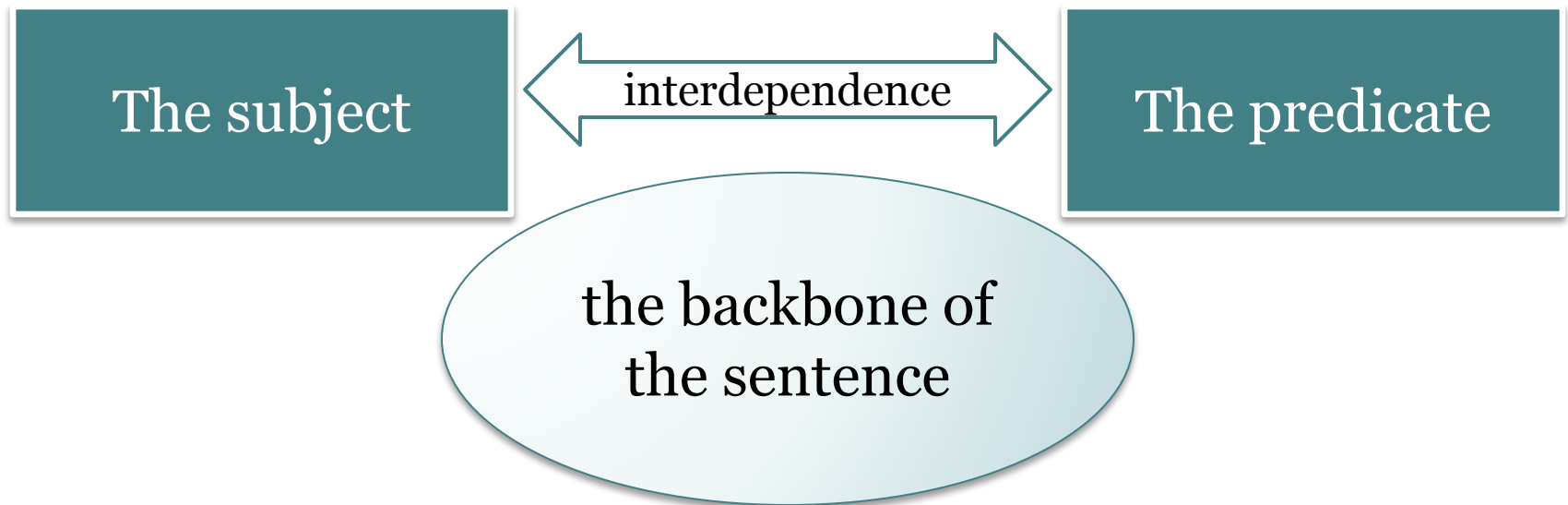


# The sentence: parts of the sentence

A series of horizontal lines in teal and light blue colors, with varying lengths and offsets, creating a modern, layered effect across the middle of the slide.

# Parts of the sentence

# The main parts of the sentence



# The subject and the predicate

- **no universally acknowledged definition**

1. **The subject** denotes a thing whose actions or characteristics are expressed by the predicate”. **The predicate** denotes the action or property of the thing expressed by the subject” (Ильиш, 1971).

2. The subject is “*what is being discussed*” or “*the theme*” of the sentence. The predicate implies “*that something new is being said about a “subject”, i.e. the “rheme” of the sentence*” (Кверк, 1982).

3. **The subject** denotes a **thing** whose actions or characteristics are expressed by the predicate. It is **not dependent** on any part of the sentence. It may expressed by **different parts of speech**”. **The predicate** “denotes **the thing or property of the thing**, expressed by the subject. It is **not dependent** on any other part of the sentence. Ways of expressing the predicate are **varied**”.

# The Subject

- According to **the structure**, the subject can be
  - **simple** (a word),
  - **compound** or **extended** (a word group),
  - **complex** (constructions characterized by “secondary prediction”)
- According to the **class of words** (part of speech), which express the **subject**, **sentences** of the English language are **divided** into:
  - **Personal** sentences (personal pronouns and notional words). *The majority of sentences of the language are personal.*
  - **Indefinite personal** sentences (indefinite pronouns one, we, you, they in the indefinite or general meaning): *They say... One has to do one's best. You never know.*
  - **Impersonal** sentences (impersonal pronoun it and the particle there): *It is warm. It is one o'clock. There was a long silence.*

# The Predicate

is an important part of the sentence as a unit of communication.

It **expresses predication**.

The grammatical categories of the verb that express predication are **tense, mood, person and number**.

The verbal categories of person and number are **induced by the subject**.

Predicates are classified according to different principles: **semantic, syntactic and morphological**.

# Semantic classifications of the predicate

- The predicate
  - of complete predication
    - *Birds **sing**. Dogs **bark**.*
  - of incomplete predication
    - *Man **is** mortal. The Earth **is** a planet*

# Semantic classifications of the predicate

- The predicate

- Processual
- (denotes processes)
- *He **arrived**.*

- Qualifying
- (qualifies the subject)

- *He **is a doctor**.*
- *He **is old**.*

- Objective

- *The book **consists** of five chapters.*
- *He **resembles** his father.*
- *He **has** many friends.*

- Adverbial

- *He **is here**.*
- *He **is in Moscow**.*



- The predicate
  - simple verbal**
  - compound verbal**
  - simple nominal**
  - compound nominal**

**Morphosyntactic classifications of the predicate** based on *structure and morphological characteristics* of predicates.

According to their **structure** predicates are classified into **simple** and **compound**.

According to **morphological characteristics** they are **nominal** and **verbal**.

# The predicate

- **The simple verbal predicate** consists of a **finite notional verb only** (in a synthetic or analytical form): *I **talked** to him yesterday. I **was talking** to him yesterday. I **have been talking** to him for an hour already.*

The main division of **compound verbal predicates** is into **compound modal** and **compound aspective predicates**:

- **A compound modal predicate** consists of a *modal verb + an infinitive*: *He **can speak** French. You **ought to have seen** this.*
- **A compound aspective predicate** consists of finite verbs expressing a certain **aspect** of the action denoted by the infinitive or gerund (*begin, start, continue, go on, stop, finish, etc.*): *She **began to write**. He **stopped listening** to us.*
- **The simple nominal predicate** consists of a **nominal element only**: *My ideas **obsolete!!!! Splendid game, cricket!*** (These are characterized by **specific stylistic (emotional and colloquial) coloring**).
- **The compound nominal predicate** consists of a **link verb** (*to be, to feel, to look, to grow, to get, etc.*) and a **nominal part** expressed by a noun, an adjective, a numeral, etc., called a **predicative**: *He **is a teacher**. He **is tall**. He **is twenty**.*
- **The double predicate or the mixed type of predicate.** The verb in the above examples is **notional**, which is followed by a **predicative** (*young, bachelor, soft*) which also characterizes the subject: *She **married young**. He **died a bachelor**. The snow **fell soft**.*

# The secondary parts of the sentence

According to the **traditional syntactic/functional approach** the secondary parts of the sentence are

- *the object,*
- *the attribute,*
- *the adverbial modifier.*

# The secondary parts of the sentence

There are different variations of the traditional approach to sentence parts:

- **The semantic-syntactic approach** has a pronounced semantic flavor (Bloch, Procheptsov, Plotkin).
- The proponents of the **morphosyntactic approach**, including G.Curme, M.Bryant, and R.Zandvoort, use terms like “**attributive/adverbial/prepositional/noun adjuncts**”, “**attributive/adjective modifier**”, and “**verb complement**”.
- The next approach is the **structural-syntactic** one (Ch.Fries). He assigns secondary parts of the sentence to one class of **modifiers**.
- **B.A. Ilyish’s approach**. He considers **the four features: function, meaning, part of speech and syntactic relations** of the units under analysis.