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Համառոտագիր

Լեզուն իրացվում է խոսքի միջոցով, այսինքն՝ խոսքը լեզուն է գործածության մեջ։ Այն իրականացվում է կապակցված հաղորդակցության միջոցով, հիմնականում՝ նախադասության տեսքով։ Նախադասության բոլոր բառերը քերականորեն կապված են միմյանց, այսինքն՝ ենթարկվում են քերականական ձևափոխությունների՝ մտքեր ու զգացմունքներ արտահայտելու համար։ Քերականության՝ որպես գիտության հիմնական օբյեկտը լեզվի քերականական կառուցվածքն է, այսինքն՝ բառերի քերականական ձևերի փոփոխությունը կարգավորող օրենքների համակարգը։ Լեզվաբանության մեջ ժամանակակից քերականության տեսությունը անընդհատ է զարգանում։ Ամբողջ աշխարհում լեզվաբաններն անգլերենն դիտարկում են տեսական քերականության տեսանկյունից, ուստի շատ կարևոր է այս թեմայի ուսումնասիրությունը։

Նախադասությունը քերականության ամենաբարդ և հետաքրքիր մասն է։ Նախադասությունը հաղորդակցության այն ամբողջական միավորն է, որի միջոցով երկխոսության ընթացքում կատարվում է տեղեկատվության ուղղակի փոխանցում խոսքից մինչև ունկնդրում։

Նախադասության կառուցվածքը՝ որպես հաղորդագրության ամբողջական միավոր, ձևավորվում է բառերի քերականական զուգորդմամբ, որն էլ ունի իր նշանային բնույթը։ Նախադասությունը՝ որպես լեզվի միավոր, կատարում է երկու էական նշանային գործառույթ՝ ենթակայական կամ անվանական, և ստորոգելական կամ համաձայնական։

Ստորոգման գործառույթը իրականացվում է ստորոգյալի միջոցով։

Ստորոգյալը՝ որպես նախադասության անդամ, միշտ էլ եղել է գիտնականների հետաքրքրության կենտրոնում, և վերջինիս ուղղությամբ տարվող ուսումնասիրությունները դեռևս շարունակվում են։

Հոդվածի նպատակներն են՝

- ներկայացնել ստորոգյալը՝ որպես նախադասության հիմնական ան-
  դամ, նրա սահմանումը և տեղը նախադասության մեջ,
- ուսումնասիրել ստորոգյալի կառուցվածքային դասակարգումը,
- իրականացնել գործնական հետազոտություն՝ նախադասության մեջ
  օգտագործելով ստորոգյալի տարբեր տեսակներ,
- ինարավորինս համակարգել ստորոգյալի վերաբերյալ աղբյուրները
  մեկ ուսումնասիրության մեջ դասերի ընթացքում ուսանողներին
  տրամադրելու նպատակով:

Հետազոտությունն իրականացվել է փաստաթղթերի ուսումնասիրութ-
յան և աղբյուրագիտական մեթոդներով:

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ. քերականության տե-
սություն, կառուցվածքային դասակարգումներ, ստորոգյալիր տեսակներ,
հաղորդակցական միավոր, գործնական հետազոտություն:

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ТИПЫ СКАЗУЕМЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ

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Аннотация

Язык реализуется через речь, т.е. речь - это язык в употреблении. Он реализуется посредством связных высказываний, главным образом в форме предложений. Все слова в предложении грамматически связаны. Это означает, что они модифицируются и соединяются вместе для выражения мыслей и чувств. Основным объектом грамматики как науки является грамматический строй языка, т.е. система законов, управляющих изменением грамматических форм слов. Развитие области грамматической теории модема в лингвистике имеет прогрессивный характер.

Лингвисты всего мира изучают английский язык с точки зрения теоретической грамматики, поэтому очень важно изучать этот предмет. Предложение - самая сложная и интересная часть грамматики. Оно представляет собой целостную коммуникативную единицу сообщения, то есть такую единицу, с помощью которой осуществляется непосредственная передача информации от говорящего к слушающему в процессе речевого общения. Структура предложения как целостной единицы сообщения формируется грамматической ассоциацией слов, и эта связь имеет свой знаковый характер. Предложение как единица языка выполняет две важнейшие знаковые функции: субъективную, или номинативную, и установочную, или предикативную. Предикативная функция реализуется с помощью предиката. Тема статьи актуальна, потому что предикат как член предложения до сих пор изучается различными учеными, и исследование все еще продолжается. интерпретировать сказуемое как главный член предложения, его определение, место в предложении. В ходе работы над статьей были поставлены следующие цели. Методы исследования -метод анализа документов и метод источников.

- изучить структурные классификации сказуемого,
- провести практическое исследование, используя различные типы сказуемого в предложении.
- проводить практические исследования, используя различные типы сказуемого в предложении.
- в какой-то степени систематизировать источники о предикатах в одном исследовании, чтобы поделиться ими с учениками на уроках.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: грамматическая теория, структурные классификации, типы предикатов, коммуникативная единица, практическое исследование.

TYPES OF PREDICATES IN THE ENGLISH SENTENCE

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Abstract

Language is realized through speech, i.e., speech is language in use. It is exercised through connected communications, chiefly in the form of sentences. All words in a sentence are grammatically connected. It means they are modified and joined together to express thoughts and feelings.

The main object of grammar as a science is the grammatical structure of the language, i.e. the system of laws governing the change of grammatical forms of words.

The development of the modem grammatical theory domain in linguistic science has a progressive character.

Linguists worldwide study the English language from the point of view of theoretical grammar, so it is essential to study this subject.

The sentence is the most complex and interesting part of grammar. It represents the whole communicative unit of the message, a unit through which direct transfer of the information from speaking to listening is carried out during the speech dialogue.

The structure of the sentence as a complete unit of the message is formed by the grammatical association of words, and this association has its sign character.

The sentence as a unit of a language carries out two essential sign functions: subjective or nominative and predicative or adjusting. The predicative function is realized through a predicate. The article's theme is up-to-date because various scientists still study the predicate as a sentence member.

The article deals with the use of different types of predicates in the English language.

The following objectives were set throughout the article.

- to interpret a predicate as a principal member of a sentence, its definition, and its place in a sentence,
- to study the structural classifications of the predicate,
- to do practical research by using different predicate types in a sentence.
- to systematize to some extent the sources about predicate in one research to share it with students in the lessons.

The research has been carried out through the document analysis method and source method.

Keywords and phrases: grammatical theory, structural classifications, predicate types, communicative unit, practical research.

Introduction

In the English language, there are many definitions of the predicate which many authors give. So the predicate denotes the action or property of the thing expressed by the subject. Ilyish gave such a definition. [1, p.199]

Ganshina suggested that the predicate is the second principal part of the sentence. It serves to assert something about the subject and has a definite grammatical structure. It is characteristic of the English language that the predicate, even a nominal one, always comprises a verb in the finite form, denoting the categories of person, mood and tense through which predication is expressed: the forms of person connect the predicate with the subject; the mood- forms show in what relation to reality the speaker places the action or state expressed by the predicate; the tense-forms refer to it a definite period. [2,p 342]

According to Kobrina, the predicate is the second principal (main) part of the sentence and its organizing centre. The object and almost all adverbial modifiers are related to and dependent on it. [3,p 176]
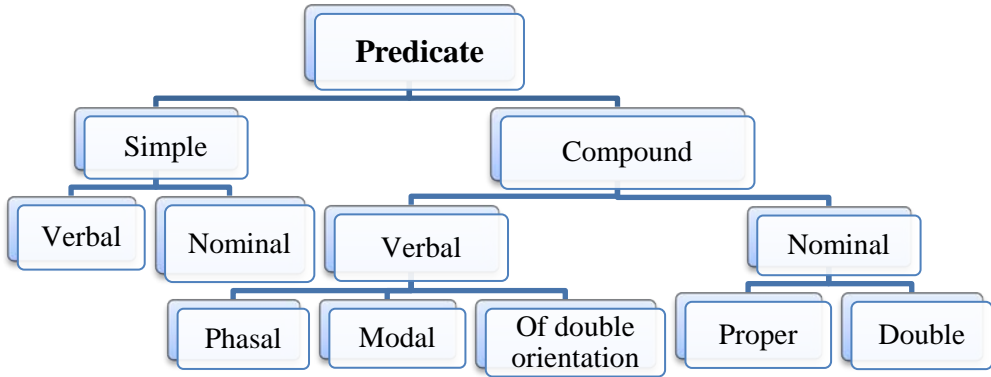
Krylova supposed that the predicate is a word or a group of words that informs us of what is happening to the person, object, or phenomenon indicated as the subject in the sentence. [4, p 417]. The predicate differs from all the other parts of the sentence as it relates the information in the sentence to reality, i.e. it is the means of expressing predication and modality for the whole sentence.

Classification of the predicate

From the structural point of view, there are two main types of predicate: the simple predicate and the compound predicate, as states N.A. Kobrina. [3, p 178].

All the other grammarians define the same types of predicates, but they differ in peculiar types. N.A. Kobrina states ten predicate types: simple verbal, simple nominal, compound verbal (3 types), compound nominal (2 types) and three mixed predicate types. (See Figure1)

Figure 1

Structural Types of Predicate

```
                          Predicate
              ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
            Simple                       Compound
        ┌─────┴─────┐           ┌────────────┴────────────┐
     Verbal      Nominal      Verbal                    Nominal
                        ┌────────┼────────┐         ┌──────┴──────┐
                     Phasal   Modal   Of double   Proper       Double
                                      orientation
```

Some other scientists consider fewer types: Ganshina - 7 types, Kaushanskaya - 8 types. Kobrina's theory has been considered because it is pretty comprehensive. According to her theory, compound verbal predicates may be further classified into phrasal, modal and double orientation. Compound nominal predicates may be classified into compound nominal proper and compound nominal double predicates.

The simple verbal predicate is expressed by:
1. A verb in a synthetic or analytical form.
e.g. She was moaning and crying. [5, p 95]
was moaning and crying — a simple verbal predicate in the analytical form. It consists of the auxiliary verbs to be in the second form and notional verbs to moan and to cry. The predicate is in the Past Continuous Tense, Indicative mood, Active voice, the third person, and singular number.
2. A verbal phrase (a phraseological equivalent of a verb denoting one action):
a) Phrases denoting momentaneous actions: to have a deal, to have a look, to have a smoke, to have a talk, to make и remark, to pay a visit.
She gave him a look and walked out. The man gave a violent start.
b) Phrases denoting various kinds of actions: to change one's mind, to get rid (of), to lose sight (of), to make fun (of), to make up one's mind, to play a joke (on).
The sick man had been brought ashore. [5, p 50]

had been brought ashore - simple verbal predicate in the Past Perfect Passive, Indicative mood, expressed by a phrasal verb to bring ashore.

A noun, an adjective, or a verbal express a simple nominal predicate. It does not contain a link verb, as it shows the incompatibility of the idea expressed by the subject and that expressed by the predicate; thus, in the meaning of the simple nominal predicate, there is an implied negation.

e.g. He a gentleman! You a bother! Never. Fred, a priest! [6,p 112]

The compound predicate consists of two parts: the notional and the structural. The structural part comes first and is followed by the notional part. The notional part may be expressed by a noun, an adjective, a stative, an adverb, a verbal, a phrase, a predicative complex, or a clause. The structural part is expressed by a finite verb — a phrasal, modal, or linking verb. [7, p 101]

e.g. He had been polite enough to the Macphails during the journey.[5,p 48]

had been polite - the predicate is compound nominal one, the link verb expresses the first part to be, predicative is expressed by an adjective polite. The predicate is in the Past Perfect Tense, Indicative mood, Active voice, the third person, and singular number.

From the point of view of the structure, the essential part of the predicate is the first one since a finite verb expresses it and carries grammatical information about the person, number, tense, voice, modal and aspective (phasal) meaning of the whole predicate.

The Compound Verbal Predicate may be the compound verbal phasal (aspective) predicate, the compound verbal modal predicate, the compound verbal predicate of double orientation.

a) **the compound verbal phasal (aspective) predicate** denotes the action's beginning, duration, repetition or cessation expressed by an infinitive or a gerund. It is made up of a phasal verb and an infinitive or a gerund. Its first component is a phasal verb of:

1. **Beginning**: to begin, to start, to commence, to set about, to take to, to fall to, to come to.

e.g. The tanks began moving towards the bridge.[8, p. 40]

began moving - compound verbal phasal (aspective) predicate denotes the beginning of the action expressed by the gerund moving. It consists of a phasal verb began and the gerund moving.

The predicate is in the Past Indefinite tense, Active Voice, Indicative mood

2. **Duration**: to go on, to keep, to proceed, to continue.

e.g. Aloysius Royce continued to work quietly as the other two talked. [5, p. 50]

continued to work ̴ compound verbal phasal (aspective) predicate, which denotes the duration of the action expressed by infinitive walking. It consists of a phasal verb continued and the infinitive to work.

The predicate is in the Past Indefinite tense, Active Voice, Indicative mood

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talked - simple verbal predicate, expressed by the finite verb to talk- is in the Past Indefinite tense, Active Voice, Indicative mood.

3. **Repetition**: would, used to (denote a repeated action in the past)

e.g. Alfredo used to talk to me about it. She would sit by the window or walk in the fields during her small leisure hours.

Used to talk- compound verbal predicate, expressed by used to, a past habit which is now finished

*Would-*compound verbal predicate, expressed by *would*, to talk about typical behaviour in the past.

4. **Cessation**: to stop, to finish, to cease, to give up, to leave off.

e.g. They ceased to speak, eyeing the newcomer suspiciously. [9, p57]

ceased to speak - compound verbal phasal (aspective) predicate, denotes the duration of the action expressed by infinitive speak. It consists of a phasal verb ceased and the infinitive to speak.

The predicate is in the Past Indefinite tense, Active Voice, Indicative mood

b) **the compound verbal modal predicate** shows where the action expressed by an infinitive is looked upon as possible, impossible, obligatory, necessary, desirable, planned, certain, permissible. In most cases, it denotes the attitude to the action of the person or non-person expressed by the subject. It consists of a modal part and an infinitive (or sometimes gerund. [10, p 103]

The modal part may be expressed by:

1. *A modal verb*.

e.g. Your mother must have gone through a good deal of suffering. [5, p65]

must have gone ꞈ compound verbal modal predicate, consists of two parts: a modal part must, and an infinitive have gone.

The predicate is in the Present Perfect tense, Active Voice, and Indicative mood.

2. *A modal expression*: to be able to, to be allowed, to be willing, to be anxious, to be capable, to be going.

e.g. They were to go to Spain for the honeymoon.

Were to go- compound verbal modal predicate consists of two parts: a modal part to be and an infinitive to go.

The predicate is in Past Simple, Active Voice, and Indicative mood.

3. *An attitudinal verb* such as to like, to hate, to attempt, to expect, to hope, to intend, to mean, to plan, to try, to have a mind, to wish, or to want followed by an infinitive denotes the attitude of the person expressed by the subject to the action denoted by the infinitive. []

A predicate of this type may be called a compound verbal attitudinal predicate.

e.g. He hoped to see them the next day.

Hoped to see- compound verbal attitudinal predicate and infinitive to see.

The predicate is in Present Simple, Active Voice, and Indicative Mood.

c) **the compound verbal predicate of double orientation** consists of two parts. The first part is a finite verb which denotes the speaker's attitude to the content of the sentence.

e.g. Four thousand port workers are believed to be on strike. (Daily Worker)

The second part denotes the action which is performed by the person/non-person expressed by the subject.

The Compound Nominal Predicate comprises a link verb and a predicative (nominal part). The link verb is a structural element of the predicate, as it joins the subject and the predicative. It expresses the grammatical categories of person, number, tense, aspect and mood.

Among the class of link verbs, we can distinguish those which have lost their lexical meaning: to be, to get; those which have somewhat lost their lexical meaning: to remain, to become, to grow, to turn, to look; those which have fully preserved their lexical meaning but still serve as link verbs: to elect, to call, to leave.

e.g. "It wouldn't have been very nice for the Davidsons to have to mix with all that rough lot in the smoking room." [5, p 48]

wouldn't have been nice - compound nominal predicate consists of two parts: verbal and nominal. The verbal part is: wouldn't have been, nominal part is: nice. The verbal part consists of an auxiliary verb would in the negative form and a link verb to be. The predicate is in the Future-in-the-Past Perfect Tense, Active voice, Subjunctive mood, the third person, and singular number.

The predicative can be expressed in different ways.

- a noun in the common or the genitive case: *She is a very charming girl.*
- an adjective or an adjective phrase: *He is awfully smart and handsome.*
- a pronoun. *She has never been anybody to me.*
- a numeral. *He has always been the first to express his opinion.*
- an infinitive (or an infinitive phrase or construction). *His first action was to able the doors and windows.*
- a gerund (or a gerundial phrase or construction). *He drives at telling him everything.*
- a participle or a participial phrase. *It's very dull to listen to the same things several times.*
- a prepositional phrase. *She is on your side.*

As its name suggests, the compound nominal double predicate combines the features of two different types of predicate. It has the features of the simple verbal predicate and those of the compound nominal predicate. It consists of two parts, both of which are notional. The first one is verbal and is expressed by a notional verb denoting an action or process performed by the person/non-person expressed by the subject. [3, p187]

The second part of the compound nominal double predicate is expressed by a noun or an adjective which denotes the properties of the subject in the same way as the predicative of the compound nominal predicate proper does.

e.g. The doctor was feeling wan and nervous.[5, p53]

was feeling wan and nervous — compound nominal double predicate, is made up of two parts: both of which are notional. The first one is verbal, was feeling and is expressed by a link verb to be. The second part of the compound nominal double predicate is expressed by an adjective which denotes the properties of the subject in the same way as the predicative of the compound nominal predicate proper does: wan and nervous. The predicate is in the Past Continuous Tense, Indicative mood, Active voice, the third person, and singular number.

Mixed Types of the Predicate.

We also have a type of predicate in which we have elements of two types of predicates. Such predicates contain three components[7,p 238-239]

1. compound modal nominal predicate

All of the efforts were to be taken into consideration.

2. compound aspect nominal

The woman had stopped to be his wife long before their divorce.

3. The compound modal aspect predicate.

You ought to cease looking at me like that and saying nothing.

.

The Results of the Research

Practical research of the predicate as a main part of a sentence was carried out, and its different types according to the structural classification were studied. Novels by English writers: S.W. Maugham's "The Moon and the Sixpence", J. Aldington's "Death of the Hero", and D.Du Maurier's "Rebecca", were studied and analyzed, defining the predicate types, tense, mood, number, aspect, person. Afterwards, a quantitative analysis of the types of predicate followed. So, 40 extracts from the English fiction of famous writers and all in all, 51 examples of a predicate were found, some of which are respectively introduced in the article,

- compound nominal proper predicates - 19,

- simple verbal - 17,

- compound verbal phasal - 6,

- compound verbal modal - 5,

- compound nominal double -4.

The most frequently met are compound nominal predicates and simple verbal predicates, which are used in different tenses and voices. (See Diagram 1)

Diagram 1

Types of a predicate in absolute quantity

Type of a predicate

■ compound nominal predicates	19
■ simple verbal	17
■ compound verbal phasal	6
■ compound verbal modal	5
■ compound nominal double	4
■ Total	51
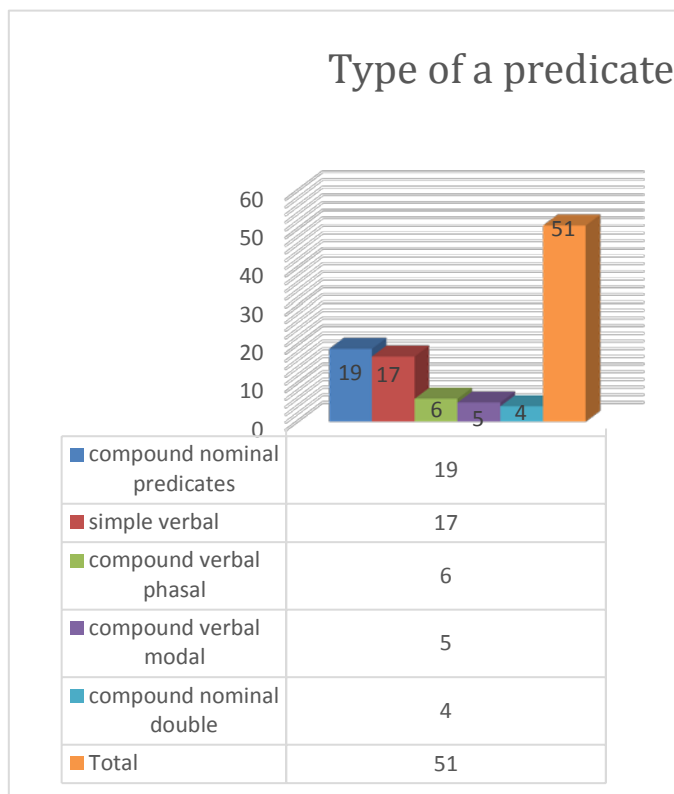
CONCLUSION

The predicate is studied in the part of grammar - syntax, which treats the rules according to which words are connected in the sentence, and also of the various types of sentences and their members. The basis of a sentence is the predicative connection of words, uniting the subject and the predicate. The nature of this connection consists in the fact that the subject dominates the predicate determining the person of predication. In contrast, the predicate dominates the subject, determining the event of predication.

Scientists state that there are two main members of the sentence: the subject and the predicate, which fulfil the constructive and communicative function in the sentence. The predicate is the second principal member of a sentence that has always been at the centre of attention. Scientists have determined that the predicate asserts something about the subject and has a definite grammatical structure.

The practical research has shown that from the structural point of view, there are two main types of predicate: simple and compound. Almost all types of the predicate, which may be subdivided into simple verbal, simple nominal, compound verbal, and

compound nominal, have been found. The compound verbal predicate may be of two types: compound verbal modal and aspective compound verbal predicate. The nominal predicate can be a modal and aspective nominal predicate. Sometimes there is also a double predicate in the sentence.

Mostly compound nominal proper predicates and simple verbal predicates were found; the rarest predicate found is the compound nominal double one.

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