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**MEANS AND INSTRUMENTS OF EXPRESSING STATIVITY
IN MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

Abstract

The article aims to identify and describe the means and ways of expressing the semantics of stativity in the modern Russian. Currently, the static character is much less investigated in comparison with other aspectual meanings – there is a number of challenging issues associated with this functional-semantic category. Words with semantics of stativity are often syncretic classes of words, not clearly separated from other parts of speech in terms of lexico-semantic and grammatical features. In this regard, there is a need for a clearer definition of their structural and grammatical features that would allow to place them into a special category of words united by the semantics of stativity. The obtained results enabled to define the structure of the field of stativity, its center and periphery as well as to determine morphological and syntactic means of expression of stativity. The analysis of morphological means was more focused on the statives and words of the state category as the basic units with the semantics of the state. Among the syntactical means of expressing stativity, impersonal constructions were more closely considered as they present a significant part in the field of stativity. The outlook for further study of the semantic category of static character is seen in comparative synchronic and diachronic study of the phenomenon.

Keywords: qualitative aspectuality, stativity, functional-semantic category, stative, passive and resultative verbs, perfectivity, structural grammar peculiarities, morphological instruments, syntactic instruments.

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