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PREDICATIVE MODAL TYPE OF VERBAL INFINITIVE USAGE IN QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT

Dr. Victor V. Shigurov

National Research Ogarev Mordovia State University, Russian Federation
ORCID: 0000-0002-4898-6484
shigurov@mail.ru

Dr. Tatyana A. Shigurova

National Research Ogarev Mordovia State University, Russian Federation
ORCID: 0000-0001-5342-8471
shigurova_tatyana@mail.ru

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Abstract

This paper aims to study the degrees of correspondence of the differential features of substantive representatives of the verb token that explicate the peripheral zone of the infinitives on the modalation scale, on the one hand, to the differential attributes of the core representatives of the infinitives and, on the other, to the core representatives of the introductory modal words and expressions of verbal origin. Using the method of oppositional analysis and indexation, the authors determine the main stages of the transposition of the infinitive (*vidat* 'to see') into the semantic and syntactic category of introductory modal units representing the position of the modus subject in the phrase and explore the proportion of verb attributes and introductory modal words and expressions in the structure of the peripheral infinitive *vidat* 'to see'. The study has established that when using the impersonal main part as a predicate in a complex sentence that has an explanatory clause in it, the infinitive *vidat* 'to see' begins to move along the transition scale in the direction of introductory modal units, showing 81% correspondence (similarities and differences) to the core infinitive (*vidat* 'to see') and 18% correspondence to the core introductory modal word (*vidat* 'apparently'). The weakening of verb properties in the infinitive is due to semantic and syntactic reasons, in particular, a reduction in its functional potential in an impersonal construction. The research results can be used in developing the theory of parts of speech and word classes integrating different parts of speech, as well as in creating transpositional grammar of the Russian language.

Keywords

Russian language – Grammar – Transposition – Modalation – Infinitive – Introductory modal unit

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Introduction

The relevance of the study of the facts of transitivity and syncretism in the grammatical structure of the language and, in particular, in the system of parts of speech and semantic and syntactic categories of introductory modal words (expressions) including various parts of speech and predicates is due to unrelenting attention to the problem of the interaction of grammatical and lexical parts in the structure of language units exposed in speech to various types of transpositional transformations. Many aspects of the theory of transposition (such as translation, derivation, conversion), the laws of interaction of units of different classes under the conditions of “pure” and “combined” substantivization, adverbialization, predicativeness, etc. have been discussed in the works of Russian and foreign scholars¹. A special place among the varieties of functional and functional-semantic transposition belongs to the stepwise modalation process, which gives rise to introductory modal units that combine into a (semantic and syntactic) subclass of different parts of speech with a common subjective-modal meaning. They are used to indicate the position of the subject of the modus, evaluating what is communicated in terms of content and form². Types of introductory modal use of language units were the subject of research in the works of V.V. Vinogradov, V.M. Zhirmunsky, G.V. Kolshansky, M.V. Lyapon, G.A. Zolotova, N.K. Onipenko, A.I. Anikina, I.V. Vysotsky, L.I. Vasilenko, M.A. Sorokina, T.I. Mukovozova and others. In some works, the introductory modal position of words and expressions is interpreted as a part of the processes of grammaticalization and desemantization of linguistic units as discursive functions that lead to weakening and loss of lexical semantics, morphological and syntactic properties of the original parts of speech and convergence with the mantle elements of the language (A. Meillet, J. Andersen, D. Shiffrin, U. Lutzki, I.I. Pribytok, E. Traugot, L. Brinton, T.A. Maysak, B. Fraser, G.I. Kustova, E.V. Viktorova and others). The types of interaction of discursive resources with the context are shown in the works that arose during the implementation of international projects under the leadership of D. Payar³ and A.N. Baranova, V.A. Plungian and E.V. Rakhilina⁴.

A new approach to modalation in the direction of “transpositional grammar” requires taking into account the quantitative degrees of correspondence of language units representing different stages of modalation to prototypical representatives of the initial and final links of this type of transposition. This allows, in our opinion, to a large extent to avoid subjectivity in assessing the stages of promotion of each word form from point **A** (verb) to point **B** (introductory modal word and expression). An extensive layer of syncretic structures formed in speech by the modalation mechanism provides an economical but capacious

¹ V. V. Babaitseva, *Yavleniya perekhodnosti v grammatike russkogo yazyka* (Moscow: Drofa, 2000); C. Bally, *Obshchaya lingvistika i voprosy frantsuzskogo yazyka* (Moscow: Izd-vo inostrannoi literatury, 1955); J. Kurylowicz, *Derivatsiya leksicheskaya i derivatsiya sintaksicheskaya*. In *Ocherki po lingvistike* (pp. 57–71) (Moscow, 1962); I. Melchuk, *Russkii yazyk v modeli "Smysl <--> Tekst"* (Moscow – Vienna: Shkola "Yazyki russkoi kultury", Venskii slavisticheskii almanakh, 1995); P. Stekauer, *A theory of conversion in English* (Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 1996) y L. Tesnière, *Osnovy strukturnogo sintaksisa* (Moscow: Progress, 1988).

² V. V. Vinogradov, *Russkii yazyk: Grammaticheskoe uchenie o slove* (Moscow: Vyssh. shk., 1986), 594.

³ A. N. Baranov; V. A. Plungian y E. V. Rakhilina, *Putevoditel po diskursivnym slovam russkogo yazyka* (Moscow: Pomovskii i partnery, 1993).

⁴ K. L. Kiseleva y D. Paiar, *Diskursivnye slova russkogo yazyka: opyt kontekstno-semanticheskogo opisaniya* (Moscow: Megatekst, 1998) y K. L. Kiseleva y D. Paiar. (comp.), *Diskursivnye slova russkogo yazyka: kontekstnoe varirovaniye i semanticheskoe edinstvo* (Moscow: Azbukovnik, 2003).

expression of a complex set of thoughts and feelings of a person⁵. According to Y.L. Vorotnikov, “combining several meanings in one language unit allows transmitting more information in a more compact form”⁶. Forming a discursive layer of vocabulary, modalates, as a result, enrich the linguistic and speech means of explicating the position of the subject of the modus in the utterance⁷.

Methods

The methodology of the oppositional analysis and indexation of the facts of syncretism in the system of parts of speech and semantic and syntactic categories of introductory modal units and impersonal and predicative formations involving different parts of speech was described in detail and tested on the language material studied by V.V. Shigurov in monographs on the transpositional grammar of the Russian language. We identified (1) stages of transpositional processes in which the participial forms of verbs are involved in the context of the negation of action (substantivation, adjectivization, adverbialization, conjunctivalization)⁸; (2) the steps of pronominal transposition of words and word forms of different categorical relevance⁹; (3) steps and indices of the interjective transposition of words and word forms, including the implementation of parallel transpositional processes (verbalization, partitioning, etc.)¹⁰; (4) steps and indices of an impersonal predicative transposition of linguistic units, as well as related processes involving adjectival, adverbialization, modalation, etc.¹¹; (5) steps and — in part — modalation indices of finite and participial forms of verbs, including under conditions of combining this type of transposition with particularization, interjection, conjunctivalization and prepositionalization¹². A draft of the transpositional grammar of the Russian language was compiled and a program was developed for a comprehensive study of the mechanism of transposition, which generates grammatical and lexical-grammatical homonyms; various kinds of syncretic structures (peripheral and hybrid formations) capable of synthesizing in different proportions the properties of interacting word classes and interclass categories of introductory modal units and impersonal-predicative structures (predicates)¹³.

⁵ V. V. Shigurov, *Yazykovye struktury v zone peresecheniya transpozitsionnykh protsessov: funktsionalno-semanticheskii sinkretizm*. In M. V. Loginova, V. M. Privalova, N. I. Voronina, et al. *Kontseptosfera sovremennoi kultury*. (pp. 89–102). (Saransk: Izd-vo Mordov. un-ta, 2019).

⁶ Yu. L. Vorotnikov, *Slovo i vremya* (Moscow: Nauka, 2003).

⁷ E. N. Orekhova, *Subektivnaya modalnost vyzkazyvaniya: forma, semantika, funktsii* (Moscow: MSU Publishing, 2011); E. V. Paducheva, *Egotsentricheskie edinitsy yazyka*. 2nd ed. (Moscow: Izdatelskii Dom "YaSK", 2019) y A. N. Baranov; V. A. Plungian y E. V. Rakhilina, *Putevoditel po diskursivnym slovam russkogo yazyka* (Moscow: Pomovskii i partnery, 1993).

⁸ V. V. Shigurov, *Tipologiya upotrebleniya atributivnykh form russkogo glagola v usloviyakh otritsaniya deistviya* (Saransk: Izd-vo Mordov. un-ta, 1993).

⁹ V. V. Shigurov, *Pronominalizatsiya kak tip stupenchatoi transpozitsii yazykovykh edinits v sisteme chastei rechi: teoriya transpozitsionnoi grammatiki russkogo yazyka*. 2nd edition, with additions and corrections. (Series: Nauchnaya mysl (Moscow: Izd-vo "NITs INFRA-M", 2015).

¹⁰ V. V. Shigurov, *Interektivatsiya kak tip stupenchatoi transpozitsii yazykovykh edinits v sisteme chastei rechi: (Materialy k transpozitsionnoi grammatike russkogo yazyka)* (Moscow: Academia, 2009).

¹¹ V. V. Shigurov, *Predikativatsiya kak tip stupenchatoi transpozitsii yazykovykh edinits v sisteme chastei rechi: Teoriya transpozitsionnoi grammatiki russkogo yazyka* (Moscow: Nauka, 2016).

¹² V. V. Shigurov, *Yazykovye struktury v zone peresecheniya transpozitsionnykh protsessov: funktsionalno-semanticheskii sinkretizm*. In Loginova, M. V., Privalova, V. M., Voronina, N. I. et al. *Kontseptosfera sovremennoi kultury* (pp. 89–102) (Saransk: Izd-vo Mordov. un-ta, 2019).

¹³ V. V. Shigurov y T. A. Shigurova, “Theoretical Basics of the Transpositional Grammar of Russian Language”, *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature* Vol: 5 num 5 (2016):

Results and discussion

The study of the transpositional process of modalation indicates that many introductory-modal units in the Russian language are correlated with verbs in different forms of grammatical representation, which most often preserve living semantic relations with the original lexemes. This refers to the introductory modal words and expressions that arose based on verbs in predicative (personal) forms, such as *schitayu* 'I think', *polagayu* 'I suppose', *nadeyus* 'I hope', *predpolozhim* 'let us suppose', *znachit* 'it means; therefore', *govoryat* 'they say', etc. (1); in substantive forms (infinitives), such as *znat* 'to know; probably', *vidat* 'to see; probably', *slykhat* 'to hear; they say', *priznatsya* 'to admit; frankly speaking', etc. (2), in semi-predicative (converb) forms (*chestno govorya* 'frankly speaking'), *sudya (po vsemu)* 'by all accounts', etc. (3) and in the analytical passive forms (with a short passive participle in case of negation), and sometimes with an adjective word form; cf.: (*ne isklyucheno* 'not improbably', *znamo* 'undoubtedly', *vidimo* 'apparently').

In the future, we will focus on verbal infinitives like *znat* 'to know; probably', *vidat* 'to see; probably', *slykhat* 'to hear; they say', *priznatsya* 'to admit; frankly speaking', involved in the stepwise modalation process. As observations show, infinitives of the *vidat* type can undergo three types of transpositional transformations in the corresponding syntactic structures, such as modalation, predication and conjunctivalization, converging functionally with introductory modal words and expressions in the meaning of persuasiveness, with modally estimated predictions in the meaning of the possibility of an action (such as *vidno* 'I guess', *vidimo* 'apparently') and subordinate unions with the meaning of the investigation, outcome, conclusion (such as *tak chto* 'so that'). The functional and semantic nature of modalation and conjunctualization favors the infinitive *vidat* 'to see' beyond the semantic zone of the original verb token. At the same time, with proper grammatical (functional) modalation and prediction of violation of the semantic identity of the verb token, the word form *vidat* is not observed (see below the steps of the periphery of the infinitive, hybrid, verb modal structures and the periphery of the introductory modal units). *Vidat* 'to see', as we can tell, is in the zone of influence of two parts of speech, namely, verbs and conjunctions, and is included into two classes located between parts of speech, namely predicates and introductory modal words and expressions. The starting point for the indexation process of transpositional processes is modalation, since this is the main type of transposition in which this infinitive is involved; predication and conjunctivalization are treated as accompanying types of transposition.

The functional and functional-semantic transposition of the infinitive *vidat* 'to see' as a category of introductory modal units has a stepwise nature. The main links of its modalation are fixed in typical contexts and can be explicated as steps (and substeps) of the transition scale:

The **A/I(nf)** step (the zone of the core infinitive *vidat* 'to see': (1) in the actual verb usage and (2) in the impersonal-predicative use (i.e. in the context of predicative, functional approximation with predicates with the semantics of modal assessment of action); cf.:

237–245; V. V. Shigurov y T. A. Shigurova., "Core Modalates Zone Correlative with Short Adjectives and Predicates in the Russian Language", *Serials Publications. Man in India* Vol: 97 num 25 (2017): 177–191 y V. V. Shigurov y T. A. Shigurova, "Functional Modalates Derived from Short Adjectives and Predicates in the Russian Language", *Opción* Vol: 35 num 20 (2019): 1108-1123.

(1) *Emu ne vpervye prikhodilos vidat takoe* 'It was not the first time he had seen such a thing'; *Gde zhe on mog ikh vidat?* 'Where could he have seen them?' (*vidat* ≈ 'to see');

(2) *Otsyuda rechku khorosho vidat* 'From here the river can be seen well'; *Po vsemu vidat (vidno) khoroshego мастера* 'One can easily see [that someone is] a good craftsman' (*vidat* ≈ 'one can see'; 'something is visible').

The **Ab/I(nf) m(od)** (zone of the periphery infinitive *vidat* 'to see' used in an impersonal predicative form of the main part of a complex sentence with a complement clause):

(3) *Po vsemu vidat (vidno), chto master on khoroshii* 'One can easily see (it is clear) that he is a good craftsman'.

The **ab/i(nf) m(od)** substep [zone of modal infinitive combinations with two substructures (substeps), **ab/i(nf) m(od) 1** and **ab/i(nf) m(od) 2**):

The **ab/i(nf) m(od) 1** substep [the zone of the hybrid *vidat* in the first predicative part of a conjunctionless complex sentence (or a similar structure) with the explicative relationship between the parts]:

(4) *Po vsemu vidat (vidno): master on khoroshii* 'One can easily see (it is clear): he is a good craftsman'.

The **ab/i(nf) m(od) 2** substep [the zone of the hybrid *vidat* used prepositionally in an impersonal predicative function within a transitive structure that combines features of a conjunctionless simple sentence and a simple expanded sentence]:

(5) *Po vsemu vidat (vidno), master on khoroshii* 'One can easily see (it is clear), he is a good craftsman'.

The **aB/i(nf) M(od)** step [zone of the periphery modal introductory word *vidat*, used in an interposition or postposition in an impersonal predicative structure within a simple sentence]:

(6) *Master on, po vsemu vidat (vidno), khoroshii* 'He is **by all means** (undoubtedly) a good craftsman'; *Master on khoroshii, po vsemu vidat (vidno)* 'He is a good craftsman, **by all means** (undoubtedly)'.

The **M(od)** step [zone of the core introductory modal word *vidat*, used separately in a simple sentence with a meaning of a supposition]:

(7) *Vidat (vidimo), master on khoroshii* 'Apparently, he is a good craftsman'; *Master on, vidat (vidimo), khoroshii* 'He is, apparently, a good craftsman'; *Master on khoroshii, vidat (vidimo)* 'He is a good craftsman, apparently'.

It is important to emphasize that the infinitive *vidat* 'to see' is transposed into the category of introductory modal units exclusively in an impersonal predicative meaning, i.e. with a parallel functional convergence with modal valuation predicates in the sense of the possibility of (involuntary) perception of something (like *vidno* 'is visible; can be seen').

The core step of the introductory modal units **[M(od)]** is associated with a disarrangement of the semantic identity of the verb token *vidat* 'to see' and the formation of a lexical homonym on its basis. The subjective modal value of the speaker's confidence in information, based on the perception and sufficient knowledge of the object (in the core and periphery of the infinitive, hybrid structures and the periphery of the introductory modal words) is transformed at the core level of the modal words into the antonymic meaning of uncertainty, an assumption.

It is also characteristic that the modalation of the word form *vidat* 'to see' is observed both in combination with other words (*po vsemy vidat* 'it is clear') and separately (*vidat* as a step of the core of the introductory modal units). As in the case of the infinitive (*lyubopytno znat* 'it's interesting to know; I wonder', it is impossible to speak concerning fixed expressions like *vrode po vsemy vidat* 'by all means, apparently' about the introductory modal function of the infinitive alone: it is involved in the transpositional modalation process in combination with dependent words (*po vsemy* 'by all means'). However, we can ignore this situation and separately monitor the combinatorics and the proportion of categorical features in the structure of the word form *vidat* 'to see', the degree of weakening of its verbal function in the modal introductory and impersonal-predicative use, i.e. when converging with two semantic and syntactic categories of linguistic units involving different parts of speech, such as introductory modal words and expressions in the meaning of categorical and problematic certainty, on the one hand, and modal evaluative predicates, on the other. It is necessary to identify the specific importance of the differential attributes of verbs, introductory modal units and predicates in the structure of modalates explicating different stages of convergence with prototypical introductory modal words and expressions in typical contexts. Considering also the fact that in the zone of core modalates the prepositively used word form *vidat* 'to see; apparently' is closer to such modalates as *znachit* 'apparently', *znat* 'probably', *vykhodit* 'therefore', in the meaning of a consequence, a conclusion in the attraction zone of the conjunctions, it's important to establish the degree of quantitative correspondence of the word form *vidat* to conjuncts (*tak chto* 'so that' etc.). See the syncretic contexts:

(8) The context of modalation of the infinitive *vidat* 'to see', combined with predication and conjunctivalization:

Krugom poryadok i chistota. Vidat, khozyain zdes deistvitelno akkuratnyi i zabotlivyi. 'Everything is clean and in order. It seems that the host is indeed tidy and takes good care of the place' (≈ 'apparently', 'seemingly'; 'it seems that');

(9) The context of modalation of the infinitive *znat* 'to know', combined with conjunctivalization:

Zapakhlo dymom. Znat, derevnya blizko 'The air smelled of smoke. Apparently, there was a village nearby' (≈ 'apparently'; 'therefore', 'consequently').

For the integrity of the analysis, it is advisable to calculate the indices of different transpositional processes in the infinitive *vidat* 'to see' separately from each other, taking into account that at different stages of modalation the degree of its convergence with the introductory modal units, predicates and conjunctions is due to the specific importance of the signs of the parts of speech and word classes involving different parts of speech interacting in its structure.

In this paper, the emphasis is on determining the degree of correspondence of the peripheral introductory modal expression with the infinitive *vidat* 'to see' (*Po vsemu vidat, chto khozyain on khoroshii* 'It is clear that he is a good host'), first, to the original core verb infinitive *vidat* (*Po vsemu vidat khoroshego khozyaina* 'Everything shows that he is a good host) and, second, to the core introductory modal words, the formation of which is associated with the functional and semantic modalization of infinitives (*vidat* 'to see', *znat* 'to know'). In parallel, the degree of convergence of *vidat* with predicates and conjunctions can be indexed at different stages of modalization.

In general, the indexing procedure includes three stages. The purpose of the first stage is to identify the degree of correspondence of the *vidat* modalite representing the zone of the periphery of the infinitive and the infinitive introductory modal unit, as well as two hybrid structures, on the one hand, to the original core infinitive (*vidat*) and, on the other, to the derived core introductory modal word (*vidat*). The core modal *vidat* derived from an infinitive is compared with another core introductory modal word (*znat*) located in the attraction zone of not only introductory modal units, but also of conjunctions. The second and third stages of indexing involve calculating the indices of conformity (similarities and differences) of the *vidat* modal to modal valuation predicates and subordinate conjunctions (which is the subject of special consideration).

The results of indexing the degrees of modalization, predication and conjunctivalization of the *vidat* word form are explicated in numeric indicators (x_1 and x_2), which correspond to the specific importance of the differential features of the verb, on the one hand, and the introductory modal word, predicate and conjunction, on the other, in the structure of a modalite derived from an infinitive.

The first stage of *vidat* modalization is associated with the [**Ab/l(nf) m(od)**] step on the transitivity scale. It explicates the peripheral type of infinitive, represented by its use as a verb predicate in the main part of a complex sentence, to which an explanatory clause is attached. Here are some examples from the Russian National Corpus:

(10) *Po vsemu vidat, chto tovarishch Chernoiivanenko taki krepko vzyalsya za port* (Comrade Chernoiivanenko has clearly taken a great interest in the port) (*The Port* by V. Kataev);

(11) *Po vsemu vidat, chto eto byvshaya barynya* (It is clear that this used to be a rich woman) (*The Captain* by A. Novikov-Priboj);

(12) *Po vsemu vidat, chto v etikh izbakh zhivut, khotya na krylechkakh i net nikogo, i tolko sboku kazhdoi izby lezhit po bolshomu somu, pudov tak na pyat kazhdyi, a to i pobole, u kazhdogo soma us po arshinu i golova s bol'shuyu korchagu* (It seems that someone lives in these huts, although there is nobody on the porch, and only on the side of each hut there is a large catfish, five pounds each, or even more, each catfish has an arshin long barb and a head as large as a big pot) (*Chertukhinski Balakir* by S. Klychkov).

When indexing this stage of modalization of the *vidat* infinitive, the specific importance of the attributes is fixed, first, of the core *vidat* infinitive [at the level of the core of the infinitives: *Al(nf): Po vsemu vidat khoroshego khozyaina* 'Everything shows that he is a good host' (\approx 'one can see, it is clear'); *Otsyuda rechku khorosho vidat* 'The river can be seen well from here' (\approx 'can be seen'); *Emu prikhodilos vidat i ne takoe* 'He had seen worse things' (\approx 'see')] and, second, – core infinitive-based introductory modal words like *vidat* [at

the B/M (od) step: **Vidat**, *dozhdyā vse-taki ne budet* 'Apparently it won't rain after all' (≈ 'apparently'). The properties of predicates and conjunctions in the *vidat* core modalate are not considered in this case.

The differential signs that bring together the peripheral infinitive (*vidat*) with the core infinitive (*vidat*) are as follows: 1) a substantial form of representation of the verb token, i.e. infinitive (*vidat*) [cf.: *Po vsemu vidat zabolivogo khozyaina* 'Everything shows that he is a caring host' → *Po vsemu vidat chto khozyain zdes zabolivyi* 'Everything shows that the host of this place is caring' (substantive representation of the verb)]; 1 point; 2) the impersonal lexical meaning of the verb; 1 point (on the steps of the core and the periphery of the infinitive, the word form *vidat* in an impersonal predicative position is used in the lexical meaning 'the ability to see, consider something; something can be seen'¹⁴); 3) part-verb action verb semantics; 1 point; 4) membership in the category of verb vocabulary (multiple/iterative mode of action¹⁵); 1 point; 5) belonging to the unproductive morphological class; 1 point; 6) belonging to the category of transitive verbs; cf: *vidat* 'to see' someone, something; 1 point; 7) the presence of a category of aspect with a non-perfective aspect form not having a corresponding perfective pair; 1 point; 8) the presence of a voice category with an active form that does not have a correlate in the form of a passive voice; 1 point; 9) unchangeability, lack of inflectional paradigm; 1 point; 10) the presence of a grammatical suffix -t; 1 point; 11) morpheme organization of the word form: separability of the base on morphs: *vid-a-t*; 1 point; 12) the function of the predicate (the main member of the sentence); 1 point; 13) the conditional type of subordinate connection with the prepositional case throughout (cf.: *Po vsemu vidat zabolivogo khozyaina* 'Everything shows that he is a caring host' (core infinitive) → *Po vsemu vidat chto khozyain zdes zabolivyi* 'Everything shows that the host of this place is caring' (peripheral infinitive); 1 point. All in all, the core infinitive (*vidat*) and peripheral infinitive (*vidat*), used as an impersonal predicate of the main part of a complex structure, with an additional explanatory clause, has 13 integral features, which corresponds to 13 points in the indexing procedure.

The features that distinguish between the *vidat* peripheral infinitive and the *vidat* core infinitive include: 1) the use in the main part of a complex sentence that has formal means of conjunction (*chto* 'that', etc.) with a complement clause; 1 point; 2) less potential of the syntactic functions, in particular the inability to use in the role of the subject; cf. an example of using the *vidat* in the position of the subject, representing the core core of the infinitives, in the sense of unintentionally perceiving something (≈ see): **Vidat** *takoe zrelishe bylo ochen interesno* 'Seeing such a sight was very interesting' (subject); 1 point (according to¹⁶, we assume that the meanings 'to see' and 'can be seen, is visible' are different lexical and semantic variants of the same verb infinitive *vidat*; cf.:¹⁷); we give this attribute only one point, since the core infinitive *vidat* is very limited in terms of functionality); 3) the use in the incomplete one-part (impersonal) main part of a complex sentence with a possible pronoun correlate: *Po vsemu vidat chto khozyain zdes khoroshiy* 'Everything shows that the host of this place is good; cf. with the core infinitive phrase: *Po vsemu vidat zabolivogo khozyaina* 'Everything shows that he is a caring host'; 1 point. In general, the difference between the *vidat* peripheral infinitive and the *vidat* core infinitive is estimated at 3 points.

¹⁴ S. A. Kuznetsov. (ed.), *Bolshoi tolkovyi slovar russkogo yazyka* (St. Petersburg: Norint, 2001).

¹⁵ A. A. Zaliznyak; I. L. Mikaelyan y A. D. Shmelev, *Russkaya aspektologiya: V zashchitu vidovoi pary* (Moscow: Yazyki slavyanskoi kultury, 2015).

¹⁶ S. I. Ozhegov y N. Yu. Shvedova, *Tolkovyi slovar russkogo yazyka*. Rossiiskaya akademiya nauk. Institut russkogo yazyka im. V.V. Vinogradova. 4th expanded edition. (Moscow: OOO "ITI Tekhnologiya", 2006), 82.

¹⁷ S. A. Kuznetsov. (ed.), *Bolshoi tolkovyi slovar russkogo yazyka* (St. Petersburg: Norint, 2001).

The movement of *vidat* to the zone of the periphery of the infinitive (on the modalation scale) is associated with its consolidation in the predicate function of the impersonal main part of the complex sentence, which has a complement clause.

At the same time, the peripheral infinitive retains the basic categorical characteristics of the verb: the substantive form of representation of the verb token, action semantics associated with the part of speech, grammatical categories of the type and voice, assignment to the morphological (unproductive) class, the category of action (multiple/iterative modes of action), a subclass of transitive verbs, morphemic structure features, syntagmatic features.

The first modalation index of the *vidat* peripheral infinitive, showing the degree of its quantitative correspondence with the *vidat* core infinitive, is calculated using the formula:

$$x_1 [(Po\ vsemu)\ vidat\ (chto...):\ Ab/I(nf)\ m(od)] = 13/(13+3) = 13/16 \approx 0.81\ (81\%)$$

The second *vidat* word form modalation index in the zone of peripheral infinitives characterizes the degree to which its features correspond to the features of the prototypical, infinitive, introductory modal word *vidat*, which arose as a result of functional semantic modalation (with parallel inclusion in adjacent transpositional processes of predication and conjunctuation) [*Vo vsem byl poryadok. Vidat, khozyain zdes zabotlivyi* (Everything was in order. It seems that the host takes good care of the place) (\approx 'apparently, it seems, thus, therefore').

The differential features that bring together the peripheral infinitive *vidat* [at the **Ab/I(nf) m(od)** step with the core infinitive-based introductory modal word *vidat* [at the **B/M(od)** step] include, in addition to the signs attributed to it, a subclass of modal valuation predicates of the *vidno* 'can be seen' type (which will be taken into account when indexing the degree of its predication), the following. First of all, it is immutability, i.e. the absence of a paradigm, which is associated, first, with a fixed and isolated type of use of active forms and imperfective aspect in the *vidat* peripheral infinitive and, on the other hand, with the loss of grammatical categories and forms of aspect and voice in the *vidat* core infinitive (1 point). Besides, one should also note their common feature, such as use in sentences where the modus frame and dictum are syntactically separated. The subject evaluates the mode of the message (proposition) in the aspect of its categorical certainty. It is verbalized by an impersonal and predicative clause with a peripheral infinitive in the main part of a complex sentence (*po vsemu vidat* 'everything shows' is a modus), and the state of affairs assessed by the subject of the modus is expressed with a complement clause with the conjunction/conjunction word (*chto khozyain zdes zabotlivyi* 'that the host here is caring') as the dictum. The subject of the modus is implicitly presented at the level of presupposition (*po vsemu vidat*). We also note the division into two parts (modus and dictum) of a simple sentence complicated by a separate core introductory modal component *vidat* with the meaning of problematic reliability and logical evaluation (the previous fragment of speech) in the form of a conclusion, a consequence: **Vidat** (modus), *groza sobirayetsya* 'It seems a thunderstorm is gathering' (dictum) (\approx 'it sure means'); 1 point. As a result, the *vidat* peripheral infinitive and the *vidat* core infinitive modulate have two integral attributes corresponding to two points in the indexing procedure.

The following differential features distinguish the *vidat* peripheral infinitive from the *vidat* introductory modal word explicating the core zone [**B/M(od)**]: 1) lack of homonymous lexical meaning formed as a result of functional semantic modalation and when exposed to

conjunctions with disarrangement of the semantic identity of the original verb tokens [cf. : *Po vsemu vidat chto khozyain zdes zabotlivyi* 'Everything shows that the host of this place is caring' (peripheral infinitive in the imperfective aspect and active voice that implements the verb lexical semantics 'can be seen') and *Vidat, vse khlopoty byli naprasny* 'It seems that all troubles were in vain' (the core introductory modal word *znat* 'to know', functioning as the lexical homonym of the *vidat* infinitive, i.e., outside the semantic zone of the verb token *vidat*)]; 2 points; 2) the absence of a categorical subjective modal (pragmatic) meaning of the semantic and syntactic category of introductory modal units comprising different parts of speech; cf. the semantics of problematic certainty (assumptions) and logical evaluation (inference) of the core infinitive-based modulate *vidat* (\approx 'apparently, therefore'); 1 point; 3) lack of syntactic isolation; 1 point; 4) the presence of a formal subordinate connection with a complement clause (in the form of a conjunction/conjunction word such as *chto* 'what', *kakoy* 'which'); 1 point; 5) obligatory use in the preposition in relation to the fragment containing the state of affairs assessed by the modus subject (proposition); cf.: *Po vsemu vidat, chto khozyain on khoroshii* 'Everything shows that he is a good host' and *Vidat, khozyain on khoroshii* 'Apparently, he is a good host' / *Khozyain on, vidat, khoroshii* 'He is a good host, apparently' / *Khozyain khoroshii, vidat* 'Apparently, the host is good'; 1 point; 6) the unshaded nature of the morpheme structure of the *vidat* peripheral infinitive in comparison with the *vidat* core infinitive modulate, which underwent a process of incomplete simplification (cf.: *Vidat, (ne sudba im svidetsya)* 'It seems that they were not meant to meet each other' and *Po vsemu vidat, chto dozhdy v blizhaysheye vremya ne budet* 'Everything shows that it won't rain soon'); 1 point; 7) the lack of an introductory function, accompanied by a special intonational design of the statement (accelerated pace of speech, lowering the tone of the voice); 1 point; 8) the absence of an introductory relationship as a way of introducing an introductory modal component into the structure of a statement; 1 point. As a result, the difference between the peripheral infinitive *znat* 'to know' [at the **Ab/l(nf) m(od)** step of the transitivity scale] and the core introductory modal word *znat* 'apparently' [at the **B/ M(od)** step] is estimated at 9 points.

Based on the above, the degree of correspondence (similarities and differences) between the properties of the *vidat* 'to see' peripheral infinitive and the properties of the core introduction-modal formation *vidat* 'apparently' can be established using the formula:

$$x_2 [(Po vsemu) vidat (chto...): B/l(nf) m(od)] = 2/(2+9) = 2/11 \approx 0.18 (18\%)$$

Conclusion

Thus, the calculation of the indices of the correspondence of the differential signs of the *vidat* peripheral infinitive to the features of the *vidat* core infinitive and the features of the *vidat* core infinitive modulate indicates that when using the impersonal predicate function in the main part of a complex sentence with a complement clause the *vidat* peripheral infinitive shows 81% correspondence (similarities and differences) to the core infinitive (*vidat*) and 18% correspondence to the core introductory modal word *vidat*. A certain weakening of verbality manifested in a decrease in the degree of correspondence of the peripheral infinitive (*vidat*) to the original core infinitive (*vidat*) is explained by semantic and syntactic factors, in particular, a reduction in its functionality in impersonal predicative use. From the indexation of the degrees of conformity, we can see that even at the first stage of modalation, the infinitive (*vidat*) cannot be adequately interpreted according to the principle of "either or", i.e. only as a verb or an introductory modal word. It combines in its structure in different proportions the features of infinitives and introductory modal words and expressions interacting with each other.

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