The Phenomenon of Predicate and the Degree of Investigation in Modern Linguistics

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Abstract: *The article studies the linguistic interpretation of the predicative phenomenon which has been problematic in world of linguistics and remains so today. Especially, the need to reconsider many aspects of it on the basis of factual language materials and extra - linguistic factors is on the agenda. Indeed, the demand for a serious interpretation of the problem of predicative is absolutely justified.*

Keywords: predicate, language, speech, verdict, possessive, particle

1. Introduction

So far, great achievements have been made in the development of linguistics, which are reflected in each of its areas. They can be easily observed in the interpretation of phonetic problems, in the description of lexical, morphological, syntactic problems, and in the coverage of general linguistic issues. One of the latest achievements of linguistics is that, according to it, linguistics began to be studied in two parts, namely, linguistics and speech linguistics.

It was natural that a speech phenomenon was not differentiated from language phenomena for many years. More precisely, language and speech were understood as a holistic phenomenon, and as a result, the norms, the rules of the language system were studied perfectly, and the interpretation of the rules of speech was left off the agenda. That is why one of the main issues of modern linguistics requires the study of the real application of language elements in speech.

2. Materials and methods

As it is important in research various methods of analyses, it has been used descriptive, comparative, contrastive methods of analysis in the article.

3. Results of the Research and their Discussion

At the present time, the main attention is paid on language and speech and a number of problems related to it, scientifically substantiated by F. de Saussure (1977) [4]. On this basis, significant work has been done in the field of general linguistics and specific linguistics. An example of this is the study of functional syntax, semantic syntax, psycholinguistics, derivational studies, which are currently among the most pressing issues in world linguistics. In this area, it should also be noted the works of well - known linguists representatives of the Prague School of Linguistics such as E. Kurilovich, V. Matezius, A. Martine and A. A. Kholodovich and well - known Uzbek linguists F. Abdurahmanov, A. Fulomov, M. Askarova, A. Nurmonov, H. Mahmudov, I. Rasulov, H., Nematov, R. Sayfullaeva and many of their students. Especially in recent years, research on the problems of semantic syntax, formal - functional syntax has made great achievements in the development of our science. It should be noted that the system of linguistics has been formed and is moving forward with great strides.

However, despite this, there are some issues in our linguistics that the definitions and descriptions given do not satisfy many linguists today. One of such issue is the problem of predicative. The concept of predicative is inextricably connected with the term "predicate", which in Latin means praedicatum - said (stated). This term (predicate) was originally used as a logical concept, which we inherited from the works of Aristotle (subject and predicate of judgment).

The notion of predicate later began to be used in linguistics in the sense of a certain part of speech, and today it has the same position in most Western languages (English, French, Spanish, Italian). In Russian, the term "skazuemoe" is used. In other languages we are aware the use of similar partially collected together forms: for example, "kesim" in Uzbek, "xabar" in Tajik. The concept of predicative is interpreted in linguistics as a syntactic category that reflects the functional nature of a sentence, through which the relation of thought to real reality is expressed. However, the views expressed on the formation of predicative in retrospect and the factors that give rise to it are not the same. This issue would be addressed below.

Typically, in traditional linguistics, the theory of speech came into being based on logical judgment, and in many cases the notions of *sentence* and *logical verdict* were mixed together, and the *possessive* and *participle* in the sentence did not differ sharply from the concepts of logical *subject* and *predicate*. As early as the 1800s, some linguists were able to assess correctly this situation and express their views against it. For example, they can be included as Russian linguists A. A. Potebnya, founder of the Kazan School of Linguistics I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay and others. A. A. Potebnya was opposed to the direct transfer of rules of logic to grammar. He therefore understands the predicative relation as a real application of the verb form. However, he also emphasizes that a grammatical sentence should be studied in two types, as in a logical one – clause independent sentences and two - clause independent sentences". This tradition continues up to this day: non predicative one –

clause independent sentences, non subjective one - clause independent sentences [2]. But some of the word –sentences can't be said non subjective and non predicative, too. But they have a predicative sign. This aspect of the issue remains unclear today, (for more information about this case in the next page).

Although there is a predicative sign in such sentences, there can be no question of either the subject or the predicate. But acad. A. A. Shakhmatov imagines that in such statements the completeness of thought, the integrity of tone, the relation of subject and predicate are formed. Although it is not possible to fully agree with A. A. Shakhmatov, his opinion on the importance of tone in the expression of the predicative sign should be positively assessed. Zero tone is one of the key elements of predicative expression [3]. But as V. V. Vinogradov precisely points out, unless the speech has a relation to reality (tone cannot perform any function on its own). It is also incorrect to call tone a linguistic element, since it has no place among the signs of the language system, the influence of tone on language elements occurs only through the speaker, and then it becomes one of the extra - linguistic factors expressing predicative. It should also be noted that in written speech the tone is more abstract than in oral speech. In a sense, punctuation is active and the tone is determined by them. V. V. Vinogradov interprets the phenomenon of predicative as a relation of the content of speech to reality, and emphasizes that its real expression occurs through grammatical categories such as person, time, and modality [1]. Below we give a broader explanation of the description of these tools, because, V. V. Vinogradov's teaching had a strong influence on the national linguistics of the former Soviet Union and served as a basis for the scientific interpretation of the phenomenon of predicative. In V. V. Vinogradov's doctrine, predicative is interpreted as a phenomenon that is unique to speech and can occur through it [1]. Language units other than a sentence are an exception.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion it should be mentioned that the interpretation of the issue was often one - sided. Therefore, it was emphasized that the phenomenon of a predicative is a unit of speech; it is not related to units of language. And it should be said that at the current stage of development of linguistics, the interpretation of the predicative phenomenon as a linguistic problem again began to appear on the agenda.

References

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