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Morphological and semantic features of the words of semantics state in modern English

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Abstract: Different approaches to determining the status of words of semantics state in modern linguistics are analyzed, the partial lexical potential of words of semantics state is outlined, the morphological and semantic features of words of semantics state in English are described, the attempt to divide words of semantics state into lexical-semantic groups is made in the article. It was noted that words of semantics state give a description of natural phenomena, physical and mental states of man, the core of words of semantics state in English is predicative adjectives in the predicate function. The basis of the study of words of semantics state in English is morphological features. The morphological characteristics of words of semantics state were singled out. It was found that morphologically words of semantics of the state are derived from adjectives, nouns and Participles II. Human perception is the basis in the division of words of semantics state into lexical and semantic groups. The growth of words of semantics state in English is due to the transition to them other parts of speech.

Key words: words of semantics state, lexical potential, morphological features, semantic features, lexical-semantic groups.

1. Introduction

The category of state in English is a new category in the system of state categories of English, which has developed over a long period of its history. Consistent selection of **words of semantics state** in English is associated with the development of adjacent verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nouns categories. The question of the category of state is still debatable.

2. Object and subject of research

The object of the study was a morphological class of words that have a common archetype *'to be in a certain state'* and perform the function of a predicate in the sentence structure in English. **The subject of research** was the morphological semantic features of a selected class of words, which they find in the creation and functioning of syntactic units. **The theoretical value** of the research work is that it contributes to the further development of criteria for the separation of parts of speech, deepening information about the historical path of words with the semantics of the state in English.

3. Target of research

The aim is to outline the partial lexical potential of words of semantics state and to analyze the morphological and semantic features of words of semantics state in English. The realization of this aim involves solving the following **main tasks:** to analyze different approaches to determining the status of words of semantics state in modern linguistics, to outline the partial lexical potential of words of semantics state, to describe morphological and semantic features of words of semantics state in English, to distribute words of semantics state to lexical-semantic groups.

4. Literature analysis

The views of different scientists on the category of the state differ from each other. Ilyish (1951) was the first in East Slavic linguistics to perform a lexical and grammatical analysis of words of semantics state in English and to single them out in a separate part of speech. The author notes that due to the lack of morphological design of the definition in English, any word that occupies a position between the article and the noun, is given as a definition to this noun. B.A. Ilyish traces the historical path of the words of semantics state and notes that the category of the state in English began to stand out in the Middle English period (1100-1500). Thus, in addition to the words that were in the language of J. Chaucer, you can find words with the prefix *a-* in Shakespeare: *a-cold, afeard, afoot, afraid, alike, alive, amiss, ashamed, asleep, awake*.

Pipast (1951: 13-23) divides the words of semantics state according to their origin into three groups. To the first group he refers words such as: *afire, afloat, ablaze*, which were formed from prepositional inflections (*on flote, on slǽpe*), which were initially used in the function of circumstances, and then became the second element of the compound predicate. The second group consists of words such as: *afraid, awake, aware*, which developed from the Participles II, which express the state of the person in the predicative function. The third group contains words such as: *ill, sorry, glad, well, poorly*, which have lost their connection with the adjective and adverb, thus changing their function.

Raevska (1976) adds that historically most words of semantics state come from prepositional combination, for example: *asleep <in sleep, abloom <in bloom, afire <on fire, aflame <in flame, ajar <in the jar*.

Bloch (2000) states the fact that, by analogy with the Russian name "category of state" English linguists carried out lexical and grammatical analysis of *a*-words and gave this part of speech the name "category of state". The new part of the language has found both its supporters and opponents among scholars engaged in the study of the English language.

Khaimovich and Rogovska (1960:11) singles out *"state words"* in a separate part of speech and call them *"adlinks"* (due to their connection with *"link-verbs"* and analogy with the term *"adverbs"*).

In defense of words of semantics state as an independent lexical and grammatical category in English spoke B.M. Leikin (1953), I.V. Zhigadlo (1956), L.L. Iofik (1956), I.P. Ivanova (1956), L.P. Vinokurov (1954) and their followers A.L. Demidova (1962), L.L. Lisina (1970). Foreign linguists also drew attention to the status of words of semantics state. Thus, Filmore (1966:34) analyzed the issue of allocating certain classes of speech units with the meaning of the state through the case category on the basis of syntactic semantics, Lee (2006:205) - through the grammatical category of the case, while Lakoff (1971:232) – using semantic-syntactic criteria.

5. Research methods

Research methods: *the descriptive method* made it possible to identify the studied units and carry out their classification and interpretation, *the method of semantic analysis* made it possible to determine the lexical and semantic features of the considered units.

Before outlining the morphological and semantic features of words of semantics state in English, let's try to establish the lexical potential of words of semantics state and find out which lexical-grammatical class is associated with the addition of words of semantics state.

The first group consists of **a compound noun predicate**, which is formed by the verb-conjunction *to be, to get, to grow*, which indicate the static or dynamic state, e.g.: *It is dark. It is getting dark. It is frosty. It is dangerous. It is comfortable* and indicate the state of nature and the environment. Such formations have a category of time and occupy an intermediate place between the verb and the adjective (there is a comparative degree): *Today it is **colder** than yesterday*. If you take the word *cold* out of context, it will be an adjective that can be used in the predicative and attributive function. And only in a special context (*It is cold* the word *cold* functions as a word of semantics state), e.g.: *It **was hot**. A smell of dust and tar came in through the window (A. Christie); It **was warm for** April and that was a good thing for the miners (M. Spark); It **was dark** now and the stars shone out of a clear sky (G. Parker)*.

The second group consists of **words like *alive*, which do not have homonyms** among other parts of speech, but are derived from them: *aghast, alert, aloof* – **predicative adjectives in the predicate function**, e.g.: *In turn, each of these four brothers was very different from the other, yet they, too, **were alike** (J. Galsworthy)*. They are used only in one syntactic context, so they can identify and control the structural features of the whole category. Ilyish (1951: 48-53) in his article "On the category of state in English" concludes that the core of the words of semantics state are words like *alive*. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English Fowler brothers accompanies words like *alive* with a mark an adverb and a predicative adjective, e.g.: *But as she spoke, Billy had jumped up from his chair, his thick lips **were aghast** (M. Spark); She **was alert,** remembering that this was something she had to see to (M. Spark); She **looked aloof** and well bred (M. Spark)*. Only predicative adjectives are named words: *afraid, akin, athirst, awake, aware*, e.g.: *I'm **afraid** you'll laugh at me (S. Maugham); When he **awoke** he saw Jon standing between him and the window (J. Galsworthy); Annabel was entirely **aware** that facts are the real crux of any situation (J. Galsworthy)*.

Raevskaya (1976:297) refers to English dictionaries and calls words of semantics state predicative adverbs or adjectives: *asleep, awake, alive, afoot, await, alike, alone*, e.g.: *He **awoke** to find that Cora had gone downstairs (A. Cronin)*. She provides formal features that distinguish them from adverbs and adjectives. First, they have a category of tense and manner in which linking verb are always a necessary component. Secondly, the words of semantics state can mean: the physical state of a person or inanimate creature: *alive, asleep, athirst, awake, afire, aflame, alight, aglow, ablaze*; mental state: *afraid, agape, agog, aghast, ashamed, aware*; state in motion: *afoot, astir, afloat*; place in space: *astray, astride, askew*. E.g.: *Before he **fell asleep** he had been thinking: "As people shall we ever really like the French?" (J. Galsworthy); "You know, I'm convinced you were mistaken about Charles **was alone**?" (S. Maugham)*.

Zhigadlo, Ivanova, Iofik (1956:170) distinguish a quantitatively small group (about 30) of stable words of semantics state: *ablaze, afire, aflame, afloat, afoot, adrift, afraid, aghast, aglow, agog, ahead, akin, ajar, alight, alike, alive, aloof, alone, amiss, ashamed, aslant, asleep, aslope, askew, asquint, astir, astray, athirst, awake, aware*. Scientists divide unstable words of semantics state into two groups: the first – words synonymous with stable words of semantics state, the second – words that express concepts that can not be conveyed by stable words: *ashudder, atremble, ashiver, ashake, aquiver, aquake, athrill, athrob , atingle, aflutter, ashrink* – express the state of tremor; *ahum, abluzz, atwitter, achuckle* – words imitative; *awhirl* – a state of confusion; *ajangle, astrain* – a state of nervous tension.

The third group is **a compound predicate**: **to be + Past Participle**: *to be written, to be done, to be shut*, e.g.: *After I **was wounded** I never found him (E. Hemingway); His shoulder **was smashed** and his head **was hurt** (E. Hemingway); I kissed her hard and held her tight and tried to open her lips; they **were closed** tight (E. Hemingway)*.

The fourth group consists of **modal verbs can, may, must, ought to with state predicates *can, may, must, ought to***: *can understand, may know, must feel*. The modal verb *can* is often used if the

subject is expressed by a personal pronoun, e.g.: *I myself felt as badly as he did, and **could not understand** why I had not gone (E. Hemingway).* Vsevolodova (2002:75), considering the predication of sentence members, says that modal verbs *can, may, must, ought to* can be used with verbs that do not denote any actions or processes, but express specific states: *to hear, to notice, to see, to look, to like, to smell, to taste,* if the subject is expressed by a personal pronoun, e.g.: *To the north we **could look across** a valley and see a forest of chestnut trees (E. Hemingway); The captain spoke Italian for my doubtful benefit, in order that I **might understand** perfectly, that nothing should be lost (E. Hemingway).* Modal words indicate the possibility, necessity, obligation or problematic action of the main verb, e.g.: *"I thought perhaps he **couldn't stand** it and then of course he was killed and that was the end of it" (E. Hemingway).*

The fifth group is **verbs** *(to love, to like, to know, to think)* **that do not have Continuous forms**, e.g.: *I **noticed** that when she smiled she showed white, small and regular teeth (W.S. Maugham); "I always **liked** old George," said Winifred. He's so droll (J. Galsworthy); They - they **hate** me, as people always **hate** those whom they injured (J. Galsworthy).*

Gordon and Krylova (1980) divide English verbs semantically into words that define action, the term "action" means: 1) **activity** – *to walk, to speak, to play, to study*, 2) **process** – *to sleep, to wait, to live*, 3) **status** – *to be, to like, to know*, 4) attitude – *to consist, to resemble, to lack*.

According to the Continuous form, scientists divide them into two groups: action verbs and state verbs. Action verbs can be used in Continuous form, and state verbs cannot be used in Continuous form. The difference between action verbs and state verbs is fundamental in English grammar. Grammarians distinguish the most common verbs of the state: verbs that reflect physical sensations: *to hear, to see*; verbs that reflect feelings: *to adore, to detest, to dislike, to like, to hate, to love, to respect, to hope*; verbs that reflect desire: *to want, to wish, to desire*; verbs that reflect mental processes: *to admire (to be of a high opinion), to appreciate, to believe (= to consider), to consider (= to regard), to doubt, to expect (= to suppose), to feel (= to consider), to imagine, to know, to perceive, to presume, to recall, to recognize, to recollect, to regard, to remember, to suppose, to think (= to consider), to trust, to understand*; relative verbs: *to apply, to be, to belong, to concern, to contain, to depend, to deserve, to differ, to fit, to have, to hold (= to contain), to involve, to lack, to matter, to need, to owe, to own, to possess, to remain, to require, to resemble, to result, to signify, to suffice, to exist*; some other verbs: *to agree, to allow, to appear (= to seem), to astonish, to claim, to consent, to displease, to envy, to fail to do, to feel (intr.), to find, to forbid, to forgive, to intend, to interest, to keep doing, to manage to do, to mean, to object, to please, to prefer, to prevent, to puzzle, to realize, to refuse, to remind, to satisfy, to seem, to smell (intr.), to sound (intr.), to succeed, to suit, to surprise, to taste (intr.), to tend, to value, to weigh, to assume, to cost, to regret, to resemble* .

Linguists (L.I. Anastasia, H. Poutsma, M. Joos) emphasize that the semantic structure of a group of verbs is related to the transitivity and intransitiveness of verbs and is determined by the lexical meaning of the verb to the subject or object of action. All verbs of this group are divided into subgroups according to the presence of a lexical-semantic variant of the state in the semantic structure: first, these are verbs in the semantic structure of which there is a lexical-semantic variant of the state, e.g.: *to matter v. – to be important, especially to be important to you, or to have an effect on what happens,* e.g.: *"No matter where you get a boat, it will be the same," Burke said to Nisus (J. Aldridge)*, secondly, these are verbs in which the lexical-semantic variant of the state is manifested through nouns that have the same root morpheme, e.g.: *to **regret** v. – (**regret** n.) – to feel sorry about something you have done and wish you have not done it,* e.g.: *"I **regret** about the Macpherson and the others", Nisus said to them (J. Aldridge); I was seized with **regret** to the brim (M. Spark);* thirdly, these are verbs in which the lexical-semantic variant of the state is expressed through synonyms, e.g.: ***forgive** v. – to decide **not to blame** someone or **to be angry** with them, although they have done something wrong,* e.g.: *If they mention the American girl that took the pills in your flat, say you **forgive** her (M. Spark);* and, fourth, these are verbs in which the lexical-semantic variant of the state is manifested through suffixal derivatives of the same root morpheme, e.g.: ***to prevent** v. – to do something so that something harmful or bad dose not happen, **prevention** n. – the act of preventing*

*something or the actions that you take in order to prevent something,*e.g.: *She clenched her hands in order* **to prevent** *herself from telling him to hold his silly tongue (S. Maugham).*

The sixth group is **nouns** that lose their meaning in a certain context and become a means of characterizing the state. This process involves the use or non-use of the article. The word *pity* is generally used without an article and means: *"pity"*, e.g.: *The only feeling that I have to you is* **pity**. When used with an article: *It's a pity*, where pity is not a *"feeling of pity"* but a characteristic word, in the predicative function means *"sorry"*, as a characteristic of any situation. Around the core Ilyish (1951) groups other categories of words: nouns that lose their substantive meaning and become a characteristic-word in the predicative function, e.g.: *It is a pity.*

Anastasia (1982:14) identifies an implicit way of expressing the category of state and considers the lexical-semantic variant of the state in language groups. A group of nouns consists of lexical units that have the meaning of the state along with their main meaning, e.g.: **loner** *n. - someone who prefers to be alone*, e.g.: *I see, he is a* **loner** *(R. Aldington).* They express the physical condition of man: *rest (at the state of rest), depth (strength of emotional state), fit (in mood), red (to be angry); social status or human activity: bond, watch; mental state of a person*: *fear, puzzle,* e.g.: *He'll meet his friends when* **the fit** *is on him (J. Galsworthy); At five o'clock in the morning they were* **on watch** *(E. Hemingway).*

The seventh group consists of **adjectives** that convey the physical and mental state of a person, e.g.: *sad, ill, well, sorry*, e.g.: *I am* **ill** (the word of the semantics state); **ill** *temper* (adjective); *to speak* **ill** (adverb), e.g.: *Old Stroh is* **upset** *(M. Spark); He was remarkably* **kind** *(M. Spark).*

Zhigadlo, Ivanova, Iofik (1956) include adjectives to the partial lexical potential of words of semantics state. But they note that the expression of the state of adjectives is limited to the transfer of physical and mental state of the person. Adjectives such as: *hungry, thirsty, cold, hot, ill, sick* indicate the physical condition of the person, e.g.: *He* **was sick** *with fight, and he asked himself what it was he was frightened of (S. Maugham); angry, glad, happy*, *uneasy, anxious* convey the mental state of the person, e.g.: *He* **was glad** *her eyes were on the road, because otherwise she might have seen the expression in his face (G. Gordon).* But it should be noted that in the case of a non-person, the adjectives of the first group express a sign. Let's compare: *I am cold* and *The day is cold*. In the first sentence, the adjective *cold* expresses the state, in the second - the sign.

Anastasia (1982) determines that the semantic feature of a group of adjectives is the meaning of the state in the dictionary definition, e.g.: **upset** adj. – to feel unhappy or worried because something bad or disappointing has happened, e.g.: *"What are you* **upset** *about?" (J. Aldridge).* Adjectives of this group are characterized by the presence of invariant qualities of words of semantics state and differ to a greater extent in generality and homogeneity, e.g.: *glad, furious, gay, haggard*. Anastasia (1982) in her study of the category of state and its means of expression concludes that the category of state is a linguistic typological category, which is represented by units of different levels and belongs to different lexical and grammatical categories of words that act as interstage and interlinear synonyms.The researcher notes that units of different levels and different lexical and grammatical categories, which are united by common semantics and go beyond the grammatical category, are characterized as interstitial and interdisciplinary synonyms of state.

Thus, we can conclude that the partial lexical potential of the words of semantics state in English are: compound noun predicate; words like *alive*, which do not have homonyms; a compound predicate: to be + Past Participle; modal verbs *can, may, must, ought to,* used with verbs that do not denote any actions or processes, but express specific states: *to hear, to notice*; Participle II, in the semantic structure of which the meaning of the state prevails; verbs that cannot be used in Continuous form: *to hear, to adore, to dislike, to respect*; nouns that have state values along with their main meaning: *rest, fit, watch;* adjectives that have the meaning of the state in the dictionary definition and are characterized by the presence of invariant qualities of the words of semantics state: *ill, kind, strong*.

As we have found, words of semantics state in English express the state of a person or object, the core words of semantics state are predicative adjectives in the predicate function: *alone, ashamed,*

aslant, asleep, the number of words of semantics state is constantly increasing due to the transition to other parts of speech. Predicative adjectives in the predicate function are quite active in the words of semantics state in English. Nouns are less active in the words of semantics state.

An important aspect of the characteristics of a certain class of language units is their morphological features, which will be the basis for studying the words of semantics state in English. The process of developing the words of semantics state in English, which began in the Middle English period, has not ended to this day.

Zhigadlo, Ivanova, Iofik (1956) consider that the words of semantics state arise in the process of synthesizing the analytical construction *"preposition on + noun"* in the syntactic function of the predicative member of the compound noun. As a result of phonetic changes, the preposition *on* becomes the prefix *a-*. This prefix has established a connection only with the bases of nouns. Transformations in the prepositional combination itself have led to its semantic and morphological integrity.

The prefix of the state is no longer an official part (preposition *on*), but becomes a means of registration of a special lexical and grammatical category. At the end of the Middle English period of English development, the prefix *a-* becomes a productive element, with which new words of semantics state are formed, so the Participle II *ofpyrst* became *athirst*, and the Middle English adjective *iwar* became *aware*. In the Early English period, new words of semantics state are formed from the bases of verbs and nouns with the prefix *a-*: *adrift, astir*.

Iofik divides English words of semantics state by their morphological structure into three groups. The first – **morphologically divisible words**, which highlight the prefix *a-* and the base of the noun, verb or adjective: *a-fire, a-quake, a-glow*. The second group is small - **indivisible** words of semantics state, which are united with the first group by the element *a-*. In this case, it cannot be considered as a prefix because the base loses its meaning when cut off: *afraid, aghast, agog*. The third group - **seemingly divisible** words: *athirst* < Participle II verb *alihtan*, *ashamed* < Participle II verb *asceamian, astir*.

The basics of morphologically divisible words of semantics state can be substantive, adjectival, and verbs, but they are all built on the same model: the state prefix *a-* + noun (N) or adjective (A), or verb (V). Anastasia proposes different models of words of semantics state, which differ from each other not only by the correlation of their bases of a certain lexical-semantic category, but also by the semantics of the state prefix, which is interpreted by interlevel transformation. The state prefix can rearrange the content of the whole structure by analogy: *abloom-in a bloom, awork – at work, afoot-on foot, adead-dead*.

The suffixal way of expressing the category of state is based on the conditionality of the suffixes of the bases with certain semantic features. Halperin (1977), identifies eleven suffixes, Karaschuk (1977) – seventeen, the Great Oxford Dictionary – eight. Anastasia (1982) considers eleven suffixes with the meaning of the state: *-ness, -ty, -ation, -cy, -age, -ment, -dom, -ing, -ism, -ship, -hood* and concludes that these suffixes are combined only with certain semantic bases.

Thus, the suffix *-ness* joins the bases, which are expressed by Participle II, nouns, adjectives and verbs. The creative base to which it joins can be derivative or non-derivative, e.g.: *dark – darkness, good – goodness, great – greatness, weak – weakness, quiet – quietness*.

The suffix *-ty* is attached to adjectival bases that express a person's physical or mental state, e.g.: *hospitable - hospitality, active – activity*.

The suffix *-sy* joins the adjectival bases that have suffixes *-ant, -ent* and mean a person's behavior, his physical or psychological state, the physical state of the object, e.g.: *inconstant – inconstancy, inefficient – inefficiency, repugnant – repugnancy, inconstant – inconstancy*.

The suffix *-ment* joins the bases of verbs that express a person's mental state, e.g.: *embarrass – embarrassment, allure – allurement, excite – excitement, resent – resentment*.

The suffix *-ship* joins the bases of nouns that express family ties, occupation, social status, e.g.: *friend – friendship, member – membership, comrade – comradeship, apprentice – apprenticeship, master – mastership*.

The suffix *-ing* joins the bases of verbs that express a person's physical or mental state, action, e.g.: *abide – abiding, accommodate – accommodating, captivate – captivating, catch – catching.*

The suffix *-ism* joins the derived and non-derived bases, which mean a person's behavior, his mental state, e.g.: *hooligan – hooliganism, hero – heroism, active – activism, favorite – favoritism.*

The suffix *-dom* joins the substantive and adjectival bases that express the occupation of people, social status, e.g.: *heir – heirdom, free – freedom.*

The suffix *-age* joins the substantive and verb bases, which mean the state of a person or object, e.g.: *miscarry – miscarriage.*

The suffix *-ation* joins the derived and non-derived verb bases and means a person's behavior, his mental and physical condition, e.g.: *affect – affection, abominate – abomination, admire – admiration, adore – adoration, execrate – execration.*

The suffix *-hood* is combined with substantive bases, which mean young age, occupation, attitude to religion, e.g.: *child – childhood, girl – girlhood, boy – boyhood, queen – queenhood.*

Considering the morphological structure of prepositional phrase (preposition + noun), e.g.: *under apprehension, under arrest, under oath*, Demidova (1980) concludes that the vast majority of nouns are words with suffixes of abstract meaning: *-sion: discussion, apprehension; -tion: construction, obligation, observation; -ment: treatment.*

Analysis of the morphological structure of words of semantics state in English, found that these words are formed by suffix-prefix method. The main prefix of the state *-a*, which can join the bases of nouns, adjectives, verbs. Eleven state suffixes join their bases with the indicated semantic features.

If we consider the words that belong to the parts of speech, we can notice that in English most words are single-morpheme formations, where the root morpheme is an independent word and a creative basis.

Given the previous explorations, we can see the following characteristics of the morphological features of the words of semantics state in English.

The first is **the lack of word change**. Words of semantics state are characterized by the absence of a paradigm of change, e.g.: *I found her* **alone** *(J. Aldridge); Certainly. Are you* **alone***? (A. Cronin); "There's no one to see. He's quite* **alone***"(R. Aldington); He could not leave me* **alone** *(S. Maugham).*

Secondly, **the presence of the form of degrees of comparison** (synthetic and analytical). In English, the words of semantics state can be used like adjectives and adverbs *more, most,* which are a means of creating degrees of comparison of adjectives, e.g.: *She was brave, but not too obviously; cheerful, but not brazenly; and she seemed* **more anxious** *to listen to the troubles of others than to discuss her own (S. Maugham);"Don't disturb her; she's* **more alone** *than I think"(S. Maugham).*

Barkhudarov (1958) notes that the words of semantics state can be used similarly to adjectives with adverbs *more, most,* which express a meaning equivalent to the meaning of the forms of degrees of comparison of adjectives. Words of semantics state are characterized by the same compatibility as for adjectives: with adverbs, with a prepositional conjunction, with an infinitive, as well as the same syntactic functions: predicate and attribute. However, it is worth noting the view of Khaimovich (1961), who disagrees with Barkhudarov on the use of adverbs *more, most* with words of semantics state, because Barkhudarov gives only examples of the use of the adverb *more* when this adverb is characterized by a very wide combination and can be used even with nouns.

Third, **the presence of forms of time**. Words of semantics state are used in the form of three tenses: present *(with link-verbs am, is, are)*, past *(with link-verbs was, were)* and future *(with link-verbs shall, will)*, e.g.: present tense –*"I saw your husband. I'* **m afraid** *he's quite made up his mind not to return!" (J. Galsworthy); Each one of us* **is alone** *in the world (A. Christie); "My boys done it", Mr Greenfeald had murmured, and then – "but all boys* **aren't alike***" (F. O'Connor);* past tense –*The miracle seemed to him that he* **was alive** *(A. Cronin); "They* **were afraid** *to tell you"(S. Maugham);* future tense – *Michael will remain in the theatre, busy with the lights and so that they* **will be alone** *(S. Maugham); "You'* **ll allow** *me to mention your name?"(F. O'Connor);* **Won't** *you be* **ashamed** *when you feel in your heart the desire for comfort and sympathy? (R. Aldington).*

Fourth, **the possibility of forming forms of mood**. The words of semantics state are characterized mainly by the forms of the indicative mood, less often by the subjunctive mood, which is formed by changing the form of the link-verb *shall/will* to *should/would,* e.g.: *He **would afraid** if I ended in the water, too; and indeed I believe I was near it at one time(R. Aldington); If Julia knew that Dolly did not believe her and Dolly **would aware** that Julia knew it (S. Maugham).*

Fifth, **correlation**. Some words of semantics state correspond to those adjectives, adverbs, nouns from which they were formed, e.g.: *He evidently looked upon a case as a case, and **anxious** relatives as a nuisance which must be treated with firmness (M. Spark)* –adjective; *Once or twice her eyes rested on him somewhat **anxiously** (J. Hilton)* – adverb; *I am very **anxious** about your health (J. Hilton)* – word of semantics state.

Sixth, **the absence of homonyms among other parts of speech**. It is possible to find a certain number of words semantics state which do not have homonyms among other classes of lexical units. Grammarians (Barkhudarov, 1958; Bloch, 1966; Ivanova, Burlakova, Pocheptsov, 1981; Whitehall, 1956; Thomas, 1969) identify a group of words with the meaning of the state in English, which can perform a purely predicative function in the sentence: *alight, alike, alive, aloof, alone, amiss, ashamed, aslant, asleep,* напр.:*"I'm **afraid** your wife has let religion warp her", she said (F. O'Connor);"But **was** she all **alone** in London?" (F. O'Connor);"I **was afraid** you or Janios might get in **ahead** of me. I am sadly **afraid**, Theresa my sweet, that there'll be nothing doing this time (A. Christie).*

And the last thing you need to pay attention to is **the form of aspect**. In the words of semantics state, they can function as undismembered (with link-verb *to be*) and as dismembered (with link-verbs like *become*), e.g.: *It **was dark** now and the stars shone out of a clear sky (G. Parker); It **was a hot**, airless morning towards the end of June (A. Christie); I **kept** him **alive** during the War, so he's bound to **keep** me **alive** now (J. Galsworthy); It was as though he had **become aware** of the soul of the universe and were compelled to express it (G. Parker).*

Stable and indivisible word combinations in the given examples have the structure of a word form, performing the function of one member of the sentence – the main component of an impersonal sentence, they can also act as an element of a personal sentence.

Thus, we can conclude that in English with suffixes more words are formed than with prefixes, all words of semantics state are formed in morphologically-syntactically way, namely as a result of the transition of different parts of speech into impersonal-predicative words.

The central semantic association of units is the lexical-semantic group. Lexical-semantic groups are a combination of meanings of words that denote specific concepts that differ in the degree of manifestation of quality, signs, actions, objects, phenomena. Lexical-semantic groups unite synonymous series of words that express one concept, but from different sides, namely thier different features and characteristics.

Bloch (2000) formulates the basic meaning expressed by words of semantics state – *"stative property"*, the type of property of the noun symbol. He believes that the adjective as a whole does not mean *"quality"* in the narrow sense, but *"property"*, which is categorically divided into *"substantive quality as such"* and *"substantive relation"*. In this respect, the words of semantics state do not differ significantly from the classical adjectives. He identifies the following meanings of the words of semantics state: the mental state of a person – *afraid, ashamed, aware,* the physical state of a person – *astir, afoot,*the physical state of an object – *afire, ablaze, aglow,* the state of an object in space – *askew, awry, aslant* and notes that the meaning of the same type is represented by prepositional adjectives: *the living man – the man alive, the burning house – the house afire, a floating raft – a raft afloat.*

But there are many other adjectives and verbs that express the meaning of different states, regardless of the similarity to the words of semantics state: *happy, curious, hungry, busy, active*. The specificity of the state as a lexical and grammatical meaning is that the state is not a quality or a process, it has some features of both.

According to the semantic features Raevskaya (1976) divides the words of semantics state into following groups: the first is the physical state of a person: *alive, asleep, await, athirst, awake, afire, aflame, alight, aglow, ablaze*; the second group – words that denote a psychological state: *afraid, agape, agog, aghast, ashamed, assume, aware, assure, admire*; the third – the state of motion: *afoot, astir, afloat*; the fourth group consists of words denoting a place in space: *astray, astride, askew, apart, aside, along, ahead*.

Gordon and Krylova (1980) present the classification of words of semantics state that are not used in Continuous form by the following semantic groups:
- verbs that reflect physical sensations: *to hear, to notice, to see;*
- verbs that reflect the attitude: *to like, to hate, to dislike;*
- verbs that reflect wish*: to desire, to want, to wish;*
- verbs that reflect mental processes: *to admire, to assume, to believe;*
- relative verbs: *to apply, to belong, to concern;*
- some verbs of individual semantics: *to agree, to allow, to appear.*

The words of semantics state in English express the qualitative state of a person or an object at a certain point in time, as noted by Zhigadlo, Ivanova, Iofik (1956). They divide the constant words of semantics state into the following lexical-semantic groups, which express: the mental state of the person – *ashamed, aghast, afraid*; state of motion – *afoot, astir, afloat*; physical condition – *alive, awake, asleep, athirst*; physical condition of the object – *afire, aflame, alight, aglow, ablaze*; position of the object in space – *askew, asquint, aslope, ajar*.

Filimonova (1978:8) identified the following semantic categories of words of semantics state, adjectives and nouns that are combined with the link-verb: state of fear, state of sleep, state of joy / sadness, loneliness, state of hope, state of surprise, state of burning, state of flowering, state order / disorder, state of life / death, state of swimming / drifting, state of anger, incontinence, state of confidence / uncertainty, state of dependence / independence, state of employment / unemployment, state of guilt / innocence, state of readiness, state of danger / security, state of haste, physical state of the organism (fatigue, hunger, thirst, illness), state of nature (cold, heat).

Derived words of semantics state have the following semantic meanings: words built on the model the prefix a- + noun (N) mean "to be, to be in the state of what is marked by the base": *aware, astir, alight, aground, akin*; words built on the model the prefix state a- + adjective (A), mean "abstract state indicated by the base": *aghast, alone, alike*; words built on the model the prefix state a- + verb (V) mean "go to the state of what is marked by the base": *alive, awake, amiss, ashamed, ajar*. Each model has its own semantic feature.

The suffixes of nouns with the meaning of the state *(-ness, -ty, -ation, -cy, -age, -ment, -dom, -ing, -ism, -ship, -hood),* which were considered above, are combined with the bases that expressed in words of semantics state, Participles II, nouns, adjectives and verbs with the meaning of physical or psychological state of a person or an object, human behavior, and can also mean the occupation of people, social status, family ties, young age.

The statement of linguists Rogovska and Khaimovich (1960) seems debatable, that the meaning of the state, which is more characteristic of the words of semantics state, is not inherent for adjectives. They believe that in the word *asleep* the state is represented as a state, and in the word *sleepy* the state is represented as a quality. But the presence of antonyms *alive - dead, afraid - fearless* refute this idea.

Let's try to divide words of semantics state in English by lexical-semantic groups. There are two groups of words with the meaning of the human condition: to denote the physical and mental state, as well as several groups with the meaning of the state of nature, where the state of nature is perceived by eyes, hearing, touch, position and movement of a man in space, taste and olfactory sensations, with organic sensations, the state which emotionally evaluated by a man, the state which intellectually evaluated by a man.

First of all, consider words with the meaning of the physical condition of a man, where you can select the following subgroups of words:

- **words of semantics state that occurs during pain and temperature feeling** are represented by link-verbs that form a compound noun predicate: *to be cold, to be hot, to be ill, to be sweaty, to be sick, to feel hot, e.g.: The night was bitterly cold but they didn't seem to **feel cold** (J. Hilton); He **was sweaty**, and the sheet of folded paper that he pulled out was not only dirty and crumpled, but damp (G. Gordon);*

- **the position of man in space, motion, time** is conveyed by link-verbs that form a compound noun predicate: *to be comfortable, to be crowded, to be empty, to be early, to be in time, to be firm, to be late, to be soft,* as well as the state of motion: *afoot, astir, afloat,* space: *afire, aflame, alive, asleep, awake, alone, apart, ahead,e.g.: Already and privately for some years I have been realizing that I **was apart** from the common men (M. Spark); Genie **was ahead** (J. Aldridge); He **was alive** and no more when I picked him up(A. Cronin); She **fell asleep** immediately, thinking of all things, of old Miss Jaggart, who kept the Rooms on the North Berwick road (A. Cronin); He **was alone** in the office(A. Cronin);*

- **length in space** is conveyed by link-verbs that form a compound noun predicate: *to be deep, to be not deep, to be far away, to be not far away, to be high, to be low , to be narrow, to be wide та інIi,* а також *astray, astride, askew, asquint, e.g.: I **was high** in the mountains (E. Hemingway); "Nonsense! I prefer **astride** (A. Christie); We **were low** the river, the singing ceased; the young moon hid behind a tree, and all was dark (J. Galsworthy);*

- **visual and auditory sensations**: *to hear, to notice, to see, e.g.: She **heard** his voice, which sounded dry and harsh (F. O'Connor); But Julia did not **notice** the film-stars, they went, she stayed (S. Maugham); You **see** this creature with her curbstone English: the English that will keep her in the gutter to the end of her days (B. Show);*

- **organic sensations** are transmitted by link-verbs that form a compound noun predicate: *to be hard, to be haggard, to be hungry, to feel bad, to feel not well, to feel sick, to feel queer, to feel pain, to feel tickling, e.g..: And George **was haggard** (M. Spark); "Your Tod **is hungry**, and must be red" (A. Cronin);"I **feel** very **well**", he said, "but what's it going to cost?"(J. Galsworthy).*

The second is a group of words with the meaning of the mental state of man, which depends on external and internal influences on the organs of human perception. We select subgroups of words of semantics state with meanings:

- **emotional state of a person**: *agog, afraid, to be in calm, to be funny, to be gay, to be glad, to be in love, to be in spirits, to be sad, to be terrified, to become unreasonable, to detest, to dislike, to hope, to hate, to like, to love та інші,e.g.: I'd **be very glad** if you'd stay and have a bit of dinner with me (S. Maugham); But this April in 1844 was unusually warm and the miners after being on strike almost three weeks **were** still **in high spirits** (G. Gordon); But here, at Shangri-ha, all of us **were in deep calm** (A. Christie); Jan Cloot became unreasonable in tone (M. Spark); Nye saw that she wanted to leave, but **was afraid** to admit it (A. Cronin); I'm **not in love** with her as I **was in love** with Isabel (S. Maugham);*

- **volitional state of man**: *to be busy, to be free, to be lazy, to desire, to force, to feel bad/unhappy, to forbid, to require, to want, to wish, e.g.: But all the moment he **was** too **busy** planning the day (A. Cronin); Forsyte will **require** good, delicate feeding (J. Galsworthy); God **forbid** that he should know anything about the forces of Nature! God **forbid** that he should admit for a moment that there are such things (J. Galsworthy);*

- **moral condition of man**: *aghast, ashamed, afraid, agape, agog, to assume, to believe, to be envious, to be sorry, it's a sin (to), it's useless, to respect, e.g.: "But if I wasn't personally concerned I should **be sorry** at the waste"(J. Hilton); "You don't seem in the least **ashamed**"(F.O'Connor); He put his head back gently as if he **was afraid** it would crack (F. O'Connor);*

- **intellectual state of man**: *aware, assure, assume, to admire, it is known, it is correct, it is true, it is reasonable, in vain, it is unscrupulously, it is indifferent, it is efficient, it is passive, how interesting,e.g.: He was well **aware** of the need of the local paper (A. Cronin); **It is true** there's no one to see. He's quite alone (J. Hilton); Even when my husband was alive I was always too busy with my films or my baby, **it is known**(F. O'Connor);*

- with a modal shade: *it's advisable, it is necessarily, it is necessary, it's enough (досить), it is impossible, it is possible, it is well worth, it is well worthless, it is time*. Modal meaning has many shades: possibilities, impossibilities, obligations, necessities, needs, assumptions, e.g.: *"You may or* ***may not be aware*** *that shortly before she died Miss Arundell wrote to me"(A. Christie);"****Is it possible*** *to have wine with the meals?" I asked her (E. Hemingway); -* ***Is it necessarily*** *to have the barber before breakfast?(J. Hilton).*

Human perception also underlies the classification of words of semantics of state with the meaning of the state of nature. Depending on which bodies and under what circumstances this or that phenomenon is perceived, we allocate the following subgroups of words:

- visual organs:*aglow, ablaze, alight, it is bright, it is bare, it is black, it is crowded, it is clean, it is clear, it is dirty, it is dark, it is empty, it is green, it is light, it is misty (foggy), it is snowy, it is white*, e.g.: *The winter passed into spring, and the gardens on the Riviera* ***were ablaze*** *with colour (S. Maugham); At the bottom of the steps, on one side, grew a large bush and it* ***was alight*** *with fireflies (S. Maugham); It* ***was clear*** *in the afternoon (J. Galsworthy);*

- hearing organs: *it is heard, it is noisy, it is stiffly, it is still, it is tranquil, it is windy*, e.g.: *The plain was spread before her; it* ***was tranquil*** *and serene in the morning light (L. Voynich); The air in the Yard Seam* ***was*** *hot and* ***still*** *(S. Lewis; There were numbers of them walking in the cool, after the day's heat, it* ***was noisy*** *and the air was alive with the sound of voices, murmuring secrets (J. Galsworthy);*

- temperature sensations: *it is cold, it is coolly, it is frosty, it is hot, it is warm,*e.g.: ***It's too hot*** *to go for a bike ride (M. Spark); It* ***was a cold*** *in a daytime (M. Spark); The winter passed into spring and it* ***was warm*** *in the gardens on the Riviera (S. Maugham);*

- tactile sensations: *it is damp, it is dry, it is dusty, it is slippery*, e.g.: *The morning* ***was dry*** *and clear (F. O'Connor);*

- taste and smell sensations: *it is bitter, it is balmy, it is smell, it is sour, it is sweet, to smell, it is tasty, to taste,*e.g.: *The night* ***was sweet***, *the pavements were dry, birds singing in the gardens, the air was soft and cool (A. Cronin); The air* ***was balmy***, *not too much heat in the sun (J. Galsworthy); The air* ***smelt*** *of decay and stagnation(G. Parker);*

- state is emotionally assessed by a person: *it is beautifully, it is blissfully, it is disgustingly, it is excellently, it is nice, it is pleasant, it is perfect, it is refined, it is sad, it is sultry, it is terrible, it is wonderfully*, e.g.: *The night* ***was sultry*** *and Kitty sat at the window looking at the fantastic roofs (M. Spark); The sun of the early autumn* ***was pleasant***, *and if at daybreak was cold, the warmth later was very grateful (J. Hilton).*

The meaning of a word is a structure consisting of denotative, combinatorial, grammatical, stylistic and connotative elements. Although the most important is the denotative component of meaning, but grammatical features and semantic-syntactic compatibility of words should be taken into account.

Let's try to find out which parts of speech convey a particular meaning of the state, and which members of the sentence they are. These results are presented in table №1.

Table №1. Lexical-semantic groups of words of semantics state in English

Lexical-semantic subgroup of words to denote a person's physical state	
Words of semantics state that occurs during pain and temperature feeling	
word	**to which part of speech it belongs**
to be cold	link-verb + adjective
to be hot	link-verb + adjective
to be ill	link-verb + adjective
The position of man in space, motion, time	
to be late	link-verb + adjective
to be empty	link-verb + adjective
to be early	link-verb + adjective

Continuation of table 1.

Length in space	
to be far away	link-verb + adjective
to be high	link-verb + adjective
to be narrow	link-verb + adjective
Visual and auditory sensations	
to hear	verb
to see	verb
to notice	verb
Organic sensations	
to feel bad	link-verb + adjective
to feel well	link-verb + adjective
to feel sick	link-verb + adjective
Lexical-semantic subgroup of words to denote the mental state of man	
Emotional state of a person	
to be gay	link-verb + adjective
agog	adverb
to detest	verb
Volitional state of man	
to desire	verb
to want	verb
to be busy	link-verb + adjective
Moral condition of man	
ashamed	adjective
to be sorry	link-verb + adjective
to respect	verb
Intellectual state of man	
assume	adverb
to admire (бути високої думки),	verb
it is reasonable (розумно)	link-verb + adjective
With a modal shade	
it is possible (можливо)	link-verb + adjective
it is necessarily (необхідно)	link-verb + adjective
it is enough (доволі)	link-verb + adjective
Lexical-semantic subgroup of words to denote the state of nature	
Visual organs	
it is crowded (людно)	link-verb + adjective
it is light (світло)	link-verb + adjective
ablaze (той, хто палає)	adverb
Hearing organs	
it is still (тихо)	link-verb + adverb
it is noisy (шумно)	link-verb + adverb
it is stiffly (глухо)	link-verb + adverb
Temperature sensations	
it is hot (жарко),	link-verb + adjective
it is warm (тепло)	link-verb + adjective
it is coolly (прохолодно)	link-verb + adverb

Continuation of table 1.

Tactile sensations	
it is damp	link-verb + adjective
it is dusty	link-verb + adjective
it is dry	link-verb + adjective
Taste and smell sensations	
it is tasty	link-verb + adverb
it is sour	link-verb + adjective
it is smell	link-verb + noun
State is emotionally assessed by a person	
it is beautifully	link-verb + adverb
it is nice	link-verb + adjective
it is sad	link-verb + adjective

6. Research results

Based on the work of linguists, the main part-of-speech categories of words were singled out, on the basis of which a group of words of semantics state in English was formed. It has been found that the words of semantics state express the state of person or object; the core of words of semantics state in English are predicative adjectives in the predicate function; the number of words of semantics state is constantly growing due to the transition to other parts of speech. Although the words of semantics state are very similar to some other categories of words (adverbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs), but they are only grammatical homonyms.

Linguists (Iofik, 1957; Kucherenko, 1961; Demidova, 1962; Anastasia, 1982; Grishchenko, 1993; Bezpoyasko, Gorodenskaya, Rusanovsky, 1993; Zagnitko, 1996; Vykhovanets, 2004; Gorpynych, 2004) call invariance the main qualifying feature of words of semantics state. The morphological characteristics are distinguished: the presence of the form of degrees of comparison (synthetic and analytical), the presence of forms of time, the possibility of forming forms of mood, correlation, homonymy, the form of aspect. Words of semantics state are formed in a morphological-syntactic way. More words are formed by the suffix method than by the prefix method. Word formation is more common than affixation.

Morphologically, words of semantics state are mostly secondary formations derived from adjectives, nouns and Participles II in English.

The history of words with the meaning of state has its roots in the ancient period of language development, in particular, English words of semantics state come from the common German category of words with state semantics. In English, they are part of impersonal constructions to denote emotional, physical condition and so on.

Semantically, words of semantics state are united by a common meaning of the state, which has a categorical meaning and is realized by two main lexical-semantic groups. The main criterion for the distribution of words by lexical and semantic groups is human perception. In the first lexical-semantic group of words of semantics state with the meaning of human condition, we distinguish two subgroups of words: to denote the physical state of man and to denote the mental state of man.

In the second lexical-semantic group of words of semantics state with the meaning of the state of nature, the environment is also leading human perception, so we distinguish such subgroups of words, where the state of nature is perceived by sight, hearing, temperature sensations, tactile sensations, human position and movement in space, at taste and smell sensations, a state emotionally estimated by the person, a state intellectually estimated by the person.

7. Prospects for further research development

The study of words of semantics state at the syntactic level is currently one of the actual problems of modern linguistics. Since the words of semantics state, as a part of speech in the sentence, come into contact with other parts of speech and at the same time perform a certain syntactic function, it will be possible to distinguish grammatical conjugation. When we talk about grammatical conjugation, we mean morphological-syntactic, that is, conjugation between words - parts of speech. According to the same principle, it will be possible to determine morphological and syntactic valence.

We consider it expedient to determine the connective properties of words of semantics state, that is, their ability to connect with other words, as well as the implementation of these possibilities in language. If **valence** is the potential ability of a word to establish a connection with other words, and **conjugation** is the realization of the valence of a word, its connection with other words in a sentence, then **distribution** is the set of all environments in which it occurs in the text. In order to draw conclusions about the general valence properties of words of semantics state, that is, to determine categorical valence, one should consider the conjugation and valence of units that belong to words of semantics state.

8. Conclusions

Words of semantics state in English have a similar semantic color, they can be classified according to common lexical and semantic criteria, and they also describe natural phenomena, physical and mental states of man.

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