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SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF PRESENT PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTION

Speciality: 5A 220102

Linguistics (The English language)

DISSERTATION PAPER

Dissertation for Master's Degree

The work has been discussed and

recommended for defence

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Contents

Introduction.

Within Independence in Republic of Uzbekistan in cultural - social sphere on the new plan the historical task " formation spiritually rich is put forward and is moral integral, harmoniously advanced person having independent outlook and independent thinking, leaning(basing) on an invaluable heritage of our ancestors and universal values " .1 Therefore national program on training of personnel of Republic of Uzbekistan provides achievement of a high level of education and education of the people, growth of its intellectual and moral potential, complex of all system of national education, and its radical updating on the basis of advanced pedagogical technologies, development of a science in all its directions. [1, 232]

In the decision of these tasks facing to a society(community) of Republic of Uzbekistan, the significant attention is allocated(removed) to training to foreign languages. In this connection, taking into account importance of knowledge of foreign languages, President of Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov repeatedly marked, that " Now in our country the large importance is given to study and teaching of foreign languages. And it is, certainly, is not casual. Today it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the perfect knowledge of foreign languages for the country aspiring to borrow(occupy) a worthy place in world(global) community, you see that our people see his great future in the consent, cooperation with the foreign partners ": And further, concretizing this task, I.À. Karimov writes. " We should faster prepare a technique on the accelerated study of foreign languages based on national features of a society(community) of Uzbekistan" [2,124]

The actuality of the research. The urgency of the present research is, that despite of significant interest to a problem of use participles and their categories in structure of the sentence, not all characteristics of participles as syntactic unit have found complete enough illumination in the linguistic literature. It is urgent also that in job the system approach to study of participles are used

The given job differs by its problem of syntactic communications(connections) of participles in structure of the sentence, in this or that syntactic position for the first time is investigated. And also their differential syntactic attributes and semantic features on the syntactic level and their compatibility are considered(examined).

The degree of studying of a problem - Despite of presence of plenty of jobs (Майтинская, 1968; Ильш, 1971; Л. Вольф, 1974; Левковская, Пророкова, Сергиенко, 1979; Хаспелмат, 1997 etc.) devoted to study participles from the point of view of historical development, grammatic categories and syntactic features also anaphoric study of their use. In the whole, participles as syntactic unit in this or that position in structure of the sentence, in modern English language from the point of view of unity of their substantial and formal features on the basis of linguistic methods have appeared investigated unsufficiently.

Communication of dissertation research with the thematic plans.

The theme of the dissertation is authorized in the session of Scientific advice , in the Samarkand State Institute of Foreighn Languages, the faculty of English language history and grammar in 2011.

The purpose of the research is to study structural -syntactic and syntactic-semantic contents of the simple sentences with participles, analyzing their Componential and Syntaxeme status of syntactic units expressed by participles, the unity of their substantial and formal attributes, and also their compatibility with other differential ñyntactic - semantic attributes on the basis of the certain syntactic communication(connection).

The research is spent both in syntagamtic, and in paradigmatic plans.

For achievement of an object, first of all we put forward the following tasks:

Tasks of the research.

1. Definition of an item opportunity of participles in structure of the sentence.

2. Establishment of syntactic communications(connections) of components of the sentence with participles with the help of Junction models.

3. Definition syntagmatic relations of components of the sentence with participles, differential syntactic attributes of elementary syntactic units of the sentence.

4. Revealing and study of pragmatic lines of non- categorial differential syntactic-semantic attributes of elementary syntactic units expressed by participles from a series categorial attributes of substantial syntaxeme.

5. Definition of systems of variants, revealed syntaxeme, expressed by participles and study of their functional features.

6. Study of formal distributive features of syntaxeme, expressed by participles and their compatibility with environment.

The object of the research - consideration of participles in structure of the sentence of modern English language.

The subject of the research - participles from the point of view of their syntactic - semantic features in various positions in structure of the sentence of modern English language, establishment of syntactic communications(connections), definition of componential structure of the sentence with participles, revealing differential syntactic - semantic attributes expressed by participles and definition of their compatibility.

Methods of the research. During the process of research we used a method of syntaxeme analysis developed by prof. A.M., Мухин, and also methods of componential analysis both methods of experiment and modeling of the sentence with participles in this or that syntactic position. The method of experiment is reduced to a various sort of transformation (omission, replacement, addition, substitute, etc.). The method of modeling consists of construction of sign Junction, componential and syntaxeme models of the sentences. In this job also used the distributive analysis of the sentence with participles.

As the methodological basis of the research have served "The National program on training of personnel " (1997), works of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan I.À. Karimov in area of education.

The concept of the dissertation is connected with works of A.M. Muhin, N. Chomsky, Ch. Friz, M. Halliday, E. Benvenist, V.V.Vinogradov, E.M.Wolf, A. Maartine, O. Espersen, E. A. Nayd, A. A Ufimsev, R. Poustal, L.V.Sherba, U.K.Yusupov and others.

There are following rules which are taken out for defence.

1. Junction model reflects syntactic communications(connections) between elementary syntactic units, such as nuclear predicative, non-nuclear predicative, subordinative, coordinative and oppositive connection expressed by participles and other syntactic units.

2. Componential analysis allows to define(determine) differential syntactic attributes expressed by participles in

dependences from engaged position in structure of the sentence; there were revealed participles in a position of nuclear predicated, nuclear twice predicated, non nuclear dependent, non nuclear dependent predicated component of sentence and their morphological charecteristics, reflected in componential models.

Nuclear twice predicated, non-nuclear dependent, non-nuclear

Dependent predicated of a component of the offers and them

3. Syntaxeme analysis allows to reveal categorial and

non categorial differential syntactic-semantic signs, which are expressed by participles in various syntactic positions in the structure of the sentences; in a position of nuclear predicated component are revealed 8 syntaxeme, in a position of nuclear twice predicated component are revealed 5 syntaxeme, in a position of non-nuclear dependent component - 6 syntaxeme are revealed, in a position of non-nuclear dependent predicated component are 6 syntaxeme.

4. Potential compatibility of syntaxeme, which expressed by participles in definite syntactic position is carried out on the basis of the definite syntactic communications(connections).

5. The system relations of syntaxeme and their variants expressed by participles in different cases allow to consider them in different syntactic positions.

The novelty of job consists, that in research the analysis of participles of English language is spent from the point of view of syntaxeme analysis in various positions of the sentence. This approach to study of the sentence with participles is being methodological aspect of allocation of elementary syntactic units of two gender - components of sentences and syntaxeme.

The new is the approach to study syntaxeme, expressed by participles , according to which the contents of participles syntactic units is reduced to set of differential syntactic-semantic attributes, from which conducting and compulsory is the attribute of substantiality. Such approach allows isolate language, on the one hand, paradigmatic numbers of substantial syntaxeme, from another side- syntagmatic variation of all these syntaxeme. syntagmatic consideration of syntaxeme conclused in their item and inner passage attributes.

The theoretical meaning(importance) of research conclused in system study of participles in structure of the sentence, independent of irrespective positions. Such study is based on distinction of two types of the functional attitudes(relations) of elementary syntactic units - carriers of syntactic semantics, on the one side,oppositive relations between syntaxeme, from another side equivalent relations or relations of functional identity, which exist between variants of the same syntaxeme. The materials of research of the given job can be used in quality special course on syntactic semantics for the students of the high course and for master degree faculty of English philology of institutes and universities.

The Reliability of results is provided with such major factors, as scientific base of the syntactic-semantic analysis of the syntactic units of the sentence with

participles, effective linguistic methods of development of the theoretical concept and taking new results, which deepen widely the syntactic analysis of the sentences with participles at the level of syntactic semantics.

Working hypothesis of research. The differential attributes of syntactic units of the sentence with participles are caused by definition of componential structure of the sentences, which was spent in syntagmatic plan. The revealing differential syntactic- semantic signs is carried out on paradigmatic plan. Such complex analysis of syntactic units of the sentences with participles from the point of view syntaxeme analysis allows to open specificity of formation syntactic-semantic relations in English language.

The practical value of research is, that the received results have a direct exit in practice of training language, especially for consisting educational and manuals on theoretical and practical grammar. It is offered experimental use of materials of the dissertation on seminar occupations for students of the high student and masters on theories of grammar from the point of view of syntactic semantics.

Structure and volume of the dissertation are determined by a sequence of the decision of the certain tasks. Volume of job consists of 66 pages. The dissertation job consists of Introduction, 3 chapters, conclusions, and list of the used literature, list of products of fiction of modern English, American authors XX of the century which has served with an actual material of research , and list of symbols used in job.

The result of this research was given in 3 publication. The first in the " Ziyokor" magazine under name "the difference between gerund and Participle I", the next

In the book "Tilshunoslikning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati" under name "The syntactic function of the participles", and third one is also in the six addition of this book under name "Non finite forms of the verb"

Chapter I

Non-finite forms of the verb

1.1 Infinitive.

The infinitive developed from the verbal noun, which in course time became verbalized, retaining at the same time some of its nominal properties. Thus in Modern English the infinitive, like the participle and the gerund, has a double nature, nominal and verbal.[3,448]

1. The nominal character of the infinitive is manifested in its syntactic functions. The infinitive can be used:

a) as the subject of a sentence.

To go on like this was dangerous.

b) as a predicative.

Her plan was now to drive to bath during the night.

c) as an object.

I have never learnt to read or write.

2.the verbal characteristics of the infinitive are as follows:

a) the infinitive or the transitive verbs can take a direct object.

He... began to feel some curiosity...

b) the infinitive cam be modified by an adverb.

I cannot write so quickly.

c) the infinitive has tense and aspect distinctions; the infinitive or transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.[5,398]

In modern English the infinitive has the following forms:

Indefinite

	Active	Passive

Indefinite	To write	To be written
Continious	To be writing	-
Perfect	To have written	To have been written
Perfect Continious	To have been writting	-

The tense and aspect distinctions of the infinitive. Like the tense distinctions of all verbals those of the infinitive are not absolute but relative.

1.the indefinite infinitive exspresses an action simultaneous with the action exspressed by the finite verb, so it may refer to the present, past or future.E.g

I am glad to meet you.

I was glad to see Mrs. Anderson

Mr.Jjhon will be glad to see you

2. The Continuos infinitve also denotes an action simultaneous with that exspressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress. Thus the continuos infinitive is not only a tanse form, but also an aspect form, expressing both time relations and the manner in which the action is presented. [4,530]

E.g: *They happened, at the moment, to be standing near a small conservatory at the end of the garden.*

3. The perfect infinitive denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb.

"I am glad to have seen you" he said.

An intimate friend is said to have dined with him that day.[48,211]

After such verbs as *to mean, to expect, to intend, to hope,* used in the past indefinite. The perfect infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out.

E.g *I meant to have gone there.*

I meant to have given you five shillings this morning for a Christmas-box, Sam.

The same meaning can be conveyed by the past perfect of the finite verb followed by the indefinite infinitive. E.g

I had meant to go there.

He had meant to marry me.

4. The perfect continuous infinitive denotes an action which lasted a certain time before the action of the finite verb. It is not only a tense form, but also a perfect form. E.g *For about ten days we seemed to have been living on nothing but cold meat, cake and bread and jam.[50,188]*

The voice distinctions of the infinitive. the infinitive of the transitive verbs has special forms for the active and the passive voice: E.g

It is so glorious to love and to be loved...

In sentences with the construction *there* is the infinitive of some verbs can be active or passive without anu change in the meaning: E.g

There is no time to lose.

There is no time to be lost.

There is nothing to fear.

The use of the infinitive without the particle to. In modern English the infitive is chiefly used with the particle *to*. In Old English *to* was a preposition used with the infinitive in the dative case to indicate a purpose. Later on *to* was re-interpreted as the formal sign of the infinitive and came to be used not only to denote purpose but in other case as well. Still there are cases when the so-called bare infinitive is

1. After auxiliary verbs.

I don't understand the meaning of this passage.

We shall go there at once.

2. After modal verbs except the verb *ought.*

*If one cannot **have** what one loves, one must **love** what one has.*

3. After verbs denoting sense perception, such as *to hear, to see, to feel,* etc.

In a minutes they heard him ascent the ladder to his own room.

*I never saw you **look** so well before.*

*I felt my heart **jump.***

4. After the verb *to let.*

Let us   be the best friends in the world.

5. After the verb *to make* in the meaning of " заставлять" and the verb *to have* in the meaning of " заставлять, допускать, велеть ".

What makes you think so?

I ... had them take my baggage.

I will not have you call him Daniel any more.

I would not have you think that I am selfish.[53,288]

6. After the verb *to know* when its meaning approaches that of *to see, to observe* (the verb *to know* never has this meaning in the Present Indefinite).

I have so often known a change of medicine work wonders.

In this case, however, the particle *to* is sometimes used:

I have never known her to weep before.

7. After the verb *to bid.*

I bowed and waited, thinking she would bid me take a seat.

The verb *to bid* is obsolete and is not used in colloquial speech.

8. After the expressions *had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, nothing but, cannot choose but.*

You had better go to bed and leave the patient to me.

I would rather not speak upon the subject.

I would sooner die here, at your feet... than see you married to such a one as that.

I cannot but think so.

There was nothing left for him to do but watch and wait.

She does nothing but make scenes from morning till night.

I looked long at that picture, and could not choose but look.

Had better, would rather , to do nothing but

Belong to colloquial English, whereas *cannot but* and *cannot choose but* are characteristic of elevated style.

9. In sentences of a cpecial type(infinitive sentences beginning with *why*.

Why not come and talk to her yourself?

The particle *to* is often used without the infinitve if it is easily understood from the context.

He and his three men could not defend Rollingen even if they wanted **to**

In all its forms and functions the infinitive has a special marker, the particle **to.**

It is occasionally separated from the infinitive by some other words , more often an adverb or emphatic particle:

They were seen to just touch each other's hands.

This separation is acceptable only to give special emphasis to the verb. It is called **split infinitive**.

Repetition of the particle **to.** For the sake of emphasis or contrast the particle to may be repeated before each of the infinitives:

*such a delight, you know, **to** go into the field and **to** pick up a sweet spring flower*

The particle to is sometimes used without any infinitive if the latter is clearly understood from the previous context: *you can stay if you want **to**. It is common after the verbs *to want, wish, mean, try, allow, be going, ought, have(as a modal verb), should(would) like.[11,341]*

Syntactic functions if the infinitive.

The infinitive as a subject:

The succeed in this job require more time and energy than I actually have it's hard to take a decision;[47,214]

The infinitive as part of the predicate:

1. as predicative in compound nominal predicates:

Our aim is to master English; your duty will be fetch the kids from school, to feed them, to help them do their homework.

Abstract nouns that can function as the subject of a compound nominal predicate with an infinitive-predicative:

Advice, aim, ambition, attempt, business, desire difficulty, duty, experience, habit, hope idea, instruction, intention, job, method, need, object, plan, principle, purpose, reason, task, thing, wish etc.

The function of the subject may be also performed by the pronoun *all* or the substantivized superlatives *the most* and the *least* with an attributive clause attached to them: *All she wanted was not to be punished; the least he can do is to sort out these papers;*

2. the infinitive as part of compound verbal predicate:
She ought to have warned me' you had better stop fighting (as part of a compound modal predicate);

They continued to talk shop: he began to think we had forgotten about him(as part of a compound verbal aspect predicate);

3. simple nominal predicate:
Me- to accept your proposal! Why not leave her alone?
The infinitive as an object:

The assistant managed to sort out the problem; I hesitate to say this (after the verbs which take only one object); *All parents should encourage their offsprings to study hard at school* (after the verbs which take two objects- the first is a noun or a pronoun and the second an infinitive). the infinitve may function as object after certain adjectives(adjectivized participles) which can be divided into two groups:

Group 1

Group 2

Group 1	Group 2
Determined, difficult, eager, easy, free, inclined, interested, keen, powerless, prepared, ready reluctant, slow, worthy, etc.	Annoyed, astonished, frightened, glad, grateful, happy, pleased, proud, scared, sorry, surprised, thankful etc.

The infinitive denotes action simultaneous with or poster or to the states expressed by the predicate and cannot therefore be used in perfect forms: *she's inclined to turn down the offer.*	The infinitve denotes an action slightly preceding the state expressed by the predicate, and can have both non-perfect forms: *he is proud to have achieved the highest results.*

Remember some rather common phrases used with the infinitive-object: *can afford, can't bear, make sure, make up one's mind, take care, take the trouble.*

The infinitive as object after the introductory **it**: *verb+it+adj/noun+to infinitive*

1. find <u>it</u> difficult/hard/interesting/pointless/etc. to do smth

Think <u>it</u> impolite/foolish/one's duty/ etc. to do smth.

I find (that) it (is) impolite to interrupt people.- I find it impolte to interrupt people.

He thought (that) it (was) his duty to help her.- he thought it his duty to help her.

The infinitive as attribute:

It's not a thing to trifle with (mind that an attributive infinitive often retains the preposition); *the amount to be paid includes the cost of packing; he was always the first to offer help (intenetbook)*

The .infinitive used as an attribute often has a modal significance-it expressed an action thought of as obligatory or possible.

I've got my wife and little boy <u>to look after.</u>

There must be a lot of things in this world <u>to make you very unhappy.</u>

Sometimes the infinitive used as an attribute implies a more or less prominent idea of purpose.

Here is a nice book <u>to read before going to bed.</u>

Here is a charming little cottage <u>to spend the summer in. [49,101]</u>

The infinitive as adverbial modifier of several types:

In order to get a pay rise she began to work overtime (of purpose);

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose can be introduce by *in order* and *so as*.

Sometimes you retreat in order to advance.

Nicolas put on his coat so as not to be cold.

The infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of result. This chiefly occurs after adjectives modified by the adverbs *enough* and *too*. *[20,502]*

His eyes were sharp enough to look after his own interest.

I was too busy to see anyone.

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result is also to be found in sentence of the following type:

He was so weak as to be unable to work.

Mr .John has been so polite as to place his sitting-room at our disposal to-day.[53,48]

As the above examples show the result expressed by the infinitive is often negative.

The infinitive can be an adverbial modifier of comparison, in most cases with an additional meaning of purpose. In this function it is introduced by the conjunction *as if* or *as though*.

She nervously moved her hand toward his lips as if to stop him....

The infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

She was driven away, never to revisit this neighbourhood.

I am sorry to have raised your expectations, Mr.Black, only to disappoint them.

The infinitive as parenthesis.

*Well, **to cut a long story short**, they thought it would be more economical to live at the villa.*

*He was rude, **to say the least of it**.*

***To put it mildly**, he was not up to the mark.*

***To speak the truth**, I have been a little troubled, but it is over.*

*He brought with him a collection of India curios, **to say nothing of an** independent fortune and several slaves. (kaushanskiy)*

Infinitive phrases. The infinitive may form part of a conjunctive infinitive phrase which is used in different functions in a sentence:

What to do was beyond him(sublect); he completely forgot how to handle a loom (object);

His difficulty was how to break the silence (predicative); he knew do one with whom to start a new bisiness (attribute).

After *what, which, whose, how many* and *how much* we can use a noun.

Sarah and Mark were discussing what colour to paint the walls; we wondered whose story to believe- both drivers said it wasn't their fault.

Infinitive constructions.

The objective with the infinitive construction. This construction, in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun (in the common case) or a pronoun (in the objective case), forms a complex object of some verbs. It is used in the following cases:

After verbs of sense perception (see, hear, feel, watch, observe, notice and some others) and the verb *liten to.* The infinitive is used in the non perfect common aspect active voice form without particle *to*

They felt the boat shudder; I noticed him throw something into the wastebasket.

The verbs *to see, to notice* in the meaning " to realize" and *to hear* in the meaning "to learn, to know" cannot be followed by this construction, only subordinate .object clause is possible in this case.

The objective with infinitive construction is used after verbs denoting mental activity, such as *to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to imagine, to find, to feel, to trust ,etc.*

After verbs of mental activity in the objective with the infinitive construction the verb to be is generally used. The use of this construction after most verbs of

mental activity is more characteristic of literary than of colloquial style. After verbs of mental activity the Perfect Infinitive is used but seldom.

*The doctor found **his heart to have stopped two hours before.***

The objective with the infinitive construction is used after verbs of **declaring;** *to pronounce, to declare, to report.*

The surgeon pronounced the wound to be a slight one.

She declared him to be the most disobedient child in existence.

The objective with the infinitive construction is used after verbs denoting **wish** and **intention:** *to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend, to choose* (in the meaning of "хотеть".[36,152]

I want you to come and dine with me.

I particularly wished those books to be returned to-night.

She desired me to follow her upstairs.

I didn't mean you to learn the poem by heart.

He intended me to go with him to India.

I don't choose you to go by yourself to an emotion.

The objective with the infinitive construction is used after verbs and expressions denoting **feeling** and **emotion:** to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, cannot bear, etc.

I dislike to talk like that.

I hate him to be flogged. I cannot bear you to speak of that.

The objective with infinitive construction is used after verbs denoting **order** and **permission:** to order, to allow, to suffer, to have etc.

Here we find the objective with the infinitive construction with the infinitive only if the object is expressed by a noun or pronoun denoting a lifeless thing or when the infinitive is passive. This restriction does not apply to the verbs to suffer and to have. E.g.

Mr. Merdle ordered his carriage to be ready early in the morning.

She... had never allowed the name of John Gordon to pass her lips.

Mr. Dombey suffered Florence to play with Paul.

She suffered Mr. Franklin to lead her back into the room.

I won't have you speak like it, dear Tess! [47,145]

From these examples we see that the verb *to suffer*, when folllowed by the objective with the infinitive, is rendered in affirmative sentences.

In negative sentences it is rendered by допускать. The verb *to have* denotes permission only in negative sentences; it is very close in meaning to the verb *to suffer* and its translated in the same way.

If the object is expressed by a noun or pronoun denoting a living being and the infinitive is active we find two direct objects.

He ordered Alderson to perfect his plan.

They only allow me write one letter in three months.

The objective with the infinitive construction is used after verbs denoting compulsion: *to make* (in the meaning of " заставлять"), *to get* (in the meaning of " допускать") *to have* (in the meaning of "заставить")

Light steps in the gravel made him turn his head.

The noise caused a telegram to be sent to him.

I cannot get her to finish her lessons.

Mr. John had the dryman.

Subjective with the infinitive constructions. The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction traditionally called the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction is a construction in which the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or pronoun in the nominative case.

The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence. One of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal predicate.[26,366]

Eg. Jane is said to resemble me. - Говорят, что Джейн похожа на меняю.

The Infinitive with the Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction cannot refer to a future action except with the verbs and word groups whose meaning allows of it: "to expect", "to be sure", "to be certain", and "to be likely".

Eg. We are sure to come at the heart of the matter. - Мы обязательно доберемся до сути дела.

He is expected to give us an answer tomorrow. - Ожидают, что он даст нам ответ завтра.

This fire is certain to produce a panic in the morning. - Этот пожар, беспорно (несомненно) вызовет утром панику.

The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used with the following groups of verbs in the Passive Voice.

1. With verbs denoting sense perception: "to see", "to hear", etc.

Eg. Mr. Mc'Cord was heard to laugh heartily. - Слышно было, как смеется мистер Мак Корд.

The rider was seen to disappear in the distance. - Видно было, как всадник скрылся вдали.

If a process is expressed Participle I Indefinite Active is used.

Eg. Jill's father was heard approaching at that moment. - В этот

момент они услышали, что подходит отец Джилл.

The sentences (The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) with the verbs denoting sense perception are translated into Russian by complex sentence.

2. With verbs denoting mental activity: "to think", "to consider", "to know", "to expect", "to believe", "to suppose".

Eg. He was thought to be honest and kindly. - Его считали честным и добрым человеком.

My father was considered by many to be a great man. - Многие считали моего отца незаурядным человеком.

The manuscript is believed to have been written in the 15th century. - Полагают, что эта рукопись написана в XV веке.

The sentences (The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) with the verbs denoting mental activity can be translated into Russian both by simple and complex sentence.[11,599]

3. With verb "to make".

Eg. Little boy was aroused and made to put on his clothes. - Маленького мальчика разбудили и заставили одеться.

Parents made him to do his lessons. - Родители заставляли его учить уроки. (Simple sentence)

4. With verbs "to say" and "to report".

Eg. The gods had given her dark-brown eyes and golden hair, which is said to be the mark of a weak character. - Боги наделили ее темно-карими глазами и золотистыми волосами, что, как говорат, является признаком слабости характера.

It should be noticed that after verbs in the Passive Voice the Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is more characteristic of literary than of colloquial style, except with the verbs "to suppose", "to expect", "to make". With these verbs the Subjective Infinitive can be found both in fiction and in colloquial language.. The **For-to-Infinitive Construction.**The For-to-Infinitive Construction is a construction in which the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition "for".[13,111]

In translating this construction into Russian a subordinate clause or an infinitive is used. The construction can have different functions in the sentence. It can be:

1. Subject, often with the introductory "it"

Eg. I sometimes think it is shame for people to spend so much money this way. - Я иногда думаю, что стыдно людям тратить на это так много денег.

2. Predicative

Eg. That was for him to find out. - Выяснить это должен был он.

3. Attribute

Eg. There is nobody here <u>for him to play with</u>. - Здесь нет никого,

скем он мог бы поиграть.

4. <u>Complex Object</u>

Eg. He waited <u>for her to speak</u>. - Он ждал, когда она заговорит.

He asked <u>for the papers to be brought</u>. - Он попросил принести

бумаги.

5. <u>Adverbial Modifier</u>:

a) of result

Eg. He spoke loud enough <u>for you to hear</u>. - Он говорил достаточно

громко, чтобы Вы могли его слышать.

He had consented, and it was too late <u>for him now to recede</u>. - Он уже дал

согласие, и теперь было поздно отступать.

b) of purpose

Eg. He stepped aside <u>for me to pass</u>. - Он отошел в сторону, чтобы я

могла пройти.

He spoke loud <u>for me to hear</u>. - Он говорил громко, чтобы я могла

услышать.

With the expressions "to be sorry", "to be glad", "to be pleased" the

Infinitive is used only if the subject of the sentence represents at the same time the

doer of the action expressed by the Infinitive, over wise a subordinate clause is

used.

Eg. I am pleased <u>to have got</u> a ticket for the concert. - Я рада, что достала

билет на этот концертю

I am glad <u>to have seen you</u>. - Я раг, что встретил тебя.

I am glad you got a ticket for the concert. - Я рад, что Вы достали билет на

этот концерт.

The Absolute Infinitive Construction

The subject of the infinitive in all adverbial functions is the same person or

thing as denoted by the subject of the sentence. But the Infinitive may also have a

subject of its own with which it forms the so-called <u>Absolute Construction with the Infinitive</u>..

The Absolute Construction with the Infinitive is introduced by the preposition "<u>with</u>". The Infinitive is used with the particle "<u>to</u>".

The Absolute Construction with the Infinitive has the function of adverbial modifier of attending circumstances in the sentence.[25,89]

Eg. Miss Jillian is bellow, Sir, <u>with a carriage to take you home</u>. - Сэр, мисс Джиллиан находится внизу, с экипажем, который отвезет Вас домой.

There are two parallel actions in this sentence. One of them is expressed by the predicate, the other - by the Infinitive. Each action has its own subject.

The Infinitive Absolute Construction is infrequent and found only in literary style

1.2 The Gerund.

The gerund was originally a verbal noun in –ing (until about 1250 also with the form –ung).thus it differed from the present participle in meaning, which was originally an adjective and until about the fourteenth century had a different ending, namely, ende (or inde, ynde, ande), so that the two suffixes were farther apart in form and meaning than they are today. They have both in course of time acquired more verbal force, but the gerund is still a noun and the present participle is still an adjective. [22-101]

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 the subject, an object and a predicative.

They say smoking leads to meditation. – К медитации они посоветовали использовать дымящий свинец.*

I like making people happy. – Я люблю осчастливливать людей.

He went away without saying a word. – Он ушел не сказав ни слова [46 – 222].

2. The gerund can be preceded by a proposition.

I'm very, very tired of rowing – Я очень, очень устала грести.

He's fond of skating. – Он увлекается коньками.

You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. – Ты не можешь сделать омлет без яиц.

I'm tired f hearing about that. – Я устала это слушать (5 – 137).

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 cugagement", he said to aunt Ann. – «Меня удивляет, что Джолион допустил эту помолвку», сказал он тетушке Энн.

Is there any objection to my seeing her? – Кто-нибудь возражает против того, чтобы я повидался с ней? [11, 259].

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 a good progress in understanding and speaking their language. – Сейчас я сделал хорошее продвижение в понимании и говорении их языка.

2) The gerund can be modified by an adverb.

She burst out crying bitterly. – Она горько расплакалась.

3) The gerund has tense distinctions; the gerund of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions. The forms of the gerund in modern English are as follows [2, 624].

	Active	Passive

Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

There is no gerund in the Russian language and the English gerund is rendered in Russian in different ways:

a) by a noun.

Dancing had not begun yet. – Танцы еще не начались [10 – 232].

b) by an infinitive.

He had tea with Cipriano before leaving. – *Перед тем, как уйти, она выпила чай с Киприано.*

It is no good hiding our heads under our wings. – Бесполезно прятать голову под крыло. * (Here and there the translation is mine)

c) by деепричастие.

And without waiting for her answer he turned and left us. – И не дожидаясь ее, он повернулся и вышел.

On seeing Bella he stopped, beckoned her to him, and drew her arm through his. – *Увидев Беллу, он остановился, подозвал ее к себе и взял под руку [16 – 19].*

d) by a subordinate clause.

He regretted now having come. – Теперь он сожалел, что пришел.

It should be observed that though the active forms of the gerund may be rendered in different ways, the passive forms are nearly always rendered by a clause.

As she contemplated the wide windows and imposing signs, she became conscious of being gazed upon. – *Когда она рассматривала широкие витрины и внушительные вывески, она почувствовала, что на нее смотрят.*

After having been informed of the conference in my lady's room,... he immediately decided on waiting to hear the news from Frizinghall. – После того

как ему сообщили о совещании в комнате миледи,... он сразу решил подождать, чтобы узнать новости из Фризингхолла [15, 171].

The tense distinctions of the gerund

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

The Indefinite Gerund Active and Passive denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb it may refer to the present, past, or future.

He can swim for any number of hours without tiring. - Он может плыть много часов подряд, не уставая.

She walked on without turning her head. – *Она шла, не поворачивая головы.*

Gwendolen will not rest without having the world at her feet. – Гвендолен не успокоится, пока весь мир не будет у ее ног.

No one could pass in or out without being seen. – *Никто не мог ни войти так, чтобы его не видели [12 – 105].*

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. – *Я не помню, что бы я раньше слышала о легенде.*

Thank you for restraining me just now. – *Благодарю тебя, что сдержал меня сейчас.*

On leaving the house we directed our steps to the nearest shade. – Покинув дом, мы осматривались к ближайшей тени.

After walking about ten yards, he found the hat among the leaves. – *Пройдя около десяти ярдов, он обнаружил шляпу среди листьев.*

She passes through and disappears in the village without noticing the young lady. – Она проходит мимо и исчезает в деревне не замечая юную леди [14 – 210].

The Perfect Gerund may also be used after the above mentioned verbs and prepositions.

He did not remember having been in that room. – Он не помнил, чтобы когда-ни будь был в этой комнате.

After having denied herself to everybody, Miss Rachel, to our astonishment, walked into the midst of us of her own accord. – После того как мисс Рэчел отказалась видеть кого бы то ни было, она к нашему удивлению, вышла к нам по своему собственному желанию.

They parted at Cohen's door without having spoken to each other again. – Они расстались у двери дома Коэна, не сказав друг другу ни слова [15, 173].

The voice distinctions of the gerund

The gerund of transitive verbs has special forms for the active and the passive voice.

He liked neither reading aloud nor being read aloud to. – Он не любил ни читать вслух, ни слушать чтение.

It's to observed that after the verbs to want, to need, to deserve, to require and the adjective worth the gerund is used in the active form, though it is passive in meaning.

"The slums want attending to, no doubt", he said. – «Без сомнения трущобами надо заняться», – сказал он.

He realized that his room needed painting. – Он понял, что его комнату надо покрасить.

The child deserves praising. – Ребенок заслуживает того, чтобы его похвалили.

They were not worth saving. – Их не стоило спасать [4 – 66].

Predicative constructions with the gerund

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

Like a verb, a gerund may have a subject, but, like earlier verbal nouns, its subject is in the genitive, here, however, only the old subjective genitive in -s, or instead of the genitive the person implied in a possessive adjective, my, his, etc., which were originally genitives of the personal pronouns and are still often used as such ; 'I am provoked at John's talking so rudely' (or 'at his talking so rudely').-Я против того,чтобы Джон так со мной грубо разговаривал. Many common substantive limiting adjectives, as this, these, those, any, several, all, two, three, etc., have no s-genitive. Here, of course, as the genitive is impossible, we have to use the accusative: 'Was it thou who didst tell the boy this foolishness of these being our arms?-Был ли это именно ты, кто сказал мальчику эту глупость, что он в наших руках'. 'Some families may possibly have moved away on account of the repeated failure of crops, but I do not know of any having done so.-Некоторые семьи возможно уехали бы из-за постоянных неурожаев, но я никого не знаю, кто бы так поступил. ' There are also nouns that have no genitive form. Here we must have recourse to the accusative: 'I am not surprised at young or old falling in love with her.' There is no hope of good coming from it.' 'There is no expectation of the French withdrawing their demands.'-Больше нет сил ждать, когда Франция предоставит свои требования [22-102].

I don't like your going off without any money. – Мне не нравится, что вы уходите без денег.

Here the gerund going off is in predicate relation to the pronoun your, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the gerund [14, 173].

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

1) If it 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. – Его дальнейшие размышления были прерваны тем, что вернулся Ричард в чрезвычайно возбужденном состоянии.

Do you mind my smoking? – Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы я курил?

b) by a noun in the common case.

I have a distinct recollection of Lady Chiltern always getting the good conduct prize! – Я отлично помню, что леди Гильтерн всегда получала награды за примерное поведение.

NOTE. – Thus in modern English there are two parallel constructions or the type: Fancy David's courting Emily! and Fancy David courting Emily! These two constrictions may be used in differently, but sometimes there is a slight difference in meaning in the first example the action (the verbal element of the construction) is emphasized, whereas in the second the does of the action (the nominal element of the construction) is emphasized [9, 89].

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

I hope you will forgive me disturbing you. – Надеюсь, что вы простите меня за то, что я вас побеспокоил.

There are cases when the nominal element of the construction, though denoting a living, 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 past-position.

I object to Marry and Jane going out on such a windy day. – Я против, чтобы Мэри и Джейн вышли на улицу в такой холод.

He felt no uneasiness now in the thought of the brother and sister being alone together. – Его теперь не смущала мысль о том, что брат и сестра остались вдвоем.

Did you ever hear of a man of sense rejecting such an offer? – Слышали ли вы когда-нибудь, чтобы разумный человек отказался от такого предложения? [15, 174].

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. – Я сказал, что мои часы отстают.

...Piggott spoke of... my room, and of its being ready for me. – ...Пеготт говорила... о моей комнате и о том, что она уже приготовлена для меня [3 – 475].

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. – Я требую, чтобы они оба пришли вовремя.

Again Michael ... was conscious of something deep and private stirring within himself. – Михаил опять почувствовал, что в его душе шевельнулось что-то глубокое и затаенное.

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) [15, 175].

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

He being a foreigner, an ex-enemy was bad enough. – То, что он был иностранцем, бывший неприятель, было уже плохо.

The door opening gently interrupted her thoughts at last. – Ее мысли были наконец прерваны тем, что дверь тихонько открылась.

I began to picture to myself... my being found dead in a day or two, under some hedge. – Я начал представлять себе, как через день или два меня найдут мертвым под каким ни будь забором [13, 56].

The use of the gerund

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

In the following case 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 [6, 256].

He avoided looking at Sabina. – Он избегал смотреть на Савину.

She burst out crying. – ... она расплакалась.

She denied having been at the station that evening. – Она отрицала, что была в тот вечер на станции.

Excuse my leaving you in the dark a moment. – Извините, что я на минуточку оставила вас в темноте.

Fancy finding you here at such an hour! – Я даже представить себе не мог, что застану вас здесь в такое время!

2) With the following verbs and verbal phrases used with a preposition: to accuse of, to agree to, to approve of, to complain of, 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 or the opportunity of and some others.

He was surprised at having been asked about it. – Он был удивлен, когда его спросили об этом.

He is proud of having won the first place in the chess tournament. – Он гордится, что занял первое место в турнире по шахматам.

We insisted on being informed by cable of the arrival of the ship. – Мы настаивали, чтобы нас проинформировали по кабелю о прибытии корабля.

He objects to having to come here every day. – Он против, чтобы принудительно приходить сюда каждый день [6, 28].

So he returned his straitened means to his pocket, and gave up the idea of trying to buy the boys. – Он снова избрал свое жалкое состояние в карман и отказался от намерения постараться подкупить мальчиков [33, 177].

3) With the following predicative word-groups (with or 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 others.

Sir Pitt Crawly was not aware of Becky's having married Radon. – Сэр Пиит Кровли не знал, что Беки вышла замуж за Радона.

I felt physically incapable of remaining still in any one place and morally incapable of speaking to any one human being. – Я чувствовал, что физически не в состоянии оставаться на одном месте и морально не в состоянии говорить с кем бы то ни было.

I am very fond of being looked at. – Я очень люблю, когда на меня смотрят.

The bridal party was worth seeing. – Свадьбу стоило посмотреть [35, 178 – 179].

The function of the gerund in the 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. – Разговоры не помогают в беде.

Waiting for the professor was a lame excuse for doing nothing. – То, что мы ждали профессора, было слабым оправданием тому, что мы ничего не делали.

My answering in the affirmative gave him great satisfaction. – То, что я ответил утвердительно, было ему очень приятно [46, 106].

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. – Бесполезно говорить со мной в таком тоне.

There was no mistaking the expression on her face. – Выражение ее лица нельзя было не понять.

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

2) The as a predicative.

The only remedy for such a headache as mine is going to bed. – Единственное средство от такой головной боли, как у меня, – это лечь спать.

3) The gerund as part of a compound verbal predicate.

–   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. – Мы хотим поехать в Швейцарию и подняться на Монблан.

Joseph could not help admiring the man. – Джозеф не мог не восхищаться этим человеком.[51,105]

–   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. – Она начала рыдать и ныть.

The manager has finished dictating a letter to the secretary. – Менеджер закончил диктовать письмо секретарю.

I avoid speaking to him on this matter. – Я избегаю разговаривать с ним в такой манере.

In the night it started raining. – Ночью начался дождь [7 , 257].

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. – Я просто обожаю кататься верхом.

She enjoyed singing and playing to him. – Ей доставляло удовольствие петь и играть для него.

The times were good for building… - Время для постройки дома было самое подходящее.

Charlie did not succeed in talking things easily. – Чарли не удавалось смотреть легко на вещи.

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

Perhaps you would't mind Richard's coming in? – Может быть, вы не будете возражать против того, чтобы вошел Ричард?

Aunt Augusta won't quite approve of your being here. – Тетя Августа будет не очень довольна тем, что вы здесь [15, 181 – 182].

5) The gerund as an attribute.

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

There are different ways of solving this problem. – Существуют разные способы решения этой проблемы.

We discussed different methods of teaching foreign languages. – Мы обсуждали разные методы изучения иностранных языков.

He has no objection to being sent there. – У него нет возможностей, что его туда послали [7, 254].

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.

As an adverbial modifier of time the gerund is preceded by the prepositions after, before, on, upon, in, or at.

After leaving her umbrella in the hall, she entered the living room. – Оставив зонтик в передней, она вошла в гостиную.

He was to have three days at home before going back to farm. – Он должен был пробыть три дня дома, прежде чем возвратиться на ферму.

Clare turned at hearing her footsteps... - Услышав ее шаги, Клер оглянулся.

NOTE. – In the function of an adverbial modifier of time gerund sometimes competes with the participle.

George, on hearing the story, grinned. – Джордж, услышав эту историю, усмехнулся.

The four girls, hearing him speak in the hall, rushed out of the library. – Все четыре девочки, услышав, что он говорит в передней, выбежали из библиотеки.

After reaching the second landing... I heard a sound of quiet, and regular breathing on my left-hand side. – Дойдя до второй площади лестницы, ... я услышал с левой стороны спокойное и ровное дыхание.

Reaching the door of the room occupied by Cowperwood and Aileen, she tapped lightly. – Дойдя до двери комнаты, которую занимали Каупер Вуд и Эллин, она тихонько послушала.

— As an adverbial modifier of manner the gerund is used with the preposition by or in.

She startled her father by bursting into tears. – Она напугала своего отца тем, что расплакалась.

The day was spent in packing. – День прошел за упаковкой вещей.

– 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. – Это была женщина не блестящая, не энергичная, но очень спокойная и величественная, сама того не зная.[48,167]

– As an adverbial modifier of purpose, the gerund is chiefly used with the preposition for.

… one side of the gallery was used for dancing. - … одна сторона галереи использовалась для танцев.

– 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. – Он не имеет права приходить и беспокоить вас и отца, если его не приглашают.

– As an adverbial modifier of clause the gerund is used with the preposition for, for fear of, owing to.

I feel the better myself for having spent a good deal of time abroad. – Я чувствую себя лучше от того, что долго прожил за границей.

I dared not attend the funeral for fear of making a fool of myself. – Я не смел, присутствовать на похоронах, так как боялся поставить себя в глупое положение.

– 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. – Несмотря на занятость, он сделал все, чтобы помочь ей.

The above examples show that the gerund preceded by one and the some preposition may be used in different functions: with the preposition without, it may be perform the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances and of condition; with the preposition in, it may be perform the function of an adverbial modifier of time and of manner; with the preposition for, it may perform the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose or of cause.[40,265]

NOTE. – The Russian не + деепричастие may correspond to the English without + Gerund or not + Participle. It usually corresponds to not + Participle if it's used in the function of an adverbial modifier of cause.

1.3 Past Participle.

Participle II is a non-finite form of the verb that has *verbal* and *adjectival* features. It differs from infinitive, gerund and participle I as it has no morphological categories. But it has potential verbal meaning of *voice, aspect* and *correlation,* which depend on the meaning of the verb it is formed from, and which are realized in the context.[6,98]

Verbal features	Adjectival features
1. Participle II is used as *the main verb* in analytical forms of perfect and passive constructions, e.g. Peter had <u>done</u> his work. The goods have been <u>sent</u> to the client.	1. Participle II functions as an *attribute,* e.g. Inside the envelope was a neatly <u>written</u> letter.
2. Participle II has the meaning of *completion (perfectivity),* e.g. The auctioneer cries out, 'The picture is going! Gone!'	2. Participle II functions as a *predicative,* e.g. Henry felt <u>disappointed</u>.
3. Participle II has *voice peculiarities*	3. Participle II combines with *adverbial modifiers of degree,* such as *too, very, so, much,*

• Participle II of *transitive verbs* are semantically *passive* e.g. All the guests <u>invited</u> to the party were enjoying themselves. • Participle II of *intransitive verbs* are semantically *active,* e.g. The sun, <u>risen</u> over the lake, promised a hot day. 4. Participle II combines with *prepositional object*, usually with the preposition 'by', e.g. Jane entered the room <u>followed by her brother.</u>	*more,* e.g. We were <u>too excited</u> to hear the bell.

Participle II as an attribute. Participle II in the function of an *attribute* can be used either *before* or *after* the noun it modifies, e.g.

We saw a <u>crashed</u> **car** standing in the middle of the road.

The **car,** <u>crashed</u> in an accident, was taken to the junk yard.

Pre-modifying attributes are used before the modified noun. In this position participle II is either used without accompanying words or contains an adverb, e.g.

The old lady answered through the <u>locked</u> door.

The Greens live in a <u>well-planned</u> cottage.

The room had a faint perfume which gave it a <u>lived-in</u> air.

Post-modifying attributes are used after the nouns they modify. In this position participles usually have one or several accompanying words, e.g.

Things <u>seen</u> are mightier than things <u>heard</u>.

The book <u>referred to</u> can be borrowed from the library.

Boys <u>brought up only by their mothers</u> usually lack some masculine features of character.[51,77]

Participle II as a part complex object. In this construction Participle II is used only after certain groups of verbs denoting *a passive action.* These verbs are:

1. *verbs of sense perception*

to see	to hear	to notice	to feel	to watch
to observe	to smell	to find	to catch	to look at
to discover	to perceive	to listen to		

e.g. *The gardener saw Mrs. Bloomsfield addressed by a stranger.*

Have you ever heard this writer's name mentioned before?

.he police discovered the kidnapped child hidden in the docks.

On arriving at the cottage, Mary found it locked. [28,256]

Participle II as an predicate

In this function Participle II denotes a state.

> link verb + Participle II

e.g. *You seem surprised.*

The door remained locked.

The audience was shocked.

Robert felt thor

Sarah looked perplexed and troubled.

1.4 Present Participle. PARTICIPLE I

Verbal features

1. **Participle I** has **the category of voice,** e.g.

   - The mother was <u>taking</u> her son to school when she was attacked by the kidnapper. (active voice)

   - The boy was <u>being taken</u> to school, when he was kidnapped. (passive voice) **Participle I** has **the category of correlation,** e.g.

   - <u>Writing</u> essays, I use dictionaries a lot. (Non-Perfect)

- Having written the essay, I began editing it. (Perfect

2. **Combinability:** Participle I can be followed by **direct, indirect and prepositional object**, e.g. Reading books, he forgot about everything. (direct object)

Looking at the boy, the nurse was whispering something. (prepositional object)

3. **Participle I** can be modified by an **adverb**, e.g.

Having eaten hurriedly, John sat down to business.[50,54]

Adjectival features

Participle I can function as an attribute, e.g.

Everybody looked at the laughing man. (What kind of man?)

I was woken up by the rain pattering on the roof. (What kind of rain?)

Adverbial features

Participle I can function as an adverbial modifier, e.g.

Having parked his car, David looked at his watch.

(adv. mod of time – When did David look at his watch?)

1. **Participle I as attribute.**

2. **Only** *non-perfect active and passive participles* are used in the function of an attribute though Non-Perfect Passive participles are seldom used in this function, e.g.

The garden surrounding the house was new and well-kept.

The children being read to, did not pay attention to the new-comer.

3. Participle in the function of an attribute can be used either

- *before* the nouns they modify – the are called *pre-modifying attributes,* e.g.

The laughing sailors went along the street leading to the port.

- or *after* the noun they modify - the are called *post-modifying attributes*, e.g.

Which of the four men, <u>smoking by the fireplace,</u> is Ben?

Participle I as a part of complex object. In this construction, Participle I is used only after certain groups of verbs denoting the action in progress. These verbs are:

1. *verbs of sense perception*

to see	to hear	to notice	to feel		to watch
to observe		to smell	*to find**	*to catch**	*to look at**
to discover*		*to perceive** to listen to			

* verbs that are not used in Complex Object with the infinitive

e.g. *The doctor <u>found his patient working</u> in the garden*

Do you <u>smell something burning</u>?

I <u>discovered them hiding</u> behind the heavy curtains

Don't let me catch you doing this again.[43,301]

Participle I as an adverbial modifier.

№	Adverbial Modifier	Questions	Conjunctions/ particles	Examples
1	*Of time*	When?	conjunctions: while when	• <u>While waiting for the water to boil,</u> Kate warmed her hands over the kettle. • Mind your English <u>when speaking to the professor.</u> • <u>When laughing,</u> she half closed her eyes and a dimple danced on her cheek. • <u>That being understood,</u> the conference

				was over. = Когда все это поняли, конференция закончилась. Коли все це зрозуміли, конференція закінчилася. • We strolled back to the camp, <u>it being then about twenty minutes to six</u>. (old fashioned) = Когда было где-то около без двадцати шесть, мы неторопливо пошли обратно в лагерь.
2	*Of manner and attendant circumsta nces*	How? In what manner?		• Jeanie sat silently, <u>looking down at her hands</u>. • The children burst into the room, <u>jumping excitedly</u>. • The postman came into the house, <u>carrying a big parcel</u>.
3	*Of reason (cause)*	Why? For what reason?		• <u>Being extremely tired</u>, Isabelle ignored all the questions and went to bed. • <u>Still hoping to catch the train</u>, Boris took a taxi to the station. • <u>Having made her mind on this question</u>, she was difficult to persuade of the opposite.
4	*Of compariso n*	No identifying questions	<u>Conjunction s</u>: • **as if** **as though**	• John said it <u>as if thinking aloud</u>. • <u>As if obeying me,</u> he turned and looked into my eyes.

Chapter II

Componential analyses of the sentences with participle

2.1. Subjective Participial Constructions

In this section of work research of participles in especially significant positions is presented. Communications which are characterized by the following signs have major importance first of all nuclear predicative and non-nuclear predicative: the first – a nuclear sign (forms a structural basis of the offer) and a predicativity sign (connects predicated and predicating components of the offer), Non-nuclear predicative communication differs from the first that she doesn't create a structural basis of the offer, however also is direct double-sided

i.e. connects predicated and predicating components of the offer. Besides, when studying components of the specified offers it is necessary to consider and subordinativ, unilaterally directed syntactic link.

The actual material collected by us in the course of experimental study , represents possibility to find the offer with personal pronouns in a position nuclear twice a preditcated component (NP_1P_1).[8,466]

Let's consider the following offers:

1. They were supposed to be resting
2. She had been satisfied concentrating her attention
3. She was himulated listening with her hips

In the analysis of componental structure of these offers in theoretical and practical grammar absolutely various points of view express. According to some authors, the third elements to be resting, concentrating, listening together with a nominal noun or the pronominal offer in a position of a subject carry out functions compound subject.1 Other linguists consider type were supposed to be resting, had been satisfied concentrating, was himulated listening combinations as compound predicate. It is represented expedient to consider the matter in system of concepts of elementary syntactic units, - that assumes use of methods of experiment and

modeling. Thus, in the presented offers components: they, she enter nuclear predicative communication in relation to the elements were supposed, had been satisfied, was himulated in positions of a nuclear predicated component. And the components to be resting, concentrating, listening enter non-nuclear predicative communication in relation to the elements they, she in positions of a nuclear predicated component. [18,201]

Non-nuclear predicative communication is characterized as the communication which is not making a structural basis of offers. It is necessary to pay attention to that fact that nuclear predicative communication differs from non-nuclear predicative communication by that acting on a level with it as a structural basis of the offer, it unites two moments of the offer equally assuming each other. However, unlike other syntactic links, "... this communication has no unilateral nature. The main difference of non-nuclear predicative communication from nuclear predicative communication that it is present between the elements of the offer which are not entering into a structural kernel of the offer".

In Junction model non-nuclear predicative communication is noted single line with arrow with both sides. (⟷)

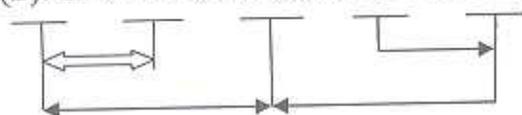Thus, in Junction model these offers are reflected so:
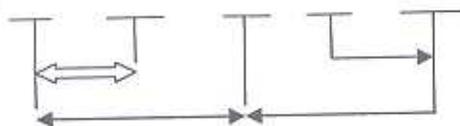
(1). They were supposed to be resting.
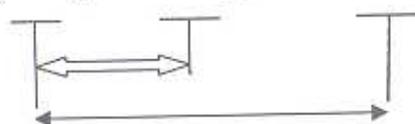
$$\text{J.M.5.} \quad NP_1 P_1 \cdot NP_2 \cdot \overline{NP}_2 \quad \text{K.M.5}$$

(2). She had been satisfied concentrating her attention.

$$\text{J.M.6.} \quad NP_1 P_1 \cdot NP_2 \cdot \overline{NP}_2 \cdot \overline{ND} \cdot \overline{ND};$$

K.M.6

(3). she was himulated listening with her hips.

$$\text{J.M.7.} \quad NP_1 P_1 \cdot NP_2 \cdot NP_2 \cdot ND \cdot ND;$$

K.M.7

In this case non-nuclear predicative communication is defined by a way of transformation of omission:

They were supposed to be resting → They .... to be resting → they are resting; She had been satisfied concentrating her attention → she .... concentrating... → she concentrated; She was himulated listening.. → she .... listening → she listened or we shall consider the following offers:

4.It was happened wearing my gloves

5. He was seemed very eagering for us

6.They were heared talking together

The first element of the offer **It, he, they** acts in structure of the offers on the basis of two communications(connections): nuclear predicative and non-nuclear predicative, third elements **wearing, eagering, talking** acts in the non-nuclear predicative communication with the element in the position NP_1P_1

4. It was happened wearing my gloves [23,178]

$$\frac{NP_1P_1}{P_{Pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{Vf} \cdot \frac{\overline{NP_2}}{V\,inf} \cdot \frac{\overline{ND}}{P_{Pr}} \cdot \frac{\overline{ND}}{S} ;$$

5. He was seemed very eagering for us

$$\frac{NP_1P_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{Vf} \cdot \frac{\overline{ND}}{Adv} \cdot \frac{\overline{NP_2}}{A} \cdot \frac{\overline{ND}}{P_{Pr}} ;$$

6.They were heared talking together

$$\frac{NP_1P_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{Vf} \cdot \frac{\overline{NP_2}}{A} \cdot \frac{\overline{ND}}{S}$$

Non-nuclear predicating component is in relation to nuclear twice predicated component is defined(determined) by a method of omission.[27,301]

4. It was happened wearing my gloves→   It was happened wearing… gloves→

It was happened wearing…⟶ It ….wearing….

5. He was seemed very eagering for us⟶ He was seemed very eagering…us ⟶ He seemed… for us⟶ He ….eagering.

6.They were heared talking →together   They were heared talking….

They … talking….

It is necessary to consider such fact that revealed during the exsperemental analysis of offers the non-nuclear predicating component can meet in a combination to homogeneous elements in a position of a non-nuclear homogeneous predicating component of the offer. Thus the offer is under construction on Junction model.

7. She looked smiling and playing

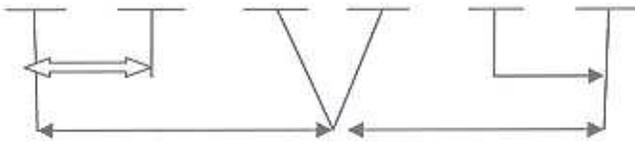8. She looked working and reading in her room

By consideration of these offers we see that the first element in the sentence **She** enters in two communications: nuclear predicative with the element **looked** and non-nuclear predicative communication with the homogeneous **smiling** and **playing, working** and **reading** components. Therefore, that fact when the element **She** in positions nuclear twice predicative component can enter non-nuclear predicative communication not only with one element in positions

NP_2 , but also with two or more homogeneous components such as smiling and playing which enter among themselves koordinative communication is clearly expressed. In Junction model it looks so: [41,287]

7. She looked smiling and playing
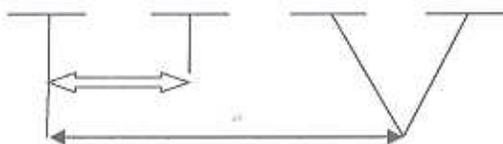
8. She looked working and reading in her room

To that the element **She** is realized in NP_1P_1 position, it is possible to prove by a method of omission and insertion of a form of an auxiliary verb of **to be:** She looked smiling and playing→ she.... was smiled and played, She looked working and reading→she... was worked and read.[17,105]

The components of the smiling and playing, working and reading entered among themselves in koordinative communication and non-nuclear predicative communication with a personal pronoun of She in position NP_1P_1

in componential model are designated with sign $\overline{HNP_2}$.

Componential model and morphological characteristics of elements of the offer (7, 8) are reflected as follows

7. She looked smiling and playing

$$\frac{NP_1P_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{Vf} \cdot \frac{I\overline{HP_2}}{V_{P_1}} \cdot \frac{II\overline{HP_2}}{V_{P_2}}$$

8. She looked working and reading in her room

$$\frac{NP_1P_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{Vf} \cdot \frac{I\overline{HP_2}}{V_{P_1}} \cdot \frac{II\overline{HP_2}}{V_{P_2}} \cdot \frac{N\overline{D}}{P_{PS}} \cdot \frac{N\overline{D}}{S}$$

During an experimental research of the offers with participles in structure of the offers on the basis of nuclear predicative, non-nuclear predicative, surbordinative and coordinative communications(connections) we have revealed

differential syntactic attributes nuclearity, depending, , uniformity. It gave the chance to allocate in the offer nuclear predicated, nuclearpredicating, nuclear twice predcated, dependent, non-nuclear predicating, nuclear homogeneous predicated and nuclear homogeneous predicating components.

However, it is necessary to describe one more type of syntactic communication(connection), namely opposotive communication(connection). The given communication(connection) arises at presence in structure of the offers of a syntactic element of the application. Opposotive communication(connection), in opinion В.А. Северьяновой, "... Correlates one component to another and through him(it) with third, the application is characterized, on the one hand, by syntactic attribute, in particular, by attribute predicating, dependence " . About the same communication(connection) А.М Мухин, writes: "... The application is not only in direct syntactic communications with other element of an appositive combination, but also through it thanks to communication - corresponds with the third element in a sentence structure". For comparison we will note tha Л.И. Юревич writes:"... appositive communication marks itself the specific relations between components, irreducible to the dependence relations (as at subordinative communication), and to the equality relations (as in case of koordinative communication).

On the basis of appositive communication are defined not only syntactic signs of being opposite, dependence, but also a nuclear oppositional predicated component:

9. You two deciding it

The first element **You** enters nuclear predicative communication with the third component **decide,** the component **two** indirectly corresponds with a nuclear predicated component - nuclear predicative communication is subject to the account. Thus, the element **two** is characterized in relation to the basic component **we**, with which **two** is connected by appositive communication. It is defined by a way of transformation of identification:

(9). You two deciding it   ...Two decide it.[35,231]

In this case the element two enters nuclear predicative communication with a component in NP_2 positions (we will mark out him with the sign NAP_1).[12,69]

The fourth   component it enters subordinative communication with a nuclear predicating component and is a dependent component. In Junction model appositive communication is noted by the unary line with an arrow in the middle:

$(\xrightarrow{\quad})$

You two deciding it   …Two decide it.
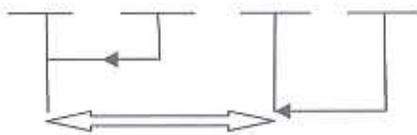
J.M .10

Opening an originality of a studied syntactic link, it is worth to remember that appositive communication, first of all, can be characterized as non-nuclear as incapable to create the offer. Owing to this fact the appositive component can't enter into a structural basis of the offer.

Interpretation of appositive communication as non-nuclear proves to be true as a result of linguistic experiment. If to exclude from a sentence structure appositive communication, or, in other words, to reject a component allocated on the basis of this communication, the offer remains and is grammatical correct, information volume in the initial offer decreases only:).

You two deciding it   you. ….decide it

In Junction model appositive communication is noted by the unary line with an arrow in the middle directed to a subject as the syntactic element two defines a non-nuclear oppositional predicated component.[8,356]

The Syntax relationship and differential syntax signs component offers (9) and their morphological features possible to present as follows:

You two deciding it:

$$\frac{NP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{\overline{NAP_1}}{N_u} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{V_{P1}} \cdot \frac{\overline{ND}}{P_{pr}} \quad \text{K.M.10}$$

2.2 Objective Participial Constructions

As was found out during an experimental research given type of the offers with personal pronouns, when the personal pronouns are in a position non-nuclear dependent predicatd component (NDP_1) are realized in structure of the offer on the basis of two syntactic communications(connections). In relation to nuclear predicating to a component (predicate) the personal pronouns in object case act in the offer on base predicative communication(connection), and in relation to the subsequent component the personal pronouns are realized on the basis of non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) and are defined(determined) as non-nuclear dependent predicated component (NDP_1).[36,401]

At the analysis of the offers with participles in a position non-nuclear dependent predicated component established also other syntactic communications(connections) :

1. I always wanted her perfected in that
2. I want you coped a plea
3. He wishes her worked there
4. I wished him helped
5. He advised her gone back to the Bank
6. He wished her educated

The third and fourth elements her and perfected in the offer (1); you and coped in the offer (2); her and worked there (3); him and helped in the offer (4); her and gone back in the offer (5); her and educated in the offer (6) in traditional grammatics are referred to as "object predicative participle reference".1 Relationship between component parts of the object predicative infinitive turn in most cases can be very close-fitting so all combinations are as a whole considered as one member of the offer - a complex addition.[21,38]

At such treatment there is a question: what types of syntactic communications(connections) are play the role between second and third, and also between the third and fourth components of the given offers. In these offers the third components her, you, her, him, her, receive the syntactic characteristic on the basis of two syntactic communications(connections):

1)   non-nuclear dependent predicated component acts on base surbodinative communication(connection) in relation to a previous verbal predicate wanted, want, wishes, advised, wished,

2)   in relation to subsequent the next form of a verb perfected, coped, worked, helped, gone back, educated act on the basis of non-nuclear predicative communication(connection).[17,221]

It is necessary to note, that non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) enters in one number(line) with surbodinative, koordinative, appositive communications(connections),being opposed nuclear predicative together with them. Non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) in Junction model can be designated with the help of simple direct line with two arrows(pointers), which in an equal measure with each other.

For the proof of existence of these two syntactic communications(connections) at first we shall try to lower(omit) verbal elements together with elements, dependent on them, in the analyzed offers:

I always wanted her perfected in that   I always wanted her...; (1) I want you coped a plea - " I want you...; (2) He wishes worked there - " He wishes her....; (3) I wished him help - " I wished him....; (4) He advised her gone back to the Bank - > he advised her...; (5) He wished her educated - He wished her ...

It would seem, we have received the offers, grammatically on sense close to initial. However it not absolutely so. Having lowered(omitted) personal forms of a verb from the offers, we have deprived last of some essential (substantial) features. These features are caused by presence of the special type of syntactic

communication(connection) between researched elements **her, you, him** unpersonal forms of a verb and combinations perfected, coped, worked , to helped, gone back, educated. Let's consider the construction her perfected in that, you coped a plea, her worked, him helped, her gone back to the Bank, her educated, using thus experiment with replacement of the unpersonal form of a verb with personal, use of personal pronouns in objective case: her perfected...- " she is perfect;... you coped...- " you cop...;... her worked...- " she works...;... him help - " he helps;... her gone back...- " she goes back;... her educated- " she educates;[10,139]

Thus, the opportunity of transformation of the selected designs in the independent offers testifies that between personal pronouns in objective case and the forms of verbs exist in double-sided communication(connection), which is called non-nuclear predicative.

This differs from nuclear predicative communication(connection) by that, that it is not capable to form a structural basis of the offer, only correlates two components with each other as predicated with predicating (compare subject and predicate as nuclear predicated and predicating components of the sentence).

The carried out(spent) experiments prove that the personal pronouns in objective case in structure of the above mentioned offers receive the syntactic characteristic on the basis of two communications(connections): subordinative - with a predicate of the sentence and non-nuclear predicative - with verbal elements. Hence, each of researched elements, i.e. the personal pronouns in objective case are allocated in structure of the offer as non-nuclear dependent predicated components (NDP_1) of the sentence. Unpersonal verbal elements as components of the offer are characterized with the account only of non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) in relation to personal pronouns in objective case, are non-nuclear dependent predicated by components of the sentence.

It is possible to present above-stated in Junction and Komponent models as follows:
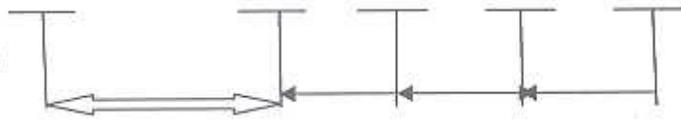
1. I always wanted her perfected in that

$$\frac{NP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{ND}{Adv} \cdot \frac{NDP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{P_2} \cdot \frac{ND}{P_{ndm}}$$
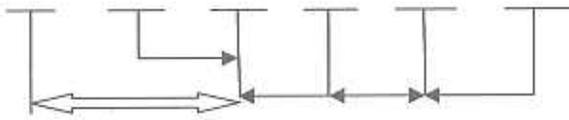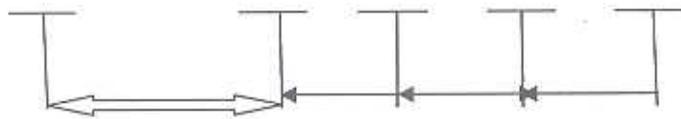
(2) I want you coped a plea

$$\frac{NP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{V_F} \cdot \frac{NDP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{P_2} \cdot \frac{ND}{S}$$

(3) He wished her worked there.

$$\frac{NP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{V_F} \cdot \frac{NDP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{P_2} \cdot \frac{ND}{S}$$
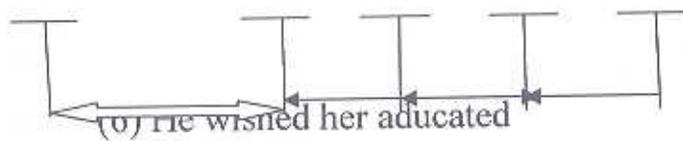
(4) I wished him helped

$$\frac{NP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{V_f} \cdot \frac{NDP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{P_2}$$
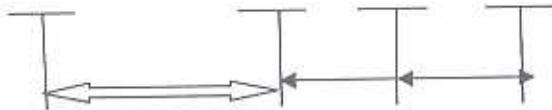
(5) He advised her gone bach to the Bank

$$\frac{NP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{V_F} \cdot \frac{NDP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{P_2} \cdot \frac{ND}{S}$$

(6) He wished her aducated

$$\frac{NP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{V_f} \cdot \frac{NDP_1}{P_{pr}} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{P_2}$$

As the non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) is visible from the above-stated models, between her, you, him, and by the forms of verbs perfected, coped, worked, helped, gone back, educated forms non-nuclear predicative communication. The results of the carried out(spent) experiments on creation Junction model result in a conclusion, that the personal pronouns in objective case represent itself as non-nuclear dependent predicative component of the sentence.[19,203]

Chapter III.

Syntaxeme analyses of the sentences with participles

3.1 Syntaxeme analyses of the subjective participial constructions

In the given section are considered(examined) syntaxeme in positions of components of the sentence : as follows: in a position nuclear twice predicated of the component ($NP_1 P_1$), nuclear predicating (NP_2) and non-nuclear predicated (NP_2). Basically the offers are analyzed with personal pronouns in a position nuclear twice predicating of a component and designs consisting of a verb **to be** in the personal form, participle II and **to** infinitive, participle , adjective, noun, i.e. offer such as **I was told to come, Her face was painted yellow, He was elected president, they were found shot**

In considered offers in positions nucleut predicating component meet the connecting verbs, referred, on base of the categorizations Л.С.Бархударова and Д.А.Штелинга; [3,145]

' To various semantic groups.

    1   Verbs of sence perception(recognition): feel, hear, observe, see etc.;

    2   Verbs of intellectual activity: assume, believe, consider, expect, to know, suppose.;

    3   Kauzative verbs: advise, force, make, allow, forbid, keep, paint, appoint, elect, etc.;

    4   Verbs of detection, disclosing (attribute): catch, discover, find, show, etc.;

    5   Verbs of speech activity: announce, declare, report, say, state.

The offers with the specified designs were subjected to experiment of transformation of omission. Reasonings on completeness and uncompleteness of sense finite form of a verb in a Passive Voice, which often are criterion at definition syntactic status of a combination **to be + participle II + to infinitive / participle I, adjective, noun,** have under itself only semantic basis. It is possible

to note, that the above-stated designs in traditional grammar of English language are called The subjective participial construction, The subjective with the infinitive construction. It is marked, that these designs are formed not only with the help of Passive Voice, but al with the forms of an active voice after verbs **to seem, to appear, to happen, to prove, to turn out** and by word combinations **to be likely, to be sure, to be certain.** As result of the analysis on the basis of above-stated, it is possible to make a conclusion, that an element, expressed by a personal pronoun in a position nuclear twice predicating of a component, is realized in structure of the offers on base two syntactic communications(connections) - nuclear predicative and non-nuclear Predicative communication(connection). Therefore elements in a position nuclear twice predicating component can be allocated two non categorical differential by syntactic –semantic attributes:

Substantial agentive twice carried of a condition; substantial agentive of the carried of t qualitative characteristic; Substantial agentive dentified; Substantial agentive objective syntaxeme carried of a condition; Substantial agentive objective.[23,144]

From analytical research submitted above, it becomes clear, that komponent structure of the offers, with personal pronouns in a position nuclear twice predicating component, is realized in the offer on the basis of two syntactic communications(connections): nuclear predicative and non-nuclear predicative communication(connection).

1. He felt very sicking

2. He seemed very eagering for us

In these offers the element **he** entersin double syntactic communication(connection):

1) nuclear predicative in relation to a predicate **felt** and **seemed**;

2) non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) under the attitude(relation) sicking and eagering;

The necessity of the given unit is called by that in linguistic literature devoted to study of parts of speech, realizing in the sentence of static syntaxeme, there is a number(line) disputable and against speech of rules(situations), in questions on criteria of revealing stativite elements, about lexical base of stativity, about a parity(ratio) of sign of stativity and qualitativity and others. The offered concepts of occurrence of grammatic homonyms of words of a category of a condition in other parts of speech, and also the updatings of the lexical and grammatical category of words of a category of a condition at the expense of inclusion in it(her) of other parts of speech result to amophore of borders of the given category and in mixture of the factors of morphological and syntactic levels of language. The interpretation of words of category of a condition, adjectives, verbs realizing in the sentence as stative syntaxeme, allows to avoid the similar contradictions.

Therefore it is possible to define(determine), that in the given offers the element **he** from categorial signs - has the sign of substantiality, on the basis of nuclear predicative communication(connection) an element **he** in these sentences have the sign of carry of a condition, as the element **felt** and **seemed** in a position NP_2 is not variant of remedial active syntaxeme. The elements **felt** and **seemed** in themselves have a sign stativity. On base of non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) in the contents of an element **he** the sign of carrier of a condition is established which is shown with the help of a method of omission:

(1)   He felt very sicking- " He.. .was very sicking- " He was sick.

(2)   He seemed very eagering for us- " He was.. .eagering for us

These sentences are given also to transformation of addition in the state of: he felt very sicking - he was in the state of sickness; he seemed very eagering for us - he was in the state of eagerness. As the elements **felt** and **sicking, seemed** and **eagering** have a sign of stativity, and the element **he** in a position NP_1P_1 on the basis of nuclear and non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) is combined with two elements allocated signs of stativity , the element **he** in a

position nuclear twice predicated component is defined(determined) as substantial syntaxeme of twice carrier condition. Substantial agentive syntaxeme carring of the qualitative characteristic comes to such condition when the personal pronouns in a position NP_1P_1 on the basis of nuclear predicative communication(connection) are combined with remedial active syntaxeme and on the basis of non-nuclear predicative communication(connection) are combined with qualificative qualitative syntaxeme.

Given syntaxeme, expressed by personal pronouns in positions NP_1P_1 is realized in structure of the offers on base two syntax relationships: nuclear predicative and non- nuc lear predicative [18,405]

For example: We appear being into foreigners...

3.2. Syntaxeme analyses of the objective participial constructions

The Personal pronouns in object case in positions NDP_1 in structure of the offers are bivalent, since they emerge on the base two syntax relationships:

1. He watched us working

2. I want vou doing something for me

3. We watched her crossing the street

4. She saw me noticing it

In these offers elements us, you, her, that to watched, want, watched, saw is vested by sign objective. This is revealled by means of transformations passsive:

(1).He watched us...-> We were watched by him;

(2) I want you...-> You are wanted by me;

(3) We watched her ... -" she was watched by us;

(4) She saw me... -"I was seen by her.

The Elements us, you, her, me, to the following element work, to do, cross, notice emerge on the base non nuclear predicative relationship, and possess

syntactic-semantic sign of agentive since these offers yield to the transformations of the lower and verbalization [41,134]

(1) He watched us working -> .. ..us working -" we work;

(2) I want you doing something for me-> ...you doing something for me -> you do something for me;

(3) We watched her crossing the street-" .. .her crossing the street -"she crosses the street;

(4) She saw me noticing it -" me noticing it -"I notice it.

Thereby, the personal pronouns in object case in positions $\overline{NDP_1}$ are defined as substantial objective agentive syntaxeme. Substantial objective agentive syntaxeme in $\overline{\text{positions}}$ NDP_1 on the base of surbordinative relationship can combine:

a) with pocessual active syntaxeme:

I asked her getting coffee for us

b) with processual active negative syntaxeme:

He doesn't want vou spreading it

c) with processual active modal syntaxeme:

He must have been waiting for me recognizing him.

We shall consider following offers:

1. I asked her being specific

2. 1 always wanted her being perfect in that

3. He expected me being grateful. [52,112]

In these offers elements her, her, me on the base of surbordinative relationship are an substantial objective syntaxeme. On the base of non-nuclear $\overline{\text{predicative}}$ relationship elements her, her, that in positions NDP_1 possess the sign of the carrier of the qualitative feature since elements being specific, being perfect, being grateful in positions non-nuclear predicative component possess syntactic-semantic sign of qualitative from series of categorial sign and is vested

by sign qualitative. The sign qualificativity is revealled by adding the element more:

I asked her being specific -" I asked her to be more specific; I always wanted her being perfect-" I always wanted her to be more perfect; He expected me being grateful-" He expected me to be more grateful. Or way to transformations nominalization: I asked her being specific-" a specific woman / man;

.... Her to be perfect a perfect woman / man;

.... me to be grateful -> a grateful lady / man;

Thereby, bivalent elements in these offers her, her, me are defined as substantial objective syntaxeme carrier of the qualitative feature.

Becomes understandable that these bivalent elements, expressed by participle I in object case, possessing substantial objective synatxeme and having carrier of the qualitative feature on the base of surbordinative relationship, can match with processual active (modal, negative) synatxeme, but on the base of non-nuclear predicative relationship can match with qualitative synatxeme. [18,65]

The Personal pronouns in objective case in positions non-nuclear predicated component ($\overline{NDP_1}$) can be vested by sign objective and carrier of the condition:

1.I have to kept it quiet

2.I know you smiled at me sometimes

3. She had never known them been late for dinner

4. He might blame him for being sick.

In brought offers of the personal pronouns in objective case him, you, them, him in positions NDP_1 to syntax unit have to keep, have never known, know, might blame is vested by sign objective , but to element quiet, smile, to be late, being sick in positions non-nuclear predicated component are a carrier of the condition since elements quiet, smile, to be late, being sick syntaxeme in positions NP_2, which fall into category of processual, or qualitative syntaxeme. The cognate correlation between syntaxeme in specified non-nuclear position exists and then,

when in positions NP_2 are used syntaxeme from category of substantiality. We bear in mind, first of all, noted above regularity, concluding in that one of the profound sign syntaxeme in positions NP_2 (it always comes in syntactic-semantic sign) corresponding to profound sign beside синтаксемы in positions NP_2. So, at presence substantial identifying synatxeme in positions NP_2 (the non-nuclear predicated component) in the following offers syntaxeme in positions NDP_1 in accordance with double-sided directivity of non-nuclear predicative relationship is presented as identified:

1.I don't want you being countess

2.I expected vou being a convincing actor

3.I wished him being a teacher.

In offers of the personal pronouns in object case you, you, him to element don't want, expected, wished is vested by sign objective, which matches on the base surbordinative relationship, but to element to be a countess, to be an... actor, to be a teacher is vested by sign identify, which matches with non-nuclear by predicative relationship.[32,143]

In turn, elements to be a countess, to be an... actor, to be a teacher are defined as substantial identifying classifying syntaxeme. Their possible reveal method following transformation:

(1) I don't want you to be countess -" you to be a countess -" you are a countess;

(2) I expected you to be an actor-> you to be an actor -" you are an actor;

(3) I wished him be a teacher -> ... him be a teacher -> he is a teacher.

From analysis is seen that elements you, you, him in positions NDP_1 are defined as substantial object identified syntaxeme.

Conclusion

As the conclusion I can say, that my research is about the participles, their syntactic role in the sentence, The given job differs by its problem of syntactic communications(connections) of participles in structure of the sentence, in this or that syntactic position for the first time is investigated. And also their differential syntactic attributes and semantic features on the syntactic level and their compatibility are considered(examined).

The research is spent both in syntagamtic, and in paradigmatic plans.
For achievement of an object, first of all we put forward the following tasks:
Tasks of the research.

1. Definition of an item opportunity of participles in structure of the sentence.

2. Establishment of syntactic communications(connections) of components of the sentence with participles with the help of Junction models.

3. Definition syntagmatic relations of components of the sentence with participles, differential syntactic attributes of elementary syntactic units of the sentence.

4. Revealing and study of pragmatic lines of non- categorial differential syntactic-semantic attributes of elementary syntactic units expressed by participles from a series categorial attributes of substantial syntaxeme.

5. Definition of systems of variants, revealed syntaxeme, expressed by participles and study of their functional features.

6. Study of formal distributive features of syntaxeme, expressed by participles and their compatibility with environment.

During an experimental research of the offers with participles in structure of the offers on the basis of nuclear predicative, non-nuclear predicative, surbordinative and coordinative communications(connections) we have revealed differential syntactic attributes nuclearity, depending, , uniformity.

Non-nuclear predicating component is in relation to nuclear twice predicated component is defined(determined) by a method of omission.[27,301]
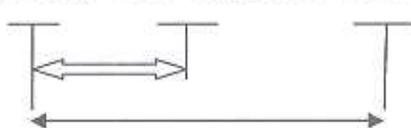
1. It was happened wearing my gloves→ It was happened wearing... gloves→ It was happened wearing...→ It ....wearing....

2. He was seemed very eagering for us→ He was seemed very eagering...us→ He seemed... for us→ He ....eagering.

3. They were heared talking together→ They were heared talking....→ They... talking....

Non-nuclear predicative communication is characterized as the communication which is not making a structural basis of offers. It is necessary to pay attention to that fact that nuclear predicative communication differs from non-nuclear predicative communication by that acting on a level with it as a structural basis of the offer, it unites two moments of the offer equally assuming each other. However, unlike other syntactic links, "... this communication has no unilateral nature. The main difference of non-nuclear predicative communication from nuclear predicative communication that it is present between the elements of the offer which are not entering into a structural kernel of the offer".

In Junction model non-nuclear predicative communication is noted single line with arrow with both sides. (   )

Thus, in Junction model these offers are reflected so:

(l). They were supposed to be resting.

J.M.5. $NP_1 P_1 \cdot NP_2 \cdot \overline{NP}_2$ K.M.5

Opening an originality of a studied syntactic link, it is worth to remember that appositive communication, first of all, can be characterized as non-nuclear as incapable to create the offer. Owing to this fact the appositive component can't enter into a structural basis of the offer.

Interpretation of appositive communication as non-nuclear proves to be true as a result of linguistic experiment.

So, during the process of research we used a method of syntaxeme analysis developed by prof. A.M., Мухин, and also methods of componential analysis both methods of experiment and modeling of the sentence with participles in this or that syntactic position. The method of experiment is reduced to a various sort of transformation (omission, replacement, addition, substitute, etc.). The method of modeling consists of construction of sign Junction, componential and syntaxeme models of the sentences. In this job also used the distributive analysis of the sentence with participles.

1. Junction model reflects syntactic communications(connections) between elementary syntactic units, such as nuclear predicative, non-nuclear predicative, subordinative, coordinative and oppositive connection expressed by participles and other syntactic units.

2. Componential analysis allows to define(determine) differential syntactic attributes expressed by participles in dependences from engaged position in structure of the sentence; there were revealed participles in a position of nuclear predicated, nuclear twice predicated, non nuclear dependent, non nuclear dependent predicated component of sentence and their morphological charecteristics, reflected in componential models.

Nuclear twice predicated, non-nuclear dependent, non-nuclear dependent predicated of a component of the offers and them

3. Syntaxeme analysis allows to reveal categorial and non categorial differential syntactic-semantic signs, which are expressed by participles in various syntactic positions in the structure of the sentences; in a position of nuclear predicated component are revealed 8 syntaxeme, in a position of nuclear twice predicated component are revealed 5 syntaxeme, in a position of non-nuclear dependent component - 6 syntaxeme are revealed, in a position of non-nuclear dependent predicated component are 6 syntaxeme.

4. Potential compatibility of syntaxeme, which expressed by participles in definite syntactic position is carried out on the basis of the definite syntactic communications(connections).

5. The system relations of syntaxeme and their variants expressed by participles in different cases allow to consider them in different syntactic positions.

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Sam DCHTI magistratura bo'limi 2-bosqich ingliz <A> guruhi magistranti SH.Xushmurodovaning "Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi qurilmalarining sintaktik tahlili" nomli magistirlik dissertatsiyasiga

MULOHAZA

Magistrant Sh. Xushmurodova o'zining ushbu magistirlik dissertatsiyasida hozirgi zamon sifatdoshlarining gapda tutgan vazifasi , ularning komponent, sintaksem, yunksion modellari tahlillari yoritilgan . Ushbu dissertatsiyada nafaqat hozirgi zamon sifatdoshlarining , balki o'tgan zamon sifatdoshlarining ham gapda tutgan o'rni ko'rsatilgan.

Ushbu dissertatsiya boshqalaridan shu jihati bilan farq qilinadiki, unda birinchi bo'lib gapning strukturasida sifatdoshlarning sintaktik muammolari, u yoki bu sintaktik holatlarda kelishi ko'rsatilgan. Ushbu tadqiqot mobaynida ko'pgina sintaksem metodlari qo'llanilgan.

Ushbu tadqiqotning mazmuni А.М.Мухин, Н.Хомский, Ч.Фриз, М. Э.Бенвениста, В.В.Виноградов, О.Есперсен, Е.А.Найд, Л.В.Шерба, У.К.Юсупова va boshqalarning ishlari bilan bog'liq.

Tadqiqotning yangiligi sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki, unda sifatdoshlarning sintaktik birligi differensial sintaktik-semantik belgilarda namoyon bo'ladi.

Bunda substansiallik muhim shartli belgisi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu tadqiqotning nazariy ahamiyati shundaki, sifatdoshlarning gapning strukturasidagi system o'ganilishi ularning qanday pozitsiyani egallashidan qat'iy nazar mustaqil ravishda namoyon bo'ladi.

Undan tashqari tadqiqot metodlari,tuzulishi, obekt va predmeti kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqot 3 qismga ajratib tahlil qilingan. Birinchi qismda fe'lning noaniq shakllari, ikkinchi qismda sifatdoshli gaplarning komponent tahlili, uchinchi bobda esa, sifatdoshli gaplarning sintaksem tahlili ko'rsatilgan holda bir nechta lingvistik metodlar qo'llanilganligi ishni yanada aniqroq o'rganishga ko'maklashadi.

Yuqoridagi fikr-muloqazalarni e'tiborga olib, magistr SH. Xushmuro-dovaning ikki yil davomida olib borgan tadqiqot ishi dissertatsiyaning magistrlik dissertatsiya talablariga mos kelgan holda tadqiqot ishini ijobiy baholayman.

Ilmiy raxbar   prof. Usmonov.U. U

Sam DCHTI magistratura bo'limi 2-bosqich ingliz <A> guruhi
magistranti SH.Xushmurodovaning "Hozirgi zamon sifatdoshi
qurilmalarining sintaktik tahlili" nomli magistirlik dissertatsiyasi

TAQRIZ

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Bunda substansiallik muhim shartli belgisi bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ushbu
tadqiqotning nazariy ahamiyati shundaki, sifatdoshlarning gapning
strukturasidagi system o'ganilishi ularning qanday pozitsiyani egallashidan
qat'iy nazar mustaqil ravishda namoyon bo'ladi.

Undan tashqari tadqiqot metodlari,tuzulishi, obekt va predmeti kabilarni o'z
ichiga oladi. Tadqiqot 3 qismga ajratib tahlil qilingan. Birinchi qismda fe'lning
noaniq shakllari, ikkinchi qismda sifatdoshli gaplarning komponent tahlili,
uchinchi bobda esa, sifatdoshli gaplarning sintaksem tahlili ko'rsatilgan holda
bir nechta lingvistik metodlar qo'llanilganligi ishni yanada aniqroq
o'rganishga ko'maklashadi.

Yuqoridagi fikr-muloqazalarni e'tiborga olib, magistr SH. Xushmuro-dovaning ikki yil davomida olib borgan tadqiqot ishi dissertatsiyaning magistrlik dissertatsiya talablariga mos kelgan holda tadqiqot ishini ijobiy baholayman.

Taqrizchi:

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