Meaning Creation of Types of Alternation in Grammatical Voices from the Perspective of Kleiman

Morteza Ghaemi[1*], Maryam Mohammadi[2]

[1*]Professor of the Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Bou Ali Sina University
[2] PhD student of Arabic language and literature, Bou Ali Sina University;

Introduction

The grammar of a language involves its rules that can help with learning that language; linguistic grammar, a type of linguistics, was created following advances by this body of knowledge to view language as a concrete and evolved phenomenon. Verb categorizations in natural languages include "verb tense", "aspect", "mood", and "sound". In this connection, "sound" is highly enriched and diverse, and maybe the most complicated of them. "Sound" elucidates the link between a "predicate" and a set of "nominal situations" in construct, thus exploring semantic implications of syntactical constructs.

Procedure

The procedure was descriptive-analytical and by reference to main language sources. The book "Grammatical Sound" by Kleiman, the basis for English-speaking articles, also underlay the foundation of the present study. In the end, graphs were used to categorize the content.

Discussion

The link between syntax and meaning is what western linguists discuss in terms of different categorizations, and argue there is a "linking algorithm" between the "syntactical structure of sentences and their semantic representation" (Von Velin & Lapola, 1997:13).

Concerning the term "sound", Kleiman uses distinct grammatical situations. One of these situations is alternation, which refers to paired sentences with more or less different structures with similar meanings. The limitations imposed by alternations on verbs are sensitive to semantic characteristics of verbs" (Ghiasvand & Tabibzadeh. 2019:143). A search in articles on alternation results in place alternation and causative alternation.

By place alternation, it is a term in the functional theory, which was first developed in English by Von Velin and Lapola in 1997. It refers to a part of the descriptive scene being focused on by the verb (Safari, 2016:35). Another form of alternation is causative alternation, which appears to have greater status. Alexiado believes that the verbs with special prepositions in English include this type of alternation. The presence of indirect objects or prepositional objects in English, and their displacement in sentences constitute types of alternation in grammatical sounds.

Kleiman maintains there are two types of sounds; one is older and the other pertains to current linguistic studies. The "middle/active" sound is the old one that examines "a part

of the sentence (verb) based on the place and being active". The speakers' role in this type of sound is interesting. The second sound is called "derived" involving highlighted situations in the current grammatical theory (Kleiman, 1991:23). Kleiman argues that the "derived sound has regular alternations, and the other category of sounds has marked alternations in the role of speakers" (Kleiman,1991:1). For him, the categorization of grammatical sounds into the alternation of "middle/active sounds" appears to be fair for its conformity to the verbs in letter 53 of the Nahjul Balaghah; later the categorization of the semantic representation of marked alternations into middle/active category through the role of speakers was examined.

Results

Unlike previous searches in this domain, the passive sound is not just related to intransitive and passive verbs; rather, active and transitive verbs can also convey passive sounds.

Place alternation in the passive impersonal grammatical sound can change the meaning; of course, form and place change equally contribute to this type of alternation. Later, it was made clear that Kleiman considered this category of sounds to be regularly alternated because the indirect and direct object displacement in English grammar is systematic. For Kleiman, oblique reasoning in the text of the letter 53 with a frequency of 2 examples indicates their semantic difference in a regular alternation.

For this, equivocal and bi-modal verbs in Arabic convey different meanings when falling under transitive and intransitive categories, while this is not true of English; thus, the result of the search in passive sounds remains without frequency.

In Kleiman and Corman's categorization, the reverse sound produced similar results when matched with the letter 53. However, Kleiman places this type of sound in a third category, different from the active and passive sounds. According to Kleiman's view, this type of sound has a direct/reverse alternation. These reverse constructs are also causative alternations from another angle.

***Corresponding Author**: Morteza Ghaemi
Address: Professor of the Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Bou Ali Sina University
E-mail: *mortezaghaemi2@gmail.com*