



## THE REPRESENTATION OF PREDICATE NOMINATIVE BY DIFFERENT WORD CLASSES.

**Zilola Ayitboyeva** – master student

**Maxmanazarova Feruza** (scientific supervisor) – senior teacher

UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY,

TASHKENT, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

### Annotation

The article discusses the representation of predicate by different word classes. It shows that predicate can be represented by noun phrases, pronouns, gerund, cardinal and ordinal numbers, prepositional phrase, infinitive, infinitive phrase and adjective. It includes, as a demand, annotation, keywords, introduction, main part, conclusion and reference list.

Key words: predicate, linking verbs, predicativeness, predication, nominative predicate, prepositional phrase, infinitive construction and predicative.

In English grammar, predicates are mostly verbs, but other parts of speech can serve as predicates for the sentence. An adjective, noun, prepositional phrase, number, adverb and pronouns are linked to the subject of a sentence via a linking verb. It is not a verb of action. The most typical linking verbs include “to be”. They can also include other verbs such as *remain* and *became* other verbs refer to the five senses, like: *look, feel, taste, smell*.

Predicativeness is the main grammatical category of the sentence, which consists of the synthesis of affirmation, negation, modality (inclination), tense, person, and number categories. Current syntactic theories recognize that the main difference between a sentence and other language units is predicativeness, but the approach to the phenomenon of predicativeness is not the same. There are two views on the essence of this phenomenon and its structure. From the first point of view, the relationship between the main parts of the sentence - possessor and participle is considered a predicative relationship. Such a view of predicativeness arose in linguistics under the influence of logic. This is called logical



flow in the history of linguistics. According to the views of the logical stream, each sentence represents a certain judgment.

Predication is not only the basis of a sentence, but also the basis of a text. Traditional logic derives from the attributive character of judgment. Accordingly, the sentence structure always consists of a subject (S) and a predicate (P). The predicate indicates the sign of the subject. The predicate indicates the sign of the subject. In accordance with this, the elements of judgment - the subject (the concept of the predicate) and the predicate (the concept of the sign) were considered as the basis of the grammatical possessive and participle sentence by analogy. Sentences without a possessor and participle were not included in the scope of the sentence.

The famous Russian linguist V.V. Vinogradov was the first to put an end to the approach to predicativeness from a logical point of view. It shows that predicativeness is not related only to the predicative relationship between the parts of the sentence, this phenomenon is not divided into some parts, but is characteristic of the whole sentence. *Jim! (Shut up!) Issiq! (Hot)* in such sentences the presence of predicativeness in syntactic devices of the type is expressed through the syntactic categories of modality, tense and person. N. Yu. Shvedova emphasizes that predicativeness is present in every sentence and it is the grammatical meaning of the sentence. Thus, the approach to predicativeness from the logical point of view was changed to the approach from the grammatical point of view, that is, the second view of predicativeness was born. This can be shown in the following example: "Quyosh chiqdi" (The sun rose)" from the point of view of the first (traditional) view, predicativeness consists of the interaction of the word form "quyosh chiqdi" (the sun rose). According to the second point of view, it is expressed not by the interaction of two word forms, but by the grammatical categories involved in the above sentence: definite tense, past tense, third person grammatical forms. There are some rules to identify a predicate noun and verb predicate in English sentences:

1. When a predicate is expressed by noun, it always follows a linking verb: "am", "is", "are". However, the verb predicate is followed by an action verb such as "eat", "walk".

*Example: 1) Alisa is a runner.*



2) *He runs for 100 meters every morning.*

2. Noun predicate provides further information on the subject. It renames, modifies, provides further information about the subject of the sentence. Here, the noun predicate is describing the subject “John” as a president of the company. Verb predicates does not function as noun phrase; it denotes an action of the person.

*Example: John is a Vice president.*

3. Noun predicate describes and names a state of a subject. The state can be position (“teacher”), identity (my brother” or the noun form of an action, or a gerund (“swimming”).

### **Predicate represented by noun phrases**

a) The first grammatical form that performs the grammatical function of predicate nominative is the noun phrase. Noun phrases are defined as phrases that consist of a noun or pronoun plus any determinatives, modifiers, or complements. For example, the following italicized noun phrases function as predicate nominative: *My daughter’s favorite animals are ducks.* (noun);

b) The second grammatical form that performs the grammatical function of predicate nominative is the noun clause. Noun clauses are defined as subordinate clauses that consist of a clause preceded by a subordinating conjunction and that perform nominal functions. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as predicate nominative: *The winner was whoever arrived at the finish line first.*

### **Predicate represented by pronouns**

In formal writing, pronouns nearly function as nouns. Pronouns which are in the subjunctive case may sometimes serve as predicate nominatives such as I, we, he, she and they, while in informal writing, such pronouns are often in the objective case *me, him, her and them.*

*It was he.*

*The guns were his.*

*The red books on the table are mine.*





If we differentiate predicate and predicative in three sentences given above, predicates are was he, were his and are mine, predicatives are he, his, mine.

### **Predicate represented by gerund**

*His hobby is collecting modern pictures.*

*The main thing is getting there in time.*

*My aim is learning foreign language.*

In this sentences mentioned, *collecting*, *getting* and *learning* were predicative that are considered as a gerund. If we identify predicate from these examples, they are *is collecting*, *is getting* and *is learning*.

### **Predicate represented by numeral: cardinal or ordinal**

*I'm only 46.*

*Mr. Snodgrass was the first to break the astonished silence.*

In the first sentence, cardinal number is predicative that is *46* and *am only 46* is predicate. In the second example given, *the first* is predicative and *was the first* is predicate.

### **Predicate represented by a prepositional phrase**

*The things were outside her experience.*

*After all, the little chap was on the side of the Capital.*

The prepositional phrase 'outside her experience' is predicative and *were outside her experience* is predicate in the first sentence. In the second example, *on the side of the Capital* is predicative and *was on the side of the Capital* is predicate

### **Predicate represented by infinitive, infinitive phrase, or an infinitive construction**

*June's first thought was to go away.*

*His first act was to bolt the door on the inside.*

Infinitive "to go away" is predicative and *was to go away* is predicate in the first one. *Was to bolt* is predicate and *to bolt* is predicative in the second one.



**Predicate expressed by Participle II or very seldom Participle I-** the latter is generally adjectivized.

*He was surprised at the sound of his own voice.*

*He was changed, indeed! He fell back astounded in my chair.*

*It is very distressing to me, sir, to give this information.*

Participle II “surprised” is predicative and *was surprised* is predicate in the first sentence. In the second one, *changed* is predicative and *was changed* is predicate. In the third example, *distressing* is predicative, *is very distressing* is predicate.

### **Noun predicates versus adjectival predicate**

Predicate nominative is a noun that comes after a linking verb, whereas predicate adjective is an adjective. This is the primary distinction between predicate nominative and predicate adjective. A predicative adjective describes the subject, whereas a predicate nominative renames it. Both predicate adjectives and adverbs cannot perform noun function which does not illustrate person or number.

In the syntax of the Uzbek language, there are also concepts of verb-predicate and noun predicate, and they are quite different from each other. The type of predicate, which is called noun-predicate is relative. Because the predicate of nominative sentences is not formed only by nouns, adjectives, numbers, and pronouns. In all noun-predicate sentences, a logical connection is required between predicate and nouns. Since they are nouns and predicates, a verb is always logically necessary in the construction of a sentence. In the Uzbek language, predicates are often formed from verbs. Verbs tend to be predicates according to their lexical-grammatical characteristics, and one of their main functions in the sentence is to become a predicate. The predicate indicates the action or state of someone, creature, object, event, which is understood from the subject in the sentence. In the sentence, there are other word groups such as noun, adjective, number can also become predicates. There are two different factors that other word categories can function as predicate than verbs: the first is to separate predicate or emphasizes its meaning; the second is the grammatical and stylistic improvement of the construction of the sentence, the avoidance of



excessive grammatical repetitions, the striving for stylistic uniqueness and conciseness. For example, in the following two sentences, predicate is not a verb: the first is adjective and the latter is represented by pronoun:

*Example: 1) Bu uy chiroyli; 2) Mening niyatim shu.*

Nevertheless, the predicate is not simply formed by an adjective or a pronoun. In fact, after the adjective and pronoun, which we define predicate, follows linking verb *-dir* (*Bu uy chiroylidir. Mening niyatim shudir*). We can cite more examples like this: in all of them, the suffix *-dir* is required after nominative predicate, and after all, these predicates logically turn into verbs.

In contrast, verb predicates are expressed by mood, tense, affirmative, negative, and person-number forms. This phenomenon is called conjugation in verbs. When other word groups are participles, conjunctions, predicative affixes, order, and intonation play an important role. According to the expression of predicates, it is divided into noun predicate and verb predicate. If it is expressed by inflected forms of verbs and adverbial forms, this verb is called verb predicate:

- 1) *Chindan ham poyonsiz cho'lda hayottan tana qilardi (O'zbekiston ovozi)*
- 2) *Tepadan azimqayrag'och savlat to'kib turardi (Oybek)*

Phrases other than verbs as well as noun form of the verb (*harakat nomi*) are called nominative predicates. Noun predicates are represented by the following words:

### **Predicates expressed by nouns:**

*Bizning xotinlarga hayo, fazilat, vafo, hunar, mehnat odatidir (G'.G'ulom)*

Noun identifies the name of people and things and answers the questions of who?, what? Therefore, in this sentence, the words "fazilat", "hunar" and "odatdir" are nouns and serve as predicates.

### **Predicates expressed by adjective:**

*O'rmon ichi sersoya, salqin. (P. Qodirov)*

*Uning bo'yi baland edi. (P. Qodirov)*





In contrast to English predication, adjective predicates are generally grouped in nominal predicates. Perhaps, it needs to be a further research on this issue. When the adjective comes as a nominal predicate, the past, future and perfect forms of “to be” comes to help. In above sentence, the words “salqin” and baland edi” are predicates which the former describes the usual states of a fores and the second refers to someone who was higher before.

### **Predicates expressed by numbers:**

*Beshkarrabesh - yigirmabesh. Qayiqkattagina, eshkagito 'rttaedi. (P.Qodirov)*

*So 'zimiz, va 'damiz, ahdimiz bitta, do 'stlikda yaratgan baxtimiz bitta.(Maqol)*

In a sentence, both the ordinal number and the cardinal number can act as nominatives. “To be” is also used in such sentences and help numbers function as predicate. These sentences commonly occur in people’s speech in the composition of idioms, sayings or proverbs.

### **Predicates expressed by pronouns:**

*Endi navbat sizniki. (P.Qodirov)*

*Sen uningkimibo 'lasan? (Ch.Aytmatov)*

*Bir kishi hamma uchun, hamma bir kishi uchun(Maqol)*

Almost all types of pronouns can function as nominatives. In the first sentence, for example possessive adjective form of pronouns function as predicate, while the others are indefinite and collective pronouns.

### **Predicates expressed by noun of action**

*Bir ko 'rgan bilish, ikki ko 'rgan tanish. (Maqol)*

Noun of action is a functional form of the verb and does not possess meanings such as tense, number and mood. This form of the verb is formed using the affixes -(i)sh, -(u)v, moq

### **Predicates expressed by adverb**

*Podshoni kuyov qilishga havasmandlar ko 'p edi.(P.Qodirov).*

*Ish ko 'p, kun qisqa... (A.Qahhor)*



Grammatically, adverb is an independent word group that indicates the state of action and degree, place and time, purpose and cause of an action. Here, the degree adverbs are used “ko’p”, “qisqa”.

### **Predicates expressed by modal verbs**

*Xalq orzusini amalga oshirishdan kattaroq baxt bormi? (Oybek).*

*Cho’lni obod qilish uchun ko’p kuch kerak («Sharqyulduzi»).*

Words that mean different attitudes of the speaker to his opinion are called auxiliary verbs with modal meanings. They serve express the clarity, truth, doubt or conditionality of the opinion: *bor, kerak, yo’q, shart*. In English, modal verbs are one of the main topics of grammar. But the verbs with modal meaning in Uzbek is different from English modal verbs. Though, the aim is the same to identify human advice and obligation.

As Makhmanazarova Feruza emphasizes on her article “Learning a foreign language is very important for personal and social development. At present, new approaches are created for effective language teaching and modern tasks are used in the classroom to develop students’ communicative language use. Because nowadays of speaking in a foreign language is considered as the initial demand of language learning. But oral skills have not always been viewed as a central issue in second or foreign language pedagogy. For that reason, it was intended to carry out a research on this issue ” (Maxmanazarova Feruza , 2018, Вопросы науки и образования page 52-54)

In conclusion, predicate nominative can be expressed by noun phrases, pronouns, gerund, cardinal and ordinal numbers, prepositional phrase, infinitive, infinitive phrase and adjective in English while in Uzbek nominal predicates can be expressed with the help of verb forms.

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