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ATOMIC PREDICATE INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH, SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE VERB SYSTEMS

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The article examines the influence of primitive semantic units—atomic predicates of existence, possessivity, and actionality—on the diachronic development and synchronic functioning of the verbal systems in French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The relevance of the study stems from the need for a comprehensive theoretical understanding of the cognitive mechanisms that govern both the grammaticalization of analytical tense forms and lexical-semantic derivation across the Romance area. The research material comprises data from modern socio-political periodicals of France, Spain, and Portugal, 20th-century fiction, and explanatory dictionaries, analyzed via cognitive-propositional modeling, componential analysis, and comparative-historical methods. The findings reveal that the impact of atomic predicates is ambivalent and operates along two opposite vectors. In the grammatical domain (analytical paradigms of past and future tenses), atomic predicates undergo semantic bleaching and argument reduction, facilitating their auxiliary function. Notably, differential evolutionary rates are identified: structural conservatism in French (*avoir*), functional specialization in Spanish (*haber / tener*), and the complete renewal of the auxiliary verb in Portuguese (*ter*). In the lexical domain, the atomic predicate of actionality (*faire / hacer / fazer*) acts as a conceptual attractor that incorporates nominal and locative arguments during denominal derivation and discursive metaphorization. The findings provide a unified theoretical model accounting for analytical renewal and semantic flexibility in Romance verbs.

Keywords: tenses, auxiliary, French language, Portuguese language, Spanish language.

ФРАНЦУЗ, ИСПАН ЖӘНЕ ПОРТУГАЛ ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ ЕТІСТІК ЖҮЙЕЛЕРІНІҢ ДАМУЫНА АТОМДЫҚ ПРЕДИКАТТАРДЫҢ ӘСЕРІ

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Мақалада негізгі семантикалық бірліктердің – бар болу (существование), посессивтік және акционалдық атомдық предикаттардың – француз, испан және португал тілдеріндегі етістіктер жүйесінің диахрониялық дамуы мен синхронды қызметіне тигізетін әсері зерттеледі. Зерттеудің өзектілігі роман тілдері кеңістігіндегі аналитикалық шақ формаларының грамматикализациясын да, лексика-семантикалық деривациясын да анықтайтын терең когнитивтік тетіктерді кешенді теориялық тұрғыдан пайымдау қажеттілігімен негізделеді. Зерттеу материалы ретінде Франция, Испания және Португалияның заманауи мерзімді баспасөз мәліметтері, XX ғасырдағы көркем мәтіндер және түсіндірме сөздіктер алынып, когнитивтік-пропозиционалдық модельдеу, компоненттік талдау және салыстырмалы-тарихи әдістер арқылы қарастырылды. Атомдық предикаттардың ықпалы екі қарама-қарсы бағытта жүзеге асатыны анықталды. Грамматикалық жүйеде (өткен және келер шақтың аналитикалық парадигмалары) предикаттар десемантизацияға және актанттық құрылымның редукциясына ұшырап, көмекші қызметке бейімделеді. Сонымен қатар тілдердің эволюциялық қарқынында айырмашылықтар анықталды: француз тілінің құрылымдық консерватизмі (*avoir*), испан тіліндегі функционалдық мамандану (*haber / tener*) және португал тіліндегі көмекші етістіктің толық алмасуы (*ter*). Ал лексикалық деңгейде акционалдық атомдық предикат (*faire / hacer / fazer*) деноминативті деривация мен мәмәтіндік метафоралану барысында зат есімдік және локативтік актанттарды байланыстырушы концептуалды аттрактор ретінде көрінеді.

Түйінді сөздер: шақтар жүйесі, көмекші етістік, француз тілі, португал тілі, испан тілі.

ВЛИЯНИЕ АТОМАРНЫХ ПРЕДИКАТОВ НА РАЗВИТИЕ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ СИСТЕМ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО, ИСПАНСКОГО И ПОРТУГАЛЬСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

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В статье исследуется влияние базовых семантических единиц – атомарных предикатов (существования, посессивности и акциональности) – на диахроническое развитие и синхронное функ-

ционирование глагольных систем французского, испанского и португальского языков. Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью комплексного теоретического осмысления когнитивных механизмов, определяющих как грамматикализацию аналитических временных форм, так и лексико-семантическую деривацию в романском ареале. Материалом исследования послужили данные современной периодической печати Франции, Испании и Португалии, художественные тексты XX века и толковые словари, проанализированные с применением когнитивно-пропозиционального моделирования, компонентного анализа и сравнительно-исторического сопоставления. Установлено, что влияние атомарных предикатов носит амбивалентный характер и реализуется по двум противоположным векторам. В грамматической системе (аналитические парадигмы прошедшего и будущего времени) предикаты подвергаются десемантизации и редукции актантной структуры, что обеспечивает их вспомогательную функцию. При этом выявлена вариативность темпов эволюции: структурный консерватизм французского языка (*avoir*), функциональная специализация в испанском (*haber / tener*) и полная замена вспомогательного глагола в португальском (*ter*). На лексическом уровне атомарный предикат действия (*faire / hacer / fazer*) выступает концептуальным аттрактором, инкорпорирующим именные и локативные актанты при деноминативной деривации и метафоризации в дискурсе. Полученные результаты создают единую теоретическую модель для описания аналитизма и полисемии в романском глаголе.

Ключевые слова: система времен, вспомогательный глагол, французский язык, португальский язык, испанский язык.

Introduction. System-forming elements embedded in the deep structure of verbs play a significant role in the development of the verbal system of the Romance languages. The internal structure of the Romance verb is characterized by the presence of atomic predicates, which reflect the primary and secondary conceptualization of situations in extralinguistic reality. Of particular interest are the process and the result of secondary conceptualization, in which changes can be observed both at the morphological level of the auxiliary verb system in the Romance languages and in the semantics of a specific verb, as well as its occasional use in a context that is not inherent to it.

The study shows that the number of atomic predicates is limited; this limitation is related to the capacity of human consciousness to identify the most salient spatio-temporal parameters of extralinguistic reality, relegating additional or secondary ones to the background. As the research demonstrates, the atomic predicates involved in the conceptualization of significant spatio-temporal parameters for French-, Spanish-, and Portuguese-speaking communities are predicates of existence, processivity, and actionality.

As noted above, atomic predicates influence both the development of the tense system and the evolution of the lexical system of Romance verbs [6]. In this respect, opposite trajectories can be observed: in the development of the tense system, a process takes place whereby atomic predicates are stripped of additional arguments, whereas in processes of lexical-system development atomic predicates, in most cases, require additional arguments. The predicates listed above are actualized in the basic verbs. Thus, the predicate of existence is typically expressed by the verbs *être / estar / ser*; the predicate of processivity by *avoir / tener / ter*; and actionality is actualized in the verbs *faire / hacer / fazer*.

Aim. The research aim is to carry out a comparative analysis of the operational mechanisms of atomic predicates in French, Spanish, and Portuguese across both grammatical (analytical tense paradigms) and lexical (derivational and metaphorical models) dimensions.

Tasks

To achieve this aim, the following tasks are addressed:

- to delineate the inventory and categorical status of atomic predicates operating within the Romance verbal system;
- to trace the differential rates of auxiliary replacement and aspectual grammaticalization in past and future tense forms;
- to model the process of argument incorporation mediated by the actional atomic predicate in denominal derivation;
- to investigate how atomic predicate framing facilitates occasional and metaphorical verb uses in authentic discourse.

Methods. The empirical data for this study were compiled using continuous sampling from modern French, Spanish, and Portuguese authentic discourse, including contemporary socio-political media (*Le Monde*, *El Público*, *Público.pt*), 20th-century literature (H. Bazin), and lexicographical descriptions (*Dictionnaire Le Robert*). The methodology integrates comparative-historical analysis, the cognitive-representational method of propositional modeling (N. A. Besedina), and semantic decomposition.

Results. Thus, as a result of an atomic predicate being deprived of an additional argument, the verb that actualizes a given predicate undergoes a process of abstraction, which makes it possible to “use” this verb as an auxiliary.

In the Romance verbal system, the predicate of processivity functions as the stable predicate in the formation of tense forms (with the exception of the present tense). Thus, past tenses are characteristically formed with the auxiliary verbs *avoir / haber / haver* [3, p.20]. However, in Spanish and Portuguese there is an

emerging tendency to employ other auxiliary verbs, albeit still within the framework of the possessivity category. Changes in the system of auxiliary verbs proceed at different rates. In French, no replacement of the auxiliary verb is observed: the established “dominance” of the possessive verb *avoir* remains unchanged and continues to participate in the formation of past tenses [4, p.234; 17]. Cf.:

Le groupe LR à l'Assemblée a prévenu samedi qu'il votera contre le projet de loi d'accélération des énergies renouvelables, qu'il juge «inutile» et accordant des «avantages injustifiés» à la filière éolienne [9].

Pour le groupe LR, «il aurait mieux fallu d'abord réviser la programmation pluriannuelle de l'énergie, relancer le nucléaire, réformer le marché européen de l'électricité» [9].

In Portuguese, the emerging process of auxiliary verb replacement is practically complete: the verb *haver* has definitively yielded its position to the verb *ter*. This process has become possible due to the gradual loss by the verb *ter* of the core arguments of the possessivity category [14; 15]. Cf.:

– *Os ardinas têm estado a apregoá-la na praça – respondeu. – Ouvi-os na sala de jantar* [12].

– *Sofri um choque emocional de que jamais recuperarei – disse. – É tudo questão de semanas. Mas tudo bem! A vida tem sido agradável* [12; 18].

Spanish occupies an intermediate position: despite a clear tendency for the verb *haver* to retain its dominant status, the verb *tener* begins to express grammatical meaning, gradually displacing *haver* [15]. Malinowski notes that the verb *tener* occurs primarily in interrogative and negative contexts; the author provides the following examples:

No lo tengo visto hasta agora entre los clientes de mi tante.

Tiene sintido esta palavra? [11, p. 212].

Many scholars refer to such a process as an intermediate stage between the resultative and the perfect, corresponding to a particular phase in the grammaticalization of full lexical verbs [see 10; 13; p.419]. Cf.:

Estoy de acuerdo, y yo ya tengo hablado con Otis respecto [8].

What is common to all three Romance languages is the process of refocusing of the atomic predicates involved in the formation of future tenses: the atomic predicate of actionality begins to dominate over the predicate of possessivity. At the linguistic level, this refocusing results in a shift in the plane of expression: the *habeo infinitivo* construction, which was transformed into the verbal endings of the *Futur Simple* and *Futuro Simple*, begins to yield to the periphrastic constructions *aller + infinitif*, *ir + infinitivo*, and *ir a + infinitive* [16; 17]. Cf.:

Aspas sobre ir al Mundial: "La esperanza es lo último que se pierde, voy a tratar de hacerlo lo mejor posible y a ver si tengo suerte" [12].

Confrontée à la flambée des prix de l'électricité, l'aciérie nordiste tournera au ralenti jusqu'à la fin de l'année, mais mise sur le marché automobile allemand, qui va imposer l'utilisation d'acier « vert » [9 ; 19].

– *Sim. Foi bom termo-nos encontrado – replicou Hyde. – A propósito, vou dar-lhe o meu endereço* [12].

Atomic predicates also influence the development of the lexical system of a language; here, by contrast, such predicates reveal the capacity to bind arguments that reflect the conceptualization of extralinguistic reality. As the conceptual-representational method developed by N. Besedina shows [2, p.8], these arguments can be of two types: arguments that directly participate in the formation of the conceptual basis of a new linguistic unit, and “auxiliary” arguments, which actualize an additional category when a more complex extralinguistic situation is conceptualized, while remaining explicitly unexpressed.

In other words, atomic predicates function as first-order predicates, insofar as they are capable of binding the arguments of the conceptual system without the involvement of additional auxiliary arguments. For example, the atomic predicate of actionality *faire*, at the propositional level, possesses the property of conferring actional status on substantivized and stative actants [20]. As a result, the second actant, expressed by a noun, acquires a verbal form by means of the cognitive mechanism of “conceptual inheritance.” For instance: *culbuter = faire une culbute*; *muser = faire un bruit sourd à bouche fermée*; *commercer = faire du commerce*; *cauchemarder = faire des cauchemars*. The same can be said of atomic predicates of existence. Cf.: *avoisinner = être dans le voisinage*; *copiner = avoir des relations de camaraderie* [7].

Cases are also observed in which atomic predicates “lack” a sufficient number of arguments. In such instances, atomic predicates acquire the status of first-order predicates. This phenomenon reflects the fact that the process of conceptualizing the simplest situations differs from that of more complex situations [5, p. 154].

The highest frequency as a first-order predicate is demonstrated by the predicate of actionality, which is associated with the kinetic properties of extralinguistic reality. Thus, in all three languages under consideration, the atomic predicate of actionality *faire / hacer / fazer* may function as a first-order predicate for the actionality of bodily movement in space, subsequently enabling its spatial localization: *faire – mettre, hacer – poner, fazer – pôr*.

For example, *armer / armar = mettre en état d'une armature / pôr no instrumento de defesa*; *accoucher* (third order) = *donner la naissance* (second order) = *mettre en possession de* (first order); *essayer* (third order) = *soumettre à une ou des opérations pour voir si elle répond aux caractères qu'elle doit avoir* (second order) = *mettre dans un état de dépendance, ramener à l'obéissance* (first order); *boxer* (third order) = *pratiquer la boxe* (second order) = *mettre à exécution (en pratique)*; *pousser* (third order) = *soumettre à une force agissant*

par pression ou par choc et permettant de mettre en mouvement et de déplacer dans une direction (second order) = *mettre en possession de* (first order) [7].

Accordingly, the predicate of actionality combined with a locative (*mettre / poner / pôr*) displays a more specific conceptual characterization, as it incorporates a locative argument. In this case, the category of the locative argument may encompass any physical or mental processes involved in assigning an object to its place. Cf.: *musiquer = mettre en musique = jouer de la musique*; *placer = mettre à une place, en un lieu déterminé*; *conduire à sa place*; *poser = mettre en un endroit qui peut naturellement la recevoir et la porter*; *pourvoir = mettre en possession*; *blouser = mettre dans la blouse*; *armer = mettre en état d'une armature*; *donner = mettre en possession* [7].

The further development of the latent predicate of "actionality" proceeds through the acquisition of more specific conceptual locativity (underlyingly locative). Accordingly, *essayer = soumettre à une ou des opérations pour voir si elle répond aux caractères qu'elle doit avoir = mettre dans un état de dépendance*, *ramener à l'obéissance*; *pousser = soumettre à une force agissant par pression ou par choc et permettant de mettre en mouvement et de déplacer dans une direction* [7].

The latent predicate of "actionality," expressed by *faire*, is characterized by structural simplicity, which has determined its derivational potential. The predicate of actionality exhibits the highest degree of abstraction: both at the linguistic and at the conceptual level, this predicate, by virtue of its functional–categorical properties, is capable of binding actants belonging to different categories.

For example, *danser = faire un mouvement vers l'avant*; *débarquer = faire sortir d'un navire*. Just as with the predicate of motion *aller*, *mettre* may be more latent and may form predicates of the second and higher orders.

For example, *faire* brings *culbute* out of a potentially actional state into an overtly actional one, which at the linguistic level is expressed in verbal form. Cf.: *muser = faire un bruit sourd à bouche fermée*; *arquer = courber en arc = rendre courbe*; *danser = faire un mouvement vers l'avant*; *débarquer = faire sortir d'un navire*; *commercer = faire du commerce*; *cauchemarder = faire des cauchemars*; *abaisser = faire descendre à un niveau inférieur*; *abandonner = ne plus vouloir* [7].

In most cases, the atomic predicates of actionality, possessivity, and existence become effaced. Consequently, this predicate functions as a primary predicate for many more specific predicates endowed with a set of more concrete arguments. Cf.: *cravater = entourer d'une cravate*; *crayonner = dessiner avec un crayon*; *corner = sonner du cor*; *armer = garnir d'une armature*; *camionner = transporter par camion*; *décrire = faire des traces* [7].

In addition, atomic predicates also affect the occasional, sometimes metaphorical, meanings of verbs. For instance, the verb *jouer / jugar / jogar*, which reflects a dynamic situation, may be used in contexts of active use of specific objects, where such an action resembles play.

This gives rise to a dual nature. On the one hand, the predicates that enter the play frame, the underlying atomic predicates, include free arguments, which allows this verb to be used in a wider range of contexts, with the verb itself acquiring a figurative—metaphorical—meaning.

Un coup d'oeil jeté sur le massif de rosier me fit découvrir Folcoche en train de jouer du sécateur [1, p. 100].

<...> *M Rezeau trouvait naturelle mon hospitalité et, comme il ne comportait plus de patates bouillies, jouait hardiment de la fourchette* [1, p. 287].

A Saint-Etienne, Jean-Luc Mélenchon assume de jouer le « paratonnerre » [9].

<...> *enquanto a sua mão direita imprimia à lamina da espada mil voltas, que eram outros tantos golpes terríveis, a esquerda jogava a adaga com destreza e segurança admiráveis* [12].

Discussion. Thus, at present the Romance languages—specifically French, Spanish, and Portuguese—exhibit similar processes in the development of their verbal systems. As "heirs" of Vulgar Latin, these languages share common foundations that, on the one hand, enable the further development of grammatical forms through analytic means and the use of other verbs with more concrete semantics as auxiliaries. These processes are driven by the restructuring of the atomic predicates of possessivity, existence, and actionality. In addition, atomic predicates exert an influence on the semantic development of verbs. In particular, the formation of new denominal verbal forms can be observed, as well as the occasional use of verbs in contexts that are not inherent to them.

The observed phenomena reveal a fundamental cognitive paradox: atomic predicates govern two diametrically opposed vectors of linguistic change. At the morphological level, grammaticalization operates via argument reduction and semantic bleaching, transforming full lexical verbs into tense-aspect auxiliaries. Conversely, in the lexical-derivational domain, atomic predicates act as conceptual attractors that bind nominal and situational actants. Furthermore, a comparative perspective demonstrates divergent evolutionary rates: while French demonstrates structural conservatism (maintaining *avoir* in both possessive and auxiliary roles), Portuguese shows the highest analytical dynamicity (generalizing *ter*), and Spanish occupies an intermediate position with a functional distribution between *haber* and *tener*.

Findings. The categorical foundation of French, Spanish, and Portuguese verbal systems is structured around three primary atomic predicates: existence (*être / estar / ser*), processivity/possession (*avoir / haber / ter*), and actionality (*faire / hacer / fazer*).

In the tense-aspect system, atomic predicates facilitate auxiliarization via the systematic shedding of thematic arguments, accounting for both the rise of analytical past forms and the expansion of allative future periphrases (*aller / ir + Inf*).

In word-formation, the actional atomic predicate governs denominal derivation by incorporating instrument, locative, or result nominal arguments into synthetic verbal stems.

In discourse, atomic predicates function as conceptual frames that enable dynamic verbs of physical activity (*jouer / jugar / jogar*) to acquire abstract, political, and figurative meanings through situational reframing.

Conclusion. The application of atomic predicate theory provides an integrative explanatory framework for both diachronic shifts in Romance auxiliary paradigms and synchronic semantic flexibility in modern discourse. The dual mechanism of argument shedding (in grammar) and argument incorporation (in lexis) explains how core cognitive primitives maintain structural stability across centuries while driving ongoing typological and lexical innovation.

Future research could productively expand this cognitive-semantic model to other Romance varieties (such as Italian and Romanian) and investigate the role of atomic predicates in passive, causative, and modal verbal constructions.

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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING AXIOLOGICAL ATTITUDES IN THE KAZAKHSTAN AND ENGLISH MEDIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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The article analyzes the linguistic means of expressing axiological attitudes in modern English-language media discourse, as it is relevant in the context of globalization and the great influence of the media on the formation of public consciousness. The main research purpose is to study, identify and compare the means of expressing evaluative meaning in media texts used in various social and cultural contexts. The research objectives are to analyze explicit and implicit assessment tools and determine their role in creating value orientations. News publications from 2023-2025 from *The Guardian* (Great Britain) and *The Astana Times* (Kazakhstan) were used as a research material. The research methodology is based on discursive, linguo-semantic and comparative analysis, which allowed us to consider the estimated resources of the language at various linguistic levels. The research findings demonstrate that British and Kazakh media discourse construct distinct axiological models even when addressing the same thematic field. The British texts are focused on criticism and warning, while the Kazakh materials are aimed at legitimizing and positively interpreting social processes. The scientific value of the work consists in a comprehensive consideration of evaluability in media discourse, and the practical significance is related to the application of the results in language teaching, intercultural communication and media education.

Keywords: media text analysis, evaluative language, axiological attitudes, explicit and implicit assessment, media linguistics, comparative analysis, English-language press.

ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ БАҚ-ТАҒЫ АКСИОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ҰСТАНЫМДАРДЫ БІЛДІРУДІҢ ЛИНГВИСТИКАЛЫҚ ҚҰРАЛДАРЫ: САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУ

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Мақалада қазіргі ағылшын тіліндегі медиа дискурстағы аксиологиялық көзқарастарды білдірудің тілдік құралдары талданады, өйткені бұл жаһандану жағдайында және бұқаралық ақпарат