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**Nataliya Ye. Lemish**

National Pedagogical Dragomanov University, Kyiv, Ukraine

## INTRALINGUAL PROTOTYPICAL FEATURES OF CAUSAL DOMINANTS IN RELATED LANGUAGES

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### **Abstract**

*The paper deals with defining the intralingual prototypical features of causal dominants in English, Dutch, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Russian, being the languages of our research. The objective is achieved through solving such tasks as specifying the notion of “a prototype” and “a prototypical feature”, identifying causal sememes for all the causal dominants in related languages under study, and assigning semantic roles to all the elements of causal sememes identified. The employment of the following linguistic methods made it possible to fulfil all the tasks, namely: a contrastive method to select a causal sememe as tertium comparationis with further identification and contrasting of prototypical features on its basis; a structural method with componential analysis of each causal dominant based on dictionary definitions; a cognitive method to model chains of semantic roles for each causal dominant. The combination of methods enabled modelling of three major chains, such as: [Ag +/- Eff + CAUSE + Pat +/- Rec +/- Instr]; [Ag +/- Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat +/- Rec +/- Instr]; [Ag +/- Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Pat +/- Rec +/- Instr].*

*The analysis of 1115 causal sememes identified based on the data from 24 dictionaries of 5 languages revealed the prototypical features for 10 causal dominants in English, Dutch, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Russian. As a result prototypical features for the English CC include Ag (5), Eff (33), Pat (2), Rec (34); for the Dutch CC – Ag (8), Eff (33), Pat (9), Rec (29); for the Spanish CC – Ag (0), Eff (41), Pat (4), Rec (37); for the Ukrainian CC – Ag (7), Eff (36), Pat (8), Rec (35); for the Russian one – Ag (7), Eff (42), Pat (8), Rec (42).*

*The results obtained for intralingual prototypes in English, Dutch, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Russian can serve as the basis for further identification of intralingual prototypes in the other languages, as well as defining crosslingual prototypes of the causal dominants in related languages, showing the universal and specific in mapping the phenomena of causal reality by different ethnic groups.*

**Keywords:** intralingual, prototype, prototypical feature, causal dominant, causal sememe, tertium comparationis, semantic role.

### **1. Introduction.**

Having been in the focus of multidisciplinary studies for more than two thousand years (from Aristotle, 4 c. BC), causality is unanimously recognized as both a phenomenon of reality and a category. The scientific works by I. Davyidov (Davyidov 1853), A. Komarov (Komarov 1970), T. Shubina (Shubina 1986) determined the possibility of considering the

whole set of causal relationships within the frame of one and the same Causal Complex (hereinafter CC). Further development of this idea enabled us to establish five (5) pairs of causal relations (cause – effect, reason – conclusion, condition – result, concession – consequence, and purpose – means) respectively represented by ten causal dominants (hereinafter CD): *cause, reason, condition, concession, purpose, effect, conclusion, result, consequence, means* (Lemish 2012, 2014, 2015). Moreover we define CC as a product of conceptualization and categorization, that is an ontological and epistemological unit, which represents the causal fragment of objective and subjective reality in the form of the mental and logical construct in human consciousness (Lemish 2014: 107–108). That is why an individual CC is always a subject to limitation and interpretation by the speaker.

It is obvious that the most important results which linguistic studies can give, are always connected with practical application, including teaching foreign languages, translation studies, intercultural communication. All of those applied areas are based on common and specific features of different languages. The best basis for establishing such universal and divergent characteristics is provided by the contrastive approach to the language data analysis (Dzheymys 1989; Gak 1989; Kocherhan 2006; Ksheshovskiy 1989; Shternemann 1989, etc.), the major procedure of which is *tertium comparationis* selection. It is an adequate *tertium comparationis* that makes the obtained results objective and reliable.

As soon as our research of the causality category was based on the theory of archetypes (Koduhov 2013; Levytskyi 2008; Otkupschikov 2005; Pizani 1956; Selivanova 2010; Toporov 1990; Trubachev 1976; Yung 1991) and the theory of prototypes (Furs 2004; Johnson, Lakoff 1980/1981; Polev 2009; Rosch 1978; Wierzbicka 1996), we followed the idea of L. Furs (Furs 2004), Z. Popova (Popova 2008), and G. Volohina (Popova, Volohina 1999), who had provided the reasoning for the expediency of studying the fundamental language phenomena, and categories (causation inclusive – which is interpreted by us more widely as causality) by means of syntactic concepts (hereinafter SC). SC is understood as a unit of cognitive syntax with a plane of content (= a proposition / a sememe) and a plane of expression (= a structural scheme) (for more details see Lemish 2014; 2015). Taking into account the fact that any CD is represented with the set of causal sememes (identified based on the data from various dictionaries), it is possible to choose a causal sememe as *tertium comparationis* for contrasting causal prototypes not only in different languages but also within one language to show common intralingual causal sememes for different CDs.

## **2. Aim and Objectives.**

The aim of the present paper is to define the intralingual prototypical features of CDs in English, Dutch, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Russian, being the languages of our research. It can be achieved through solving such objectives as follows: 1) specifying the notion of *a prototype* and *a prototypical feature*; 2) identifying causal sememes for all the CDs in studied languages; 3) assigning a semantic role to each element of every causal sememe.

The objective can be achieved with employment of the following linguistic methods: a contrastive one (selection of a causal sememe as *tertium comparationis* and further identifying and contrasting prototypical features on its basis), a structural one with componential analysis of each CD based on dictionary definitions, a cognitive one with modelling chains of semantic roles for each CD.

The actual language data for the research were taken from 24 dictionaries given as *Lexicographic Sources* at the end of this paper.

## **3. Intralingual Prototypes for Causal Dominants in English, Dutch, Spanish, Ukrainian and Russian.**

When identifying the causal sememes for the dominants of CC from different dictionaries of the English, Dutch, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Russian languages, the

recurrence (< Lat. *recurrens*, Gen. *recurrentis* – “returning, repeated”) of certain differential types was noticed. Thus we came to the conclusion that such recurrent items could serve as the basis for the identification of prototypical features (prototypes) of the CDs in related languages under study, as *prototypical* within our research is considered to be the most obvious (outstanding) sample of a certain unit. In support to this approach O. Selivanova, following E. Rosch (Rosch 1978), calls “the prototype as the point of cognitive reference that embodies the most distinct features of the category as a part / section of experience [...]” (Selivanova 2010: 379). According to N. Slukhai, the prototype belongs to the “most typical, major representative” of the category (Slukhai 2011: 304). Therefore, the prototypical features of the dominants of CC were distinguished on the basis of recurrent differential types of causal sememes. Moreover, every component of the causal sememe identified was assigned with the corresponding semantic role with the aim to make contrasting relevant in all five studied languages.

Sharing the point of view of G. Lakoff, M. Johnson (Lakoff, Johnson 1980/1981) and L. Furs (Furs 2004), we identified the following major prototypical features of causality (CDs): *an agent* (Ag – initiating and controlling the situation) and *a patient* (Pat – whose emotional / physical condition changes under the influence of the agent / effector, including movement in space). In addition, following R. Van Valin (Van Valin 1993; 2001), and A. Kibrik (Kibrik 2004), it was possible to determine *an effector* (Eff – a so-called instrument-mediator, able to take the position of the subject, triggering the situation with no control), as well as *a recipient* (Rec – an inanimate participant, condition of which is modified during the situation process), *an instrument* (Instr – used by one party to change the physical / emotional condition of the other). Latin abbreviations for the corresponding lexical items have been used: Ag (Agens), Eff (Effector), Pat (Patiens), Rec (Recipients), Instr (Instrumentum).

Considering the fact that any causal situation consists of at least two events (antecedent + consequent) it seems reasonable to introduce three “predicates over events” (the term of R. Van Valin): 1) CAUSE (for verbal causality), 2) BE<sub>1</sub> (*be cause of* – for nominal causality, introducing the consequent), 3) BE<sub>2</sub> (*be effect of* – for nominal causality, introducing the antecedent).

Before presenting the results of our research it should be mentioned that CC is represented in different languages with the CDs nominations. In the studied languages the latter include such lexemes as: (Eng.) *cause, reason, condition, concession, purpose, effect, conclusion, result, consequence, means*; (Ned.) *oorzaak, reden, conditie / voorwaarde, concessie / tegemoetkoming, doel, effect, conclusie, resultaat, gevolg / consequentie, middel*; (Esp.) *causa, razón, condición, concesión, fin / final, efecto, conclusión, resulta / resultado, consecuencia, medio*; (Ua.) *причина, підстава, умова, допуст / поступка, мета / ціль, ефект, висновок / вивід, результат, наслідок, засіб*; (Ru.) *причина, основание, условие, уступка, цель, эффект, вывод, результат, следствие, средство*. Although in Dutch (Ned. – 13), Spanish (Esp. – 12), Ukrainian (Ua. – 13) there are more than 10 nominations, the results are presented in 10 sections related to each of 10 CDs, but not separate nominations.

### **3.1. Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant CAUSE.**

For the CD *cause* in the English language, the following recurrent types of the causal sememes have been determined (CED 2011: 117; Hornby 2010: 224; LDCE 2012: 255; NWDTEL 1993: 156; SOED 1956: 278) (NB: hereinafter we give the wording of every identified causal sememe in capital letters <all the verbs are in their infinitival forms>, then we provide translation into English of the wordings of sememes for all languages but

English, afterwards we indicate the number of times every sememe occurs, and only then the semantic roles as prototypical features are assigned):

SMTH TO PRODUCE SMTH ELSE (AN EFFECT) (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

SMTH TO BE GROUNDS FOR SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO BE A REASON FOR SMTH (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO LEAD TO SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

SMB TO MAKE SMTH HAPPEN (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

SMTH TO MAKE SMTH ELSE HAPPEN (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

SMTH TO BE SUPPORTED BY SMB (3 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

SMTH TO BE FOUGHT BY SMB (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec].

Consequently, the prototypical features for the CD *cause* in the English language are:

**Ag** (3), **Eff** (5), **Rec** (8).

For the CD *oorzaak* in the Dutch language (EWN 2007 III: 468; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 1692; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)) the following recurrent types have been identified:

IETS IETS ANDERS MET ZICH MEE BRENGEN / something to cause something else (something to bring a certain consequence / result (necessarily)) (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

IETS DE AANLEIDING VAN IETS ANDERS ZIJN / something to be the motive for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

IEMAND DE OORSPRONG VAN IETS ZIJN / someone to be the source of something (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec].

Thus, the prototypical features for the CD *oorzaak* in the Dutch language are: **Ag** (1), **Eff** (2), **Rec** (3).

For the CD *causa* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992 I: 560–561) the following recurrent types have been revealed:

ALGO CONSIDERARSE COMO FUNDAMENTO DE ALGO MÁS / something to be considered as the basis for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO CONSIDERARSE COMO ORIGEN DE ALGO MÁS / something to be considered the source of origin of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER MOTIVO PARA ALGO MÁS / something to be the motive for something else (5 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER RAZÓN PARA ALGO MÁS / something to be grounds for something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO PRODUCIR ALGO MÁS / something to produce something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ALGO SER ORIGEN DE ALGO MÁS / something to be the source of origin of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

Consequently, the prototypical features for the CD *causa* in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (6), **Rec** (6).

For the CD *причина* in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001: 957; HSUM 1997 III: 452; ESUM 2003 4: 583–584; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1977 8: 971) the following recurrent types have been determined:

ЩОСЬ ОБУМОВЛЮВАТИ ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ / something to condition something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ПОРОДЖУВАТИ ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ / something to produce something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ ПІДСТАВОЮ ДЛЯ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО / something to be the ground for something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ ПРИВОДОМ ДЛЯ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО / something to be the reason for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ НЕЩАСТЯМ ДЛЯ КОГОСЬ / something to be a misfortune for someone (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat];

ХТОСЬ БУТИ ПРОВИНОЮ ЧОГОСЬ / someone to be guilty in something (2 times) – [Ag + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ХТОСЬ БУТИ ВИНОЮ ЧОГОСЬ / someone to be a fault of something (2 times) – [Ag + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ НАВЕДЕНОЮ ХВОРОБОЮ НА КОГОСЬ / something to be a disease imposed on someone (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ ПРИЧИНОЮ ЧОГОСЬ / something to be a cause of something (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ХТОСЬ БУТИ ПРИЧИНОЮ ЧОГОСЬ / someone to be a cause of something (2 times) – [Ag + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the CD *причина* in the Ukrainian language are: **Ag** (3), **Eff** (7), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (8).

For the CD *причина* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 601; TSRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) the following recurrent types have been defined:

ЧТО-ТО ОБУСЛОВЛИВАТЬ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to condition something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ОСНОВАНИЕМ ДЛЯ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be grounds for something else (5 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ПОВОДОМ ДЛЯ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a motive for something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ПРЕДЛОГОМ ДЛЯ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a pretext for something else (5 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО СЛУЖИТЬ ОСНОВАНИЕМ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to serve as grounds for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

КТО-ТО БЫТЬ ВИНОВНИКОМ ЧЕГО-ТО / someone to be guilty in something (2 times) – [Ag + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

Consequently, the prototypical features for the CD *причина* in the Russian language are: **Ag** (1), **Eff** (5), **Rec** (6).

Thus, the major prototypical features for the CD *CAUSE* in related languages under our study are as follows: **Ag**, **Eff**, **Pat**, **Rec**, namely: (Eng.) **Ag** (3), **Eff** (5), **Rec** (8); (Ned.) **Ag** (1), **Eff** (2), **Rec** (3); (Esp.) **Eff** (6), **Rec** (6); (Ua.) **Ag** (3), **Eff** (7), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (8); (Ru.) **Ag** (1), **Eff** (5), **Rec** (6).

### 3.2. *Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant REASON.*

For the CD *reason* in the English language [CED 2011: 661; Hornby 2010: 1211–1212; LDCE 2012: 1448–1449; NWDTEL 1993: 832; SOED 1956: 1667] the following recurrent types have been determined:

SMTH TO BE A GROUND FOR SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO BE A MOTIVE FOR SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO BE A CAUSE OF SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO BE A CAUSE FOR SMTH ELSE (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the CD *reason* in the English language are: **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4).

For the CD *reden* in the Dutch language [EWN 2007 III: 637; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 2009; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)] the following recurrent types have been determined:

IETS ZIJN GROND VOOR IETS ANDERS / something to be a ground for something else (5 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

IETS ZIJN MOTIEF VOOR IETS ANDERS / something to be a motive for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

IETS ZIJN DE OORZAAK VAN IETS ANDERS / something to be a cause of something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

IETS ZIJN DRIJFVEER VOOR IETS ANDERS / something to be an incentive for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

IETS ZIJN BEWEEGREDEN VOOR IETS ANDERS / something to be a stimulus for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

Hence, the prototypical features for the CD *reden* in the Dutch language are: **Eff** (5), **Rec** (5).

The CD *razón* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992 II: 939) is represented with the following recurrent types of the causal sememes:

ALGO SER ARGUMENTO PARA ALGO MÁS / something to be an argument for something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER MOTIVO PARA ALGO MÁS / something to be a motive for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER MOTIVO DE ALGO MÁS / something to be a motive of something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER CAUSA DE ALGO MÁS / something to be a cause of something else (6 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER EXPLICACIÓN PARA ALGO MÁS (demostrar o justificar) / something to be an explanation for something else (to demonstrate or justify) (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO EXISTIR PARA HACER ALGO MÁS / something to exist to do something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO EXISTIR PARA JUSTIFICAR ALGO MÁS / something to exist to justify something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

Hence, the prototypical features for the CD *razón* in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (7), **Rec** (7).

For the CD *підстава* in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001; HSUM 1997 III; ESUM; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1975 6: 505–506) no recurrent types have been revealed.

For the CD *основание* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 461; TSRYa URL: [117](http://feb-</a></p>
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web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) the following recurrent types have been identified:

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ИСТОЧНИКОМ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a source for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ПОЗВОЛЯТЬ ДЕЛАТЬ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to allow to do something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ПРИЧИНОЙ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a cause of something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ПОВОДОМ ДЛЯ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a reason for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ОПРАВДЫВАТЬ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to justify something else (4 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ОБЪЯСНЯТЬ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ (ДЕЛАТЬ ЕГО ПОНЯТНЫМ) / something to explain something else (to make it clear) (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ДЕЛАТЬ ПОНЯТНЫМ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to make clear something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the CD *основание* in the Russian language are: **Eff (7), Rec (7)**.

Hence, the main prototypical features for the CD *REASON* are as follows: **Eff i Rec**: (Eng.) **Eff (4), Rec (4)**; (Ned.) **Eff (5), Rec (5)**; (Esp.) **Eff (7), Rec (7)**; (Ru.) **Eff (7), Rec (7)**. No recurrent types for the CD *нідстава* in the Ukrainian language have been revealed.

### 3.3. Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant *CONDITION*.

For the CD *condition* in the English language (CED 2011: 1578; Hornby 2010: 302; LDCE 2012: 348; NWDTEL 1993: 302; SOED 1956: 364) the following recurrent types have been determined:

SMTH TO BE A PREREQUISITE FOR SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

(law) SMTH SMTH ELSE TO DEPEND UPON (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

SMTH TO AFFECT SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

SMTH TO AFFECT SMB (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

SMTH TO BE NECESSARY FOR SMTH ELSE TO HAPPEN (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *condition* in the English language are: **Eff (5), Pat (1), Rec (4)**.

For the *conditie / voorwaarde* nominations denoting the CD *CONDITION* in the Dutch language (EWN 2003 I: 476 / 2009 IV: 564; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 466 / 2830; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)) the following recurrent types have been determined:

IETS ZIJN VOORWAARDE VOOR IETS ANDERS / something to be a prerequisite for something else (6 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

IETS ZIJN EEN BEDING VOOR IETS ANDERS / something to be a condition for something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

IETS ZIJN BEPALING VOOR IEMAND / something to be a (restrictive) regulation for someone (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat];

IETS TE VERPLICHTEN AAN IEMAND TE DOEN IETS ANDERS / something to oblige someone to do something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

IETS MOETEN WORDEN VERVULD VOOR IETS ANDERS KAN PLAATS VINDEN / something to be done before something else can happen (something to precede something else) (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

IETS MOGELIJK MAKEN IETS ANDERS / something to make possible something else (6 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the *conditie* / *voorwaarde* nominations in the Dutch language are: **Eff** (6), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (4).

For the CD *condición* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992 I: 713) the following recurrent types have been determined:

ALGO DEL QUE ALGO MÁŠ DEPENDER / something something else to depend upon (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Hence, the prototypical features for the CD *condición* in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (1), **Rec** (1).

The causal sememes denoting the CD *умова* in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001: 1295; HSUM 1997 IV: 339; ESUM 2012 6: 34; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1979 10: 441) are represented with the following recurrent types:

ЩОСЬ БУТИ НЕОБХІДНОЮ ОБСТАВИНОЮ ДЛЯ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО / something to be a necessary circumstance for something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЩОСЬ УМОЖЛИВЛЮВАТИ ЗРОБИТИ ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ / something to make it possible to do something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ СПРИЯТИ ЧОМУСЬ ІНШОМУ / something to facilitate something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ВПЛИВАТИ НА ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ / something to affect something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ВПЛИВАТИ НА КОГОСЬ / something to affect somebody (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ЩОСЬ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧУВАТИ ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ / something to secure something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *умова* in the Ukrainian language are: **Eff** (6), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (5).

For the CD *условие* in the Russian language [BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 837; TSRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965] the following recurrent types of the causal sememes have been identified:

ЧТО-ТО ОТ ЧЕГО ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ ЗАВИСЕТЬ / something something else to depend upon (4 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ДЕЛАТЬ ВОЗМОЖНЫМ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to make it possible to do something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ОПРЕДЕЛЯТЬ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to determine something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ВЛИЯТЬ НА ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to affect something else (5 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ВЛИЯТЬ НА КОГО-ТО / something to affect somebody (9 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ЧТО-ТО ОБУСЛОВЛИВАТЬ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to condition something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the CD *условие* in the Russian language are: **Eff** (6), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (5).



Hence, the main prototypical features for the CC dominant *CONDITION* are **Eff**, **Pat**, **Rec**: (Eng.) **Eff** (5), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (4); (Ned.) **Eff** (6), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (4); (Esp.) **Eff** (1), **Rec** (1); (Ua.) **Eff** (6), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (5); (Ru.) **Eff** (6), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (5).

### 3.4. Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant *CONCESSION*.

For the CD *concession* in the English language (CED 2011: 1567; Hornby 2010: 300; LDCE 2012: 346; NWDTEL 1993: 202; SOED 1956: 361) only one (1) recurrent type of the causal sememes has been determined:

SMTH TO BE GRANTED FOR SMB (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat].

Thus, the prototypical features for the CD *concession* in the English language are: **Eff** (1), **Pat** (1).

For the *concessie* / *tegemoetkoming* nominations denoting the CC dominant *CONCESSION* in the Dutch language (EWN 2003 I: 473; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnedderlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnedderlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 464 / 2460; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)) the following recurrent types have been identified:

IETS IEMAND TOESTAAN IETS ANDERS TE DOEN / something to allow somebody to do something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

IETS WAARMEE IEMAND GEDEELTELIJK TOEGEVEN AAN IEMAND ANDERS / something by which somebody partly to acknowledge the requirements of somebody else (4 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat].

Generally, the prototypical features for the *concessie* / *tegemoetkoming* nominations in the Dutch language are: **Eff** (2), **Pat** (2).

The CD *concesión* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992 I: 705) is represented with the following recurrent types of the causal sememes:

ALGO CEDER A ALGIEN POR ALGO MÁŠ / something to let somebody have something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ALGO CONCEDER A ALGIEN / something to let somebody have (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ALGO SER PERMISO PARA ALGUIEN HACER ALGO MÁŠ / something to be a permission for somebody to do something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the CD *concesión* in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (3), **Pat** (3).

For the *допущ* / *пощунка* nominations denoting the CC dominant *CONCESSION* in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001: 240 / 900; HSUM 1997 I: 425 / III: 373; ESUM 2003 4: 538; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1971 2: 375 / 1976 7: 385) the following recurrent types have been determined:

ЩОСЬ ЗРОБИТИ ЗАРАДИ ЧОГОСЬ (добровільно) / something to do for the sake of something else (voluntarily) (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ЗРОБИТИ НА КОРИСТЬ КОГОСЬ / something to do in favour of somebody (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ЩОСЬ СУПЕРЕЧИТИ ЧОМУСЬ ІНШОМУ (повно / частково) / something to contradict with something else (completely / partly) (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ВИКЛИКАТИСЯ ЧИМОСЬ ІНШИМ / something to be provoked by something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОМ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО (ТИМЧАСОВО) / something to be the result of something else (temporarily) (2 times) – [Rec + BE<sub>2</sub> + Eff].

In general, the prototypical features for the *донуст* / *поступка* nominations in the Ukrainian language are: **Eff** (5), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (4).

For the CD *уступка* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 839; TSRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) only one recurrent variant has been determined:

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ В ПОЛЬЗУ КОГО-ТО / something to be in favour of somebody (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat].

Thus, the prototypical features for the CD *уступка* in the Russian language are: **Eff** (1), **Pat** (1).

To sum up, the major prototypical features for the CC dominant *CONCESSION* are **Eff**, **Pat**, **Rec**: (Eng.) **Eff** (1), **Pat** (1); (Ned.) **Eff** (2), **Pat** (2); (Esp.) **Eff** (3), **Pat** (3); (Ua.) **Eff** (5), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (4); (Ru.) **Eff** (1), **Pat** (1).

### 3.5. Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant *PURPOSE*.

For the CD *purpose* in the English language (CED 2011: 643; Hornby 2010: 1180; LDCE 2012: 1410–1411; NWDTEL 1993: 811–812; SOED 1956: 1624) the following recurrent types of the causal sememes have been determined:

SMTH SMTH ELSE TO BE DONE FOR (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

SMTH TO BE DONE DELIBERATELY / INTENTIONALLY (2 times) – [<Ag> + CAUSE + Rec] (NB: Ag взято у <...> on denotation of its reductionism in the causal sememe);

SMTH TO ACHIEVE WITH SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the causal dominant *purpose* in the English language are: **Ag** (<1>), **Eff** (2), **Rec** (3).

For the CD *doel* in the Dutch language (EWN 2003 I: 595; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 538; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)) the following recurrent types represent the following causal sememes:

IETS ZIJN DOELEINDE VOOR IEMAND / something to be a purpose for somebody (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

IETS ZIJN OOGMERK VOOR IEMAND / something to be a purpose for somebody to achieve (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

IEMAND OM IEMAND'S TAKEN OP TE RICHTEN / somebody to direct one's actions on somebody else (2 times) – [Ag + Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

IETS WAAR IEMAND NAAR STREVEN / something somebody to strive for (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

IETS IEMAND BEDOELEN TE BEREIKEN / something somebody to intend to achieve (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the CD *doel* in the Dutch language are: **Ag** (3), **Eff** (3), **Pat** (3), **Rec** (2).

The *fin* / *final* nominations denoting the CC dominant *PURPOSE* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992) are represented by the following recurrent types:

ALGO A QUE ALGO MÁS DIRIGIRSE (la intención y los medios) / something something else to be directed at (intention and means) (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ALGO SER OBJETO DE ALGO MÁS / something to be an aim of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER FINALIDAD PARA HACER ALGO MÁS / something to be a goal to do something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER CONCLUSIÓN DE ALGO MÁS – something to be a conclusion from something else (2 times) – [Rec + BE<sub>2</sub> + Eff].

In general, the prototypical features for the *fin* / *final* nominations in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4).

For the *мета* / *ціль* nominations in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001: 520 / 1365; HSUM 1997 II: 419 / IV: 432; ESUM 1989 3: 447 / 2012 6: 258; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1973 4: 683 / 1980 11: 235) the following recurrent types are determined:

ЩОСЬ ХТОСЬ ПРАГНУТИ / something somebody strive for (4 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ХТОСЬ ДОСЯГТИ (бажання) / something somebody to achieve (desire) (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ХТОСЬ ДОСЯГТИ (намагання) / something somebody to achieve (attempt) (4 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ ЦІЛЮ КОГОСЬ / something to be somebody's aim (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ МЕТОЮ КОГОСЬ / something to be somebody's purpose (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat];

ЩОСЬ ЗЦІЛИТИ ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ / something to heal something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Hence, the prototypical features for the *мета* / *ціль* nominations in the Ukrainian language are: **Ag** (3), **Eff** (3), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (4).

For the CD *цель* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 870; TSYRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) the following recurrent types are identified:

ЧТО-ТО КТО-ТО СТРЕМИТЬСЯ ДОСТИГАТЬ / something somebody to aim at to achieve (4 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО К ЧЕМУ КТО-ТО СТРЕМИТЬСЯ / something somebody to aim at (3 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО КТО-ТО ДОСТИГАТЬ (желание) / something somebody to achieve (desire) (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО КТО-ТО НАМЕТИТЬ ДОСТИЧЬ / something somebody to intend to achieve (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ПРЕДЕЛОМ ЧЕГО-ТО / something to be a limit of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ПРЕДЕЛОМ КОГО-ТО / something to be a limit of somebody (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ НАМЕРЕНИЕМ КОГО-ТО / something to be an intention of somebody (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *цель* in the Russian language are: **Ag** (4), **Eff** (3), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (5).

Therefore, the main prototypical features for the CC dominant *PURPOSE* are **Ag**, **Eff**, **Pat**, **Rec**: (Eng.) **Ag** (<1>), **Eff** (2), **Rec** (3); (Ned.) **Ag** (3), **Eff** (3), **Pat** (3), **Rec** (2); (Esp.)

**Eff** (4), **Rec** (4); (Ua.) **Ag** (3), **Eff** (3), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (4); (Ru.) **Ag** (4), **Eff** (3), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (5).

### 3.6. *Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant EFFECT.*

The CD *effect* in the English language (CED 2011: 243; Hornby 2010: 468; LDCE 2012: 541–542; NWDTEL 1993: 299; SOED 1956) has been determined by the following recurrent types of the causal sememes:

- SMTH TO BE CAUSED BY SMB (3 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];
- SMTH TO BE CAUSED BY SMTH ELSE (5 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];
- SMTH TO BE PRODUCED BY SMTH ELSE (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];
- SMTH TO BE A RESULT OF SMTH ELSE (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];
- SMTH TO IMPRESS SMB (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];
- SMTH TO INFLUENCE SMB (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat].

Hence, the prototypical features for the CD *effect* in the English language are: **Ag** (1), **Eff** (5), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (4).

For the CD *effect* in the Dutch language (EWN 2003 I: 664; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 614; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)) the following recurrent types have been established:

- IETS ZIJN UITWERKING VAN IETS ANDERS / something to be a consequence / result of something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];
- IETS ZIJN GEVOLG VAN IETS ANDERS / something to be a consequence of something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];
- IETS HEBBEN INDRUK OP IEMAND / something to have influence on somebody (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat].

Generally, the prototypical features for the CD *effect* in the Dutch language are: **Eff** (3), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (2).

For the CD *efecto* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992) the following recurrent types of causal sememes have been defined:

- ALGO PARA QUE HACERSE ALGO MÁS / something something else to do for (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];
- ALGO SER UN RESULTADO DE ALGO MÁS / something to be a result of something else (7 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];
- ALGO SER SURTIDO COMO RESULTADO (deseabo) / something to be secured as a result (desirable) (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];
- ALGO SER CAUSADO EN ALGO MÁS / something to be caused by something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];
- ALGO SER CAUSADO POR ALGO MÁS / something to be caused by something else (4 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *efecto* in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (5), **Rec** (5).

For the CD *ефект* in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001: 268; HSUM 1997; ESUM 1985 2: 173; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1970 1: 492) the following recurrent types are presented:

- ЩОСЬ ХТОСЬ ВИКЛИКАТИ / something somebody to provoke (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ВИКЛИКАТИ ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ / something to provoke something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОМ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО / something to be a result of something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ НАСЛІДКОМ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО / something to be a consequence of something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ВРАЖАТИ КОГОСЬ / something to impress somebody (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the CD *ефект* in the Ukrainian language are: **Ag** (1), **Eff** (4), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (4).

The CD *эффект* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 910; TSRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) is represented with the following recurrent types of causal sememes:

ЧТО-ТО ПРОИЗВОДИТЬ ВПЕЧАТЛЕНИЕ НА КОГО-ТО / something to make an impression on somebody (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОМ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a result of something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ СЛЕДСТВИЕМ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО (причины) / something to be a consequence of something else (of cause) (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

КТО-ТО ПРОИЗВОДИТЬ ВПЕЧАТЛЕНИЕ НА КОГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / somebody to make an impression on somebody else (3 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Pat].

Hence, the prototypical features for the CD *эфект* in the Russian language are: **Ag** (1), **Eff** (3), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (2).

Summing up, it is possible to state that the main prototypical features for the CC dominant *EFFEKT* are **Ag**, **Eff**, **Pat**, **Rec**: (Eng.) **Ag** (1), **Eff** (5), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (4); (Ned.) **Eff** (3), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (2); (Esp.) **Eff** (5), **Rec** (5); (Ua.) **Ag** (1), **Eff** (4), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (4); (Ru.) **Ag** (1), **Eff** (3), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (2).

### 3.7. Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant CONCLUSION.

For the CD *conclusion* in the English language (CED 2011: 157; Hornby 2010: 301; LDCE 2012: 346–347; NWDTEL 1993: 202; SOED 1956) the following recurrent types of the causal sememes have been identified:

SMTH TO BE AN OUTCOME OF SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO BE BASED ON SMTH ELSE (3 times) – 14 [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Thus, the prototypical features for the CD *conclusion* in the English language are: **Eff** (2), **Rec** (2).

The CD *conclusie* in the Dutch language (EWN 2003 I: 474; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnedderlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnedderlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 465; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)) is represented with the following recurrent types:

IETS ZIJN DE GEVOLGTREKKING VAN IETS ANDERS / something to be an inference from something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ETS ZIJN SLOTSOM VAN IETS ANDERS / something to be a conclusion of something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

IETS ZIJN DE SLOTSOM UIT IETS ANDERS / something to be a conclusion from something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *conclusie* in the Dutch language are **Eff** (3), **Rec** (3).

For the CD *conclusión* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992 I) the following recurrent types are represented:

ALGO SER EFECTO DE ALGO MÁS / something to be an effect of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER DEDUCCION DE ALGO MÁS / something to be a deductive conclusion from something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER CONSECUENCIA DE ALGO MÁS / something to be a consequence of something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ALGO LLEGAR COMO FINAL DE UN RAZONAMIENTO / something to come as the conclusion after some reflection (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Generally, the prototypical features for the CD *conclusión* in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4).

For the *висновок* / *вывід* nominations denoting the CC dominant *CONCLUSION* in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001; HSUM 1997; ESUM; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1970 1: 364) (585; 588; 592; 605; 613, 1, c. 364) no recurrent types have been revealed.

For the CD *вывод* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 114; TSRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) two (2) recurrent types are identified:

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ЛОГИЧЕСКИМ ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕМ / something to be a logical conclusion (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ УМОЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕМ КОГО-ТО / something to be somebody's conclusion (2 times) – [Ag + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

Therefore, the prototypical features for the CD *вывод* in the Russian language are: **Ag** (1), **Eff** (1), **Rec** (2).

Summing up, we can state that the main prototypical features for the CC dominant *CONCLUSION* are **Ag**, **Eff**, **Rec**: (Eng.) **Eff** (2), **Rec** (2); (Ned.) **Eff** (3), **Rec** (3); (Esp.) **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4); (Ru.) **Ag** (1), **Eff** (1), **Rec** (2). No recurrent types for the CD *висновок* in the Ukrainian language have been revealed.

### 3.8. Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant *RESULT*.

For the CD *result* in the English language (CED 2011: 679; Hornby 2010: 1247–1248; LDCE 2012: 1491–1492; NWDTEL 1993: 849; SOED 1956) the following recurrent types of the causal sememes have been determined:

SMTH TO BE THE OUTCOME OF SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO BE THE EFFECT OF SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO BE A CONSEQUENCE OF SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO HAPPEN BECAUSE OF SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Thus, the prototypical features for the CD *result* in the English language are: **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4).

For the CD *resultaat* in the Dutch language (EWN; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 2044; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)) the following recurrent types have been determined:

IETS TE VOLGEN UIT IETS ANDERS / something to follow something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

IETS ZIJN DE VRUCHT VAN IETS ANDERS / something to be a product / fruit of something else (a successful result) (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

IETS ZIJN UITKOMST VAN IETS ANDERS / something to be a result of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *resultaat* in the Dutch language are: **Eff** (3), **Rec** (3).

The *resulta* / *resultado* nominations denoting the CC dominant *RESULT* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992 I: 1023) are represented with the following recurrent types:

ALGO SER EFECTO DE ALGO MÁS / something to be the effect of something else (9 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER CONSECUENCIA DE ALGO MÁS / something to be a consequence of something else (8 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

Generally, the prototypical features for the *resulta* / *resultado* nominations in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (2), **Rec** (2).

For the CD *результат* in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001: 1022; HSUM 1997; ESUM 2006 5: 49; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1977 8: 489) only one (1) recurrent type is identified:

ЩОСЬ БУТИ НАСЛІДКОМ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО / something to be a consequence of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

Thus, the prototypical features for the CD *результат* in the Ukrainian language are: **Eff** (1), **Rec** (1).

For the CD *результат* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 673; TSRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) three (3) recurrent types are established:

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ СЛЕДСТВИЕМ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a consequence of something else (5 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ВЫТЕКАТЬ ИЗ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to appear from something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ЗАВЕРШАТЬ СОБОЙ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to complete (by itself) something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *результат* in the Russian language are: **Eff** (3), **Rec** (3).

Therefore, the main prototypical features for the CC dominant KK *RESULT* are **Eff**, **Rec**: (Eng.) **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4); (Ned.) **Eff** (3), **Rec** (3); (Esp.) **Eff** (2), **Rec** (2); (Ua.) **Eff** (1), **Rec** (1); (Ru.) **Eff** (3), **Rec** (3).

### 3.9. Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant CONSEQUENCE.

For the CD *consequence* in the English language (CED 2011: 161; Hornby 2010: 309; LDCE 2012: 357; NWDTEL 1993: 207; SOED 1956) only one (1) recurrent type is identified:

SMTH TO BE A RESULT OF SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

Hence, the prototypical features for the CD *consequence* in the English language are: **Eff** (1), **Rec** (1).

For the *gevolg* / *consequentie* nominations denoting the CC dominant *CONSEQUENCE* in the Dutch language [EWN 2005 II: 259 / 2003 I: 482; MNW URL:

[http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 806 / 469; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)] the following recurrent types have been determined:

IETS VOLGEN UIT IETS ANDERS / something to follow something else (4 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

IEMAND VOLGEN IEMAND ANDERS (hooggeplaatst) / somebody to follow somebody else (of high rank) (5 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Pat];

IETS ZIJN RESULTAAT VAN IETS ANDERS / something to be a result of something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

Thus, the prototypical features for the *gevolg* / *consequentie* nominations in the Dutch language are: **Ag** (1), **Eff** (2), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (2).

For the CD *consecuencia* in the Spanish language [DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992] the following recurrent types have been established:

ALGO SEGUIRSE DE ALGO MÁS / something to appear from something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ALGO RESULTAR DE ALGO MÁS / something to happen as a result of something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ALGO SER EFECTO DE ALGO MÁS / something to be an effect of something else (3 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ALGO SER RESULTADO DE ALGO MÁS / something to be a result of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

In general, the prototype features for the CD *consecuencia* in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4).

The CD *наслідок* in the Ukrainian language [VTSSUM 2001: 581; HSUM 1997 II: 520; ESUM; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1974 5: 192] is represented with the following recurrent types of the causal sememes:

ЩОСЬ ВИХОДИТИ З ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО – something to come out from something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ВИПЛИВАТИ З ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО / something to follow something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОМ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО / something to be a result of something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ ПРИЧИНОЮ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО (результату) / something to be a cause of something else (result) (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec].

Generally, the prototypical features for the CD *наслідок* in the Ukrainian language are: **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4).

The CD *следствие* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 727; TSRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) is represented with five (5) recurrent types:

ЧТО-ТО ВЫТЕКАТЬ ИЗ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to appear from something else (4 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО СЛЕДОВАТЬ ИЗ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to follow something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];



ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ВЫВОДОМ ИЗ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a conclusion from something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОМ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a result of something else (5 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЕМ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be a consequence of something else (4 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec].

Hence, the prototypical features for the CD *следствие* in the Russian language are: **Eff (5), Rec (5)**.

Consequently, the main prototypical features for the CC dominant *CONSEQUENCE* are **Ag, Eff, Pat, Rec**: (Eng.) **Eff (1), Rec (1)**; (Ned.) **Ag (1), Eff (2), Pat (1), Rec (2)**; (Esp.) **Eff (4), Rec (4)**; (Ua.) **Eff (4), Rec (4)**; (Ru.) **Eff (5), Rec (5)**.

### 3.10. Intralingual Prototypical Features of the Causal Dominant MEANS.

For the CD *means* in the English language (CED 2011: 484; Hornby 2010: 914; LDCE 2012: 1085–1086; NWDTEL 1993: 619; SOED 1956) the following recurrent types of the causal schemes have been determined:

SMTH TO BE AN INSTRUMENT TO OBTAIN SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO BE A METHOD TO OBTAIN SMTH ELSE (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

SMTH TO ACHIEVE SMTH ELSE WITH (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

SMTH TO ACHIEVE A RESULT WITH (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Thus, the prototypical features for the CD *means* in the English language are: **Eff (4), Rec (4)**.

The CD *middle* in the Dutch language (EWN 2007 III: 347; MNW URL: [http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch\\_Woordenboek](http://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middelnederlandsch_Woordenboek); VD 1976: 1467; WFT URL: <http://gtb.inl.nl/>; WNT URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek\\_der\\_Nederlandsche\\_Taal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woordenboek_der_Nederlandsche_Taal)) is represented with the following recurrent types:

IEMAND ZIJN BEMIDDELEND TE DOEN IETS / somebody to be a mediator to do something (2 times) – [Ag + CAUSE + Rec];

IETS ZIJN DE HULPMIDDEL VAN DOEN IETS ANDERS / something to be an instrument to do something else (2 times) – [Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Rec];

IETS IEMAND ZICH BEDIENEN OM TOT IETS ANDERS TE KOMEN / something somebody to use to get to something else (2 times) – [Ag + Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

IETS IEMAND AANWENDEN TE DOEN IETS ANDERS / something somebody to use to do something else (2 times) – [Ag + Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

IETS MOGELIJK MAKEN IETS ANDERS / something to make it possible something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *middle* in the Dutch language are: **Ag (3), Eff (4), Rec (5)**.

For the CD *medio* in the Spanish language (DE URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DLE URL: <http://www.rae.es/publicaciones/obras-academicas/diccionarios-de-la-real-academia-espanola>; DMLE 2007 URL: <http://es.thefreedictionary.com/chabola>; DSA URL: [http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition\\_field=causa&B1=Buscar](http://lenguaje.com/cgi-bin/Thesauro.exe?edition_field=causa&B1=Buscar); Moliner 1992) the following recurrent types are identified:

ALGO SER CONVENIENTE PARA CONSEGUIR ALGO MÁŠ / something to be useful to achieve something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ALGO INFLUIR EN ALGO MÁŠ / something to affect something else (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ALGO INFLUIR EN ALGUIEN / something to affect somebody (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ALGO REGULAR ALGO MÁS / something to regulate something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ALGO CON QUE CONSEGUIR ALGO MÁS / something to achieve something else with (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

In general, the prototypical features for the CD *medio* in the Spanish language are: **Eff** (5), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (4).

The CD *засіб* in the Ukrainian language (VTSSUM 2001: 326; HSUM 1997 II: 95; ESUM 1985 2: 239; Poliuha 2007; SUM 1972 3: 307) is represented with the following recurrent types of the causal sememes:

ЩОСЬ ДАТИ МОЖЛИВІСТЬ ЗДІЙСНИТИ ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ – something to enable to accomplish something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ДАТИ МОЖЛИВІСТЬ ДОСЯГТИ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО – something to enable to achieve something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ БУТИ СПОСОБОМ ДЛЯ ЧОГОСЬ ІНШОГО (2 times) / something to be a way to something else – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ЛІКУВАТИ КОГОСЬ / something to treat / cure somebody (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ЩОСЬ ПОПЕРЕДЖАТИ ЩОСЬ ІНШЕ / something to prevent something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЩОСЬ ДОПОМАГАТИ ЧОМУСЬ ІНШОМУ / – something to help something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Hence, the prototypical features for the CD *засіб* in the Ukrainian language are: **Eff** (6), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (5).

For the CD *средство* in the Russian language (BTSRYa 1998; Efremova 2006 URL: <http://www.slovotolk.ru/efr44532.html>; Ozhegov 1990: 758; TSRYa URL: <http://feb-web.ru/feb/ushakov/ush-abc/0ush.htm>; CCRLYa: 1948–1965) the following recurrent types of the causal sememes have been determined:

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ПРИЁМОМ ДОСТИГАТЬ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to be a method to achieve something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ СПОСОБОМ ДОСТИГАТЬ ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ / something to be a way to achieve something else (4 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ ОРУДИЕМ ДЛЯ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be an instrument for something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ НЕОБХОДИМЫМ ДЛЯ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be necessary for something else (6 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ НЕОБХОДИМЫМ ДЛЯ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЧЕГО-ТО ДРУГОГО / something to be necessary to treat something else (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ НЕОБХОДИМЫМ ДЛЯ КОГО-ТО / something to be necessary for somebody (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat];

ЧТО-ТО БЫТЬ НЕОБХОДИМЫМ ДЛЯ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ КОГО-ТО / something to be necessary for somebody's treatment (2 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Pat + Rec];

ЧТО-ТО ОТ ЧЕГО ЧТО-ТО ДРУГОЕ ЗАВИСЕТЬ / something something else to depend upon (3 times) – [Eff + CAUSE + Rec].

Thus, the prototypical features for the CD *средство* in the Russian language are: **Eff** (8), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (7).

Consequently, the major prototypical features for the CC dominant *MEANS* are **Ag**, **Eff**, **Pat**, **Rec**: (Eng.) **Eff** (4), **Rec** (4); (Ned.) **Ag** (3), **Eff** (4), **Rec** (5); (Esp.) **Eff** (5), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (4); (Ua.) **Eff** (6), **Pat** (1), **Rec** (5); (Ru.) **Eff** (8), **Pat** (2), **Rec** (7).

#### 4. Discussion.

Summing up all the data given in 2.1–2.10, it is possible to present chains of semantic roles, typical of causal situations, that is three (3) generalized models:

- 1) [Ag +/- Eff + CAUSE + Pat +/- Rec +/- Instr];
- 2) [Ag +/- Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat +/- Rec +/- Instr];
- 3) [Ag +/- Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Pat +/- Rec +/- Instr].

Despite the fact that some scholars, for example K. Hale, S. Keyser, T. Reinhart (Hale, Keyser 1993; Reinhart 2002) consider the concept of semantic roles to be excess, because, in their opinion, the roles of arguments can be logically deduced from the deep syntactic structure, we do insist on its use, since it makes it possible to contrast not only any types within one language (intralingual comparison), but also in different languages. Moreover in case a reader doesn't know any of the languages presented in the research, he / she can easily see common and specific features based on the semantic roles assigned.

The variety of semantic roles (Cf. thematic (Kasper 2008)) depends on the level of detalization or fragmentation ("role fragmentation" by D. Dowty (Dowty 1979)) as a result of a deeper semantic and syntactic analysis. The disparity in its set is usually reflected in the number of peripheral semantic roles (e.g., *Contractor*, *Stimulus*, *Source*) or in the combination / fragmentation of nuclear roles (*Agent* / *Effector*; *Addressee* / *Recipient* / *Beneficient*, *Patient* / *Subject* / *Result*, etc.).

R. Jackendoff distinguishes two levels of lexical representation: thematic and action ("thematic and action tiers") (Jackendoff 1987; 1990); J. Grimshaw (Grimshaw 1990) differentiates two levels as well – these are aspectual and thematic ("aspectual and thematic"). Thus, the statement about the correspondence between one argument and one semantic role is incorrect, that is, different approaches result in identification of different semantic roles.

Identifying the prototypical semantic roles for the causal situation, we believe (following R. Van Valin (Van Valin 1993; 2001) and D. Dowty (Dowty 1991)) that there are no indivisible events, every event has its structure (Ritter, Rosch 2000).

Supporting the idea of M. Daniel and Yu. Lander (Daniel, Lander 2013) as for the possibility of interpreting one and the same situation differently in different languages and sometimes even within one language, we put an emphasis on the chances when the same participants can perform various semantic roles.

#### 5. Conclusions.

The analysis of 1115 causal sememes identified based on the data from 24 dictionaries of 5 languages revealed the prototypical features for 10 causal dominants in English, Dutch, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Russian. As a result prototypical features for the English CC include Ag (5), Eff (33), Pat (2), Rec (34); for the Dutch CC – Ag (8), Eff (33), Pat (9), Rec (29); for the Spanish CC – Ag (0), Eff (41), Pat (4), Rec (37); for the Ukrainian CC – Ag (7), Eff (36), Pat (8), Rec (35); for the Russian one – Ag (7), Eff (42), Pat (8), Rec (42).

The results obtained for intralingual prototypes in English, Dutch, Spanish, Ukrainian, and Russian can serve as the basis for further identification of intralingual prototypes in the other languages, as well as defining crosslingual prototypes of the causal dominants in related languages, showing the universal and specific in mapping the phenomena of causal reality by different ethnic groups.

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## Бібліографічний опис:

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## Анотація

Стаття присвячена визначенню інтралінгвальних прототипних характеристик каузальних домінант в англійській, нідерландській, іспанській, українській та російській мовах. Мета досягається шляхом вирішення таких завдань, як уточнення поняття “прототип” та “прототипна характеристика”, ідентифікація каузальних семем для всіх каузальних домінант у досліджуваних споріднених мовах та приписування семантичних ролей всім елементам встановлених каузальних семем. Застосування низки лінгвістичних методів дозволило виконати всі завдання, а саме: контрастивного методу для обрання каузальної семем за tertium comparationis з подальшим виявленням та зіставленням прототипних характеристик; структурного методу з методикою компонентного аналізу кожної каузальної домінанти на основі словникових дефініцій; когнітивного методу для моделювання ланцюгів семантичних ролей для кожної каузальної домінанти. Комплексна

методика уможливила моделювання трьох основних ланцюжків: [Ag +/ Eff + CAUSE + Pat +/ Rec +/ Instr]; [Ag +/ Eff + BE<sub>1</sub> + Pat +/ Rec +/ Instr]; [Ag +/ Eff + BE<sub>2</sub> + Pat +/ Rec +/ Instr].

Аналіз 1115 каузальних семем, ідентифікованих на основі даних з 24 словників 5 мов, дав змогу виявити прототипні характеристики для 10 каузальних домінант в англійській, нідерландській, іспанській, українській та російській мовах. Як наслідок, прототипні характеристики каузального комплексу в англійській мові включають Ag (5), Eff (33), Pat (2), Rec (34); каузального комплексу в нідерландській мові – Ag (8), Eff (33), Pat (9), Rec (29); каузального комплексу в іспанській мові – Ag (0), Eff (41), Pat (4), Rec (37); каузального комплексу в українській мові – Ag (7), Eff (36), Pat (8), Rec (35); каузального комплексу в російській мові – Ag (7), Eff (42), Pat (8), Rec (42).

Результати, отримані для інтралінгвальних прототипів в англійській, нідерландській, іспанській, українській та російській мовах, можуть слугувати основою для подальшої ідентифікації інтралінгвальних прототипів в інших мовах, а також для встановлення крослінгвальних прототипів для каузальних домінант у споріднених мовах, репрезентуючи універсальне і специфічне в картуванні каузальної дійсності різними етносами.

**Ключові слова:** інтралінгвальний, прототип, прототипна характеристика, каузальна домінанта, каузальна семема, *tertium comparationis* (еталон зіставлення), семантична роль.