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MAIN LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONCEPT OF PREDICATIVENESS

The purpose of our research is: to show the concept of predicativeness in various senses, such as a structural feature, a basic feature of any sentence or statement as a speech frame, a sign of a certain kind (or a type), which is explained, first of all, through the form of the verb, which, in turn, is characterized by specific categories of time, a person and a manner; to explain predicativeness as a syntactical modality, a special quasi-communicative characteristic of a sentence. We think that predicativeness corresponds to modality. We've shown, that the essence of the linguistic transformation is that during the application of the predicative rule, the linguistic presentation of the secondary predicate in the structure of the secondary predication takes place, which in any case leads to the formation of a separate predicational unit and, above all, indicates that the sentence with these structures contain several planes (or aspects) of predication. Thus, analyzing the object-predication structure as Object Infinitive Complex using transformational analysis, we refer the Object Predicational Structure to the Structure of Secondary Predication, which: it is a binary structure consisting of a Secondary Subject and a Secondary Predicate. The Secondary Subject is expressed by a noun in the Nominative Case or a Pronoun in the Objective Case. The Secondary Predicate is expressed by the indefinite form of the verb (the Infinitive, Participle I, Participle II, a Gerund) or a non-verbal part of speech; depends on the structure of the primary predication, performing the function of a Complex Object in the sentence.

Key words: predicativeness, a syntactical modality, a special quasi-communicative characteristic, Object Infinitive Complex, Secondary Subject, Secondary Predication.

Introduction. Formal Grammar analysis of secondary predication structures is based on the Scientific Theory of Valence. Contemporary scientists [Chen, Zhao, de Ruiter, Zhou, Huang; El-Zawawy] used this term to denote the possibility of the verb to be used in combinations or to be combined. They defined valence as the number of actants that the verb can join. The essence of this theory, as we understand, is in that fact, that the verb or nominal predicate determines the future composition of the sentence, dictates, which members of the sentence, which denote the action, should appear.

Other philologists [Collins, Sanchez, Espana; Guerrero], considering the concept of valence in the broader sense of the word, believe that: *valence* is the ability of a language element (or a group of such elements) to be combined with another language element of the same level (or their group); moreover, this ability is determined by the formal-semantic characteristics of this element (a group of elements). *Realized valence* is considered by us as a link of a certain syntactical construction; *word valence* is the same conjugacy,

with such a difference, that valence is *a potential conjugacy* as a characteristic of the form and meaning of the word, and conjugacy is the realization of this characteristics [Oh, Bertone, Luk]. *Valence* is characterized by full-valued lexemes that contain conceptual and actual information from the text. These structures which appear in the process of interaction with other words, but not arbitrarily, but in a limited number of structures and word combinations [Cui, Wang, Zhong]. This characteristics of full-value lexemes in contemporary linguistic researches is called *valence* (a characteristics of the syntactical-semantic positions of words and phrases).

There are different types of *valences*. The ascending valence of the elements of the sentence are the syntactical relations that connect them with the elements of a higher adjacent syntactical level, that is oriented in the direction of approaching the core verb [Hamedi, Pishghadam]. Centripetal (a relative to the stem verb) syntactical relations connecting the elements of the sentence with the elements of the adjacent level below, form their *downward valence* [Wong].

However, despite that fact that secondary predication has been the subject of many researches, in the philological literature the issues of the explication of the structures of secondary predication in specific literary texts of English and American literature have not been considered at all. Therefore, the topic of our article is very relevant.

So, the purpose of our **research** is: to show the concept of predicativeness in various senses, such as a structural feature, a basic feature of any sentence or statement as a speech frame, a sign of a certain kind (or a type), which is explained, first of all, through the form of the verb, which, in turn, is characterized by specific categories of time, a person and a manner; to explain predicativeness as a syntactical modality, a special quasi-communicative characteristic of a sentence.

Literature Review. In a lot of contemporary philological researches it is repeatedly emphasized that ***the concept of predicativeness*** does not have universally recognized senses. So, we'd like to speak, that predicativeness does not have a stable definition. A lot of foreign scientists have the opinion that predicativeness is a dominant feature of a sentence that in a great degree correlates the content of the sentence, the content which is connected with surrounding us reality. In philological literature predicativeness is characterized, as:

a) a structural feature [Alahmadi, Foltz];

b) some essential, basic feature of any sentence or statement as a speech frame [Greco, Canal, Bambini, Moro];

c) a sign of a certain kind (or a type), which is explained, first of all, through the form of the verb, which, in turn, is characterized by specific categories of time, a person and a manner [Huang, Loerts, Steinkrauss].

Some linguists classify predicativeness as a category that facilitates the constitution of a sentence in the form of a minimal communicative unit, which facilitates the idea of establishing the identity of the content of the sentence and the content of the surrounding reality. Some scientists [Tran, Tremblay, Binder] think, that predicativeness is:

a) a category containing signs of time, scripts of modality and frames of personalization;

b) a category that is totally quasi-communicative. This category manifests itself in terms of the opposition of a theme and a rheme;

c) a category containing signs of time and modality.

However, despite a lot of philological researches, in which the category of predicativeness has been analyzed, the relationships between predicativeness and modality still remains a debatable issue. Some scientists [Phani Krishna, Arulmozi, Shiva Ram, Mishra] have the opinion, that modality is a category that in a great degree implies dominant characteristics of predicativeness. Then, the understanding of predicativeness as a category that forms the sentence as a whole, harmonious structure, or as some signs of relating the content of the text to the reality, will correspond us to a purely structural definition of the category of modality. Although, it should be noted that modality is much broader than predicativeness. For example, the morphological category of the mode of the verb, since modality is realized not only by verb forms of the predicate (so-called *primary modality*, which determines the correlation of the content of the statement with the situational conditions of the surrounding reality), but also through its interjection elements, speech interspersions, etc. (in such a case we talk about so-called *secondary modality*, which expresses the speaker's attitude to the content of the utterance).

Also, in philological researches [Rezaei, Mousanezhad Jeddi] predicativeness is understood as

a *syntactical modality*, which is a leading factor in its semantics of the relation of denotations to the surrounding us reality; *a special quasi-communicative characteristics of a sentence* that realizes its qualitative determination and, accordingly, it is not the same as that characteristic of another phenomenon, more truncated in terms of the structure, a unit of the language [Антюхова].

Let us describe the content of secondary predication in more detail. The researchers [Антюхова] use this term *secondary predication*, distinguishing the structures of sentences with *primary* and *secondary predication*, *primary* and *secondary subject* and *primary* and *secondary predicate*.

In modern linguistics *secondary predication* is studied as:

1) in the paradigm of comparison with primary predication: secondary predication. In our researchers [Mykhalchuk, Ivashkevych] we use this term *predicativeness* as a type of connection of words and phrases within one sentence that does not create a completely new sentence, and has the purpose of actualizing additionally establishing sign, characteristics, certain relations between the phenomena, which denotes the objective reality, which has been also reflected; at the same time, primary predication is a type of predicative connection, which helps the author to form a sentence or to simulate a text;

2) as a part of theories and concepts related to *predicative constructions*, their content and features of constructions. In the paradigm of these conceptual representations, it becomes clear that secondary predication takes a place when the verbal element of the predicative construction is expressed by some impersonal (non-predicative) form of the verb, which is unable to be explained by the modality and, as a result, to conform grammatically with the nominal element of a certain grammatical construction. Therefore, predicative constructions are not characterized by *structural autonomy*; they are always included into the structure of a certain sentence, forming *secondary predicative links* [Антюхова].

It is also important that this direction traditionally recognizes *predicative phrases* as some dominant constructions of *secondary predication* or *secondary predicative constructions*. As a result of this, the scientist [Oh, Bertone, Luk] considers the term secondary predication as rather unsuccessful one. In her opinion, it does not reflect

the nature of the unit it denotes. To the deep conviction of the scientist, the term *secondary predication* denotes even somewhat context, which philologists misdirect. After all, quite often the units of so-called secondary predication convey a predication that has a primary meaning, that is, they contain a considerable semantic load, for example: *We expected them to stand for themselves*. Therefore, according to the scientist [Антюхова], since the predicator can be represented by both finite and non-finite verbs, one should distinguish between *finite* and *non-finite predication*;

3) in the paradigm of studying the syntax of a simple sentence [Greco, Canal, Bambini, Moro].

Results and their discussion. We think that predicativeness corresponds to modality when it comes to attributing the content of the sentence to the surrounding reality (or text reality). The fact that modality is a basic characteristic of the sentence, since the sentence explains not only the message about the prerequisites of the surrounding reality, but also the direct attitude of the person towards the last speaker. However, it is necessary to clearly distinguish the main characteristics of modality according to the following parameters:

1) modality, which has in its structure some peculiar features of any sentence. In this case we are talking about *objective modality*;

2) modality as the attitude of the speaker to the text the person talks, to the subject, the man is communicated about. In this case it is so-called *subjective modality*.

Sentences with the structures of secondary predication are implicitly carries of more than *one plan of predication*. The specificity of the structures of secondary predication lies in the possibility of condensation of formal means of expressing *semantic content* compared to the corresponding *subordinate clauses*. Therefore, for their analysis, we use the transformational method with the application *of the rule of predicatization* during the transformation of the sentence. Let's show examples of the transformation of the main types of structures of secondary predication from the novel of Frederick Forsyth "The Odessa File":

– It's a long drive from Stuttgart to Berlin took Miller most of the following day [Forsyth: 103].

– There was an hour's delay at the Marienborn Checkpoint he filled out the inevitable currency-declaration forms and transit visas to travel though

110 miles of East Germany to West Berlin; and while the blue-uniformed customs man and the green-coated People's Police, fur-hatted against the cold, poked around in and under the Jaguar [Forsyth: 103].

– I damn well would and you're fed up with being pushed from pillar to post around this lousy country [Forsyth: 103].

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In all these sentences structures of *secondary predication* are denoted by *Object Infinitive Complex*. However, it should be noted that in the novel of Frederick Forsyth "The Odessa File" from all these examples we've shown, only one corresponds to *the secondary predication*, which *testifies to the author's manner of presenting the events taking place in more detail and descriptively*, to *the style of communication* of people close to oral conversational speech, as well as about the author's efforts to be understandable by any readers, regardless of their level of education, worldview and *the manner of world understanding*.

In the text of the novel of Frederick Forsyth "The Odessa File" there are many more examples with the Subject Infinitive Complex.

– The detective approached it and proffered his police card [Forsyth: 105].

– The man took the file back and placed it on his desk to await the return of the three missing sheets after copying [Forsyth: 107].

– He stared out of his office window thought back to the image of SS General Glucks facing him in a Madrid hotel room more than thirty days earlier, and to the general's warning about the vital importance of maintaining at all costs the anonymity and security of the radio-factory-owner now preparing, under the code name Vulkan, the guidance systems for the Egyptian rockets [Forsyth: 110].

– Miller was shown into a small waiting room adorned by several Rowland Hilder prints of the Cotswolds in autumn [Forsyth: 113].

– Never mind, you go back to sleep if you feel like it [Forsyth: 23].

– «I had nothing else to do this weekend» [Forsyth: 119].

– «Nobody seems to know what he is doing at the moment» [Forsyth: 121].

– «"I mean," continued Miller as if the interruption had not occurred, "he must have been remarkable to be the first man since Jesus Christ to have risen from the dead» [Forsyth: 124].

– «"I suppose I ought to thank you," he said without gratitude» [Forsyth: 125].

– «"I hope my English is good enough," said Miller at last, when no reaction seemed to be coming from the retired prosecutor» [Forsyth: 127].

– «All German soldiers were required to do two years in a prisoner-of-war camp, and Roschmann, deeming it the safest place to be, gave himself up, For two years, from August 1945 to August 1947, while the hunt for the worst of the wanted SS murderers went on, Roschmann remained at ease in the camp» [Forsyth: 129].

– «Confirmation arrived in forty-eight hours, and the balloon went up. Even while the request was in Potsdam, asking for Russian help in establishing the dossier on Riga, the Americans asked for Roschmann to be transferred to Munich on a temporary basis, to give evidence at Dachau, where the Americans were putting on trial other SS men who had been active in the complex of camps around Riga» [Forsyth: 130].

– «The former SS hate his guts and have tried to kill him a couple of times; the bureaucrats wish he would leave them alone, and a lot of other people think he's a great chap and help him where they can» [Forsyth: 131].

– «I would like to speak with Herr Wiesenthal» [Forsyth: 133].

– «It is five o'clock, and I like to get home to my wife these winter evenings» [Forsyth: 135].

– «The theory of the collective guilt of sixty million Germans, including millions of small children, women, old-age pensioners, soldiers, sailors, and airmen, who had nothing to do with the holocaust, was originally conceived by the Allies, but has since suited the former members of the SS extremely well» [Forsyth: 137].

Let us give the examples from the novel of Frederick Forsyth "The Odessa File", when the structures of secondary predication are formed with the help of the undefined form of the verb (*the Infinitive*):

– «He would have telephoned her if she had a telephone, but as she had none, *he drove out to see her*» [Forsyth: 11].

– «The seriousness with which the caller and his colleagues took the threat posed by Miller was indicated by the decision *to send him a personal bodyguard the next day to act as his chauffeur and stay with him until further notice*» [Forsyth: 171].

The largest number of examples in the novel "The Odessa file" by Frederick Forsyth there is in a case when structures of secondary predication are formed with the help of the Participle I, such as:

– «When I came out of the concentration camps of Riga and Stutthof, when I survived the Death March to Magdeburg, when the British soldiers liberated my body there in April 1945, *leaving only my soul in chains*, I hated the world» [Forsyth: 33].

– «I asked then, as I had asked many times over the previous four years, why the Lord did not strike them down, every last man, woman, and child, *destroying their cities and their houses* forever from the face of the earth» [Forsyth: 33].

– «*Seeing the doors opening,* I had squeezed my eyes shut to protect them» [Forsyth: 35].

– «The remainder, starved, half-blind, *steaming and reeking from head to foot in their rags*, struggled upright on the platform» [Forsyth: 35].

– «There were a few German SS officers *standing in the shade of the station awning*, distinguishable only when my eyes were accustomed to the light» [Forsyth: 35–36].

– «From this gate, *running clear down the center of the ghetto to the south wall*, was Mase Kalnu Iela, or Little Hill Street» [Forsyth: 37].

– «The gallows with its eight steel hooks and permanent nooses *swinging in the wind* stood in the center of this» [Forsyth: 37].

– «So on that first evening we settled ourselves in, *taking the best-con- structed houses, one room per person, using curtains and coats for blankets and sleeping on real beds*» [Forsyth: 38].

– «*Bringing food into the ghetto* was punishable by immediate hanging before the assembled population at evening roll call on Tin Square» [Forsyth: 38].

– «As the columns trudged back through the main gate each evening, Roschmann and a few of his cronies used to stand by the entrance, *doing spot checks on those passing through*» [Forsyth: 39].

– «The males among them would mount the gallows platform and wait with the ropes around their necks while roll call was completed. Then Roschmann would walk along the line, *grinning up at the faces above him and kicking the chairs out from under, one by one*» [Forsyth: 39].

– «He would laugh uproariously to see the man on the chair tremble, *thinking he was already swinging at the rope's end, only to realize the chair was still beneath him*» [Forsyth: 39].

In the novel of Frederick Forsyth "The Odessa File" there are also a lot of examples when structures of secondary predication are formed using the Participle II, for example:

– «The music on the radio continued in funereal vein, and the announcer said there would be no more light music that night, just news bulletins *interspersed with suitable music*» [Forsyth: 13].

– «Even approaching it in the street, he would stop and admire it, *occasionally joined by a passer-by* who, not realizing it was Miller's, would stop also and remark, "Some motor, that"» [Forsyth: 18].

– «But the cabaret at which she danced did not close till nearly four in the morning, often later on Friday nights, when the provincials and tourists were thick down the Reeperbalm, *prepared to buy champagne at ten times its restaurant price for a girl with big tits and a low-cut dress*, and Sigi had the biggest and the lowest» [Forsyth: 20].

– «He had in the meantime *adopted the Moslem faith*, made a trip to Mecca, and was called El Hadj. In deference to his new religion he held a glass of orange juice» [Forsyth: 21].

– «They just had coffee together and talked, during which she unwound from her previous tension *and chatted gaily*» [Forsyth: 27].

– «The contents consisted of a hundred and fifty pages of typewritten script, *apparently banged out on an old machine*, for some of the letters were above the line, others below it, and some either distorted or faint» [Forsyth: 32].

– «After a period in a transit camp he was packed with other Jews into a boxcar *on a cattle train bound for the east*» [Forsyth: 34].

– «I cannot really remember the date the train finally *rumbled to a halt in a railway station*» [Forsyth: 34].

– «Many of the women and most of the children were naked, *smeared with excrement,* and in much as bad shape as we were» [Forsyth: 35].

– «The gallows with its eight steel hooks and permanent nooses swinging *in the wind stood in the center of this*» [Forsyth: 37].

– «Our food rations were a half-liter apiece of so-called soup, *mainly tinted water*, sometimes with a knob of potato in it, before marching to work in the mornings, and another half-liter, with a slice of black bread and a moldy potato, on return to the ghetto at night» [Forsyth: 38].

– «She used to smuggle medicines into the ghetto when she was allowed to visit it, *having stolen them from the SS stores*» [Forsyth: 40].

– «Looking in the mirror, I saw staring back at me a haggard, *stubbled old man with red-rimmed eyes and hollow cheeks*» [Forsyth: 40].

– «Hundreds of other SS men, privates and NCOs, who till then had been standing back watching the loading, *surged forward and followed the prisoners up onto the ship*» [Forsyth: 51].

– «Out of this baggage of six million people millions of dollars' worth of booty was extracted, for the European Jews of the time *habitually traveled with their wealth upon them, particularly those from Poland and the eastern lands*» [Forsyth: 59].

– «Nobody's going to start detaching *overworked detectives* to hunt a man for what he did in Riga twenty years ago» [Forsyth: 69].

So, the essence of the linguistic transformation in the given examples is that during the application of the predicative rule, the linguistic presentation of the secondary predicate in the structure of the secondary predication takes place, which in any case leads to the formation of a separate predicational unit and, above all, indicates that the sentence with these structures contain several planes (or aspects) of predication.

However, not all of the models are equally effective for detailed analysis of the given syntactic structures. As a rule, such sentences are considered problematic for the analysis, the content of which is ambiguous, known in English Philology as so called "ambiguous sentences" [Forsyth: 103], as well as Complex Syntactic Structures, examples of which can be structures as secondary predication. Transformational analysis is used for detailed analysis of these structures. Its advantage is an accurate description of *syntactic constructions*, which creates additional opportunities for checking the adequacy of certain conclusions made taking into account such semantic criteria, which are often random in nature.

Conclusions. Thus, analyzing the object-predication structure as Object Infinitive Complex using transformational analysis, we refer the Object Predicational Structure to the Structure of Secondary Predication, which:

– it is a binary structure consisting of a Secondary Subject and a Secondary Predicate. The Secondary Subject is expressed by *a noun in the Nominative Case* or *a Pronoun in the Objective Case*. The Secondary Predicate is expressed by the indefinite form of the verb (the Infinitive, Participle I, Participle II, a Gerund) or a non-verbal part of speech;

– depends on the structure of the primary predication, performing the function of a Complex Object in the sentence.

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ЛІНГВІСТИЧНІ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ПОНЯТТЯ ПРЕДИКАТИВНОСТІ

Метою нашого дослідження було показати поняття предикативності в різних значеннях, таких як структурна ознака, основна ознака будь-якого речення чи висловлювання як мовленнєвого фрейму, ознака певного роду (або типу), яка пояснюється, насамперед, через форму дієслова, що, у свою чергу, характеризується специфічними категоріями часу, особи та способу; пояснити предикативність як синтаксичну модальність, особливу квазікомунікативну характеристику речення. Модальності, на нашу думку, відповідає предикативність. Показано, що сутність лінгвістичної трансформації полягає в тому, що під час застосування правила предикативності відбувається лінгвальна презентація вторинного присудка у структурі вторинної предикації, що у будь-якому

випадку призводить до утворення окремої предикативної одиниці і, передусім, вказує на те, що речення з цими структурами містять кілька планів (або аспектів) предикації. Таким чином, аналізуючи об'єктно-предикативну структуру із використанням трансформаційного аналізу як об'єктно-інфінітивний комплекс, ми віднесли об'єктну предикативну структуру до структури вторинної предикації, яка: є бінарною структурою, що складається з вторинного підмета та вторинного присудка. Вторинний підмет виражається іменником в називному відмінку, або займенником в об'єктному відмінку. Вторинний присудок виражається неозначеною формою дієслова (інфінітивом, дієприкметником I, дієприкметником II, герундієм) чи недієслівною частиною мови; залежить від структури первинної предикації, виконуючи в реченні функцію складного додатка.

Ключові слова: предикативність, синтаксична модальність, особлива квазікомунікативна характеристика, об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс, вторинний підмет, вторинна предикація.