ON THE PHENOMENA OF PREDIACTIVITY AND AGENCY IN ENGLISH

Qarshiboyeva Mashxura Ikromjon qizi
Student of SamSIFL

Annotation: *This scientific article analyzes the essence of the phenomenon of agency in English, as well as the laws and rules of the use of agent syntaxes in sentences.*

Key words: *components, core predicative, functional-syntactic, junctional and component models, auxiliary words, combined clauses, singular and plural*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the core forms the basis of the device of the predicative communication sentence, that is, the core, or one of the main signs of the sentence expresses predicability (1-2). The non-core predicative relationship differs from the core predicative relationship in that it does not form the main core of the sentence device, but it is also directed in the junctional model with the help of pointers to both sides ($\leftrightarrow$), it is also the core predicative 1 and the core 2 (ÑD) represents non-predicativeness. That's why the element that takes the place of possessive in the sentence is called nuclear double predicative 1 (NP1P1).

We analyze the following examples by dividing them into components:

1. *They are supposed to be resting.*
2. *John had been satisfied to concentrate her attention.*
3. *She was humiliated to listen with her kips.*

When analyzing the component content of these sentences, they are interpreted differently in theoretical and practical English grammars. According to some scholars, the third syntactic units to be resting, to concentrate, to listen, the elements in the place of the core predicative 1 together with they, John, she, perform the complex possessive function. The authorities interpreted it as a complex participle in the sentence were supposed to be resting, had been satisfied to concentrate, was humiliated to listen.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Disagreeing with these opinions, we will have different ideas when we analyze these devices as elementary syntactic units by dividing them into components using modeling and experimental methods. Thus, in the structure of these sentences, if the elements They, John, she are connected with the elements were supposed, had been satisfied, was humiliated based on the core predicative relationship, which came in the place of the core predicative 2, to be resting, to concentrate, to listen syntactic units they , John, she is associated with elements based on non-nuclear predicative relation.As we noted above, non-core predicative communication cannot form the main device of the sentence. If we look

at N.Ye. Voskresensky's opinion on this matter, he states as follows "...non-nuclear predicative relation is not a one-way directed phenomenon, that is, it does not express one-way dependence. Its difference from the core predicative relationship is that it does not belong to the series of relationships that make up the main core of the sentence.

Before analyzing these sentences by dividing them into components, we use the transformation of omitting sentences 2 and 3 in order to identify the components connected with core predicative and non-core predicative relationships:

(2) John had been satisfied to concentrate her attention → John had been satisfied to concentrate… .

(3) She was humiliated to listen with her kips → she was humiliated to listen… .

Har uchala gap ham bir xil yunksion va komponent modellarga tushadi:

(1)   They were supposed to be resting.

$$\underline{NP_1P_1} \ . \ \underline{NP_2} \ . \ \tilde{N}P_2$$
;
$$Prp \qquad auxVp_2$$
$$auxVp_1$$

(2)   John had been satisfied to concentrate…

$$\underline{NP_1P_1} \ . \ \underline{NP_2} \ . \ \tilde{N}P_2$$
;
$$S \quad auxVp_2 \quad Vinf$$

(3)   *She was humiliated to listen…*

$$\underline{NP_1P_1} \ . \ \underline{NP_2} \ . \ \tilde{N}P_2 \ ;$$
$$Prp \quad auxVp_2 \quad Vinf$$

According to the junctional models, the elements to be resting, to concentrate, and to listen are connected with They, John, She, etc. based on non-nuclear predicative relation, so they are counted as non-nuclear predicative 2 ($\tilde{N}P2$) component. To prove this, we use the following omission transformation and verbalization transformation:

(1)   They were supposed to be resting → they … to be resting → they are resting;

(2)   John had been satisfied to concentrate → John … to concentrate → John concentrated;

(3)   She was humiliated to listen → she … to listen → she listened.

From the results of analyzing the above-mentioned sentences into components, it can be seen that the expression of the elements in the place of the core predicative 2 is given in the form of auxiliary verb + past participle.

In addition, when determining the core double predicative 1 (NP1P1) component, the core predicative 2 (NP2) can be expressed using the personal

form of the verb in addition to the auxiliary verb + past participle in the sentence device.

4. *I happened to wear my gloves*.

In this sentence device, the first element I participates on the basis of two syntactic relations: a core predicative and a non-core predicative relationship, therefore I - core is a component of double predicative 1 (NP1P1). The junction and component models of this sentence can be interpreted as follows:

(4) I happened to wear my gloves.

	$\underline{NP_1P_1} \, . \, \underline{NP_2} \, . \, \underline{ÑP_2} \, . \, \underline{ÑD} \, . \, \underline{ÑD}$
;	Prp Vf Vinf Prps S
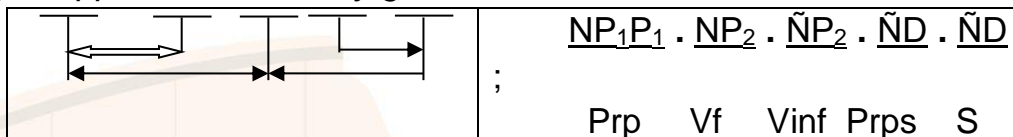
In this sentence, the non-core predicative 2 component can be determined using the drop-out transformation:

(4) *I happened to wear my gloves → I happened to wear…gloves → I happened to wear … → I … wear*.

In addition, based on our examples, non-nuclear predicative 2 sentences can be expressed using combined elements.

5. *She looked tired and worried*.

In this sentence as well, the syntactic unit core takes the place of double predicative 1 (NP1P1). Because it is connected on the basis of two syntactic relations in the sentence structure. That is, if the element in the place of the core predicative 2 is connected with looked on the basis of a core predicative relationship, it is connected with the components tired and worried on the basis of a non-core predicative relationship. The non-nuclear predicative 2 elements are connected based on the coordinative relation tired and worried. A coordinating conjunction is a connection that connects two or more syntactic units that have equal rights and perform the same syntactic function in the sentence device. They are called cohesive clauses and can appear in different syntactic positions in the sentence.

In the above-mentioned sentence, tired and worried are connected by a mutual coordinative connection, and the first syntactic unit is connected to the sentence device based on a non-nuclear predicative connection. For this reason, the non-core predicate 2 (HÑP2) component, which combines tired and worried elements, appears. In the junctional model, the coordinative relationship can be explained by the symbol V, the junctional and component models of this sentence are as follows:

(5) *She looked tired and worried*.

	$\underline{NP_1P_1} \, . \, \underline{NP_2} \, . \, \underline{IHÑP_2} \, . \, \underline{IIHÑP}$
;	Prp Vf Vp_2 Vp_2
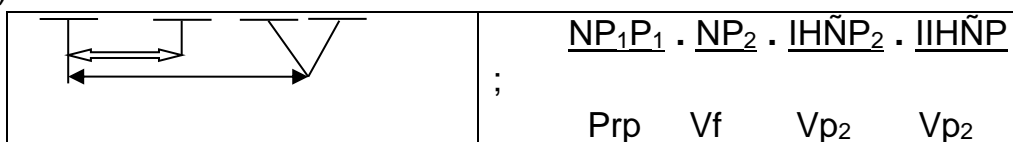
If we analyze such sentences by syntaxes, the verbs in the core predicative 2 position in the sentence are mainly transitive verbs, and they are divided into different semantic groups according to the classification of L.S. Barkhudarov, D.A. Shtelling:

- Verbs expressing physical ability: feel, hear, observe, see, etc.;
- Verbs expressing mental activity: assume, believe, consider, know, suppose, etc.;
- Causative verbs: advise, force, make, allow, forbid, keep, point, appoint, elect;
- Verbs expressing the meanings of opening and finding: catch, discover, find, show, search, etc.;
- Verbs expressing speech activity: announce, declare, report, say, state, utter, tell, etc.

I was told to come to such devices. Her face was pointed yellow. He was elected president. We can use examples like They were found shot.

Using the experiment method or omission transformation of the given sentences with these constructions, personal verbs in the passive tense are the criteria for determining whether the content is complete or not. Devices of this type are called The subjective participial construction, The subjective with the infinitive construction in traditional grammars.

If we take into account that the nucleus in the sentence double predicative 1 participates in the base of two syntactic relations, it represents substantiality from the categorical differential syntactic-semantic signs, and it can contain two of the non-categorical differential syntactic signs: substantive double agentivity, object agentivity, loaded with qualification agentivity, stativeness loaded objectivity, doubly loaded stativeness, etc.

In this section, we limit ourselves to the analysis of constructions with agentive syntax.

6. She used to be famous.
7. She appeared to be fine.

In these sentences, the element she comes in the place of the core double predicative 1 and is connected with the elements used, appeared based on the core predicative relationship. In the sentence used and appeared, the core predicative 2 is represented by the procedural active syntaxeme, and the element she in the place of NP1P1 expresses the meaning of agency in relation to used and appeared, as well as substantiality. The elements connected with NP1P1 based on the non-nuclear predicative relation to be famous, to be fine express qualitativeness from categorical signs, and quality from non-categorical signs. As a result, the element that replaces NP1P1 is a substantial agentive syntax loaded with quality. To prove this, let's put these sentences into the following transformation:

(6) She used to be famous → she…to be famous → she is famous yoki she is famous → a famous lady.

(7) She appeared to be fine → she…to be fine → she is fine → a fine lady.

In addition, the element representing the substantial syntaxeme, which is the core double predicative 1, can express another non-categorical sign within the agency, other than the agentive syntaxeme loaded with quality.

8. We appear to be into foreigners.

9. I came to your house a poor young bride.

Among the syntactic units in the sentence, the elements we, I, in the place of core predicative 2 are connected with appear and come on the basis of core predicative relationship. To be into foreigners is connected with bride on the basis of a non-nuclear predicative relation. If the elements we, I in the sentence represent agency in relation to the units appear, come, to be into foreigners and brides also include an identified sign. In order to prove that the syntactic units, in which the core double predicative 1 component replaces the sentence, represent agency, it can be checked using the experiment method in the following transformation:

8) We appear to be into foreigners → We appear …

9) I came to your house a poor young bride → I came …

The identity of the we and I elements in the sentence can also be seen using the following transformation.

(8) We appear to be into foreigners → We … to be foreigners → we are foreigners;

(9) I came to your house a poor young bride → I … to your house a poor young bride → I … a poor young bride → I … bride → I was a bride.

So, the core double predicative 1 (NP1P1) is replaced by we, I elements are substantial agentive identified syntaxes.

Also, in this particular task, i.e., the syntactic unit that comes in the place of the double predicative 1 of the core can be from categorical signs, within the framework of substantiality, from non-categorical signs to object, agentivity, and a syntax that imposes a state on the object. We will clarify this in the analysis of the following examples:

10. ... he seemed a little surprised, in the sentence structure, the element he participates on the basis of two syntactic relations: if it is connected to the element seemed by means of a core predicative communication, it enters into a non-core predicative relationship with the component surprised. The element He represents the object syntax under the influence of non-nuclear predicative communication. This can be explained using the transformation method as follows:

10) *he seemed a little surprised → They surprised him.*

This (he) component embodies agency in relation to seemed. In addition, it can be seen that another differential syntactic-semantic sign is assigned to the he

element instead of the NP1P1 component. The elements in this sentence device can be expressed by transforming the conjunction in the state of:

(10) he seemed a little surprised → he seemed … surprised → he is surprised → he is in the state of surprise.

Thus, the element he is an object syntax loaded with substantial agentive status in this sentence.

When we analyze another sentence by dividing it into components and syntaxes, we can witness that the element that replaces the core double predicative 1 (NP1P1) represents the syntaxeme of the substantial agentive object:

11. She looked up to be killed.

In this sentence, the first element she comes in the place of double predicative 1 and is connected with looked up based on the core predicative relationship, and to be killed enters a syntactic relationship with the non-core predicative relationship. The junction and component model of this sentence can be explained as follows:

$$\underline{NP_1P_1} \: . \: \underline{NP_2} \: . \: \underline{\tilde{N}P_2}$$
$$Pnp \quad Vf \quad auxVp_2$$

In the sentence, "looked up" expresses procedurality from differential syntactic-semantic signs, and activity from non-categorical signs. That's why the she element represents a substantial agentive syntax in relation to the "looked up" element in the core predicative relation. It is noticeable that the element she represents the object syntaxeme compared to the element "to be killed" that replaces the non-core predicate 2 ($\tilde{N}P2$). Because the syntactic unit "to be killed" is a procedural active syntax. The confirmation of our thoughts is reflected in the following transformations:

(11) She looked up to be killed → She looked up …

She looked up to be killed → She … to be killed → She was killed → He killed her.

CONCLUSION

In the English sentence structure, the lexical units representing the agentive syntax are replaced by core predicative 1 (NP1), core double predicative 1 (NP1P1), non-core dependent ($\tilde{N}D$), non-core dependent predicative 1 ($\tilde{N}DP1$) components. It was determined that the syntactic units representing the execution of the action take part in the structure of the sentence on the basis of core predicative, subordinate, non-core predicative relationships. Substantial agentive syntax is connected with procedural actional, procedural actional negative, procedural actional modal and procedural actional modal negative syntaxes using the core predicative relationship. . Substantial agentive syntaxes, when the core takes the place of a two-fold predicative 1 component, participate in the sentence

device with the help of two syntactic links, that is, core predicative and non-core predicative links. Agentive syntaxes represent substantial double agentive, object agentive, qualitatively loaded agentive, statively loaded agentive, statively loaded object, doubly statively loaded syntaxes instead of core double predicative .

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