



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

“Himoyaga tavsiya etilsin”
Roman-German filologiyasi fakulteti
dekani _____ p.f.n. D.Jo`rayev
“ _____ ” _____ 2012 yil

**Roman-German filologiyasi fakulteti
5220100-“Ingliz tili” ta`lim yo`nalishi
4 -kurs 403- guruh talabasi**

AHMEDOVA GO`ZAL YUSUPOVNAning

**“Syntactic and syntactic-semantic analysis of the Gerund in
the structure of Modern English sentences” mavzusidagi**

BITIRUV MALAKAVIY ISHI

_____ talaba Ahmedova G.
Ilmiy rahbar: _____ dots. S.Egamberdiyev
“ _____ ” _____ 2012 yil

“Himoyaga tavsiya etilsin”
“Roman-German tillari” kafedrasi
mudiri: _____ kat.o`q. H.Xoliqova
“ _____ ” _____ 2012 yil

Qarshi-2012 yil

Syntactic and syntactic-semantic analysis of the Gerund in the structure of Modern English sentences.

Table of Contents

Introduction. The problem of –ing forms in the structure of Modern English verbs.....	7
General notion of the Gerund.....	8
Chapter I. Syntactic analysis of the Gerund in the structure of Modern English sentences according to the Theory of main and secondary parts ...	26
1.1. Nuclear predicate relation of the Gerund and predicative construction with the Gerund.....	26
1.2. Non-nuclear predicate relation of the Gerund.....	38
1.3. Subordinate relation. The Gerund as a dependant part in the structure of Modern English sentences.....	40
1.4. Coordinate relation. The Gerund as a homogeneous dependant part in the structure of Modern English sentences.....	45
Chapter II. Syntactic-semantic analyses of the Gerund in the structure of Modern English sentences	48
2.1. The Gerund as a means of expressing Process syntaxeme.....	48
2.1.1. Process object syntaxeme.....	51
2.1.2. Process object stative syntaxeme.....	53

2.1.3. Process object possessive syntaxeme.....	55
2.1.4. Process object continuative syntaxeme.....	56
2.2. Process manner active instrumental syntaxeme.....	58
2.2.1. Process manner active negative comitative syntaxeme.....	60
2.3. Qualificative stative syntaxeme.....	61
Conclusion.....	62
Used literatures.....	67
Covered fictions.....	68
Used dictionaries.....	69
Appendix I. Syntaxemes and their variants expressed by the Gerund.....	70
Appendix II. The list of abbreviations.....	73
The list of marks of syntactic relations.....	74

Introduction

Before beginning my graduate paper I set myself the task of writing this research work according to our President I. Karimov's latest speech and reports in order to follow his directions with the purpose of developing and improving education and science in our independent state.

“ Zamonaviy fan taraqqiyotining asosiy yo'nalishi jahon miqyosiga chiqqan tillarni , ayniqsa, ilg'or texnikaviy tafakkur ifodalanayotgan tillarni bilishni taqozo etadi. Biz ingliz, fransuz, nemis, ispan tillarini va boshqa tillarni o'rganishni butun choralar bilan rag'batlantirishimiz lozim.

Oshkoralik, fikrlar xilma-xilligi va demokratiya chuqurlashib borayotgan sharoitda ommaning siyosiy faolligi o'sdi, tashabbuskor harakatlar rivojlanmoqda, ko'plab norasmiy harakatlar vujudga keldi. Bu harakatlarga, ayniqsa yoshlar keng jalb etilmoqda. Bu demokratiya taraqqiyotidagi qonuniy obyektiv jarayondir, jamiyatimiz siyosiy maydonga chiqayotganing mezonidir.

...Olimlarni, avvalo fan peshqadamlarini respublika ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayotida keng ko'lamda ishtirok etishga, yoshlar bilan ishlashga jalb etish eng muhim vazifadir”.¹

The actuality of the research work. One of the most striking features of Modern English is the system of non-finite forms of the verb. Their dual grammatical nature, both verbal and nominal and their wide use in some predicative constructions have been described in great detail by the authors of scientific grammars.

In the use of the forms, however, there are some peculiarities which present certain theoretical difficulties and which are still a matter of dispute among grammarians.

One of these difficulties is to distinguish such homonymous forms as the Gerund and verbal noun in *-ing* and the Gerund and the present participle. The Gerund is widely used in the structure of Modern English grammar nowadays. We analyze the Gerund syntactically and syntactic-semantically in our research work.

¹Karimov I. A. “O'zbekiston mustaqillikka erishish ostonasida” T. 2011.

The object of the work. The object of the work is the Gerund, functions and semantics of the Gerund that should be studied in linguistics. Learning these features plays an important role in syntactic and syntactic-semantic analysis of the Gerund.

The aim and the tasks of the work. The aim of the work is to show syntactic and syntactic-semantic analyses of the Gerund. We can count the following tasks of the work:

- to differentiate the Gerund from verbal noun and present participle;
- to index the Gerund separately;
- to express syntactic relations of the Gerund;

- to express syntactic-semantic attributes of the Gerund;

Theoretical methodology of the work. Methodology of the work is based on the theories of the great linguists and scientists such as V. L. Kaushanskaya, L.L Iofik, B. Ilyish, prof. A.M. Muxin and followers prof. Sh.Safarov, prof. U.Usmonov, prof. A. Irisqulov,

Scientific novelty of the research work. In this research work we try to define and differentiate the Gerund from “the *-ing* form” which used under the common term in English grammar. Besides that we analyze chief peculiarities of the Gerund we define syntactic relations such as nuclear predicative relations, non-nuclear predicative relations, subordinate relations, coordinative relations of the Gerund. And then we define such semantic features of the Gerund as Process object syntaxeme, Process object stative syntaxeme, Process object possessive syntaxeme, Process object continuative syntaxeme, Process manner active instrumental syntaxeme, Process manner active negative comitative syntaxeme, Process manner active negative comitative stative syntaxeme, Process stative syntaxeme, Process possessive syntaxeme, Process negative syntaxeme, Qualificative stative syntaxeme, Qualificative stative causal syntaxeme. We’ll analyze the Gerund in the deep structure of Modern English sentences.

Structure of research work. It contains introduction, 2 chapters, conclusion, list of used literatures, covered fictions, used dictionaries and 3 appendixes. Introduction is about the problem of *-ing* forms in the structure of Modern English sentences and about the general notion of the Gerund that is double nature of the Gerund, tense and voice distinctions of the Gerund, predicative constructions with the Gerund, the use and the functions of the Gerund. The first chapter contains 4 units and says the syntactic relations of the Gerund that nuclear predicate relation, non-nuclear predicate relation, subordinate relation, coordinate relation of the Gerund. The second chapter includes 9 units and tell us about syntactic-semantic features of the Gerund that is Process object, Process object stative, Process object possessive, Process object continuative, Process object comparative, Process manner active instrumental, Process manner active negative comitative, Process manner active negative comitative stative, Process stative syntaxemes and etc. in the structure of Modern English sentences. At the end we gave a general conclusion about our research work. On the latest pages used literatures are given. Two appendixes express syntaxemes and their variants expressed by the Gerund, the list of abbreviations and the list of marks of syntactic relations.

The problem of –ing forms in the structure of Modern English verbs

One of the most striking features of Modern English is the system of non-finite forms of the verb. Their dual grammatical nature, both verbal and nominal and their wide use in some predicative constructions have been described in great detail by the authors of scientific grammars. In the use of the forms, however, there are some peculiarities which present certain theoretical difficulties and which are still a matter of dispute among grammarians.

One of these difficulties is to distinguish such homonymous forms as the Gerund and the present participle. It must be said that this is one of the questions which do not admit a definite solution. The solution largely depends on what view we take. The traditional view is, that we have here two homonymous forms: the Gerund and the present participle. More recent view put forward by the Dutch scholar Kruisinga, is that there are not two different forms sounding the same but one form, which he shortly terms “*the –ing*”, being used in various ways in the sentence.¹

It’s a peculiar feature of this ing problem that in some contexts the two “ings” come very close together. The two “ings” coincide in such sentences as, *He was afraid of her knowing the truth*,² where the “ing” is a Gerund if *her* is a possessive pronoun, and a participle if *her* is a personal pronoun in the objective case; also in the sentence *He was glad at John’s coming* the “ing” is a Gerund, but if *John’s* is replaced by *John*, the “ing” seems to be a participle, though this is not acknowledged by all scholars: M. Deutschbein believed the “ing” to be a Gerund in both cases.

The question is very difficult one. Since up to now it has not been possible to find a convincing invariable meaning to cover both the Gerund and participle. Now we give a definition to the Gerund holding to the traditional view which has it that the Gerund and participle are two essentially different forms sounding the same.

¹E. Kruisinga, *A Handbook of Present-Day English*, vol. II, p 55.

²The example is taken from M. Deutschbein, *System der neuenglischen Syntax*.

The Verb and the non-finite forms of the verb (The Verbals)

The verb is a part of speech which denotes an action.

It is but natural that the verb should take up as much, or indeed, more space than all the other parts of speech. It is the only part of speech in present-day English that has a morphological system based on a series of categories.

It is the only part of speech that has analytical forms, and again the only one that has non-finite forms such as *the infinitive, the gerund and the participle* which occupy a peculiar position in its system and do not share some of the characteristic features of the part of speech as a whole.

Verbs have finite forms which can be used as the predicate of a sentence and non-finite forms which cannot be used as the predicate of a sentence.

The Verbals , unlike the finite forms of the verb, do not express the person, number or mood. Therefore they cannot be used as the predicate of a sentence.

Like the finite forms of the verb the verbals have tense and voice distinctions, but their tense distinctions differ greatly from those of the finite verb.

There are three verbals in English: the participle, the gerund and the infinitive.

In Russian and in Uzbek we also have three non-finite forms of the verb, but they do not fully coincide with those in the English language

In English: the participle, the gerund and the infinitive.

In Russian: причастие, деепричастие, инфинитив

In Uzbek: sifatdosh, ravishdosh, harakat nomi

The verbals make up a part of the English verb system, they have some features in common with the finite forms and they have some peculiarities of their own.

Let us first consider the system of verbal categories which are expressed in the English verbals. We must observe that it is by no means certain in advance that all the verbals are in the same position as regards the verb categories.

It is clear that none of the verbals has any category of person or mood. The English verbals have no category of number either, so this is not so in some other languages.

The problem of the categories of tense and that of correlation in the Verbals have to be considered together, for reasons which will become clear immediately.

In the infinitive, we find the following oppositions:

(to) speak -- (to) have spoken

(to) be speaking -- (to) have been speaking

In the gerund and the participle the oppositions

speaking -- *having spoken*
being spoken -- *having been spoken*

The question is now is, what category is at the base of these oppositions?

The considerations which can be put forward in this matter might be compared to those which were applied to similar phenomena in the forms

should speak -- *should have spoken*

But here everything is much simpler. If we start from the way these forms are derived we shall say that it is the category of correlation which finds its expression here, the first-column forms having no pattern “*have+second participle*” and the second column-forms having this very pattern. If we turn to the meaning of the second-column, we shall find that they express precedence, whereas the first-column forms do not express it.

If this view is accepted it follows that the category of correlation is much more universal in Modern English verb than that of tense: correlation appears in all forms of the English verb, both finite and non-finite, except the imperative. Since the verbals are hardly ever the predicate of a sentence, they do not express the category in the way the finite verb forms do. It seems pointless to argue that there is a present and past tense in the system of verbals.

We will therefore endorse the view that the opposition between

(to) speak and *(to) have spoken*,

and that between

speaking and *having spoken*

is based on the category of correlation.¹

¹B. Ilysh “*The Structure of Modern English*”

The characteristic traits of the Verbals

1. They have a double nature, nominal and verbal. The participle combines the characteristics of a verb with those of an adjective; the gerund and the infinitive combine the characteristics of a verb with those of a noun.
2. The tense distinctions of the verbals are not absolute (like those of a finite verb), but relative; the form of a verbal does not show whether the action it denotes refers to the present, past or future; it shows only whether the action expressed by the verbal is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb or prior to it.
3. All the verbals can form predicative constructions, constructions consisting of two elements a nominal (noun or pronoun) and a verbal (participle, gerund and infinitive); the verbal element stands in predicate relation to the nominal element, in a relation similar to that between the subject and the predicate of the sentence. In most cases predicative constructions form syntactic units and serve a one part of the sentence.

They sat down to supper, **Manston still talking cheerfully.** (*Hardy*)

Manston still talking is a predicative construction with a participle:

The participle *talking* stands in predicate relation to the noun *Manston*, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the participle.

In the sentence a verbal may occur:

- (a) single, without accompanying words.

She...went away **smiling**. (*Draiser*)

Reading is out of the question – I can't fix my attention on books. (*Collins*)

To decide is to act.

The windows of the drawing-room opened to a balcony **overlooking the garden**. (*Mansfield*)

Not to disquiet his sister, he had said nothing to her of the matter. (*Hardy*) There is no mistake **about his being a genius**. (*Shaw*)

The Gerund and the double nature of the Gerund

The Gerund developed from the verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized preserving at the same time its nominal character.

The gerund is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the stem of the verb, and coincides in form with Participle.

As a natural result of its origin and development the gerund has nominal and verbal properties. The **nominal** characteristics of the gerund are as follows:

1. The gerund can perform the function of subject, object and predicative.

They say **smoking** leads to meditation. (*Collins*) (SUBJECT)

I like **making people happy**. (*Shaw*) (OBJECT)

2. The gerund can be preceded by a preposition.

I am very, very tired of **rowing**. (*Hemingway*)

3. Like a noun the gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun.

'I wonder at **Jolyon's allowing** this engagement,' he said to Aunt Ann. (*Galsworthy*)

Is there any objection to **my seeing** her? (*Galsworthy*)

The verbal characteristics of the gerund are the same as those of the participle:

1. The gerund of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

I had now made good progress in **understanding** and **speaking their language**. (*Swift*)

2. The gerund can be modified by an adverb.

She burst out **crying bitterly**. (*Hardy*)

The tense distinctions of the gerund

The tense distinctions of the gerund, like those of the participle, are not absolute but relative.

The Indefinite Gerund Active and passive denotes an action simultaneous with action expressed by the finite verb; depending on the tense form of the finite verb it may refer to the present, past or future.

He can swim for any number of hours without **tiring**. (*Hichens*)

She walked on without **turning** her head. (*Hardy*)

Gwendolen will not rest without **having** the world at her feet. (*Eliot*)

No one could pass in or out without **being seen**. (*Dickens*)

3. The Perfect Gerund denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb.

She denies **having spoken** with him. (*Fox*)

He was ashamed of **having shown** even the slightest irritation. (*Bennett*)

She really had been crying... out of anger at **having been driven** so hard. (*Heym*)

However, a prior action is not always expressed by a Perfect Gerund; in some cases we find an Indefinite Gerund. This occurs after the verbs *to remember, to excuse, to forgive, to thank* and after the prepositions *on (upon), after* and *without*.

I don't remember **hearing** the legend before. (*Hardy*)

You must excuse my not **answering** you before. (*Fox*)

I thank you for **restraining** me just now. (*Ch. Bronte*)

On **leaving** the house we directed our steps to the nearest shade. (*Collins*)

After **walking** about ten yards, he found the hat among the leaves. (*Hardy*)

She passes through and disappears in the pantry without noticing the young lady. (*Shaw*)

She didn't remember **having been** in that room. (*Galsworthy*)

After **having denied** herself to everybody, Miss Rachel, to our astonishment, walked into the midst of us of her own accord. (*Collins*)

Predicative constructions with the Gerund

Like all the verbals the gerund can form predicative constructions, constructions in which the verbal element expressed by the gerund is in predicate relation to the nominal element expressed by a noun or pronoun.

I don't like **your going off without any money**. (*Maltz*)

Here the gerund *going off* is in predicate relation to the pronoun *your*, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the Gerund.

The nominal element of the construction can be expressed in different ways.

1. If denotes a living being it may be expressed:

(a) by a noun in the genitive case or by a possessive pronoun.

His further consideration of the point was prevented by **Richard's coming back** to us in an excited state. (*Dickens*)

Do you mind **my smoking**? (*Hardy*)

(b) by a noun in the common case.

I have a distinct recollection of **Lady Chiltern** always **getting** the good conduct prize! (*Wilde*)

Occasionally examples are found where the nominal element of the construction is expressed by a pronoun in the construction is expressed by a pronoun in the objective case.

I hope you will forgive **me disturbing** you. (*Du Mauries*)

There are cases when the nominal element of the construction, though denoting a living being, cannot be expressed by a noun in the possessive case, but only by a noun in the common case, namely when it consists of two or more nouns or when it is a noun modified by an attribute in post-position.

I object to **Mare and Jane going out** on such a windy day.

He felt no uneasiness now in the thought of **the brother and sister being alone** together. (*Eliot*)

Did you ever hear of **a man of sense rejecting** such an offer?

2. If the nominal element of the construction denotes a lifeless thing, it is expressed by a noun in the common case (such nouns as a rule, are not used in the genitive case) or by a possessive pronoun.

I said something about **my clock being** slow. (*Du Maurier*)

...Pegotty spoke of...my room, and of **its being** ready for me. (*Dickens*)

3. The nominal element of the construction can also be expressed by a pronoun which has no case distinctions, such as *all, this, that, both, each, something*.

I insist on **both of them coming** in time.

Again Michel... was conscious of *something deep and private stirring* within himself.

(Galsworthy)

Note. – Some grammarians recognize the existence of two separate constructions: the gerundial construction (a construction whose nominal element is expressed by a noun in the genitive case or by a possessive pronoun) and a construction with a half gerund (a construction whose nominal element is expressed by a noun in the common case, a pronoun in the objective case, or a pronoun which has no case distinctions)

A gerundial construction is nearly always rendered in Russian by a subordinate clause, generally introduced by *то, что; тем, что; как*, etc.

His being a foreigner, an ex-enemy was bad enough. (Aldington)

Her thoughts were interrupted at last, **by the door opening gently**. (Reade)

I began to picture to myself... **my being found dead in a day or two, under some hedge**. (Dickens)

The use of the Gerund

In Modern English the gerund is widely used and often competes with the infinitive.

In the following cases only the gerund is used:

1. With the verbs and verbal phrases: *to avoid, to burst out, to deny, to enjoy, to excuse, to fancy* (in imperative sentences as an exclamation of surprise), *to finish, to forgive, to give up, to go on, to keep (on), to leave off, to mind* (in negative and interrogative sentences), *to postpone, to put off, cannot help*, and some others.

He **avoided looking** at Savina. (Wilson)

...she **burst out crying**. (Collins)

We all **burst out laughing**. (Braine)

She **denied having been** at the station that evening. (Gaskell)

...he **enjoyed thinking** of her as his future wife. (Eliot)

Excuse my leaving you in the dark moment. (Dickens)

Fancy finding you here at such an hour! (Hardy)

When the Committee **had finished deciding** on its politics, he had gone home. (Heym)

Forgive my speaking plainly. (Hardy)

Willoughby **gave up singing** and looked at Karen and Yates from under drooping eyelids. (Heym)

They **went on talking**. (Hardy)

Doctor **keeps coming and having a look** at me. (Priestly)

It was quite rough; but I **kept on rowing**. (Hemingway)

I have left off shooting. (Eliot)

Do you **mind** my **asking** you one or two more questions? (Collins)

Would you **mind waiting** a week or two? (Dreiser)

I don't **mind going** and **seeing** her. (Hardy)

We could **put off going** over the house. (Eliot)

2. With the following verbs and verbal phrases used with a preposition: *to accuse of, to agree to, to approve of, to complain to, to depend on, to feel like, to insist on, to look like to object to, to persist in, to prevent from, to rely on, to speak of, to succeed in, to suspect of, to thank for, to think of, to give up the idea of, to look forward to, not to like the idea of, to miss an (the) opportunity of* and some others.

They **accuse** me **of having dealt** with the Germans. (Heym)

It was clear now...that Abraham never **had agreed to** their **being married** today. (Stone)

You **did not approve of** my **playing** at a roulette. (Eliot)

All the happiness of my life **depends on** your **loving** me. (Eliot)

I **don't feel like going out**. (Wilson)

I don't want to bore you with all this, but I **feel like talking**. (Priestly)

I **insist on being treated** with a certain consideration. (Shaw)

It **looks like raining**.

I **object to** his **having** any acquaintance at all with my sister. (Dickens)

I rushed out **to prevent** her **from seeing** this dreadful sight. (Conan Doyle)

...you may **rely on** my **setting** matters right. (Collins)

My medical adviser **succeeded in saving** my life... (Collins)

You **suspect** me **of stealing** your diamond. (Collins)

I resolved not **to think of going** abroad any more. (Defoe)

I really **thank** you heartily **for taking** all this trouble. (Hardy)

So he returned his straitened means to his pocket, and **gave up the idea of trying** to buy the boys. (Twain)

I think everybody **looked forward to his coming back**. (Maugham)

He did not **like the idea of being hunted down** by Butler. (Dreiser)

Don't miss the opportunity of hearing this pianist.

2. With the following predicative word-groups (with without a preposition): *to be aware of, to be busy in, to be capable of, to be fond of, to be guilty of, to be indignant at, to be*

pleased (displeased) at, to be proud of, to be sure of, to be surprised (astonished) at, to be worth (while) and some others.

Sir Pitt Crawley *was not aware of* Becky's **having married** Rawdon.

I *felt* physically *incapable of remaining* still in any one place and morally incapable of speaking to any one human being. (*Collins*)

I *am* very *fond of being looked at*. (*Wilde*)

You *are* really *guilty of having connived* with a German officer to help his escape. (*Heym*)

Mr. Osborn *was indignant at* his son's **having married** Becky.

...nobody knows better than I do that she (Mrs. Copperfield) ...*is proud of being* so pretty. (Dickens)

...she *was not pleased at* my **coming**. (*Hichens*)

The gerund and the infinitive

With a number of verbs and word-groups both the Gerund and Infinitive may be used. The most important of them are: *to be afraid of, to begin, to cease, to continue, can (cannot)*

afford, to dread, to fear, to forget, to hate, to intend, to like (dislike), to neglect, to prefer, to propose, to remember, to recollect, to start, to stop.

The young man **began turning** over the pages of a book. (Priestly)

At length she **began to speak** softly. (Eliot)

She **continued standing** near the piano. (Eliot)

She **continued to look** at him... (Dickens)

It is sometimes possible to find a reason for the use of a given form. With some verbs and word-groups, such as to be afraid, to forget, to hate, to like (dislike), to prefer the infinitive is mostly used with reference to special occasion, the Gerund being more appropriate to a general statement.¹

The child **was not afraid of remaining** alone, but he **was afraid to remain** alone on such a stormy night.

I **was** always **afraid of losing** his goodwill. (*Llewellyn*)

Don't forget shutting the window when you leave home, it is very windy today.

I **don't like interrupting** people.

I **don't like to interrupt** him, he seems very busy.

With the verb *to remember* the Infinitive usually refers to the future, and the Gerund to the past.

I **remember seeing** the book in many bookshops.

Remember to buy the book.

With the verb *to stop* the Infinitive and the Gerund have different syntactical functions.

The Gerund forms part of a compound verbal aspect predicate.

They **stopped talking** when he came in. (*Galsworthy*)

¹ V. L. Kaushanskaya, R. L. Kovner "A Grammar of the English Language "

The functions of the Gerund in a sentence.

The Gerund may be used in various syntactic functions. A single Gerund occurs but seldom; in most cases we find a Gerundial phrase or a Gerundial construction.

1. The Gerund as a **subject**.

Talking mends no holes. (*proverb*)

Waiting for the Professor was a lame excuse for doing nothing. (*Heym*)

My **answering** in the affirmative gave him great satisfaction. (Dickens)

The Gerund used as a subject may follow the predicate; in these cases the sentence opens with the introductory it (which serves as an introductory subject) or with the construction there is.

It's no use **talking like that to me.** (Shaw)

There was **no mistaking the expression on her face.** (Collins)

Note. – There is another view according to which it is the subject and the rest of the sentence is the predicate.

2. The Gerund as a **predicative**.

The only remedy for such a headache as mine is **going to bed.** (Collins)

3. The Gerund as a part of compound verbal predicate.

(a) With verbs and verbal phrases denoting modality the Gerund forms part of a compound verbal modal predicate.

We intend **going** to Switzerland, and **climbing** Mount Blanc. (*Ch. Bronte*)

Joseph could not help **admiring** the man. (Heym)

(b) With verbs denoting the beginning, the duration, or the end of an action, the Gerund forms part of a compound verbal aspect predicate.

She began **sobbing** and **weeping.** (Dickens)

In the night it started **raining.** (Hemingway)

Bathsheba continued **walking.** (Hardy)

Tom went on **whitewashing.** (Twain)

She took my hand and kept on **laughing.** (Hemingway)

Isabella ceased **speaking.** (E. Bronte)

4. The Gerund as an **object**.

The Gerund may be used as a direct object and as a prepositional indirect object.

I simply love **riding.** (Galsworthy) (DIRECT OBJECT)

She enjoyed **singing** and **playing** to him. (London) (DIRECT OBJECT)

The times were good for building... (Galsworthy) (PREPOSITIONAL INDIRECT OBJECT)

Charlie did not succeed **in taking things easily.** (*Priestly*) (PREPOSITIONAL INDIRECT OBJECT)

Predicative constructions with the Gerund form a complex object as they consist of two distinct elements, nominal and verbal.

Perhaps you wouldn't mind **Richard's coming in**? (*Dickens*) (COMPLEX OBJECT)

Aunt Augusta won't quite approve of **your being here**. (*Wilde*)

5. The Gerund as an **attribute**.

In this function the Gerund is always preceded by a preposition.

Swithin protruded his pale round eyes with the effort **of hearing**. (*Galsworthy*)

He was born with the gift **of winning hearts**. (*Gaskell*)

She had a feeling **of having been worsted**... (*Galsworthy*)

...there's no chance **of their getting married for years**. (*Galsworthy*)

Presently there was the sound **of the car being brought to the door**. (*Du Maurier*)

6. The Gerund as an **adverbial modifier**.

In this function the Gerund is always preceded by a preposition. It is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of time, manner, attendant circumstances, cause, condition, purpose and concession; the most common functions are those of adverbial modifiers of time, manner and attendant circumstances.

(a) as an adverbial modifier of **time** the Gerund is preceded by the preposition *after*, *before*, *on (upon)*, *in* or *at*.

After leaving her umbrella in the hall, she entered the living room. (*Cronin*)

He was to have three days at home **before going back to farm**. (*Galsworthy*)

On reaching Casterbridge he left the horse and trap at an inn. (*Hardy*)

Mr. Bumble's conduct **on being left to himself** was rather inexplicable. (*Dickens*)

Upon waking I found myself much recovered. (*Swift*)

In quitting the room he paused once more at my desk. (*Ch. Bronte*)

Clare turned **at hearing her footsteps**. (*Hardy*)

(b) As an adverbial modifier of **manner** the Gerund is used with the prepositions *by* or *in*.

She startled her father **by bursting into tears**. (*Gaskell*)

The day was spent **in packing**. (*Du Maurier*)

(c) As an adverbial modifier of **attendant circumstances** the gerund is preceded by the preposition *without*.

She was not brilliant, not active, but rather peaceful and statuesque **without knowing it**.
(*Draiser*)

(d) As an adverbial modifier of **purpose**, the Gerund is chiefly used with the preposition *for*.

...one side of the gallery was used **for dancing**. (*Eliot*)

(e) As an adverbial modifier of **condition** the Gerund is preceded by the preposition *without*.

He has no right to come bothering you and papa **without being invited**. (*Shaw*)

(f) As an adverbial modifier of **cause** the Gerund is used with the prepositions *for*, *for fear of*, *owing to*.

I feel the better myself **for having spent a good deal of my time abroad**. (*Eliot*)

I dared not attend the funeral **for fear of making a fool of myself**. (*Coppard*)

(g) As an adverbial modifier of **concession** the Gerund is preceded by the preposition *in spite of*.

In spite of being busy, he did all he could to help her.

The above examples show that the Gerund preceded by one and the same preposition may be used in different functions: with the preposition *without*, it may perform the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances and of condition; with the preposition *in*, it may perform the function of an adverbial modifier of time and of manner; with the preposition *for*, it may perform the function an adverbial modifier of purpose or of cause.

The Gerund and the Participle.

In most cases the differentiation between the Gerund and the Participle does not present any difficulty.

Unlike the Participle the Gerund may be preceded by the preposition, it may be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun; it can be used in the function of a

subject, object and predicative. In the function of an attribute and of an adverbial modifier both the Gerund and the Participle may be used, but the Gerund in these functions is always preceded by a preposition.

There are cases, however, when the differentiation between the Gerund and the Participle presents some difficulty; for instance, it is not easy to distinguish between a Gerund as part of a compound noun and a Participle used as an attribute to a noun. One should bear in mind that if we have a Gerund as part of a compound noun, the person or thing denoted by the noun does not perform the action expressed by the *-ing* form: e.g. *a dancing – hall* (a hall for dancing), *a cooking –stove* (a stove for cooking), *walking shoes*, *a writing - table*, etc.

If we have a participle used as an attribute the person denoted by the noun performs the action expressed by the *-ing* form: e.g. *a dancing girl* (a girl who dances), *a singing child*, etc. However there are the cases which admit of two interpretations; for example *a sewing machine* may be understood in two ways: a machine for sewing and a machine which sews; *a hunting dog* may be a dog for hunting and a dog that hunts.¹

¹ V. L. Kaushanskaya, R. L. Kovner “ *A Grammar of the English Language* “

The Gerund and Verbal noun.

The Gerund shouldn't be confused with the verbal noun, which has the same suffix *-ing*. The main points of difference between the Gerund and the Verbal noun are as follows:

1. Like all the verbals the Gerund has a double character – nominal and verbal.

The verbal noun has only a nominal character.

2. The Gerund is not used with an article.

The verbal noun may be used with an article.

The making of a new humanity can not be the privilege of a handful of bureaucrats.
(*Fox*)

I want you to give my hair a good **brushing**. (*Hardy*)

3. The Gerund has no plural form.

The verbal noun may be used in the plural.

Our **likings** are regulated by our circumstances. (*Ch. Bronte*)

4. The Gerund of a transitive verb takes a direct object.

He received more and more letters, so many that he had given up **reading them**.

(*Priestly*)

A verbal noun cannot take a direct object; it takes a prepositional object with the preposition *of*.

Meanwhile Gwendolen was rallying her nerves to **the reading of the paper**. (*Eliot*)

5. The Gerund may be modified by an adverb.

Drinking, even *temperately*, was a sin. (*Dreiser*)

The verbal noun may be modified by an adjective.

He (Tom) took a **good scolding** about clodding Sid. (*Twain*)

Syntactic analysis of the Gerund in the structure of Modern English sentences according to the Theory of main and secondary parts.

Nuclear predicate relation of the Gerund

In starting to analyze syntactic relations of the Gerund in the structure of Modern English sentences we must first of all try to explain what is the syntactic relation. We know that the constituent words of a sentence may belong to a certain part of speech. These parts of speech join together and denote a certain relation in the structure of Modern English sentences.

Basing on the theory of a Great Russian linguist A.M. Muxin we can say that “the components of a sentence join together in a certain syntactic relation”.¹

According to A.M. Muxin’s theory in component-syntaxeme analysis we we’ll divide parts of a sentence into the Subject, Object, Attribute and Adverbial Modifier. At the same time we’ll find out that the parts of a sentence are dependent on each other.

In this analysis we’ll do our research in three approaches:

- 1) according to means of expressing the linguistic units;
- 2) according to syntactic features of the linguistic units;
- 3) according to syntactic position of the linguistic units.

When we define the syntactic relations and different attributes of the components of a sentence we have to refer to component analysis. The latter shows up nuclear predicate relation, nuclear predicating component, nuclear predicated component, dependant part and etc. which are seen in the system of opposition in internal syntactic relations in a sentence.

As we know, the syntactic relation is of great significance in the structure of the most widespread type of sentences. One of them is Predicate Relation, that is, Nuclear Predicate Relation, which express nuclear structural relation in a sentence.

It expresses the syntactic relation between the Subject and Predicate,

Subject – Nuclear Predicating (NP₁)

Predicate – Nuclear Predicated (NP₂)

These NP₁ and NP₂ can form the sentence independently.

¹Мухин А.М. “Синтаксический анализ и проблема уровня языка”

Here we consider it to be appropriate to note Smirnitsky’s statement. From his point of view it is impossible to leave out the main parts of a sentence (NP₁ and NP₂) as in this case the sentence will lose its actual semblance.

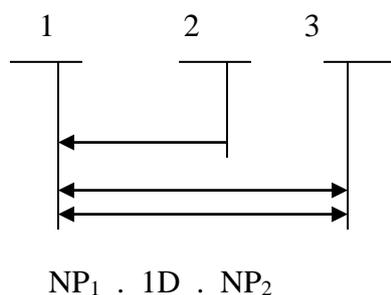
What we are interested here is Nuclear Predicate relation of the Gerund in the structure of Modern English sentences.

In the following sentences the Gerund functions as the main part of a sentence: a Subject (NP₁) or a Predicate (NP₂).

The Gerund can be freely used as a subject. From the point of view of Russian linguist E.M.Gordon the Gerund in the function of subject usually expresses permanent or recurrent actions.¹ Sentences with the Gerund as subject have certain structural peculiarities.

- 1) We usually find the Gerund as subject in declarative sentences.
- 2) The Gerund as a subject is usually placed at the head of the sentence. Now we’ll see it in the following examples:

Writing¹ letters² is⁽³⁾ a⁽³⁾ waste³ of⁽³⁾ time³. (EGG 137)



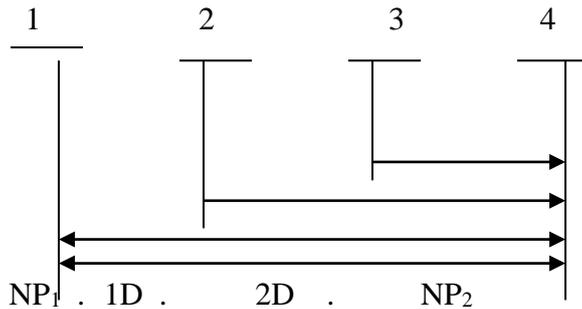
We use the method of omitting the components of the sentence to prove that the Gerund *writing* is NP₁ and it is in NP relation with the component *is a waste of time*.

Writing letters is a waste of time. → Writing ... is a waste of time. → ... letter is a waste of time. → Writing letter ...

There is NP relation between the components *writing* and *is a waste of time*.

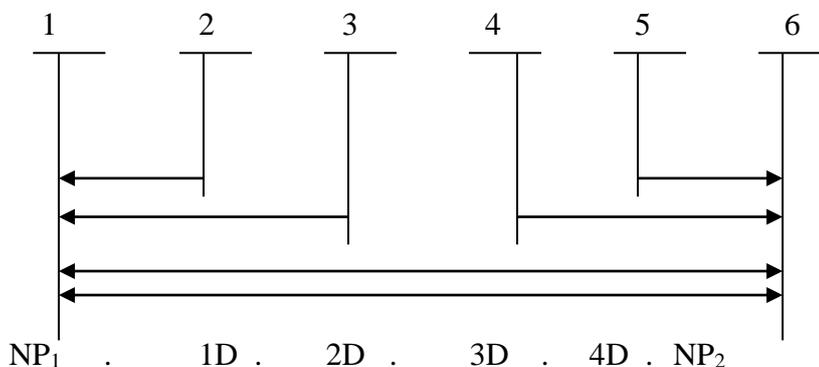
¹E. M. Gordon, I. P. Krylova “A grammar of present - day English”

Bathing¹ is⁽⁴⁾ such² a⁽⁴⁾ wonderful³ game⁴. (GHM 11)



In this sentence the component 1 is the Gerund and it is in the function of a Subject that is NP₁ . And there is NP relation between the component 1 and component 4.

Buying¹ presents² for⁽³⁾ men³ is⁽⁶⁾ one⁶ of⁽⁶⁾ life's⁴ eternal⁵ problems⁶. (GHM 27)



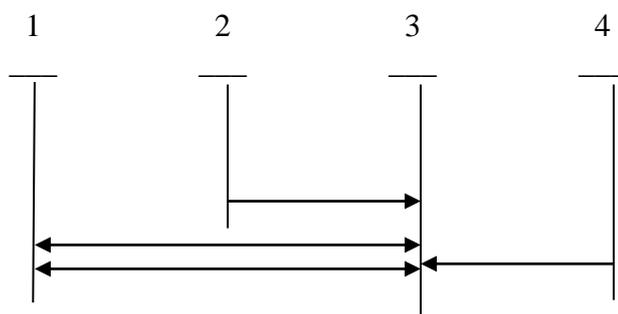
Here the component 1 is the Gerund and it is in the function of a Subject that is NP₁ . And there is NP relation between the component 1 and component 4. We prove the Gerund to be subject by the method of omitting the components of the sentence:

Buying presents for men is one of eternal problems. → *Buying*...is one of...problems.

Or by the transformational method of substituting the word for another one which belong to the same category:

Buying presents for men is one of eternal problems. → *Buying*...is one of...problems. → *It* is one of problems.

Washing¹ ... is⁽³⁾ the⁽³⁾ first² stage³ of⁽⁴⁾ decomposition⁴... (GHM 79)



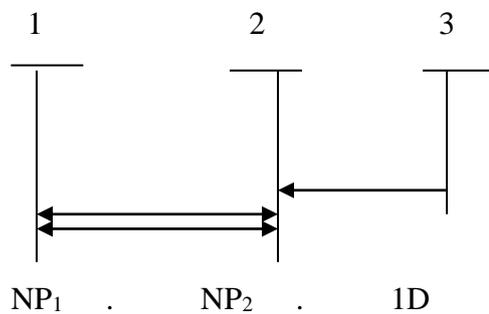
NP₁ . 1D . NP₂ . 2D

Here the Gerund *washing* is in the function of a Subject that is NP₁. Now we'll prove it with the help of the following transformational method of substituting the word for another one which belong to the same category:

Washing ... is the first stage of decomposition... → *It* is the first stage of decomposition...

The result shows that *washing* is the NP₁ component of the sentence. It has NP relation with the element *stage*.

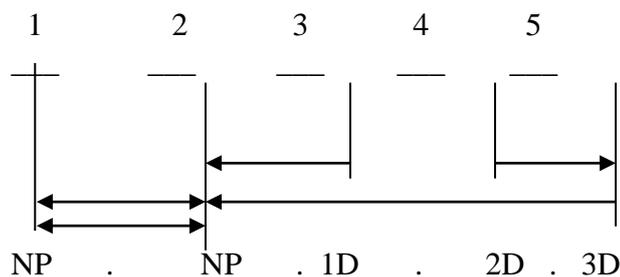
Thinking¹ is⁽²⁾ no⁽²⁾ good² to⁽³⁾ anyone³. (KMSS 110)



Thinking is no good to anyone. → *It* is no good to anyone.

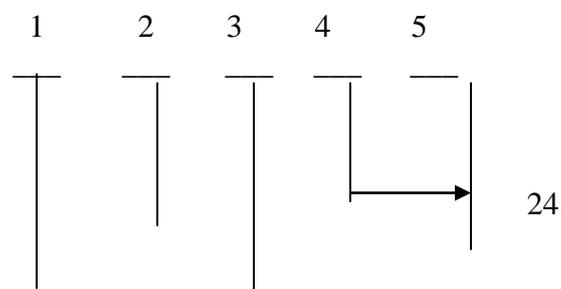
The result shows that thinking is the NP₁ component of the sentence.

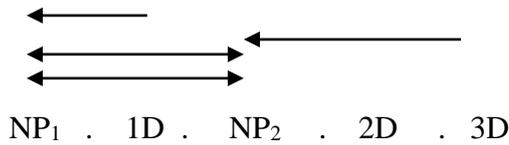
Travelling¹ costs² money³ in⁽⁵⁾ this⁴ city⁵. (GHM 39)



Travelling costs money in this city. → *It* costs money in this city.

Writing¹ quickly² tires³ my⁴ hand⁵. (VDA447)





In this sentence we must prove the Gerund to be in Nuclear Predicate relation. To prove it we'll use the method of putting question:

What tires my hand?

Writing tires my hand.

Or the method of leaving out:

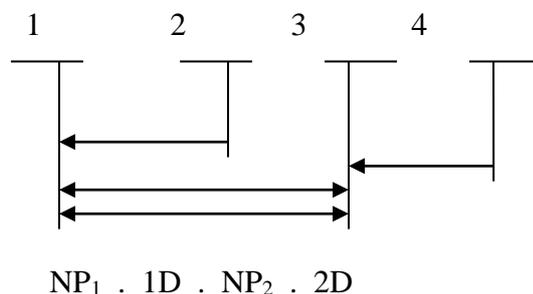
...quickly tires my hand.

...tires my hand.

Writing quickly tires my hand.

The result of this experiment shows that the Gerund in this sentence is in the function of a Subject and between the Gerund and the element *tires* there is a Nuclear Predicate relation.

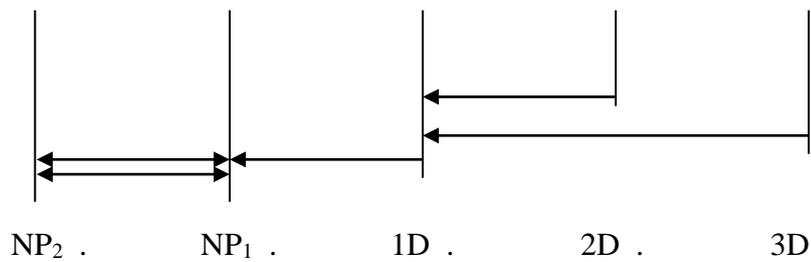
Looking¹ after⁽¹⁾ children² requires³ patience⁴. (VDA448)



In this example a phrasal verb *look after* is in the Gerund form and this Gerund functions as the Subject – NP₁ Nuclear Predicating component of the sentence. The component *looking after* that we are interested in is in Nuclear Predicate relation with *requires*, the Predicate – NP₂ Nuclear Predicated component of the sentence. We'll prove it by the method of omitting DP Dependent Parts of the sentence:

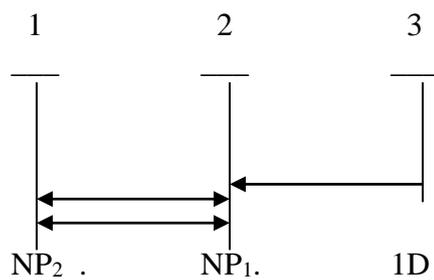
Looking after children requires patience. → ... children requires patience. → Looking after...requires patience. → Looking after children...patience. → Looking after children requires.... → Looking after ...requires...

The result of this method shows that these NP₁ and NP₂ (Looking after requires) can form the actual semblance of the sentence.



¹B. Ilysh “*The Structure of Modern English*”

There¹ was¹ **christening**² at⁽³⁾ the⁽³⁾ Squire’s³, and ... (ThHFC239)

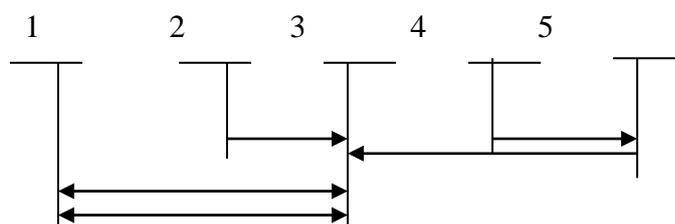


To improve that the Gerund *christening* is NP₁ element of the sentence we use the method of leaving out the elements of a sentence:

There was christening at the Squire’s → There was ... at the Squire’s → ... christening at the Squire’s.

It shows that the elements *There was* and *christening* are in NP Relation and leaving out either of them changes the original meaning of the sentence.

There¹ was¹ painful² **pleading**³ in⁽⁵⁾ her⁴ voice⁵. (PAPTH 69)



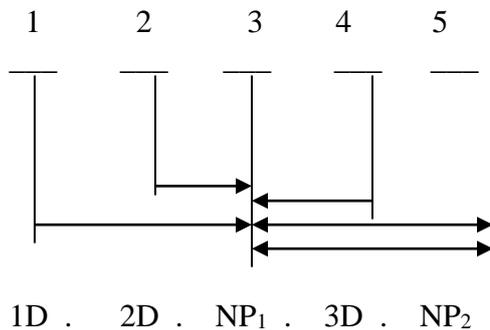
NP₂ . 1D . NP₁ . 2D . 3D

The components *There was* (NP₂) and *pleading* (NP₁) are in NP relation. Here the NP₁ component *pleading* is preceded by the dependant part *painful*.

It should also be noted that the Gerund as a subject is occasionally preceded and followed by some secondary parts in a sentence.

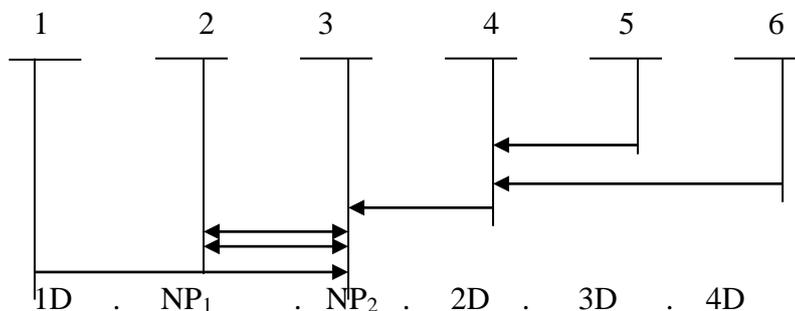
¹B. Ilysh “*The Structure of Modern English*”

This¹ frantic² **rushing**³ to⁽⁴⁾ France⁴ was⁵ a⁽⁵⁾ mistake⁵. (ACHS 97)



The components *rushing* (NP₁) and *was a mistake* (NP₂) are in NP relation. Here the NP₁ component *rushing* is preceded by the dependant parts *this* and *frantic* and followed by the dependant part *to France*.

Usually¹ **warning**² is⁽³⁾ given³ on⁽⁴⁾ the⁽⁴⁾ day⁴ before of⁽⁶⁾ a⁽⁶⁾ private⁵ sitting⁶. (GHM 99)

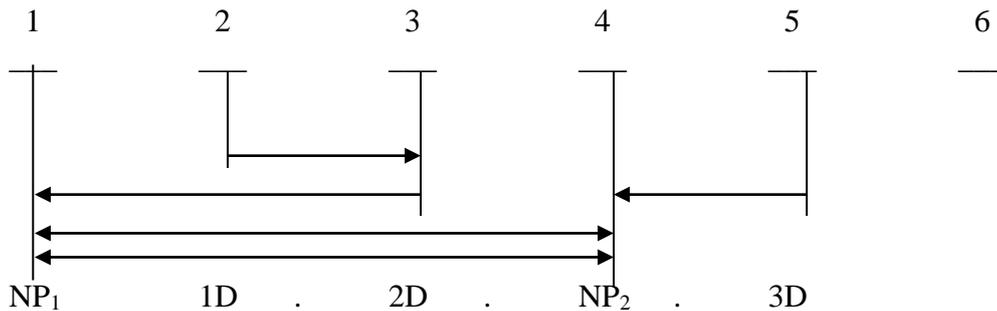


In this example the Gerund *warning* is the Subject – NP₁ component of the sentence. It has NP relation with the Predicate *is given* (NP₂). We’ll prove it by omitting the dependant parts of the sentence:

Usually warning is given on the day before of a private sitting. → ...warning is given...

From the point of view of the Russian linguists L.L. Iofik and L.P. Chakhoyan the Gerund is occasionally used as a nominal predicate in a sentence expressing the identity of subject and predicate.

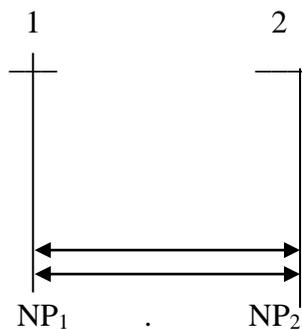
Telling¹ Roger's² father³ is⁽⁴⁾ not⁽⁴⁾ **making**⁴ it⁵ public⁶. (EMG 89)



There is Nuclear-predicate relation between the component 1 and component 4. We use the method of omitting to prove it:

Telling Roger's father is not making it public. → Telling... is not making... public.

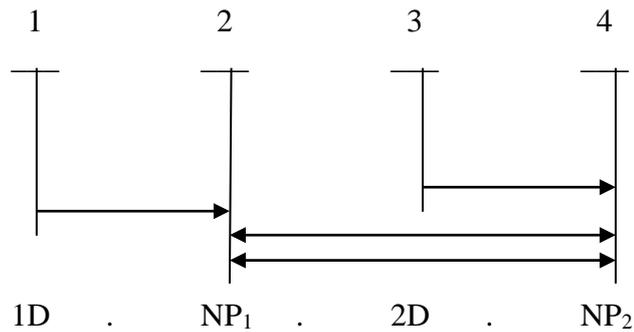
No⁽¹⁾ **progressing**¹ is⁽²⁾ **regressing**². (VDA 374)



The sentence only consists of two components and there is Nuclear-predicate relation between the component 1 and component 2.

The Gerund as predicative is usually used after the verb *to be*.

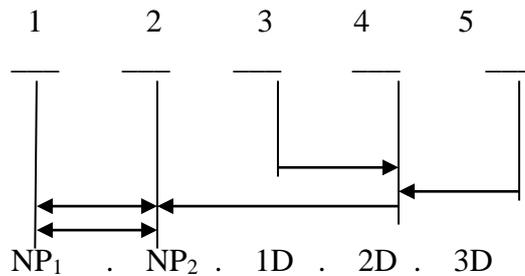
The⁽¹⁾ dry-cleaning¹ business² was⁽⁴⁾ not⁽⁴⁾ his³ **calling**⁴. (NFGS 24)



There is Nuclear-predicate relation between the component 2 and component 4. We use the method of omitting to prove it:

The dry-cleaning business was not his *calling*. → ...business was not... *calling*.

It¹ is⁽²⁾ **playing**² a⁽³⁾ child's³ game⁴ of⁽⁵⁾ hide-and-see⁵. (ACHS 97)



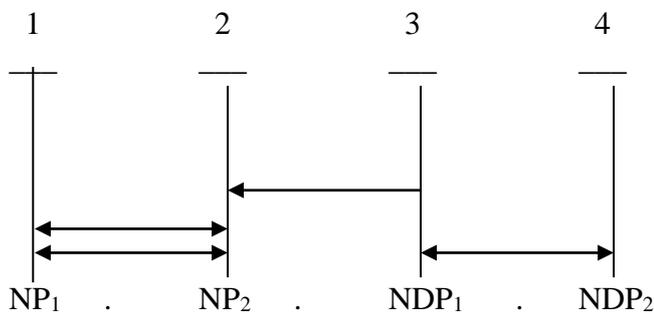
Here the Gerund *playing* is in the function of predicative and it is [receded by the link verb *be* and followed by the secondary parts *a child's game of hide-and-see*. Though we leave out these parts the sentence doesn't change its structure. This means that they are the dependent parts of the sentence. The components it and is

Non-nuclear predicate relation of the Gerund

Non-nuclear predicate relation is like nuclear predicate relation: it also has NDPredicating and NDPredicated components in a sentence. But they are considered dependent parts, so these components can't be the structural basis of a sentence like NPredicating and NPredicated components.

The Gerund can also be in Non-nuclear predicate relation in the structure of Modern English sentences. For instance in the following sentences, we'll see them in junction model:

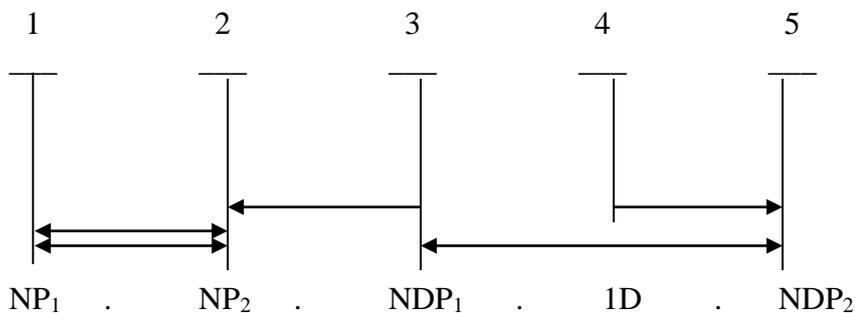
She¹ complained² about the⁽³⁾ porridge³ **being**⁴ lumpy⁴. (EGG 173)



In this sentence the components *porridge – being lumpy* are non-nuclear predicative components of the sentence. Here we use the transformational method of linguistic experiment to prove it:

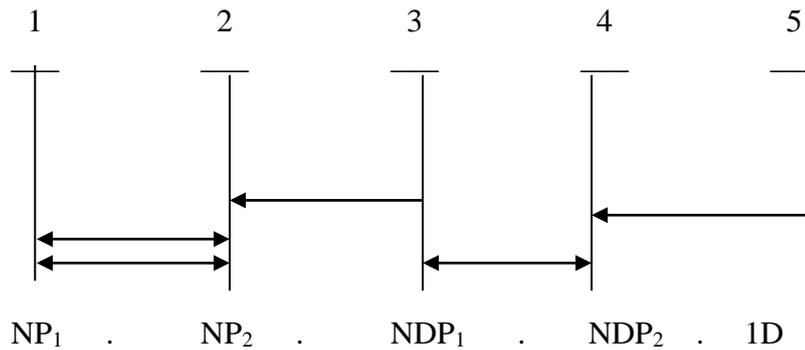
She complained about the porridge *being* lumpy. → ...porridge *being* lumpy. → porridge *was* lumpy.

Can⁽²⁾ you¹ imagine² anybody³ **being**⁵ so⁴ stupid⁵? (RME 107)



Can you imagine anybody *being* so stupid? → ...anybody *being* ...stupid. → anybody *is* stupid.

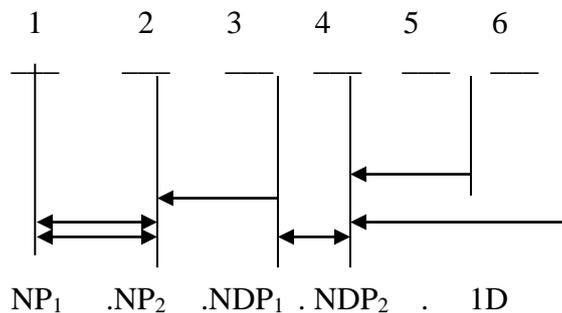
The⁽¹⁾ police¹ could⁽²⁾ prevent² others³ **entering**⁴ the⁽⁵⁾ square⁵. (GGQA 171)



In this sentence the components *others* – *entering* are non-nuclear predicative components of the sentence. This means that there are in non-nuclear predicate relation between these two components of the sentence. Here we use the transformational method of linguistic experiment to prove it:

The police could prevent others *entering* the square. → ...others...*entering*... → others *entered*.

I don't⁽²⁾ like² friends³ **calling**⁴ me⁵ at⁽⁶⁾ work⁶. (RME 116)



There is non-nuclear predicate relation between the components 3 and 4. Here we use the transformational method of linguistic experiment to prove it:

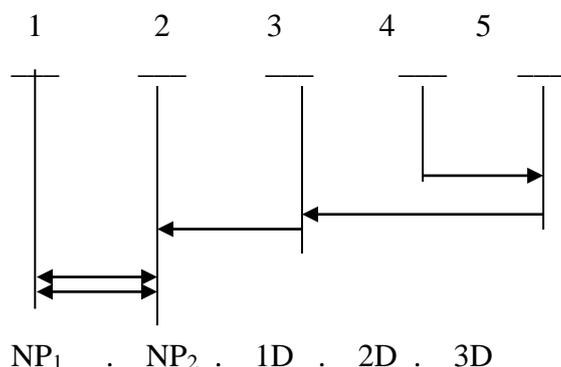
I don't like friends *calling* me at work. → ...friends calling... → friends call

Subordinate relation of the Gerund. The Gerund as a dependant part in the structure of Modern English sentences

Subordinate relation always correlates one (dependent) component to another component of a sentence. Subordinate relation is the relation of secondary parts (object, attribute, adverbial modifier) with main parts (subject, predicative) in a sentence. As we mentioned above besides the functions of subject and predicative the Gerund can be used in the functions of object, attribute and adverbial modifier in a sentence. In these functions the Gerund is always a dependent part and expresses subordinate relation with other parts of a sentence. Now we'll syntactically analyze the following sentences in junction models.

In the following examples the Gerund is in the function of **object**:

We¹ have⁽²⁾ avoided² **using**³ technical⁴ terms⁵. (MED 80)

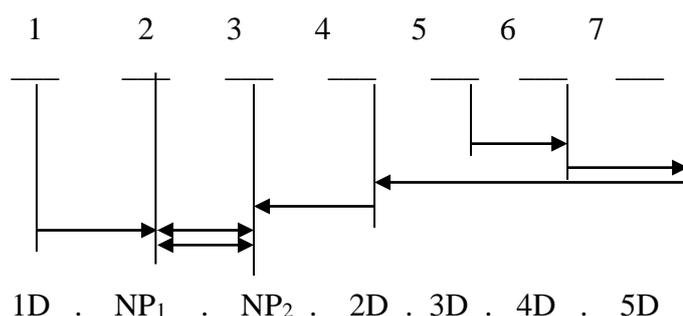


Here the Gerund *using* is a dependent part and it is correlated to component 2 (predicative) in subordinate relation. We use the method of omitting in linguistic experiments to prove:

We have avoided *using* technical terms. → We have avoided... technical terms. → We have avoided...

The result shows that leaving out the dependent parts doesn't influence the structural basis of the sentence

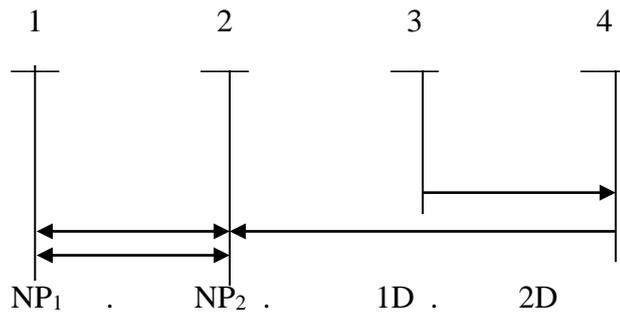
The⁽²⁾ little¹ boy² kept³ **tugging**⁴ on⁽⁷⁾ his⁵ mother's⁶ skirt⁷. (MED 1545)



Here the component 4 is the Gerund – *tugging* and this Gerund is dependent part in the function of an object, this component has subordinate relation with the component *kept*. We can prove it by the method of omitting:

The little boy kept *tugging* on his mother's skirt. → The little boy kept... on his mother's skirt.

Do⁽²⁾ you¹ do² much³ **cycling**⁴? (GHM 58)



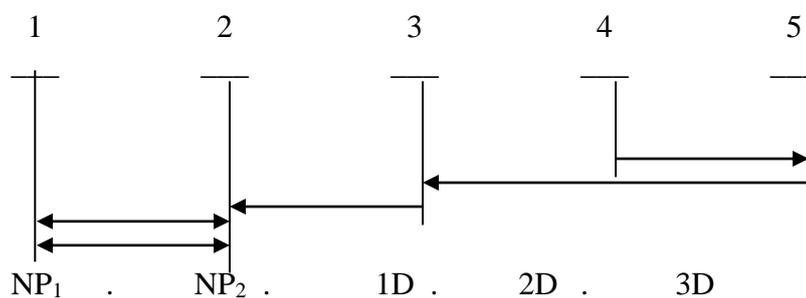
In this sentence the Gerund cycling is preceded by adverb much as we mentioned that the Gerund has both nominal and verbal characteristics. It is dependent part and subordinated to the component 2:

Do you do much *cycling*? → Do you do much...? → Do you do...?

Or we can prove it by the following transformational method of linguistic experiment:

Do you do much *cycling*? → Do you do *it*?

I¹ love² **crossing**³ the⁽⁴⁾ Thames⁴ at⁽⁵⁾ night⁵. (VDA 374)

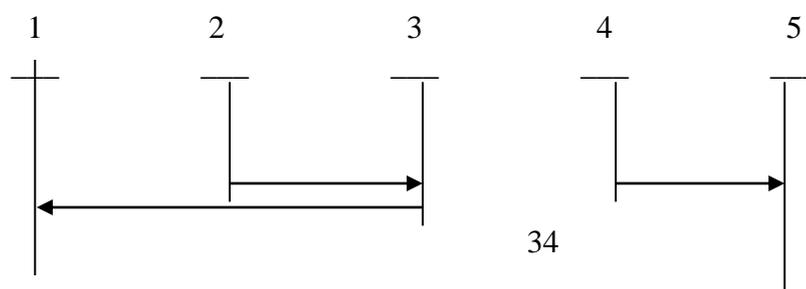


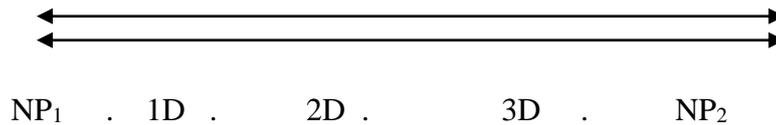
Here the component 3 is the Gerund – *crossing* and this Gerund is dependent part in the function of an object, this component has subordinate relation with the component *love*. We can prove it by the transformational method of linguistic experiment:

I love *crossing* the Thames at night. → I love *crossing* ... → I love *it*.

In the following examples the Gerund is in the function of **an attribute**. In this function the Gerund is always preceded by the preposition *of*.

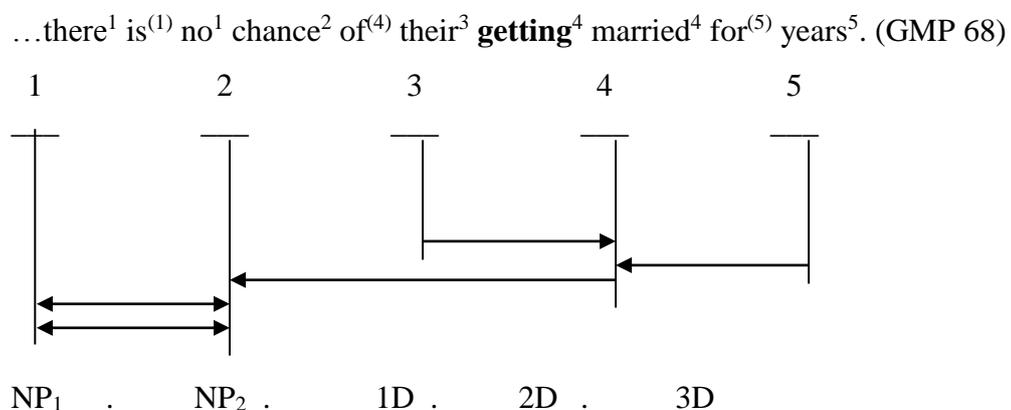
Some¹ of⁽³⁾ my² **suffering**³ is⁽⁵⁾ very⁴ acute⁵. (CHB 233)





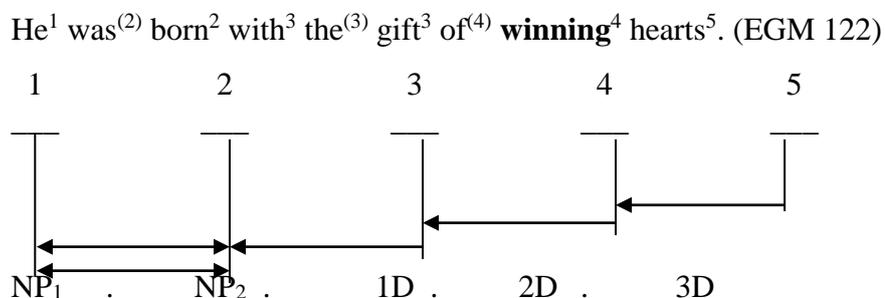
Here the component 3 is the Gerund – *suffering* and it is preceded by possessive pronoun *my*. And this Gerund is dependent part in the function of an attribute. The component we are interested in has subordinate relation with the components 1 and 2. We'll find it out by the method of omitting:

Some of my *suffering* is very acute. → Some ... is very acute.



Here the component 4 is the Gerund – *getting* and it is preceded by possessive pronoun *their* and followed by adjective *married* as it is a link verb. And this Gerund is dependent part in the function of an attribute. The component we are interested in has subordinate relation with the components 1 and 2. We'll find it out by the method of omitting:

...there is no chance of their *getting* married for years. → ...there is no chance...



Here the component 4 is the Gerund – *winning* and this Gerund is dependent part in the function of an attribute, this component has subordinate relation with the component *the gift*. We can prove it by the method of omitting in the linguistic experiment:

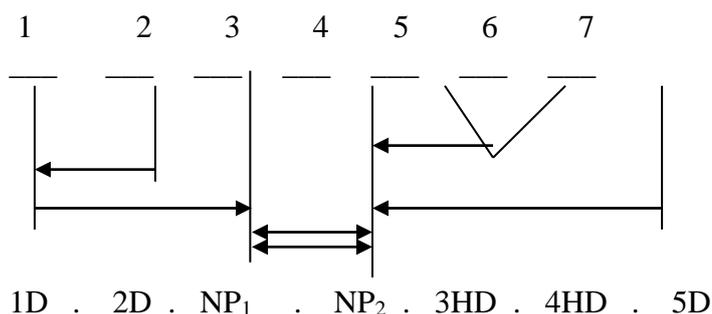
He was born with the gift of *winning* hearts. → He was born with the gift of ...hearts.

In the following examples the Gerund is in the function of an **adverbial modifier**:

In this function the Gerund is always preceded by a preposition. It is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of time, manner, attendant circumstances, cause, condition, purpose and concession; the most common functions are of adverbial modifiers of time, manner and attendant circumstances.

As an adverbial modifier of time the Gerund is preceded by the preposition *after*, *before*, *on* (*upon*), *in* or *at*.

On⁽¹⁾ **reaching**¹ Casterbridge² he³ left⁴ the⁽⁵⁾ horse⁵ and trap⁶ at⁽⁷⁾ an⁽⁷⁾ inn⁷. (THT 182)



Here the component 1 is the Gerund – *reaching*. And this Gerund is dependent part in the function of an adverbial modifier of time. The component 1 we are interested in has subordinate relation with the components 3 and 4. We'll find it out by the method of omitting:

On *reaching* Casterbridge he left the horse and trap at an inn. → On...Casterbridge he left the horse and trap at an inn. → On *reaching* Casterbridge he left...

Besides that we can prove the Gerund to be in the function of an adverbial modifier of time by putting question:

On *reaching* Casterbridge he left the horse and trap at an inn. → When he left the horse and trap at an inn?

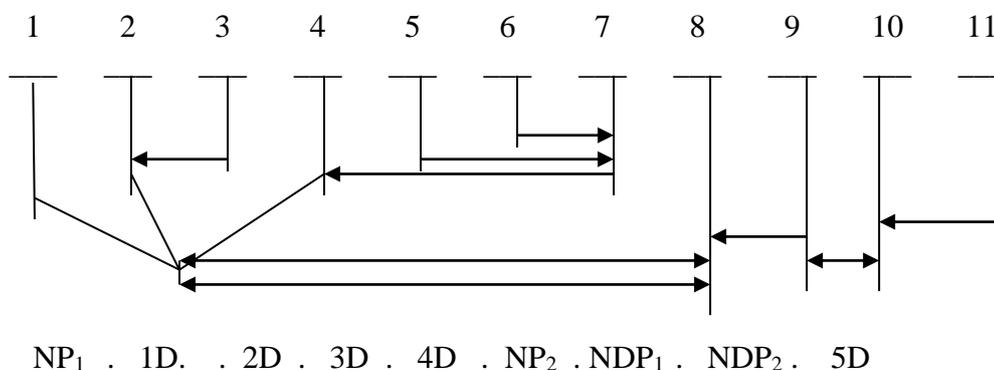
Coordinate relation.

The Gerund as a homogeneous part in the structure of Modern English sentences.

Coordinate relation is relation between homogeneous parts of a sentence which connects two or more homogeneous parts syntactically. These homogeneous parts, besides being in coordinate relation, can also be related with other components on the base of subordinate and nuclear-predicate relation in a sentence. This means that they may be dependent parts (object, attribute, adverbial modifier) and nuclear predicating (subject) and nuclear predicated (predicative) components in a sentence.

It should be noted that the Gerund can also be homogeneous or homogeneous dependant part in coordinate relation with each other. Here we give examples of it:

Playing¹ and **working**² outside³, and **eating**⁴ good⁵ Yorkshire⁶ food⁷, has⁽⁸⁾ made⁸ Mary⁹ feel¹⁰ strong¹¹. (VDA 374)

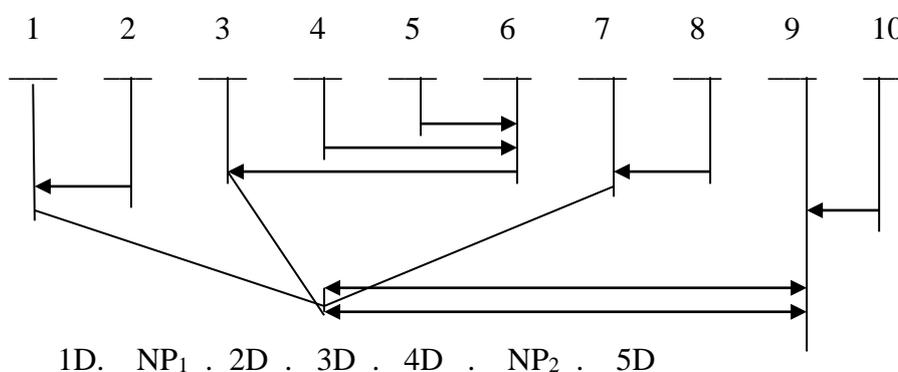


In this sentence the elements *playing*, *working*, *eating* are in coordinate relation with each other, but in nuclear predicate relation with the element *has made* as we have seen in the junction model. We'll prove it by the method of omitting:

Playing and *working* outside, *eating* good Yorkshire food, has made Mary feel strong. →
Playing ...has made Mary feel strong. → ...*working* outside, has made Mary feel strong. →
 ...*eating* good Yorkshire food, has made Mary feel strong.

The results show that the elements *playing*, *working*, *eating* are homogeneous parts which have the same function in a sentence and has coordinate relation with each other, and nuclear predicate relation with the element *has made*.

Driving¹ along², **doing**³ your⁴ own⁵ things⁶, **listening**⁷ to⁽⁸⁾ music⁸ is⁽⁹⁾ part⁹ of⁽¹⁰⁾ the⁽¹⁰⁾ fun¹⁰. (VDA 374)



Syntactic-semantic analyses of the Gerund in the structure of Modern English sentences.

The Gerund as a means of expressing Process syntaxeme.

We learned syntactic relations of the Gerund in the surface structure of a sentence. Now we'll consider syntactic-semantic features of the Gerund in the deep structure of Modern English sentences according to a great Russian linguist A. M. Muxin's theory of syntaxeme analysis.

Syntaxeme – differing from the components of a sentence, is invariable unit expressed by the system of variants.

Syntaxeme – is the smallest indivisible meaningful unit. It is characterized by its different syntactic-semantic attributes, that is semantic attributes which indicated on the base of syntactic relations in the system of opposition or in paradigmatic plan.

Differing from syntactic attributes of components of a sentence, syntactic-semantic attributes of syntaxeme concerns with the inner side of a language.

According to prof. A. M. Muxin syntaxemes are divided into three main categories:

- 1) Substantial
- 2) Process
- 3) Qualificative

Substantial – syntactic-semantic attribute of substantial syntaxeme is expressed by a substance or a pronoun. It denotes a thing or a person.

Process - syntactic-semantic attribute of process syntaxeme is expressed by a verb. It denotes an action or process.

Qualificative - syntactic-semantic attribute of qualificative syntaxeme is expressed by an adjective or by an adverb. It denotes property or quality of a substance.

In syntaxeme analysis we'll discuss research in three approaches:

- a) according to the means of expressing language units;

С.Эгамбердиев синтаксический и синтаксико семантический характеристики сочетаний с предлогом under современном английском языке.

- b) according to syntactic features of language units;
- c) according to syntactic position of language units.

The majority of language units expressed by the Gerund has syntactic-semantic attribute of process syntaxeme. The reason of this is the Gerund belongs to the category of a verb and as we mentioned above it has verbal character, so in most cases the Gerund denotes process or an action. Here are some examples:

She renders you incapable of *replying* to my question. (ACHS 25)

Bathing Sasha is such a wonderful game. (GHM 11)

I shall have much pleasure in *giving* you a character. (SBWF 258)

Controlling my temper has been one of my goals this year. (VDA 374)

I have always tired my hand at *writing* a novel. (MED 1543)

This frantic *rushing* to France was a mistake. (ACHS 97)

She tried *talking* about it to Steve. (MED 1543)

In all of the sentences the Gerund expresses the process and action. We can prove it by the transformational method of linguistic experiment:

Playing and *working* outside, and *eating* good Yorkshire food, has made Mary feel strong. (VDA 374) → Mary *played* and *worked* outside, and *ate* good Yorkshire food...

She renders you incapable of *replying* to my question. (ACHS 25) → ...you are incapable of *replying* to my question. → ...you *can't reply* to my question.

I shall have much pleasure in *giving* you a character. (SBWF 258) → I shall ... *give* you a character.

Controlling my temper has been one of my goals this year. (VDA 374) → I *have controlled* my temper ... this year.

I have always tired my hand at *writing* a novel. (MED 1543) → I *have* always... *written* a novel.

Process object syntaxeme

The Gerund as a dependent part can be in the function of an object in a sentence. The Gerund in this function has the syntactic-semantic attribute of process object syntaxeme. Now we'll see it in the following examples:

She really enjoys *travelling* by train. (GHM 10)

They are talking about *taking* you to stay with them. (GHM 55)

I have just begun *watching* a movie on TV... (BSFE 254)

I would like to try *walking* round London in the daytime. (GHM 100)

David Rubin didn't much like *being* called Professor. (EGG 171)

I even considered *going* away. (EGG 171)

She and her husband had begun *choosing* "Handmaidens" for the church... (NFGS 17)

Finally he quit *trying* to grow tomatoes in his garden. (BSFE 265)

As we mentioned before the verbs such as *begin, try consider, quit, enjoy* and etc. usually requires the Gerund and this Gerund's function in a sentence is an object. This means that in these sentences the Gerund has syntactic-semantic attribute of process syntaxeme but syntactic-semantic attribute of object syntaxeme. We can prove the Gerund to be an object in a sentence by the method of omitting of the linguistic experiment:

She really enjoys *travelling* by train. (GHM 10) → She really enjoys *travelling* ... → she really enjoys ...

They are talking about *taking* you to stay with them. (GHM 55) → They are talking about *taking*... → They are talking about ...

I have just begun *watching* a movie on TV... (BSFE 254) → I have just begun *watching*... → I have just begun ...

I would like to try *walking* round London in the daytime. (GHM 100) → I would like to try *walking*... → I would like to try...

David Rubin didn't much like *being* called Professor. (EGG 171) → David Rubin didn't much like *being* called... → David Rubin didn't much like...

I even considered *going* away. (EGG 171) → I even considered...

She and her husband had begun *choosing* "Handmaidens" for the church... (NFGS 17) → She and her husband had begun *choosing*... → She and her husband had begun...

Finally he quit *trying* to grow tomatoes in his garden. (BSFE 265) → Finally he quit *trying*... → Finally he quit...

Process object stative syntaxeme

The Gerund as a dependent part can be in the function of an object in a sentence. The Gerund in this function has the syntactic-semantic attribute of process object syntaxeme. Besides that this Gerund may be expressed by a stative verb. In this case it also expresses syntactic-semantic attribute of stative syntaxeme and we call it process object stative syntaxeme. Now we'll see it in the following examples:

Deborah stopped *smiling*. (NFGS 29)

You are looking forward to *seeing* your fiancé again. (EGG 173)

I don't like *seeing* any of my children unhappy. (PAPT 335)

... you don't mind my *consulting* like this. (ACHS 173)

They had formed a cordon to prevent the crowd *increasing*. (GGQA 170)

He likes *living* in Berlin. (RME 116)

...he hadn't been so hasty about *leaving*. (LLMN 25)

I prefer *living* in the country. (RME 116)

As we mentioned before the verbs such as *begin, try consider, quit, enjoy, prefer, mind, like* and etc. usually requires the Gerund and this Gerund's function in a sentence is an object. This means that in these sentences the Gerund has syntactic-semantic attribute of process syntaxeme but syntactic-semantic attribute of object syntaxeme. And as this Gerund is expressed by a stative verb we can see syntactic-semantic attribute of stative syntaxeme. We'll prove it by the transformational method of linguistic experiment:

Deborah stopped *smiling*. (NFGS 29) → Deborah stopped in the state of *smiling*.

You are looking forward to *seeing* your fiancé again. (EGG 173) → You are looking forward to in the state of *seeing* your fiancé again.

I don't like *seeing* any of my children unhappy. (PAPT 335) → I don't like the state of *seeing* any of my children unhappy.

... you don't mind my *consulting* like this. (ACHS 173) → ... you don't mind my state of *consulting* like this.

They had formed a cordon to prevent the crowd *increasing*. (GGQA 170) → They had formed a cordon to prevent the crowd the state of *increasing*.

He likes *living* in Berlin. (RME 116) → He likes the state of *living* in Berlin.

...he hadn't been so hasty about *leaving*. (LLMN 25) → ...he hadn't been so hasty about the state of *leaving*.

I prefer *living* in the country. (RME 116) → I prefer the state of *living* in the country.

The results show that the Gerund can be process object stative syntaxeme in the deep structure of Modern English sentences.

Process object possessive syntaxeme

Besides having the syntactic-semantic attribute of process object syntaxeme the Gerund can be possessive syntaxeme only when it is preceded by possessive pronoun or by the noun in the possessive case . Now we'll see it in the following examples:

Do you recall *Richard's doing* that? (EGG 136)

I appreciate *your coming* to my defense. (EGG 136)

He wanted his *father's blessing*. (NFGS 23)

He couldn't approve of *Guy's hiding* himself away. (EGG 173)

They liked my *brother's visiting* them. (GHM 198)

You shouldn't spoil *my cooking* with your presents. (GHM 52)

She doesn't like *Ellen's laughing* so much. (KMSS 106)

...his own job depended upon *his spending* the time at school... WEJ 7)

You don't *my coming* to see you. SMHM 216)

I wonder at *Jolyon's allowing* this engagement. (JGF 136)

He insisted upon the *woman's telling* him the whole story... (SBF 257)

She told me of my *aunt's coming* for the holidays. (MLW 181)

He was aware of *her feeling* of incompleteness.. (MLW 17)

Process object continuative syntaxeme

The Gerund has syntactic-semantic attribute of continuative syntaxeme when it is used such verbs as *keep, keep on, go on, persist, continue*

Roger went on *speaking* with energy, calculation and warmth. (EGG 171)

He kept on *shifting* his plate on the table... (NFGS 159)

Father Wilson continued *walking*, looking carefully at the muddy path... (NFGS 43)

She can't go on *living* like this. (RME 107)

Those girls are going to keep us *waiting*. (GHM 50)

He kept on *crawling* until... (GHM 7)

...I could have gone on *hating* him. (PAPTH 56)

...he persisted in *shaming* them... (BSA 98)

I returned with the idea of *continuing* the hunt of my own... (PAPT 73)

They went on *sending*...

Fieta was asking him to let them go on existing. (PAPTH 123)

Now we'll prove it by the transformational method of linguistic experiment:

Roger went on *speaking* with energy, calculation and warmth. (EGG 171) → Roger was in the middle of *speaking* with energy, calculation and warmth

He kept on *shifting* his plate on the table... (NFGS 159) → He was in the middle of *shifting* his plate on the table...

Father Wilson was in the middle of *walking*, looking carefully at the muddy path... (NFGS 43) →

She can't go on *living* like this. (RME 107) → She can't be in the middle of *living* like this.

Those girls are going to keep us *waiting*. (GHM 50) → We are going to be in the middle of waiting.

He kept on *crawling* until... (GHM 7) → He was in the middle of *crawling* until...

...I could have gone on *hating* him. (PAPTH 56) → ...I could have been in the middle of *hating* him.

...he persisted in *shaming* them... (BSA 98) → ...he was in the middle of *shaming* them...

I returned with the idea of *continuing* the hunt of my own... (PAPT 73) → I returned with the idea of being in the middle of *continuing* the hunt of my own...

They went on *sending*... → They were in the middle of *sending*...

Fieta was asking him to let them go on *existing*. (PAPTH 123) → Fieta was asking him to let them be in the middle of *existing*

Process manner active instrumental syntaxeme

The Gerund with its syntactic-semantic attribute of process syntaxeme can be in the function of an adverbial modifier of manner in a sentence. With this feature the Gerund can be process manner syntaxeme. This syntaxeme is expressed by the preposition *by* or *in* in the expression *by V_g* or *in V_g*.¹

You can improve your English *by reading* more. (RME 120)

The burglars got into the house *by breaking* a window and climbing in. (RME 120)

You didn't solve anything *by running* away. (PAPTH 65)

By teaching them to read and write he could change their lot. (PAPTH 54)

...I won't pollute your ears *by more particularly describing*. (SBWF 256)

We made the room look nicer *by putting* some pictures on the wall. (RME 345)

Students practice written English *by writing* composition. (BSFE 263)

Alex caught my attention *by waving* his arms in the air. (BSFE 34)

You can destroy bacteria in meat *by boiling*. (BSFE 234)

I was able to reach the top shelf *by standing* on a chair. (RME 121)

Kevin got himself into financial trouble *by borrowing* too much. (RME 234)

¹Мухин А.М. “Синтаксемный анализ и проблема уровней языка”

We’ll prove the Gerund to be manner syntaxeme by putting question:

You didn’t solve anything *by running* away. (PAPTH 65) → How didn’t you solve anything?

By teaching them to read and write he could change their lot. (PAPTH 54) → How could he change their lot?

...I won’t pollute your ears *by more particularly describing*. (SBWF 256) → How ... won’t I pollute your ears?

We made the room look nicer *by putting* some pictures on the wall. (RME 345) → How did we make the room look nicer?

Students practice written English *by writing* composition. (BSFE 263) → How do students practice written English?

Alex caught my attention *by waving* his arms in the air. (BSFE 34) → How did Alex catch my attention?

You can destroy bacteria in meat *by boiling*. (BSFE 234) → How can you destroy bacteria in meat?

I was able to reach the top shelf *by standing* on a chair. (RME 121) → How was I able to reach the top shelf?

Kevin got himself into financial trouble *by borrowing* too much. (RME 234) → How did Kevin get himself into financial trouble?

The results show that the Gerund has not only syntactic-semantic attribute of process manner syntaxeme but active and instrumental syntaxemes.

Process manner active negative comitative syntaxeme

Process manner active negative comitative syntaxeme is expressed by the form *without V_g*.¹ Now we'll see it in the following examples:

Without *checking* the speedometer, she knew it. (NFGS 2)

Can't you stand... without *bothering* the police...? (NFGS 16)

She needs to work without people *disturbing* her. (RME 120)

Without *asking* me Mr. French poured out... (NFGS 17)

But he could hardly open his mouth without *using* one of his tags... (SBWF 256)

As we proved the Gerund to be manner syntaxeme by putting questions before now we only prove it to be active negative syntaxeme by the transformational method of linguistic experiment:

Without *checking* the speedometer, she knew it. (NFGS 2) → ...she *didn't check* the speedometer...

Can't you stand... without *bothering* the police...? (NFGS 16) → ...you...*didn't bother* the police..

She needs to work without people *disturbing* her. (RME 120) → ...people *don't disturb* her.

Without *asking* me Mr. French poured out... (NFGS 17) → ...Mr. French *didn't ask* me.

But he could hardly open his mouth without *using* one of his tags... (SBWF 256) → ...he *couldn't use* one of his tags.

¹Мухин А.М. “Синтаксемный анализ и проблема уровней языка”

Qualificative stative syntaxeme

Besides having syntactic-semantic attributes of process syntaxeme the Gerund may be qualificative syntaxeme in the structure of Modern English sentences when it is expressed by the form *be + adjective*.¹ Here are some more examples:

I must get rid of this feeling of *being different*. (PAPTH 57)

Besides *being beautiful* the young woman was extremely clever. (BSFE 260)

Being angry won't help. (GHM 45)

Qualificative syntaxeme may be expressed by an adjective or an adverb. As the Gerund has verbal and nominal character its use with syntactic-semantic attribute of qualificative syntaxeme is very scarce in the structure of Modern English sentences. Besides that the Gerund in these sentences is stative syntaxeme.

We can prove it by the transformational method of linguistic experiment:

I must get rid of this feeling of *being different*. (PAPTH 57) → I must get rid of this feeling in the state of *being different*.

Besides *being beautiful* the young woman was extremely clever. (BSFE 260) → Besides the state of *being beautiful* the young woman was extremely clever.

Being angry won't help. (GHM 45) → The state of *being angry* won't help.

¹Мухин А.М. “Синтаксический анализ и проблема уровней языка”

Conclusion.

In learning syntactic and syntactic semantic analysis of the Gerund in the structure of Modern English sentences we came to conclusion that the Gerund may be used in various syntactic functions in a sentence.

1. The Gerund can be used as a **subject**.

Talking mends no holes. (*proverb*)

Waiting for the Professor was a lame excuse for doing nothing. (*Heym*)

My **answering** in the affirmative gave him great satisfaction. (*Dickens*)

2. The Gerund may be used as a **predicative**.

The only remedy for such a headache as mine is **going to bed**. (*Collins*)

We intend **going** to Switzerland, and **climbing** Mount Blanc. (*Ch. Bronte*)

Joseph could not help **admiring** the man. (*Heym*)

She began **sobbing** and **weeping**. (Dickens)

3. The Gerund can be used as an **object**.

The Gerund may be used as a direct object and as a prepositional indirect object.

I simply love **riding**. (Galsworthy) (DIRECT OBJECT)

She enjoyed **singing** and **playing** to him. (London) (DIRECT OBJECT)

The times were good for building... (Galsworthy) (PREPOSITIONAL INDIRECT OBJECT)

Charlie did not succeed **in taking things easily**. (Priestly) (PREPOSITIONAL INDIRECT OBJECT)

4. The Gerund may be used as an **attribute**.

Swithin protruded his pale round eyes with the effort **of hearing**. (Galsworthy)

He was born with the gift **of winning hearts**. (Gaskell)

She had a feeling **of having been worsted**... (Galsworthy)

5. The Gerund can be used as an **adverbial modifier**.

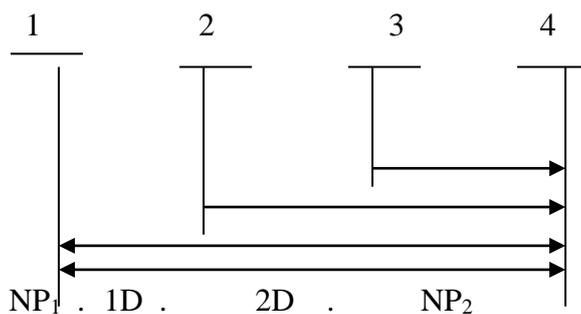
After leaving her umbrella in the hall, she entered the living room. (Cronin)

He was to have three days at home **before going back to farm**. (Galsworthy)

On reaching Casterbridge he left the horse and trap at an inn. (Hardy)

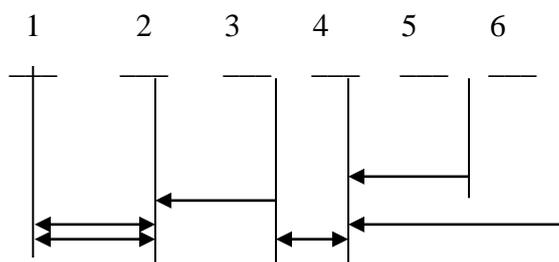
Besides that the Gerund is connected with the parts of a sentence in the following relations: **Nuclear predicate relation**

Bathing¹ is⁽⁴⁾ such² a⁽⁴⁾ wonderful³ game⁴. (GHM 11)



Non-nuclear predicate relation

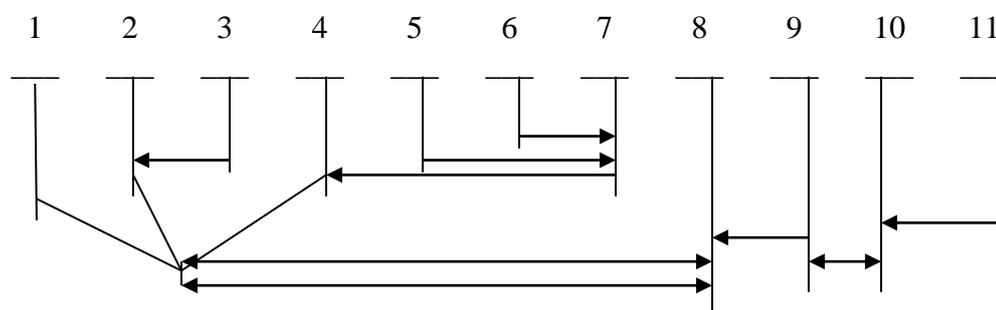
I don't⁽²⁾ like² friends³ **calling**⁴ me⁵ at⁽⁶⁾ work⁶. (RME 116)



NP₁ .NP₂ .NDP₁ .NDP₂ . 1D

Coordinate relation

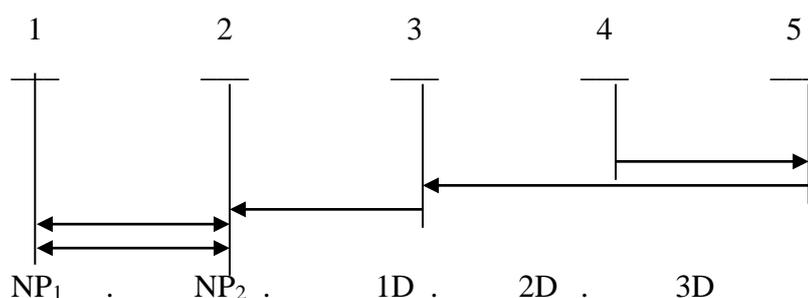
Playing¹ and **working**² outside³, and **eating**⁴ good⁵ Yorkshire⁶ food⁷, has⁽⁸⁾ made⁸ Mary⁹ feel¹⁰ strong¹¹. (VDA 374)



NP₁ . 1D . . 2D . 3D . 4D . NP₂ . NDP₁ . NDP₂ . 5D

Subordinate relation

I¹ love² **crossing**³ the⁽⁴⁾ Thames⁴ at⁽⁵⁾ night⁵. (VDA 374)



NP₁ . NP₂ . 1D . 2D . 3D

The results of our investigation show that the Gerund can have the following syntactic-semantic attributes in the deep structure of Modern English sentences:

Process syntaxeme.

She renders you incapable of *replying* to my question. (ACHS 25)

Bathing Sasha is such a wonderful game. (GHM 11)

I shall have much pleasure in *giving* you a character. (SBWF 258)

Controlling my temper has been one of my goals this year. (VDA 374)

I have always tired my hand at *writing* a novel. (MED 1543)

Process object syntaxeme

She really enjoys *travelling* by train. (GHM 10)

They are talking about *taking* you to stay with them. (GHM 55)

I have just begun *watching* a movie on TV... (BSFE 254)

I would like to try *walking* round London in the daytime. (GHM 100)

David Rubin didn't much like *being* called Professor. (EGG 171)

Process object stative syntaxeme

Deborah stopped *smiling*. (NFGS 29)

You are looking forward to *seeing* your fiancé again. (EGG 173)

I don't like *seeing* any of my children unhappy. (PAPT 335)

... you don't mind my *consulting* like this. (ACHS 173)

They had formed a cordon to prevent the crowd *increasing*. (GGQA 170)

Process object possessive syntaxeme

Do you recall *Richard's doing* that? (EGG 136)

I appreciate *your coming* to my defense. (EGG 136)

He wanted his *father's blessing*. (NFGS 23)

He couldn't approve of *Guy's hiding* himself away. (EGG 173)

They liked my *brother's visiting* them. (GHM 198)

Process object continuative syntaxeme

Roger went on *speaking* with energy, calculation and warmth. (EGG 171)

He kept on *shifting* his plate on the table... (NFGS 159)

Father Wilson continued *walking*, looking carefully at the muddy path... (NFGS 43)

She can't go on *living* like this. (RME 107)

Those girls are going to keep us *waiting*. (GH)

Process manner active instrumental syntaxeme

You can improve your English *by reading* more. (RME 120)

The burglars got into the house *by breaking* a window and climbing in. (RME 120)

You didn't solve anything *by running* away. (PAPTH 65)

By teaching them to read and write he could change their lot. (PAPTH 54)

...I won't pollute your ears *by more particularly describing*. (SBWF 256)

Process manner active negative comitative syntaxeme

Without *checking* the speedometer, she knew it. (NFGS 2)

Can't you stand... without *bothering* the police...? (NFGS 16)

She needs to work without people *disturbing* her. (RME 120)

Without *asking* me Mr. French poured out... (NFGS 17)

But he could hardly open his mouth without *using* one of his tags... (SBWF)

Qualificative stative syntaxeme

I must get rid of this feeling of *being different*. (PAPTH 57)

Besides *being beautiful* the young woman was extremely clever. (BSFE 260)

Being angry won't help. (GHM 45)

Learning the Gerund in the deep structure of Modern English sentences we came to conclusion that the Gerund can not only be process syntaxeme but qualificative syntaxeme in the deep structure of Modern English sentences. And it is mostly used as process object syntaxeme.

Used literatures.

1. Michel Vince with Peter Sunderland “ *Advanced Language Practice. English grammar and vocabulary Macmillan*” Printed and bound in Malaysia 2003.
2. В. Д. Аракин « *Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков*» Просвещение Москва 1984.
3. Е. М. Gordon, I. P. Krylova “ *A grammar of present - day English* “ Higher School Publishing House. Moscow 1974.
4. V. L. Kaushanskaya, R. L. Kovner “ *A grammar of the English language*” Prosvesheniye Leningrad 1967.
5. Мухин А.М. “Синтаксический анализ и проблема уровней языка” Ленинград 1980
6. М. А. Беляева « *Грамматика английского языка*» Высшая школа. Москва 1984.
7. К. Н. Качалова, Е. Е. Израеливич « *Практическая грамматика английского языка*» Туркестан 2009.
8. Raymond Murphy “ *English Grammar in Use*” Cambridge University Press 2004.
9. В. Ilysh “ *The Structure of Modern English*” Prosvesheniye Leningrad 1971.
10. V. V. Reshetov, L. V. Reshetova “ *Rus tili grammatikasi*” O’qituvchi Toshkent 1979.
11. J. Buranov, U. Hashimov “ *Exercises in English Grammar*” O’qituvchi. Toshkent 1980.
12. V. L. Kaushanskaya, R. L. Kovner “ *English Grammar Exercises* “ Prosvesheniye Leningrad 1960.
13. С.Эгамбердиев синтаксический и синтаксико семантический характеристики сочетаний с предлогом ундер современном английском языке.

Covered fictions.

1. N. Foxx “ *Get some love*” Harper Collins Publishers. New York 2003.
2. S. McMullen “ *The Miocene Arrow*” A Tom Doherty Associates Book. New York 2003.
3. G. Hanna “ *Modernize your English*” Higher School Publishing House. Moscow 1989.
4. Ch. Dickens “ *Bleak House*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1957.
5. E. Gaskell “ *Mary Barton*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1956.
6. Ch. Bronte “ *Shirley*” Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow 1952.
7. G. Eliot “ *The Mill on the Floss*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1958.
8. T. Hardy “ *Tess of the D’Urbervilles*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1950.
9. G. B. Shaw “ *Four Plays*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1952.

10. J. Galsworthy "*The Man of Property*" Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1957.
11. A. Huxley "*Point Counter Point*" Leipzig. 1937.
12. R. Aldington "*Death of a Hero*" Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow 1958.
13. A. J. Cronin "*The Stars Look Down*" London. 1937.

Used dictionaries.

1. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* London. 1992
2. *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary* Oxford University Press. 2000
3. V.K.Muller *English – Russian Dictionary* Moscow. 1997
4. И. Лисовская, И. Чернышев «*Англо-русский русско-английский словарь*» Тетра К. Москва 2004.
5. Т. А. Сиротина «*Англо-русский русско-английский словарь*» БАО ПРЕСС. Москва 2004.
6. J. Hinton and V. Baykov «*English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary*» Bishkek 2004.
7. M. Merjanov “*Uzbek-English Dictionary*” Yangi Asr Avlodi. Tashkent 2005.
8. U. Isakov, M. Rahimov “*English-Uzbek Dictionary*” Edited by B. P. Tyers. Yangi Asr Avlodi. Tashkent 2005.

Appendix I. Syntaxemes and their variants expressed by the Gerund

Syntaxemes	Examples
<p>Process syntaxeme. Pr Ac</p>	<p>She renders you incapable of <i>replying</i> to my question. (ACHS 25)</p> <p><i>Bathing</i> Sasha is such a wonderful game. (GHM 11)</p> <p>I shall have much pleasure in <i>giving</i> you a character. (SBWF 258)</p> <p><i>Controlling</i> my temper has been one of my goals this year. (VDA 374)</p> <p>I have always tired my hand at <i>writing</i> a novel. (MED 1543)</p>
<p>Process object syntaxeme Pr Ob</p>	<p>She really enjoys <i>travelling</i> by train. (GHM 10)</p> <p>They are talking about <i>taking</i> you to stay with them. (GHM 55)</p> <p>I have just begun <i>watching</i> a movie on TV... (BSFE 254)</p> <p>I would like to try <i>walking</i> round London in the daytime. (GHM 100)</p> <p>David Rubin didn't much like <i>being</i> called Professor. (EGG 171)</p>
<p>Process object stative syntaxeme Pr Ob St</p>	<p>Deborah stopped <i>smiling</i>. (NFGS 29)</p> <p>You are looking forward to <i>seeing</i> your fiancé again. (EGG 173)</p> <p>I don't like <i>seeing</i> any of my children unhappy. (PAPT 335)</p> <p>... you don't mind my <i>consulting</i> like this. (ACHS 173)</p> <p>They had formed a cordon to prevent the crowd <i>increasing</i>. (GGQA 170)</p>

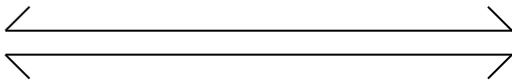
<p style="text-align: center;">Process object continuative syntaxeme Pr Ob Cnt</p>	<p>Roger went on <i>speaking</i> with energy, calculation and warmth. (EGG 171)</p> <p>He kept on <i>shifting</i> his plate on the table... (NFGS 159)</p> <p>Father Wilson continued <i>walking</i>, looking carefully at the muddy path... (NFGS 43)</p> <p>She can't go on <i>living</i> like this. (RME 107)</p> <p>Those girls are going to keep us <i>waiting</i>. (GH</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Process object possessive syntaxeme Pr Ob Pss</p>	<p>Do you recall <i>Richard's doing</i> that? (EGG 136)</p> <p>I appreciate <i>your coming</i> to my defense. (EGG 136)</p> <p>He wanted his <i>father's blessing</i>. (NFGS 23)</p> <p>He couldn't approve of <i>Guy's hiding</i> himself away. (EGG 173)</p> <p>They liked my <i>brother's visiting</i> them. (GHM 198)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Process manner active instrumental syntaxeme Pr Mn Ac Ins</p>	<p>You can improve your English <i>by reading</i> more. (RME 120)</p> <p>The burglars got into the house <i>by breaking</i> a window and climbing in. (RME 120)</p> <p>You didn't solve anything <i>by running</i> away. (PAPTH 65)</p> <p><i>By teaching</i> them to read and write he could change their lot. (PAPTH 54)</p> <p>...I won't pollute your ears <i>by more</i></p>

	particularly <i>describing</i> . (SBWF 256)
Process manner active negative comitative syntaxeme Pr Mn Ac Ng Cmt	<p>Without <i>checking</i> the speedometer, she knew it. (NFGS 2)</p> <p>Can't you stand... without <i>bothering</i> the police...? (NFGS 16)</p> <p>She needs to work without people <i>disturbing</i> her. (RME 120)</p> <p>Without <i>asking</i> me Mr. French poured out... (NFGS 17)</p> <p>But he could hardly open his mouth without <i>using</i> one of his tags... (SBWF</p>
Qualificative stative syntaxeme Qlf St	<p>I must get rid of this feeling of <i>being different</i>. (PAPTH 57)</p> <p>Besides <i>being beautiful</i> the young woman was extremely clever. (BSFE 260)</p> <p><i>Being angry</i> won't help. (GHM 45)</p>

Appendix II. The list of abbreviations

- NFGS - N. Foxx “*Get some love*” Harper Collins Publishers. New York 2003.
- SMT - S. McMullen “*The Miocene Arrow*” A Tom Doherty Associates Book. New York 2003.
- GHM - G. Hanna “*Modernize your English*” Higher School Publishing House. Moscow 1989.
- CHDB - Ch. Dickens “*Bleak House*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1957.
- EGM - E. Gaskell “*Mary Barton*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1956.
- CHBSH - Ch. Bronte “*Shirley*” Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow 1952.
- EGT - G. Eliot “*The Mill on the Floss*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1958.
- THT - T. Hardy “*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1950.
- GBSH - G. B. Shaw “*Four Plays*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1952.
- JGT - J. Galsworthy “*The Man of Property*” Foreign Languages Publishing School. Moscow 1957.
- AHP - A. Huxley “*Point Counter Point*” Leipzig. 1937.
- RAD - R. Aldington “*Death of a Hero*” Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow 1958.
- AJC - A. J. Cronin “*The Stars Look Down*” London. 1937.

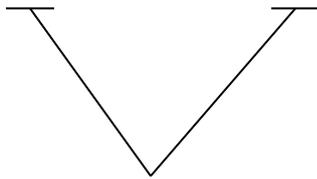
The list of marks of syntactic relations



Nuclear predicate relation



Subordinate relation



Coordinate relation



Non-nuclear predicate relation