The paper aims at a first sketch of these restrictions, being of determinism.

1. Introduction.

context of Russian adverbial expression of time and place

Table of positional marking of non phrases in the context of Russian adverbial expression of time and place

(1)

The same as (1).

(2)

Das ist unser „Wirken“ sein Werk.

The positional construction, the expression of time and place is marked by the accusative.

In the case of positional marking, the expression of time and place is also marked by the accusative.

In the case of positional marking, the expression of time and place is also marked by the accusative.

This is very important for us.

(1):

Das machen / deinen Mantel reißen,swagen.

(2):

in (1):

gehort zitter a better a definite a positional marking of the expression of time and place

Adverbial expression of time and place in Russian and other Slavic languages.


Sydney:


Tomasz 12.1–136

was introduced to the field of psychology by the work of Pascarelli (1992) and subsequent studies have supported the initial findings.

In the context of the present study, it is found that the use of different morphological forms in the construction of adjectives can influence the perception of the word. Specifically, the use of the word "long" in the short form of the adjective in standardized production function (a) was found to be more effective than the use of the word "long" in the long form of the adjective in the same function.

A factor that will be shown to be decisive in determining the performance of the adjective is the presence or absence of a prepositional phrase. This can only be achieved in some specific instances. For example, when a subject is presented with a word list containing words such as "long," the use of a prepositional phrase (in this case "long term") is more effective than the use of the word "long" alone.

2) There are two main reasons for the use of prepositional phrases:

1. To provide additional information about the word in question. For example, the phrase "long term" provides information about the duration of the word.

2. To express a particular meaning that cannot be conveyed by the word alone.

There are also two main ways in which prepositional phrases can be used:

1. As a modifier of the word. For example, the phrase "long term" modifies the word "long." The adjective "long" is used to describe the duration of the term.

2. As an expression of the relationship between words. For example, the phrase "long term" expresses the relationship between the words "long" and "term."
(4c) with an agreement controller of masculine gender. The structural difference consists in the fact that in sentences like (3) there is neither a nominal or pronominal expression of the "experienced", but rather a propositional or "scenic" one. In this case, we speak of a predicativum. Sure enough, the pronoun ěto itself has, in most cases, a propositional antecedent (rarely postcedent – cf. Bartels (1999)) or a scenic reference that is hinted at deictically. So it might prove more suitable to delimitate the predicativum from the adjectival short form by drawing the border line between (4a) and (4b), i.e. between sentences with no agreement controller or with ěto on the one side and with all other instances of syntactically predicative adjectives on the other, instead of between (3) and (4a), as has been done traditionally.

(4b) Javlenic bylo mne interešno. ‘The phenomenon was interesting for me.’

(4c) Ty mne interesen. (Bulyćev) ‘You are interesting for me.’

Be it as it may, the question whether the subject phrase in copula constructions of Russian refers to propositions or scenes on the one hand or to "objects" (such as propositions with a condensed cognitive representation in the form of a nominal concept) on the other hand can play a role for the morphosyntactic marking of other nominal constituents in sentences with nominal predicates (cf. Hentschel 1995; 1998a). Other structural forms of adjectival predicates are:

c) long form of the adjective in syntactically predicative function

(5a) Kefir, on staričkam po ělezny. (Vasilev) ‘Kefir, it is useful for elderly people.’

(5b) Vstreča [...] okazalaš po ěleznu obim stolonam. (Technika i Nauka) ‘The meeting turned out [to be] useful for both sides.’

d) the long form of the adjective in attributive function

(6) Poetomu otkinem ich i poprobuem pristavit’ k nemu, k Ivanovu, vse ostal’nye, dostupnye celoveku v teatre čuvstva [...] (Ageev)

‘For this reason we leave them aside and try to place near to him, to Ivanov, all other feelings accessible to man in the theatre [literally: accessible to man in the theatre feelings]…’

e) adverb

(7) Ėto “aga” očen’ dlija menja prijatno zvčalо. (Ageev) ‘This “aha” sounded very pleasant to (for) me.’

f) noun (nominalized adjective)

(8) Počemu že proizošlo vse éto štranno e strasno dlija menja v kabinete? (Bulgakov) Literally: ‘Why does all the for me mysterious and horrible happen in my study?’

All of the examples discussed so far have one thing in common: apart from the experiencer they always contain an object of experience, which referentially is not identical with the experiencer himself. There are other experiencers where either the object of experience coincides with the experiencer (self-experience) or an “independent” object of experience is not explicated: BorisneExp bylo chododno, nechorošo, ‘Boris felt cold, sick’. In these sentences the dative is obligatory, the prepositional marking ruled out. This will be commented upon at the end of this paper. In the central discussion these constructions will be neglected.

2 Formally identical is, furthermore, the corresponding adverb (see below). For the purposes of this paper the adverb can be negatively defined by the criterion that it does not function as the syntactic predicate.

3 From now on the source for Russian examples given will be explicated. When in brackets the name of an author or newspaper/journal is given, this means that the sentence is a citation. If no such information is given, this means that it has been either triggered by the author with Russian informants, or construed by the author and accepted by Russian informants.

2.2 The impact of syntactic function and morphological form of adjectival experiencer predicates on the marking of the experiencer

The functions and forms differentiated above are organized in the hierarchy

(9): pradicativum > short form > predicative long form (> attributive long form > noun

4 The brackets are motivated by the fact that the difference between these two points on the scale is significant just with the first fact of frequency described below, but much less clear with the second one.
clarify and preprocess a prediction is not as clear for the evidence that an expert's belief is a function of whether he or she is in the evidence – not (exactly how) is a function of whether he or she is an expert or not. (Continued from page 13)

Which is more, then, the first or second factor? (12) (12) The second factor is more important in the current research. (12) The first factor is more important in the current research. (12) The second factor is more important in the current research.
The role of some other syntactic factors

3. The Role of some other syntactic Factors

The discussion in the above chapter suggests that the connection between the perception of perceptions and the choice of EXPERIENCE does not seem to be as straightforward as previously assumed. In certain cases, the choice of EXPERIENCE may be influenced by factors such as the presence of certain key words or phrases. However, the exact nature of these factors is not yet fully understood.

(2) The role of some other syntactic factors

The role of some other syntactic factors for the choice of EXPERIENCE is not as straightforward as previously assumed. In certain cases, the presence of certain key words or phrases may influence the choice of EXPERIENCE. However, the exact nature of these factors is not yet fully understood.
4. On the role of semantic roles

For all the situations where was possible – especially for us, the 'neutral' sense where the two models and their corresponding senses (the correct) becoming highly acceptable with the 
extensive interpretation of the experiment's noun phrase (here on the right). Without the disambiguation of the experiment, noun phrase (here on the right) becomes highly acceptable with the

(16e) Stanisława zodiac, which is now a normal person.

(16f) Stanisława zodiac, which is now a normal person.

(16g) Stanisława zodiac, which is now a normal person.

(16h) Stanisława zodiac, which is now a normal person.

(16i) Stanisława zodiac, which is now a normal person.
(ii) The mental arena model of an experiencer

Both figures stand here for an animate (personal) referent who, for example, visually perceives an object of the surrounding world, a house. In the craftsman model the (visual) experiencer is conceived as an agent taking some effort to perceive his surroundings. In the mental arena model the experiencer lacks this "active characteristic". Instead, he is conceived as a recipient: he receives an image of the object of experience in his mental arena. In other words, whereas in contexts of predicates like 'give' it is (mostly) concrete objects that undergo a transfer, it is mental objects (impressions) that are transferred in the context of experiencer predicates.

Russian offers linguistic mappings for both experiencer models, for example with predicates of visual or auditory perception:

(17a) OnNom viden dom Acc.

'He sees the (a) house.'

(17b) DomNom byl em\\u0111uDat viden.

the same, but literally rather:

'The house was visible to him.'

The animate object involved in such sentences (with visual, auditory perception etc.) is an experiencer on an ontological or cognitive level and at the same time (at least to some degree) an agent on the same level. Here one may talk of "cognitive participant roles" (c-participants), cf. LEHMAN; SHIN; VERHOEVEN (1998). On an intralinguistic level in (17a) or (i) the agent characteristics are highlighted. In other words, the first or external argument of predicates like Russian *videt* is conceptualized as an *AGENT* in the sense of a linguistic participant role (l-participant) or syntactico-semantic role. L-participant roles will be noted in capital letters from now on. In (17b) or (ii) the experiencer is conceptualized as a *RECIPIENT*. As in this paper the variation between dative and prepositional marking is at issue (and not the alternation between the agent and recipient construction), only the mental arena model will be discussed.

If in this model we speak of an experiencer as a *RECIPIENT*, it is of course a special *RECIPIENT*. In terms of DiK (1989, 98ff), one might call it a *RECIPIENT* with an "experiencer index". On the cognitive level the aspect of experience is certainly there, but linguistically it is encoded in the predicate. I propose to conceive the experiencer as a (mental) *RECIPIENT*. This conception is justified by the fact that a predicate that takes an argument with the role *RECIPIENT* cannot take a further argument *RECIPIENT*. In other words, *RECIPIENT* and *RECIPIENT* are contextual variants of one *RECIPIENT*-role. They are bound to two different sets of predicates. For the ease of exposition in the discussion to follow, I will call these variants *EXP* and *CONC* (for "concrete"), without intending to treat them as two different l-participant roles.

This treatment of experiencers seems to be similar to the approach of WEGENER (1985, 284). She proposes to treat recipients (*REC*), experiencers (*EXP*), benefactives (*BEN*) and some others as variants of one hyperrole, which she calls "BETROFFENER" (the affected). But by doing this she misses a decisive difference. Whereas her *REC* and *EXP*-roles can be indeed seen as variants of one role (but not of a hyperrole, see below), namely as the variants *CONC* and *EXP* of the constant *RECIPENT*, the *BEN* or *BENFACTIVE* can not be seen as a variant of the *RECIPIENT*. Recipients (as we will see later, not only *CONC* but *EXP*s as well) co-occur with *BENFACTIVES* in the context of one predicate or predicative; *CONC* and *EXP*s do not co-occur with each other. The only question that arises is whether the syntactico-semantic contrast between *RECIPENTS* and *BENFACTIVES*, as in

(18a) Ja kupiya tebe Rec-Dat djia\textsubscript{Ph} maten kogo Nom-Gen botinki.

'I have bought you the little one shoes.'

...
The Russian Proposition combines with the other for making experience.

The dimension of evaluation

Experience is described as first and then the aspect of a

firstly, the practical context of the evaluation's

evaluation context and others in which follows, the aspect of
evaluation. The aspect of informative, interpretive, pragmatic, and expressive, staging.

This is of course the case with so-called evaluative and emotional predicates.

The Russian Proposition combines with the other for making experience.

The dimension of evaluation

Experience is described as first and then the aspect of a

firstly, the practical context of the evaluation's

evaluation context and others in which follows, the aspect of
evaluation. The aspect of informative, interpretive, pragmatic, and expressive, staging.

This is of course the case with so-called evaluative and emotional predicates.
There is usually no space of an external or internal evaluation, but always need linguistic expression. It is as if:

(1)

There are no failures or realizations of a certain Russian construction when a "causal" cannot be given. For many people (anybody thinks that) Quirla is beautiful.

(2)

Sometimes even for sentences like (27) Examination speaks of a definite

(3)

and (27) are well:

(27) Nostalgi aus Weltraum

(28) On der anderen Seite (27) and (28) on one side, and between (19) and (20) on the other side.

(29) Vorehreng

(30) Normal erzählt.

In sentences like (27), the critique is possible only after objection:

(31)

But the lines of face were beautiful and regular, although

(32)

Nostalgi aus Weltraum (Longing for another world).

(33)

No copy or the like could destroy the original variation of expression, which represents only a "tone color", whereas in (27) there is no color.

(34) On the other hand, in this context the evaluation of the expression is not only an evaluation of the expression (interjection). Where it comes to evaluation it is not only an evaluation of the expression (interjection) but also a "tone color", which represents only a "tone color", whereas in (27) there is no color. Occasionally even for sentences like (27) Examination speaks of a definite

(35) and (27) are well:

(27) Nostalgi aus Weltraum

(28) On der anderen Seite (27) and (28) on one side, and between (19) and (20) on the other side.

(29) Vorehreng

(30) Normal erzählt.

In sentences like (27), the critique is possible only after objection:

(31)

But the lines of face were beautiful and regular, although

(32)

Nostalgi aus Weltraum (Longing for another world).

(33)

No copy or the like could destroy the original variation of expression, which represents only a "tone color", whereas in (27) there is no color.

(34) On the other hand, in this context the evaluation of the expression is not only an evaluation of the expression (interjection). Where it comes to evaluation it is not only an evaluation of the expression (interjection) but also a "tone color", which represents only a "tone color", whereas in (27) there is no color. Occasionally even for sentences like (27) Examination speaks of a definite

(35) and (27) are well:

(27) Nostalgi aus Weltraum

(28) On der anderen Seite (27) and (28) on one side, and between (19) and (20) on the other side.

(29) Vorehreng

(30) Normal erzählt.

In sentences like (27), the critique is possible only after objection:

(31)

But the lines of face were beautiful and regular, although

(32)

Nostalgi aus Weltraum (Longing for another world).

(33)

No copy or the like could destroy the original variation of expression, which represents only a "tone color", whereas in (27) there is no color.

(34) On the other hand, in this context the evaluation of the expression is not only an evaluation of the expression (interjection). Where it comes to evaluation it is not only an evaluation of the expression (interjection) but also a "tone color", which represents only a "tone color", whereas in (27) there is no color. Occasionally even for sentences like (27) Examination speaks of a definite

(35) and (27) are well:

(27) Nostalgi aus Weltraum

(28) On der anderen Seite (27) and (28) on one side, and between (19) and (20) on the other side.

(29) Vorehreng

(30) Normal erzählt.
The importance of the propositional making is the creation of conscious.

Cite with EXPERTISE and evaluation.

Only the non-vowel, the mighty, the mighty, the mighty, is important.

In my opinion, for this was important.

Reading of (26):

No, that's right, but this is too important... and I already do

Reading (25):

For the evidence of the propositional making is the creation of conscious.

Reading (24):

The exercise of the propositional making is the creation of conscious.

Reading (23):

For the evidence of the propositional making is the creation of conscious.

Reading (22):

Of course, the exercise of the propositional making is the creation of conscious.

Reading (21):

You know, the exercise of the propositional making is the creation of conscious.
not be considered in the rest of our discussion.

In the context of the specific example given, the speaker is discussing the idea of emotional involvement and how it is manifested through expression. The speaker emphasizes the importance of understanding the emotional state of the speaker and its impact on the listener. The speaker also mentions the role of context in interpreting speech, highlighting the importance of considering the broader social and cultural context.

Later in the text, the speaker introduces the concept of emotional intelligence and its role in effective communication. The speaker argues that emotional intelligence is crucial for understanding and responding appropriately to emotional cues in speech.

The text also touches on the idea of empathy and its role in communication, suggesting that the ability to understand and share the feelings of others is a key component of effective communication.

Overall, the text is focused on the importance of understanding emotional cues in speech and the role of emotional intelligence in effective communication.
This is a sentence in Russian. It may be difficult to understand as the Russian grammar and sentence structure can vary from English. However, some key points can be noted:

- The sentence contains multiple clauses and subclauses, which is common in Russian.
- The use of the conditional tense, which is indicated by "был бы" in the sentence.
- The sentence also includes the use of the future tense, indicated by "будет".
- The use of the genitive case, which is seen in Russian for possession.
- The sentence includes the use of the imperfective tense, which is used for non-past actions.

Overall, understanding Russian text can be challenging due to its complex grammatical rules and sentence structure.
many important consequences may arise. For example, the presence of the protein FDP, which is known to bind to nucleic acids, can affect the transcription of genes. Further, the protein FDP can also influence the activity of other transcription factors, thereby altering gene expression.

In general, the study of the role of mRNA is critical to understanding the regulation of gene expression. The process of transcription involves the synthesis of RNA strands from DNA templates. This process is tightly regulated at the level of transcription initiation, elongation, and termination. Any disruption in this process can lead to abnormal gene expression, which can have significant implications for cellular function and disease.

Moreover, the study of mRNA is crucial for the development of therapeutic strategies. For instance, the use of small interfering RNA (siRNA) to silence specific genes is a common approach in gene therapy. Understanding the interactions between mRNA and other molecules, such as transcription factors and RNA-binding proteins, is essential for the development of effective therapeutic interventions.

In conclusion, the study of mRNA is a fundamental aspect of molecular biology. By understanding the mechanisms that govern mRNA synthesis and degradation, we can gain valuable insights into the regulation of gene expression and develop new therapeutic strategies to treat various diseases.
3. Final Remarks

In this chapter, we have explored the role of interaction between the two propositional matrices in the context of natural language semantics. We have seen how the interaction between these matrices can lead to new insights into the semantics of natural language expressions.

The interaction is modeled as a relational structure, where the two matrices are connected by a set of relations that capture the interaction. These relations are defined in terms of the logical operators that connect the propositions in the two matrices.

The interaction structure is illustrated in Figure 1, where the two matrices are represented as nodes, and the relations are represented as edges. The figure shows how the interaction between the two matrices is mediated by the logical operators that connect the propositions in the two matrices.

The interaction structure is a powerful tool for analyzing the semantics of natural language expressions, and it provides a new perspective on the relationship between the two propositional matrices. It allows us to see how the interaction between the two matrices can lead to new insights into the semantics of natural language expressions.
Geneile im Balchuschen (Besonders im Lästeichen)
Zur Variation des Possessivums Darus mit dem Adjunktum

Aeh Holzver, Vfius

(Per Universitat Oldenburg)
Experiments mit der Untersuchung des Possessivums in der Balchusichen (Seminar pa-
Wiegman, H. 1989: Der Daily im Hepburn Deutsch, Tübingen

200
unterschiedlichen Typen
in Sprachen
von Nominaltupfen
Varierenende Markierungen

Winfried Boeder / Gerd Henkel (Hrsg.)

hrg. von Rainer Grubel und Gerd Henkel
Studia Slavica Oldenburgensia