

SEMIOTIC SYMBOLS TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMPOUND PREDICATE
СЕМИОТИЧЕСКИЕ СИМВОЛЫ В ФУНКЦИИ СОСТАВНОГО СКАЗУЕМОГО

Аннотациясы: Бул макала англис тилиндеги сүйлөмдөрдөгү татаал атоочтук баяндооч жана этиштик баяндоочторго анализ жүргүзүү жөнүндө. Макаланын негизги максаты татаал баяндоочтун структуралык жана морфологиялык классификациясын мисалдардын негизинде семиотикалык белгилердин жардамы менен анализдөө болуп саналат.

Негизги сөздөр: семиотика, тилди окутуу, татаал баяндооч, практикалоо, символ.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается синтаксический анализ составного сказуемого, а именно составного именного и составного глагольного сказуемого в предложении. Цель статьи рассмотреть структурную и морфологическую классификацию сложного сказуемого, а также проанализировать составное именное и составное глагольное сказуемое в примерах с помощью семиотических знаков.

Ключевые слова: семиотика, обучение языка, сложное сказуемое, практиковать, символ.

Abstract: The article investigates the research on syntactic analysis to compound predicate i.e. compound nominal and verbal predicate in the sentence with the help of semiotic symbols.

Keywords: Semiotics, language teaching, compound predicate, practice, sign, symbol

According to the function, verb can be defined as a word making up the predicate of the sentence. The English Verbs can be divided into two main groups, according to the function they perform in the sentence – the finite forms and non finite forms. The finite forms have the function of the predicate in the sentence and may also be called the predicate forms.

The aim of this article is to widen and deepen the knowledge on English grammar, i.e. structures and morphological classifications of predicate and analyze its various functions in the sentence. As the predicate makes for one of the two most important parts of the sentence, the other one being the subject, we think without the predicate, the reader of a particular sentence may be clueless on the subject and the predicate improvises the subject of the sentence or makes attempts at trying to describe it, making the sentence sensible. To understand deeply how a compound predicate functions in a sentence, it would be better for the students to go through quite a number of examples. For this purpose the examples from the best known humorous travelogue novel “Three Men in a Boat” by J.K.Jerome are selected for practicing and used grammar signs. To achieve the aim set it was necessary to solve the following

tasks:

- to give available grammatical rules and definitions of compound predicate;
- to illustrate and analyze compound predicate and their functions in the sentences using the examples from the novel “Three Men in a Boat” by Jerome K Jerome;
- to use semiotic symbols to make their grammar practicing easy;

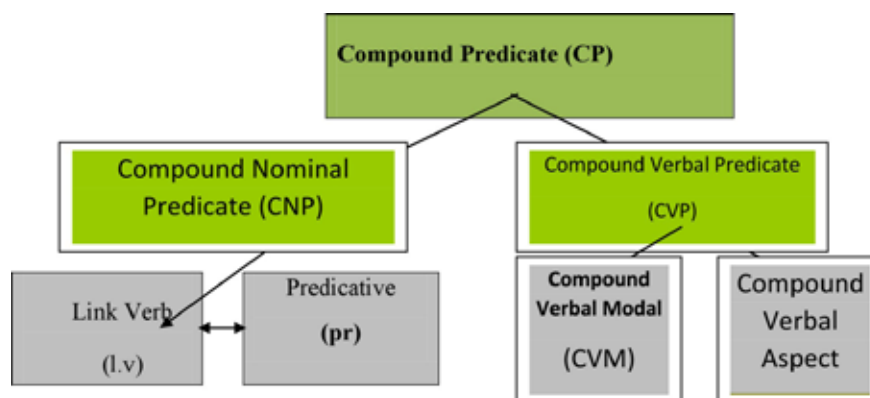
The compound predicate

As can be seen from the term itself the compound predicate consists of two parts: (a) a finite verb and (b) some other part of speech: a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a verbal (a participle, a gerund, an infinitive), etc. The second component is the significant part of the predicate.

The first part expresses the verbal categories of person, number, tense, aspect, mood and voice; besides it has a certain lexical meaning of its own. The compound predicate may be nominal and verbal.

The compound verbal predicate can be divided into two types according to the meaning of the finite verb:

- 1) The compound verbal modal predicate;
- 2) The compound verbal aspect predicate;



1). The compound verbal modal predicate shows whether the action expressed by a noun – finite form of the verb is considered as possible, impossible, obligatory, necessary, desirable, etc. These shades of meaning are expressed by the first component of the predicate.

2). The compound verbal aspect predicate

The compound verbal aspect predicate expresses the beginning, repetition, duration or cessation of the action expressed by the non – finite form of the verb. It consists of such verbs as *to begin, to start, to commence, to fall, to set about, to go on, to keep on, to proceed, to continue, to stop, to give up, to finish, to cease, to come* and an infinitive or a gerund. *Would and used + Infinitive* also belongs to this group of words which denote a repeated action in the past.

Elaine, this ill – advised behavior of yours is beginning to have results. His bones ceased to ache. She had stopped asking Yates about the time. I used to write poetry myself when I was his age. I lived with a man once who used to make me mad that way.

The Compound Nominal predicate. Semantic characteristics of link verbs

The compound nominal predicate denotes the state or quality of the person or thing expressed by the subject (e. g. He is tired. The book is interesting), or the class of persons or things to which this person or thing belongs (e. g. She is a student).

The compound nominal predicate consists of *a link verb and a predicative* (the latter is also called the nominal part of the predicate).

The link verb (or a verb of incomplete predication) expressed the verbal categories of person, number, tense, aspect, mood, sometimes voice. All link verbs as the result of a long development have partly lost their original concrete meaning. One link verb has lost its concrete meaning altogether: this is the verb

to be, which can be called a pure link verb as it performs only a grammatical function and can be linked with a predicative expressed by any part of speech used in this function. e. g. This is a picture of Leningrad.

Most link verbs to some extent preserve their meaning. The following are the most common of these link verbs: *To appear, to get, to grow, to continue, to feel, to keep, to look to turn, to hold, to prove, to turn out, to loom, to rank, to remain, to run, to seem, to smell, to taste, to fall, to stand, to go, to work*. e. g.

-His wife sighed and remained silent.

-Harris grew more cheerful.

-At my age I get nervous.

There are some verbs which, though fully preserving their concrete meaning, perform the function of link verbs: they are used with a predicative and form a compound nominal predicate. Here belong: *to lie, to sit, to die, to marry, to return, to leave, to come, to stand, to fall, to go, etc.*

After many adventures I and a little girl lay senseless in the Bad Lands.

The poor woman sat transfixed with awe and joy.

Here the important thing is that the speaker stood but that he stood transfixed with awe and joy.

Happily, too, the greater part of the boys came back low – spirited.

According to their meaning link verbs can be divided into two large groups:

(1) link verbs **of being and remaining;**

(2) link verbs of **becoming.**

1. The first group comprises such verb as *to be, to remain, to keep, to continue, to look, to smell, to stand, to sit, to lie, to shine to seem to prove, to appear, etc.*

He felt exhausted not with physical fatigue but with the weight of vague burdens.

Either course seemed unthinkable, without any

connection with himself.

The door **remained** wide open; the voices inside were louder than ever.

2. The second group comprises such verbs as *to become, to get, to grow, to come, to go, to leave, to run, to turn, to make etc.*

Oh, Adolph's Cousin will make a very good husband.

This **becomes** uninteresting, however, after a time.

The predicative is the notional part of the compound nominal predicate.

It characterizes the person or non-person expressed by the subject.

The characterization may concern the following:

1. The properties of the person or non-person (the state or quality or quantity of it). The girl *looked **tired but pretty***. I *felt **sore*** for a minute.

But he *is not* always **alone**. The visibility *seemed **very good***.

2. The identity of the person or non-person, that is, what class of persons or things they belong to.

This man *is **my father***. Old Mr Clare *was **a clergyman***.

Examples to the syntactic functions of the compound predicate from the novel "Three Men in a Boat" by J.K. Jerome.

We, Instructors of Grammar sections help the students learn and understand grammar rules easily. The novel "Three Men in a Boat" by J.K. Jerome which the students read for their independent work was chosen for effective grammar practicing. The instructors of the grammar sections meet once a week to discuss over grammar materials. We decided using the novel "Three Men in a Boat" by J.K. Jerome for practical part of the syntactic functions of principal and secondary parts of the sentence. Here are some examples from the novel were discussed and practiced in class on compound predicate.

There are numerous ways to apply the principles of semiotics to foreign language learning environments in teaching grammar. The problem emerges from the selection of suitable methods and teaching techniques which may be feasible in foreign language classes. Therefore, it would be appropriate to present the terminology related to educational semiotics with reference to FLT, and discuss the following teaching symbols in grammar. Hopefully, this will give the students further understanding of

the semiotic approach in foreign language teaching and learning.

Compound verbal predicate (compound verbal modal (CVM) or aspect (CVA))

1. They decide to bring a cover for the boat so they can sleep in it. (CVM)

2. Jerome and Harris stop to lunch on the river bank, a man accuses them, and a man tries to blackmail them. (CVA)

3. George ought to do anything that would have a tendency to make him sleepier than he always was, as it might be dangerous. (CVM)

4. We must not think of the things we could do with, but only of the things that we can't do without. (CVM)

5. I want to stop in bed till the last moment, and then come down and have my breakfast. (CVM)

6. We were to learn in the days to come, when it was too late, that George was a miserable impostor, who could evidently have known nothing whatever about the matter. (CVM)

7. Of course I had to turn every mortal thing out now, and, of course, I could not find it. (CVM)

8. Harris and I began to feel rather ashamed of it, though why we should be, I can't see. (CVA)

Here are also some examples to the functions of the compound nominal predicate (CNP) from the novel "Three Men in a Boat" by J.K. Jerome.

1. There were four of us – George, and William Samuel Harris, and myself.

2. We were all feeling seedy and we were getting quite nervous about it.

3. I felt rather hurt about this at first: it seemed somehow to be a sort of slight.

4. I grew less selfish, and determined to do without housemaid's knee.

5. The girl looked tired.

6. I felt sore for a minute.

7. George is a beginner and his music is so awful.

8. It is the most fairy like nook on the whole river.

Summing up the paper, it is worth pointing out that the aims were achieved:

We used the easiest way of explaining rules and definitions of compound predicate through the given structural forms that we discussed and simplified in class with our students using semiotic signs. Examples on compound predicate were taken from the novel "Three Men in a Boat" by J.K. Jerome.

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