SECONDARY PREDICATION AND ITS PECULIARITIES IN ENGLISH

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Abstract. This article explains a clear notion of the secondary predication together with its specific features in English. The author provides several examples based on their functions to the secondary predication and its peculiarities so as to be clear. It can been seen from the article secondary predication plays a significant role in making up sentences and the article gives a full explanation to the significance of a secondary predication providing accurate instances.

Keywords: secondary predication, linguistics, predication, word combinations, predicativity, information.

Аннотация. В этой статье объясняется четкое понятие вторичной предикации вместе с ее специфическими особенностями в английском языке. Автор приводит несколько примеров, основанных на их функциях для вторичной предикации и ее особенностях, чтобы было понятно. Из статьи видно, что вторичная предикация играет важную роль в составлении предложений, и в статье дается полное объяснение значимости вторичной предикации, приводящей точные примеры.

Ключевые слова: вторичная предикация, лингвистика, предикация, словосочетания, предикативность, информация.
INTRODUCTION

Secondary predication is observed between non-finite forms of the verb and nominal elements within the sentence. Secondary predication serves the basis for gerundial, infinitive and participial word-groups (predicative complexes).

Secondary predication is still reckoned pervasively in languages and under debate in current public linguistics. A secondary predicate is a (mostly adjectival) predicative expression that conveys information about the subject or the object but is not the main predicate of the clause. One of the essential characteristics of a secondary predicate construction is the fact that a single clause contains two predicative constituents, which do not form a complex predicate in the way serial verbs or periphrastic predicates do. In every sentence there is bound to be predication, without which there would be no sentence [Baylin J.,2001].

MATERIALS AND ANALYSIS

In a usual two-member sentence the predication is between the subject and the predicate. In most sentences this is the only predication they contain. However, there are also sentences, which contain one more predication, which is not between the subject and the predicate of the sentence. This predication may conveniently be termed secondary predication. In this part, secondary predication is analyzed according to types of secondary predication, its functional character, and its syntactical phenomenon.

Firstly, secondary predication is usually classified into two categories of constructions depictive and recitatives that are illustrated in further examples respectively.

The common depictive semantically encrypt a physical, emotional or motivational state or condition in a construction with a verb of motion, manipulation/affect, and change of state or incorporation. For example:

Depictive predication: *July came into the room happily.*
Subject-oriented: *July ate the vegetable raw.*

Object-oriented: *I saw Julia eating vegetable raw.*

Consecutive secondary predication in English is productive, though the subject to a number of restrictions well-known from literature. Consecutive predication with an adjectival form or consecutives that can be considered as a special form of secondary predicates, occur rarely [Bowers J.,2001].

Consecutive predication: *Henry hammered the metal flat.*

Consecutive secondary predication must be distinguished from the other widely attested kind of secondary predication, specifically the depictive, which we will not be concerned with here like in these examples:

a) Subject-oriented depictive:

*The old man settled himself to steer.*

(Hemingway E., “The Old Man and the Sea”,2016)

b) Object-oriented depictive:

*Clear up, head!*

(Hemingway E., “The Old Man and the Sea”,2016)

Syntactical phenomenon which is best, considered under this heading of transition to the composite sentence is based on what is very appropriately termed “secondary predication”.

In Modern English there are several ways of expressing secondary predication. One of them is what is frequently called the complex object, as seen in the sentences.

c). *They saw him resting.*

d). *I will eat it at home.*

(Hemingway E., “The Old Man and the Sea”,2016)

The objective predicative is not just the participle it may be also a bare infinitive ("*They saw him rest*", “*We heard them sing*”), an adjective (“*I found
him ill”, “They thought him dead”), a state verb (“I found him asleep”), sometimes an adverb, and a prepositional phrase. One of them seems to be the more usual, takes the sentence as an equivalent of the sentence “There I found him”: the adverb there is then an adverbial modifier fitting to the verb find. The other interpretation would make the sentence equivalent to the sentence “I found that he was there”. In this latter case the adverb there does not show where the action of finding took place, and it is not an adverbial modifier be in the right place to the predicate verb found. It is part of the secondary predication group him there and has then to be taken as an objective predicative: I found him there is syntactically the same as I found him ill, or I found him asleep. Secondary predications can be used in restrictive attributive constructions, restrictive object constructions, and restrictive appositional constructions in order to define the main verb of the sentence.

DISCUSSIONS

Predicative word combinations are distinguished on the basis of secondary predication. Like sentences, predicative word-groups are binary in their structure but actually differ essentially in their organization. The sentence is an independent communicative unit based on primary predication while the predicative word-group is a dependent syntactic unit that makes up a part of the sentence. The predicative word-group consists of a nominal element and a non-finite form of the verb: N + Vnon-fin.

The communicative function of the sentence distinguishes it from phrases and words, which have only one function naming as in the following examples

1. His late coming;
2. He came late;
These two structures name the same event, but (1) is not correlated with the situation of speech and does not convey information about the reality or the time of the event. Second is correlated with the situation of speech and shows that the event took place in the past.

Predicativity is also expressed by intonation, which is the essential feature of the sentence as a unit of speech. It should be also noted that some scholars use only term - predication (S-P group) to denote both the relation of the sentence to reality and means of its expression [Yusupov U.K.,2013].

So, in some sentences it is presented undivided. These are one-member sentences. One-member sentences are typical of inflected languages. In analytical languages, one-member sentences are few. In English, imperative sentences and imperative “sentence representatives” are surely one-member, for example:

*Keep my head clear. Tell him how sorry I am* (Hemingway E., “The Old Man and the Sea”,2016)

**RESULTS**

The predicate, as stated above, attributes something - action, state, feature, attitude or relation to the doer of the action or the thing expressed by the subject of the sentence. If we take the sentence: *The old man opens his eyes* (Hemingway E., “The Old Man and the Sea”,2016).

It can be seen that it contains the subject and the predicate. The relations between the subject and the predicate are usually expressed grammatically and first of all it is expressed in grammatical agreement:

*The old man opens* but *they open.*

In the sentence *the old man opens his eyes* we observe the whole complex of relations between the subject and the predicate (person, number, tense, mood,
voice, correlation and etc.). So, the whole complex of relations between the subject and the predicate expressed grammatically in a sentence is called predication.

Predication is found in any sentence. But, sometimes we may find sentences which contain not only grammatical predication but the phenomenon which is called secondary predication like

Everyone expects him to open his eyes. (Hemingway E., “The Old Man and the Sea”, 2016)

**CONCLUSIONS**

The nature of predicative relations and their expression in modern English and Uzbek, especially the problem of secondary predication is one of the least studied areas in the theoretical grammar of English. There are some differences in predicative relations between both languages. The reason of these differences is explained by the fact that the grammatical categories of person and person are highly developed in Uzbek than in English.

**References:**