



Article

A Syntactic-Semantic Study of the Verb "Give" in Some Selected Literary Texts

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Abstract: Having general meaning, the verb "Give" is one of the most frequent verbs in English which can be associated with different idioms, words, expression and preposition. Its exact meaning can be specified by the context. The multiplicity of the verb "Give" is an evidence of its linguistic flexibility which endows an artistic touch and a sociative atmosphere. It is hypothesized that "Give" implies a friendly connotation in literary texts. It is also expected that syntactic construction of give plays a role in determining its suitable meaning. The findings reveal that "Give" has a powerful impact on one's emotions. Past and present tenses of "give" create an enthusiastic tone in the above-mentioned texts. It adds a sense of self-peace and harmony. It is also concluded that this particular verb carries a sense of priority and sustainability which is important for human survival.

Keywords: The verb "Give", literary texts, Syntactic and-Semantic dimensions

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1. Introduction

The verb "Give" is a very typical trivalent verb in many ways that takes two object. According to Newman, the verb "Give" is a diversified verb. Lehmann points out that the verb "Give" is a transitive verb which takes two object one is direct (abstract) and the other is indirect which is (animate) [1], [2].

Newman remarks that "Give" can be either transitive verb or intransitive. She gave me a push, Do not Give up, Waldenfels says that the verb "Give" is one the lexemes of human language and prototypical ditransitive verb. Weiner mentions that the verb "Give" is a complex one since it has more than one meaning [3]. In written and spoken English, the Verb "Give" is one of the most frequent used verbs in English. According to Newman says that 'give me' construction in English is one of the earliest construction to be understood by a child acquiring English as a first language [4], [5]. Syntactically, the verb "Give" has been dealt with many scholars. "Give" is the general word to give someone a book, permission, present, a more formal word than "Give". Eastwood states that "adverbial or indirect object is often necessary to complete the meaning of "Give". I am giving a present. He (ibid-11) points out that "give" will precede a pronoun, once being combined with it [6], [7], [8]. she give me a chance. Some verbs go with to and some with for. Give can be associated with (to).

5-She gave a present to him. According to Newman, the other significant property of "Give" is its semantic complexity. "Give" includes not just speech act "give advice, meanings and information, rather it is a speech events and types of turns [give answers]and ideas, opinions (give views, assessments)" [9], [10]. Reddy shows that, in English, communication is conventionally talked about in terms of the transfer of objects

between participants. He argued that conventional expressions such as you still haven't given me any idea of what you mean Newman summarizes semantic extensions of the verb "Give" as follows: give[advice, opinion, etc.] = "to express [advice, opinion, etc.] to someone 7-I don't give a hoot about his opinion. give one's word="to promise. you give your word that you'd be there, so don't even think about backing out now [11]. give permission, consent, etc. = "to permit" Give me a chance. give a hand="to help' Give me that plate, please give a push="to push' ' Gave the door a push. give a punch="to punch' He gave a punch to his old mate [12], [13]. He mentions that "give" morpheme is a source of metaphorical extension in language.

Generally speaking, Downing and Locke define phrasal verbs as "combinations of a lexical verb and an adverbial particle". Being combined with other words, expression, and idioms, the verb "Give" is considered one of the phrasal verb that has different meanings. I finally managed to give up that horrible

2. Methodology

Closely, directives take the same arrangement of elements as declaratives. In general, they have no subject, and they have either a main verb in the (base) form or they have less frequently an auxiliary verb. Downing and Locke affirm that "an imperative is likely to sound demanding in English. Eastwood asserts that "to ask someone to leave seems impolite". 14-Give me your car.

3. Results and Discussion

"Still had the bible that John Field had given her" (*Sons and Lovers*)

By employing the verb "Give" Mrs. Morel talks about her childhood. She has remembered everything about her mother and her father. The verb "Give" is used in past participle here which signifies a religious atmosphere once being associated with the "bible". It also has a psychological impression that obliterates one from pain and agony [14]. Having the Bible up to the moment, the verb "give" expresses the intimacy between Mrs. Morel and John.

Text (2)

"As you are friends, scholars and soldiers, Give me one poor request" (*Hamlet*)

Politely, Hamlet asks for a request to keep the secret. Horatio is the one whom Hamlet trusts Using "Give" as directive verb implies state of surviving and being persistent on recognizing the murderer of his father [15]. Hamlet attempts to comfort himself. The verb "Give" represents relief in Hamlet's life. The present "give" stand for Hamlet's positivity of investigating the truth regardless of all negativity. It gives a flicker of hope and it

Text (3)

"Only Gatsby, the man who gives his name to this book, was exempt from my reaction" [*The Great Gatsby*]

'Give' stands for the hero of this novel who is *Gatsby*. 'Give' here includes feelings of suspense and eagerness. The verb is used in present tense referring to of the millionaire Gatsby who form a new concept of this high class. that he gives his name to this book, saying that Gatsby represents everything he scorns.

Text (4)

"I'll give him the belly meat of a big fish," (*The Old Man and the Sea*)

Santiago utters "give", as an appreciation for those whom help him. For him, return the favor is one of his priorities in life. *Give* plays a palliative role in bringing timeless peace.

Text (5)

"her mother could have fancied that the child had absorbed it into herself, and would give it forth again, with a gleam about her bath" (*The Scarlet Letter*)

Here Hester thinks about her daughter's life [Pearl's]. At the first she has a disappointed view it is known that Hester committed a big mistake. The verb 'Give' mirrors unlimited give. It refers to Pearl's innocence who is the victim of the unhealthy relationship. In this text, the verb 'give' absorbs all unhealthy feelings.

4. Conclusion

In the light of data selected, it is concluded that "Give" obliterates all unfavourable memories. It is found that the present tense of "give" enliven happy moment and creates a sense of nostalgia. Facing obstacles without objects, it is also concluded that women tends to use "give" more than me. This can be attributed to the idea that they have unlimited give and incline to imply simplicity and naivety.

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