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Semantic Peculiarities of Syntactic Units in the Position of the Primary Parts of Sentence

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Annotation: This article discusses the fact that most linguists have criticized the analysis of sentences based on dividing a sentence into main and secondary parts, noting that the reasons for this are that they do not take into account the differentiating features of language levels.

I. INTRODUCTION

The problems between relations of syntax and semantic are investigated by linguists not on the base of content, but on the base of form. About this point M. Giro-Veber wrote: “It is precisely because of this inconsistency that some completely different units are considered as one and the same member of the sentence, for example, the subject in the nominative case can equally designate: an active figure (the girl sings), a passive object of action (the house was built), a bearer of the attribute (he is beautiful myself), the subject state (the boy is sick), and even the object of possession (I have a new bicycle) where the activity or passivity of the denotation, its various signs remain structurally unexpressed” [1. 66-67].

In order to prove above pointed considerations we analyze the personal pronouns in the syntactical position of subject in the structure of the sentences on the base of traditional syntactic analysis and componential and syntaxeme analyses of the following sentences:

1) She reads.
2) She is a student.
3) She is happy.
4) She is beautiful.
5) She is twenty.

In those sentences the personal pronoun **she** is realized in the position of subject. During the traditional analyses of those sentences the authors of practical and theoretical grammars and the students in all languages explain: “The subject of the sentence is **she**. It is expressed by the personal pronoun, the third person singular and female”.

The predicate is also one of the disputable questions. For example: *Reads*- simple verbal predicate, it is expressed by a verb, the third person singular, the present indefinite tense.

This consideration may be right, but *is a student, is happy, is beautiful, is twenty* syntactic units are explained identical, i.e. compound nominal predicate. In this case we can support only *is a student* as compound nominal predicate but the other types of predicates can’t be considered so. Because in the syntactic unit *is beautiful* consists of link verb and the adjective, how can we consider *is beautiful* as compound nominal predicate? Or in the syntactic unit *is twenty* consists of link verb and numeral. Again how can we consider *is twenty* as compound nominal predicate? Such kind of defects of existing while defining the predicate may be the influence of Russian terms “имя существительное”, “имя прилагательное”, “имя числительное”.

But if we analyze those sentences on the base of componential analysis method the syntactic unit “she” and the syntactic units *reads, is a student, is happy, is beautiful, is twenty* are related on the base of nuclear predicative connection, which is marked by means of two lines and two indicators on both sides . the straight line (⟺ stroke) means syntactic units having full meaning, they are shown in junctional model. Above pointed five sentences can be drawn in one junctional model: ⊤⟺⊤ (Junctional model).

As Sh.S.Ashurov marked that symbol ( ) expresses nuclear predicative connection. The important peculiarities of this syntactic connection based on two peculiarities:

- The firstly, the difference of nuclear predicative connection is from other syntactic connections that syntactic connection is not depended to the attitude of other connections, it can compose a sentence expressing independent idea;
- The secondly, it can connect two nuclear components having equal rights. [3. 36].

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Really, those peculiarities help to differ the nuclear predicative connection from other syntactical connections. The other syntactical connections are considered unnuclear syntactic connections.

Componential model of above given sentences is the same as junctional model: NP_1, NP_2. The symbol NP_1 means the subject of the sentence (N- is taken from nuclear and expresses nuclear, P_1- predicated, that means the subject of the sentence is defined by the predicate). The symbol NP_2 means the predicate of the sentence (P_2- predicating which expresses the centre of the sentence) [4. 78].

Differential syntactic signs of syntactic units of those sentences, i.e. componential composition is the same. That's why it will be available to express forms or morphological peculiarities of components in the structure of the sentences. In order to explain them we use some symbols.

A. So, Notional Parts of speEch are Marked with Capital Letters

S-noun (substance), Vf- finite form of the verb, Prp- personal pronoun, A- adjective, Nu-numeral; semi-notinal parts of speech are marked with little letters: Copula-c-link verb. On the base of those symbols we can express the following componential models:

1. She reads. $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{Vf}$
2. She is a student. $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{cS}$
3. She is happy. $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{cA}$
4. She is twenty. $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{cNu}$

The next stage is syntaxeme analyses of the sentence on the base of componential analyses according to junctional and componential models, i.e. componential and sytaxeme analyses of the sentence are filled each other.

The main important case of syntaxeme analysis is that the sentences having the same junctional and componential models of components may have different differential syntactic-semantic signs. Syntaxeme analyses of syntactic units in the structure of the sentence first of all we must define categorial differential syntactic- semantic signs of syntactic units in the structure of the sentence. There are three types of categorial differential syntactic- semantic signs in the syntaxeme analysis, i.e. prosessuality, substantiality and qualificativity.

According to A.M.Mukhin's consideration "Prosessuality is a syntactic unit which expresses either an action or a state; Substantiality can be expressed by means of pronoun, noun denoting a person, an objectivity; Qualifucativity expresses the signs of object or person, their quantity, state and manner of the action" [5. 155]. As it is known, in all sentences above given "she" is personal pronoun in the syntactic position nuclear predicated (NP_1) expresses substantiality. So in the first sentence "she" expresses substantiality (Sb) of categorical differential syntactic- semantic sign, attitude to the nuclear predicating (NP_2) component "reads", she expresses non categorial differential syntactic-semantic sign of agentivity (Ag), i.e. as the doer of the action. Because the syntactic unit "reads" in the position of nuclear predicating (NP_2) expresses processuality of categorical syntactic-semantic sign and non-categorial syntactic- semantic sign- actionality (action) is expressed. So the syntaxeme model of this sentence is:

SbAg * PrAc

1) She Prp — NP_1 / reads / SbAg ; Vf — NP_2 / PrAc

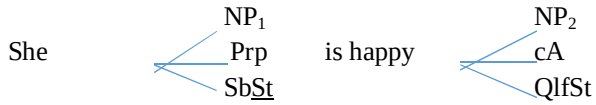
In the second sentence the syntactic unit **she** expresses substantiality of categorial syntactic-semantic signs and attitude to the syntactic unit *is a student* (NP2) expresses identified (Id1). Because the elements *is a student* expresses substantial identifier (Id2) syntaxeme. According to this analysis of this sentence and its results can be reflected in the following way:

She — NP_1 / Prp / $SbId_1$ — is a student — NP_2 / cS / $SbId_2$

On the results of syntaxeme analysis of the third sentence the syntactic unit *she* in the position of nuclear predicating (NP2) expresses substantiality, the unit *is happy* express qualificativity of categorical syntactic semantic signs (Qlf), and stative of non categorial syntactic semantic signs (St). *Is happy* expressed stative of non-categorial syntactic-semantic sign is carried by the syntactic unit *she* in the position of nuclear predicated (NP1) component which expressed substantiality. The stative syntaxeme

which is expressed by the elements *"is happy"* can be proved by the elements is happy can be proved by the experiment method (transformation-addition) in the state of and which is carried by the unit *"She"* in the following way:

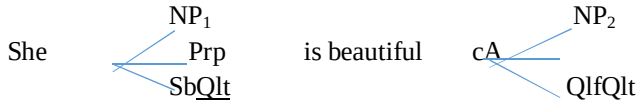
3) *She is happy → she is in the state of happiness.* This sentence can be reflected in the following model:



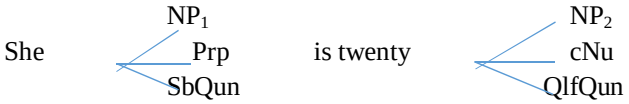
In the fourth sentence *she* expresses substantiality too, but syntactic unit *is beautiful* expresses qualificativity of categorial syntactic-semantic signs, and qualitativity of non categorial signs, this qualitativity is carried by the unit *she* which expressed substantiality. On the results of this the syntactic unit *she* is defined as substantiality carried qualitativity syntaxeme. But the qualitative syntaxeme expressed by the units *is beautiful* does not fall into transformation-addition the elements **in the state of** like stative syntaxeme:

4) She is beautiful → She is in the state of beautiness. This sentence can be fallen into transformation nominalization: *She is beautiful → a beautiful girl (lady, woman).*

The results of syntaxeme analysis can be reflected:

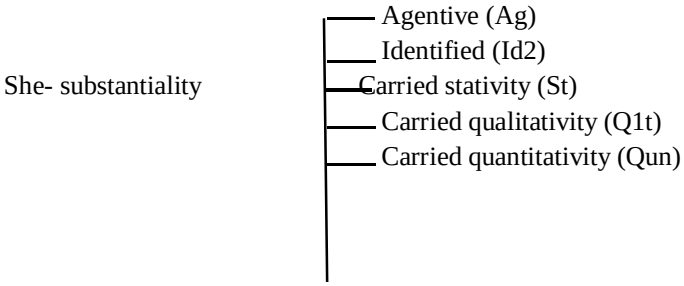


In the last sentence *she* expresses substantiality. The syntactic unit *is twenty* expresses qualificativity of categorial syntactic-semantic signs and quantitative syntaxeme of non categorial syntactic-semantic signs. This quantative s yntaxeme (Qun) is carried by *she* which expressed substantiality. The results of this *she* is defined as substantial syntaxeme carrying quantity:



As we are witness that the results of syntaxeme analyses of only five sentences the element *she* in the position of the subject of the sentence can express different types of syntaxemes which are not differed from each other in traditional syntactic analysis.
So, she- SbAg (1), she- SbId1 (2), she- SbSt (3), she- SbQ1t (4), she- SbQun syntaxemes are expressed.

The syntaxemes which are expressed by *she* can be reflected by the following diagram:



To give in a nut shell, the subject is not only expressed by personal pronouns but it can be expressed by other parts of speech too. Above revealed five syntaxemes expressed by *she* gives a great possibility to analyze from the point of view of comparative typology.

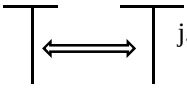
Semantic peculiarities of syntactic units in the position of predicate

As we know, the predicate is one of the primary parts of the sentence, which can be expressed with different types of compositions from the point of view of morphology. On the material of English the predicate may be expressed by the following ways:

1) By simple verb: he drank

2) By the verb + non finite form of the verb: an inspector began to question
3) By the modal verb+infinitive: I must write
4) By to be+ participle II: she is tired
5) By to be + noun: he was a soldier
6) By to be + adjective: the prise was reasonable
7) By to be + numeral: she was fourty
8) By to be + adverb: I'll be back
9) By to be + possessive pronoun: you are mine

The results of componential analysis of those sentences shows that the components in the positions of subject and predicate are realized by nuclear predicative connection and their differential syntactic signs are identical, but their morphological features are different:



j.m $NP_1 * NP_2$ c.m

The syntactic units and their morphological features of each sentence may be reflected in the following componential models:

1. He drank. $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{Vf}$
2. I must write. $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{mVinf}$
3. She is tired. $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{auxVP2}$
4. He was a soldier. $\frac{NP1}{S} * \frac{NP2}{cS}$
5. The price is reasonable $\frac{NP1}{S} * \frac{NP2}{cA}$
6. She is fourty $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{cNu}$
7. I'll be back $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{cAdv}$
8. You are mine $\frac{NP1}{Prp} * \frac{NP2}{cPrpc}$

In the second sentence an inspector *began to question* the syntactic units *began to question* in the position of the predicate are interpreted in different ways in English practical and theoretical grammars. Some of linguists defined it as compound verbal aspect predicate [6. 237], and the others – complicated verbal predicate [7. 195-196]. And B.A.Ilyish considered that the second part of predicate is a non-finite verb and used in the function of one of the secondary parts of the sentence as an object [8. 211].

We must point out in this case that the majority of linguists in English considered as compound verbal aspect predicate. The main cause of it is that the verbs expressing the beginning of the action (to begin, to start, to commence), the verbs expressing the duration of the action (to continue, to go on), the verbs expressing the end of the action (to stop, to finish), in the syntactic position of the predicate are related with the infinitive or the gerund. But while determining the category of aspect we must pay attention to the relations and differences of morphological, lexical and syntactic levels of the language. If the category of aspect is considered as morphological category we must take into consideration content of tense forms, in the lexical level-lexical meaning of the verb. If it studies in the syntactic level a question is appeared the verbs expressing beginning, duration, or ending of the action related with the gerund or the infinitive are steady combination or they are related on the base of syntactical connection to each other. Of course, to settle such disputable question we can use the linguistic method transformation- omission:

An inspector began to question →an inspector began…

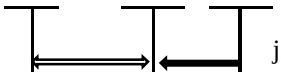
As we see on the base of transformation- omission we can find the main syntactic nuclear components. But we must point out in this sentence the syntactic element *began* is not liable to transformation- omission because the main syntactic structure of the sentence may be spoilt:

An inspector began to question →an inspector … to question

Besides this, *to question* is the dependent component to the attitude to *began*. In order to prove it we can use transformation-interrogation:

An inspector began to question → what did an inspector begin?
So, *began* is an independent component, it can be proved by means of transformation- passivization:

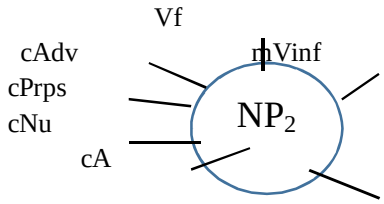
An inspector began to question → to question was begun by an inspector.
When we determine syntactic connections of syntactic units in the structure of this sentence we come across that the syntactic unit *to question* is related with *began* on the base of subordinative connection and it's differential syntactic sign is unnuclear depended component (N̄D).
Subordinative connection is marked (→or←) in junctional model. (N- unnuclear, D- depended component). The junctional and component model of this sentence may be reflected in this way: An inspector began to question:


j.m

$$\frac{NP1}{S} * \frac{NP2}{Vf} * \frac{ND}{Vinf}$$

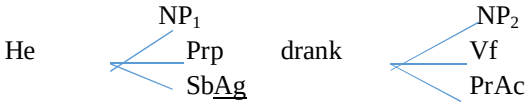
c.m

The ways of morphological expressing of syntactic units in the position of Nuclear predicating (NP2) component on the base of above given sentences may be shown by the following diagram:

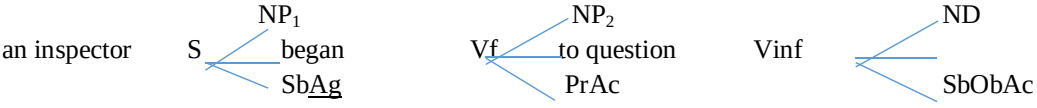


Those signs mean the followings: Vf- finite form of the verb, mVinf- modal verb+ infinitive, auxVP2- auxiliary verb + past participle, cS- link verb+ noun, cA- link verb+ adjective, cNu- link verb+ numeral, cPrps- link verb + possessive pronoun, cAdv- link verb+ adverb.
While syntaxeme analyses of syntactic units in the position of predicate we must reveal categorial differential syntactic- semantic signs on the base of which we can reveal non categorial differential syntactic-semantic signs of every syntactic elements of the sentence.

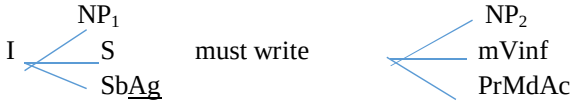
(1) He drank.
He expresses substantiality and to the attitude of *drank* expresses agentivity (Ag), *drank* expresses processual and actional syntaxemes. So component and syntaxeme models of this sentence may be:



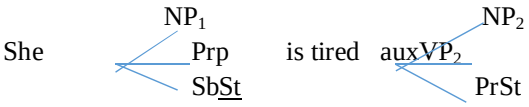
(2) An inspector began to question.
An inspector expresses substantiality (Sb) and to the attitude of *began* – agentivity(Ag), *began* processual and actional (PrAc) syntaxemes, *to question*-processuality and to the attitude of *began*- objectivity and additionally – actional. So component and syntaxeme models are:



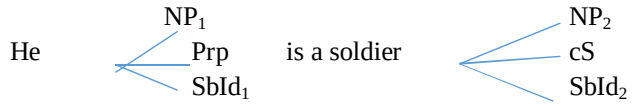
In the third sentence, *I must write, I* expresses substantiality and agentivity (SbAg), must wirte expresses processuality, modality and actional syntaxemes:



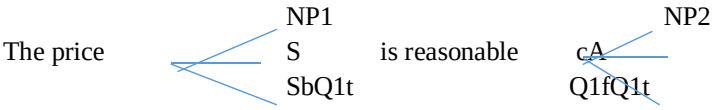
In the fourth sentence *she is tired*, *is tired* expresses processuality and stative syntaxemes, this stative syntaxeme is carried by the element *she* and it expresses substantial syntaxeme of stative bearer:



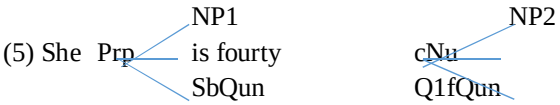
In the next sentence *he* expresses substantial identified ($SbId_1$) syntaxemes, *is a soldier* expresses substantial identifier ($SbId_2$) syntaxemes:



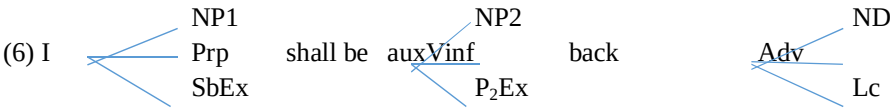
In the sixth sentence *The price is reasonable*, *is reasonable* expresses qualificative (Q_1t) and qualitative syntaxemes, *the price* expresses substantial syntaxeme of quality bearer:



In the seventh sentence *she was fourty*, *was fourty* expresses qualificativity and from noncategorial syntactic- semantic sign-quantative syntaxeme, that is why *she*- substantial syntaxeme of quantity bearer:



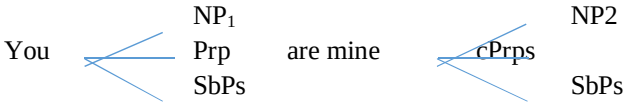
In the eighth sentence *I shall be back*, *I* expresses substantial and existential syntaxemes, *shall be* – processual existential syntaxemes, back is a dependent component to the attitude of *shall be* and expresses locativity:



In the last sentence *You are mine*, you expresses substantial possessive syntaxemes, *are mine* also expresses substantial possessive syntaxemes. On the base of substantiality possessive syntaxeme can be proved by means of transformation- variation and transformation- nominalization:

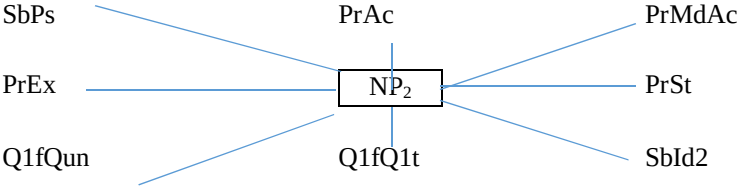
(7) You are mine → John is mine → My John.

So componental and syntaxeme models of this sentence can be reflected:



On the results of syntaxeme analyses of above given sentences categorical differential syntactic –semantic signs of the syntactic elements in the position of predicate are various. We must mark in this case that Sh.S.Ashurov investigated the problem of predicate in different languages, i.e. on the materials of English and Uzbek languages from the point of view of comparative typology.

In the conclusion we can say that the syntactic units in the position of nuclear predicating 2 in the structure of the sentence can express the following syntaxemes:



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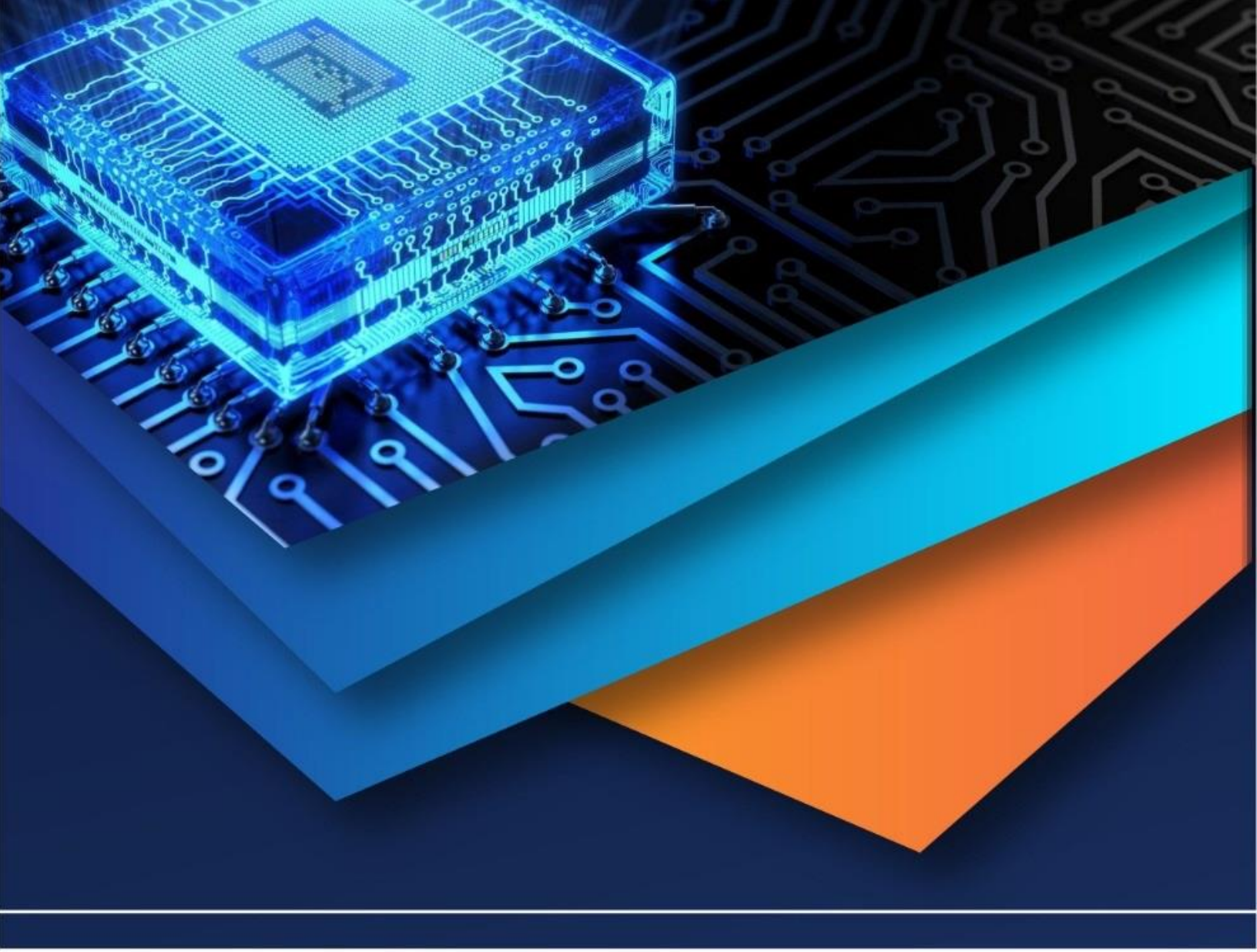

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