

Journal of Language Pedagogy and
Innovative Applied Linguistics
July 2023, Volume 1, No. 1, pp: 20-25
ISSN: Pending
© JLPAL. (jainkwellpublishing.com)
All rights reserved.



The Subject-Predicative Basis of a Sentence Predisposed to Segmentation

Kamalova Aziza Islomovna*
(Teacher of English)

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

Abstract

This article deals with the subject – predicative basis of a sentence predisposed to segmentation as well as author tried to propose several notion of the prominent linguists who contributed in the sphere of segmentation.

Key Words: *description model, syntax, syntactic unit, predicativity, structural and semantic typology, syntagmatic, dissected expressive structures.*

Paper/Article Info

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Kamalova A. (2023). The Subject-Predicative Basis of a Sentence Predisposed to Segmentation. Journal of Language Pedagogy and Innovative Applied Linguistics, 1(1), 20-25.
<https://doi.org/10.1997/xrqe9n21>

* Corresponding Author

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1997/xrqe9n21>

Understanding the sentence and its implication centers requires solving the question of how the sentences and the categories involved in its construction are used by communicants to interpret the truth characteristics of the referent as part of the designation. It is known that acts of speech can be very complex, and in more complex acts of speech, particular questions can be distinguished within the general topic, and each individual question can be stated in a number of separate sentences, each of which will act as a special act of speech.

The first concept to be considered when constructing not only a system, but also a simply ordered syntactic description, is the concept of the multiplicity of the basic units of the syntactic system of the language, forming within this system a number of subsystems, each of which requires its own description model.

The modern model of sentence description is based on the synthesis of the following concepts:

- 1) offer models;
- 2) complications or regular implementations of the transformation series supply model;
- 3) supply paradigms;
- 4) syntactic processes and syntactic derivation.

What is new in such a system of describing the syntax of a sentence is the synthesis of all the concepts mentioned above, their distribution by ranks and the creation of a sequence of operations that provides a unified in its design and systematic from the point of view of the object description of a simple sentence

(including the segmentally labeled variety [1].

Syntax (as a section of grammar) systematically focuses on the study of the structure of a sentence, its grammatical organization as an expression of a certain semantic content.

In a number of syntactic studies, a sentence is studied as a syntactic unit, which, according to E. Benveniste's definition [2], has both a meaning and a referent: a meaning because it carries semantic information, and a referent because it correlates with the corresponding situation.

Especially widespread at present is the nominative (denotative) concept of sentence semantics, which is most consistently developed in the works of N.D. Arutyunova, V.G. Gak, E.V. Gulyga, O.I. Moskalskaya, etc.

In accordance with the nominative concept of a sentence, when identifying its formal semantic structure, not only grammatical properties are taken into account, but also the way of presenting information about the event reflected in the sentence.

The relation of the sentence to objective reality is very difficult, since the sentence reflects not only objective reality, but the process of cognition of it, and at the same time relies on historically fixed language categories with their forms and content. The thought contained in the sentence expresses the connections and relationships between objects and phenomena of real reality, the emotional modal attitude of a person to the observed event. The qualitative originality of the "meaningful" side of

the sentence is also created by intra-linguistic factors: the lexical and grammatical composition of the sentence, intonation, expressive and emotional moments.

A relevant constituent feature of a sentence is predicativity as the correlation of a sentence with reality. Taking into account the fact that for the emergence of predicative relations in a sentence, and, consequently, for the emergence of the sentence itself, not the subject and predicate are needed, but predicativity, we can talk about the mandatory presence of the subject and predicate of the sentence. The subject-predicate connection is something integral, a single "given semantic component that forms the basis of any utterance, the reproduction of a single referent of the utterance" [1], predisposed to segmentation.

Of the numerous definitions of predicativity, the definition of O.I. Moskalskaya, in our opinion, most adequately reflects the linguistic reality, the difference between the definition and the predicate, because the definition and the application mean the signs already given in the defined before the action occurs; the attribute in the predicate is a sign that arises together with the action or through it.

The sentence arises as a result of the conjugation of the subject and the predicate, the predicated and the predicating components. In this case, the predicate is understood as a "propositional function or an utterance function", as special semantic entities of the language, which are typed in the form of "structural schemes of the sentence".

The attribution of a sentence to reality occurs through the medium of a subject – a substitute for a real object. The predicate is devoid of reference, since it denotes the signs of objects. The subject belongs to the world, and the predicate belongs to thinking about the world, the reported (predicate) refers specifically to the subject (the corresponding event), and not to the word calling it.

The basis for the structural and semantic typology of sentences may be the nature of the predicate (its semantics and valence properties), however, it is also necessary to take into account the relationship of the predicate with all names. It is no coincidence that syntaxists focus on predicate types, since it is on the typology of predicates that the typology of basic sentence models is based. Based on the organizing role of the predicate in the sentence structure, taking into account its semantics, valence properties, belonging to a certain part of speech, a number of researchers are building a classification of simple sentences [3].

At the same time, attention is drawn to the fact that the typology of sentences reflects the typology of extralinguistic situations, since the sentence, naming the situation, represents it in the form of some event and its participants, i.e. in the form of a predicate and names of objects.

The predicate determines the number and nature of the members (actants) in the sentence structure.

According to another theory, the predicate determines the inner essence of the sentence – predicativity, since the latter turns

out to be equal to the grammatical categories of tense and mood expressed by the predicate forms. However, it is believed that predicativity as a unity of syntactic tense and objective modality is expressed not only by verb–predicate forms, but also by other means, in particular by the structural scheme of the sentence itself.

In the form of a predicate, the relation of the predicate connection with the subject – person is expressed. The predicate expresses the projection of the connection of the predicative attribute with its carrier. This also implies a formal typical projection on some structural element that is outside the predicate.

Hence it is obvious that the classification of predicates should be connected with the construction of such a typology of the “states of affairs” described by them, which would be based on linguistically significant features, first of all earlier studies, when it was considered the prerogative of the oral form of speech.

However, a distinctive feature of modern works on syntax is not an appeal to written or oral forms of speech and an analysis of their differences, but the perception of expressive syntax in connection with new phenomena in the field of grammar, in particular, the adoption of the syntagmatic chain as the basis on which expressive syntax develops.

So, N.Y. Shvedova [4] refers to the expressive ones precisely dissected constructions or constructions with weakened indicators of syntagmatic connectedness. The expressiveness of such constructions, according to researchers, is provided by a stylistic

effect, the presence of which indicates expressiveness in the first place. Linguists distinguish the following types of expressive syntactic constructions: parcel segmentation, lexical repetition with syntactic distribution, question-and-answer constructions in monological speech, chains of nominative sentences, special cases of word arrangement and some others.

As the researchers rightly point out, these structures do not exhaust the list of dissected expressive formations. It seems to us that even the types of constructions already identified should be subjected to a deeper analysis, both in terms of their structural design and in semantic and functional terms.

The peculiarity of our approach to the study of dissected expressive structures is due to the involvement in their analysis of certain provisions of the theory of speech acts, which allows us to penetrate more deeply into the communicative sphere and develop appropriate models for the functioning of these structures, for example, in such a form of speech interaction as dialogue.

One of the most obvious types of dissected expressive structures is question–and-answer constructions. It should be noted that this category of dissected expressive formations (dissected speech act) is not homogeneous either in formal-structural or semantic-functional qualities.

The first of the examples analyzed by us is taken from the dialogue of the conversation of the heroes of the novel by A. Christie (“A Holiday for Murder”, p.69):

'And if so', said Harry Lee, 'Then someone here in the house killed him...

But who the devil should have done it? Can't suspect the servants. Tressilian has been here since the year one. The halfwitted footman? Not on your life. Horbury, now, he's a cool customer, but Tressilian tells me he was out at the pictures. So what do you come to? Passing over Stephen Farr (and why the devil should Stephen Farr come all the way from South Africa and murder a total stranger?) there's only the family. And for the life of me I can't see one of use doing it. Alfred? He adored Father. George? He hasn't got the guts. David? David's always been a moon dreamer. He'd faint if he saw his own finger bleed. The wives? Women don't go and slit a man's throat in cold blood. So who did? Blessed if I know. But it's damned disturbing.'

The type of dissected expressive structure we are considering – a dissected speech act – is characteristic of such a context with an appropriate communicative purpose, since the process of clarifying something is naturally associated with question–and–answer constructions. This case is special because both the questions and the answers belong to the same person trying to get to the truth by the method of exclusion. For this reason, repeated question–answer constructions can be considered a single, but dissected speech act, in which the question part is a directive – requestive (prompting to answer), and the response part is a representative – constative (fully responsible for the truth of what has been said) or a representative – deductive (assumption).

The use of such constructions in a literary text aims, firstly, to imitate an oral dialogue with its colloquial forms of speech; secondly, to create an atmosphere of search, uncertainty, and also to reflect the process of thought generation by verbal means.

Thus, such constructions as expressive syntactic means are a combination of lexical repetition with syntactic distribution (proper name – pronoun) and question–answer constructions.

Another kind of dissected expressive constructions are affirmative –question–answer formations, which are based on cause–and–effect relationships: '...He doesn't mention his loss to either of his two sons. Why? In my opinion because he was quite sure neither of them had anything to do with it' [5].

The communicative purpose of using these constructions is similar to the one that was established by us in the first case. However, they differ, firstly, by a greater degree of alienation of the components of the speech act, and, secondly, by the number of these components. In this example, the question part is segmented.

The type of speech act can be defined as representative – constative – directive – requestive – representative – evidential.

A communicative approach to the study of language units, i.e. considering them in the aspect of performing a communicative function, should be carried out, from our point of view, taking into account the dominant role of this function for the entire language system.

This approach to the study of such a level of language as grammar has led scientists to develop

functional and semantic categories. The substantiation and study of these categories allows linguists to reveal deep interrelations of units of

different levels of the language system.

References

- [1]. Москальская О.И. Проблемы системного описания синтаксиса. Изд.2-е, перераб. и доп. – М: Высшая школа, 1981. – 175 с.
- [2]. Бенвенист Э. Общая лингвистика. – М.: Прогресс, 1974. – 447 с.
- [3]. Назаров А.И. Непольные предложения, условия их употребления и структуры: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Пенза: ПГПИ, 1990. – 34 с.
- [4]. Шведова Н.Ю. Активные процессы в современном русском синтаксисе (Словосочетание). – М.: Просвещение, 1966. – 156 с.
- [5]. Christie A. *Holiday for Murder*. – New York, 1995. – 320 p
- [6]. Qurbonov, D. B. (2022). Semantic-Syntactic and Functional Features of Relative Pronouns. *European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science*, 5, 77-82.
- [7]. Nabiyev, A. I. (2022). The concept and characteristics of syntactic structures: the history of the issue.
- [8]. Асадов, Р. М. (2016). Синтаксемный анализ трехвалентных элементов в структуре английского предложения. *Молодежь в науке и культуре XXI в.: материалы междунар. науч.-, 325.*