice of subject for semantic role in sentence.

At the same time, the characteristics of the subject's prototypical semantic not only determines the possibility of combining his inability/with a predicate or another type, but also serve as a starting point in choosing the speaker of actantului necessary to achieve his communicative intentions. Pragmatic aspect of the sentence relates to the structural and semantic aspects, thus resulting in more semantic element: whatever pragmatic emphasis of the speaker, which the latter intends to realize it in enunciation, he forever will be linked to the semantics of a sentence structure, more specifically, of the representation of his composition (with distribution of semantic roles) and, in our case, selecting actantului for the role of the subject.

As a basis for the definition of pragmasemantice for actantului choice for the role of subject⁴ of sentence taking the particularities of pragmatic emphasis of the speaker, decisive role in the distribution of semantic sentence structure in general, and in choosing actantului for the role of the subject, in particular, and, as a consequence, the role of the subject. Starting from the thesis according to which the contents of the egocentric speech is the place, so I suppose the real situation as presenting a situation reflected by the egocentrului-consciousness of the speaker, the most truthful and therefore easier to theme deals with the identity of the speaker, is characterised by a high degree of definition. For this reason the subject of prototypical subjects is expressed through personal pronouns in the first person singular-"I". Such a presentation of the situation from the point of view of one who speaks is called "first person perspective"-first person perspective⁵, and the role of the semantic subject expressed by the pronoun "I" is described as "the most important, essential agent"-*quintessential agent*⁶.

The prototypical-agent-is conceptually in terms of asset a. Jespersen. Cases of deviation from the prototipică feature time manifests itself in the distribution of semantic roles in subject position, when the formation of conceptual, this liability, in turn, is represented by two varieties: 1) concept that determines liabilities joining components only in the structure of the sentence structure and semantic 2) liabilities involving conceptual, in addition to the semantic structure of a sentence, the syntax (the use of passive). Thus, emphasizing the theme of the statement or topicalizarea an item defined in the situation can be accomplished by one of two ways. Predicatului semantics, reflecting the character of the State, action or process described, has an important role in the choice of subject for semantic

⁴ ***, *Gramatica Limbii Române II*, Vol II, Ed. Academia Română, Buc, 2005, p. 287, 288.

⁵ *Gramatica Limbii Române II*, Vol II

⁶ DINGARE, S. *The Effect of Feature Hierarchies on Frequencies of Passivization in English* [online]. Aug. 2001. 78 p. [cit 25 iul 2012]

role in sentence. At the same time, the characteristics of the subject's prototypical semantic not only determines the possibility of combining his inability/with a predicate or another type, but also serve as a starting point in choosing the speaker of actantului necessary to achieve his communicative intentions.

As a basis for the definition of pragmasemantice for actantului choice for the role of the subject of the sentence serve pragmatic emphasis of the speaker features: it has a decisive role in the distribution of semantic roles in sentence structure and, respectively, in the choice of actantului-topic.

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