

THE V-ING FORM OF THE VERB IN THE POSITION OF NUCLEAR PREDICATIVE COMPONENT (NP₂)

Yüklemcil Çekirdek Öğe Pozisyonundaki Fiillerin Fiil-İng Hali (NP₂)

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Abstract. *The article deals with the V-ing form of the verb in the position of nuclear predicative component. The author analyses the structure of the sentences with V-ing form of the verb, revealing syntactic connections of it.*

Keywords: *Nuclear predicative component, subordinative connection, homogeneous elements, syntactical elements.*

Öz: *Makale fiilin çekirdek yüklemcil öğe halindeyken aldığı Fiil-ing formuyla ilgilidir. Yazar sözdizimsel bağlantılarını da ortaya koyarak fiilin V-ing formunun bulunduğu cümlelerdeki yapıları analiz etmektedir.*

Anahtar kelimeler: *Çekirdek yüklemcil öğe, bağlayıcı, homojen öğeler, sözdizimsel öğeler*

In given article the V-ing form of the verb in the position of nuclear predicative component is considered. In this position the V-ing form of the verb acts in the structure of the sentences on the basis of nuclear predicative connection.

1. I am calling the cops (6, 86).
2. Whiley was standing on a lawn (6, 110).
3. He'd been trying to keep (6, 92).

In theoretical and practical grammars of English language syntactic units in the position of nuclear predicative component in above illustrative sentences: **am calling, was standing, trying** are defined as simple verbal predicates [2,119].

For defining nuclear components we shall take advantage of the type of the transformation which is called omission.

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- (1) I am calling the cops I am calling
- (2) Whiley was standing on a lawn Whiley was standing
- (3) He'd been trying to keep he'd been trying

Thus, syntactic units: **I, Whiley, He** and elements in the position of nuclear predicative component (**am calling, was standing, had been trying**) are connected on the basis of nuclear predicative connection. As for the components: **the cops, on a lawn, to keep** they enter the structure of the sentences on the basis of subordinative connection in relation with syntactical elements: **am calling, was standing, had been trying**.

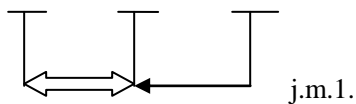
As we know, the simple extended sentence is realized on the basis of two types of syntactical connections – nuclear predicative and subordinative.

The subordinative connection is the most widespread syntactical connection in the English sentences and other languages. So availability or absence of subordinative connection in the structure of simple sentences allows to divide them into extended and unextended. But subordinative connection itself cannot form a structural basis of the sentence.

It has to be noted, that on the basis of nuclear predicative connection is defined nuclear predicated and nuclear predicative components, and on the basis of subordinative connection is defined unnuclear dependent components.

In the junctional model subordinative connection is marked by a continuous line with one arrow which has been directed aside of a basic component “←” or “→”.

Above specified sentences give one junctional model:



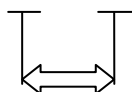
Differential signs and morphological characteristics of these sentences are reflected in following componental models and the dependent component is marked by sign \bar{N}_D :

- (1) I am calling the cops.
- (2) Whiley was standing on a lawn.
- (3) He'd been trying to keep.

The V-ing form of the verb in a syntactic position of nuclear predicative component can mesh with modal and auxiliary verbs:

(4) She could be sleeping

Junctional and componental models look so:



j.m.2.

Apparently, the V-ing form of the verb in the position of nuclear predicative component in structure of the sentences always meshes with an auxiliary verb **be** in various tense forms.

The actual material testifies that the V-ing form of the verb meets in the position of homogeneous nuclear predicative component.

(5) She is leaning back, pushing him away (6, 131).

(6) He had been waiting forever and worshipping her (6, 65).

In these sentences the syntactical unites: **is leaning** and **pushing** (5), **had been waiting** and **worshipping** are connected among themselves on the basis of coordinative connection. These sentences give into the transformation – omission of the syntactic units, having signs of homogeneity:

(5) She is leaning back, pushing him away “→” she is leaning back “→” or
She is pushing him away.

(6) He had been waiting forever and worshipping her “→” he had been waiting forever or “→” he had been worshipping her.

As for the coordinative connection, A.M.Mukhin marks, that «... one of the prominent features of coordinative connection is that it does not possess a sign of an orientation and does not form the basis for the opposition» [3,138].

Investigating linguistic essence of the elements united in the group of determinants, T.S.Haritonova in detail analyzes features of coordinative connection on a material of modern English language [5, 60].

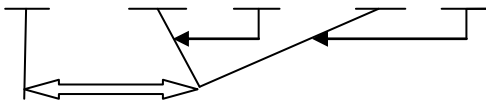
Thus, coordinative connection unites the components, characterizing the same differential syntactic sign- the sign of homogeneity.

In some grammars homogeneous elements are marked as separate sentence parts, «... which carry out identical syntactic function» [4, 88].

In others homogeneous parts are marked as the cumulative parts of the sentence, representing the list of names of one-scheduled in this or that attitude of the subjects or the phenomenon. They are used in that case when in the sentence two or several subjects or objects of the same action and two or several signs of one or the same subject should be named [1, 112].

On the basis of the above-stated it is possible to construct junctional and componental models:

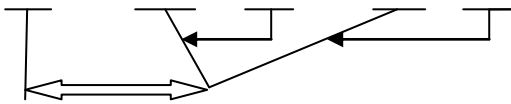
(5) She's leaning back, pushing him away.



Ю.М.3.

$$\frac{NP_1}{Pnp} \cdot \frac{IHNP_2}{auxVing} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{Adv} \cdot \frac{IIHNP_2}{Ving} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{Pnp};$$

(6) He had been waiting forever and worshipping her



Ю.М.4.

$$\frac{NP_1}{Pnp} \cdot \frac{IHNP_2}{auxVing} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{Adv} \cdot \frac{IIHNP_2}{Ving} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{Pnp};$$

Apparently from resulted above experimental examples, the V-ing form of the verb is realized in the positions of nuclear predicative and nuclear predicative homogeneous components of the sentence.

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