

TYPES OF PRIMARY PREDICATION

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages
Phylology and foreign languages
Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi
Student of group 301-21:Egamberdiyeva Oyguljon*

Annotation: This article explores the various forms of primary and secondary predication in sentence formation. Primary predication refers to the fundamental connection between the subject and the verb, which establishes the sentence's main proposition. The article covers several types of primary predication, including verbal, nominal, and existential predication. In contrast, secondary predication adds extra details regarding the subject or object and includes categories such as resultative, depictive, and circumstantial predication. The significance of predication in creating clear and cohesive sentences is emphasized, as well as its contribution to enhancing sentence meaning by providing detailed and contextual information.

Keywords: Primary Predication, Secondary Predication, Verbal Predication, Nominal Predication, Resultative Predication, Depictive Predication, Circumstantial Predication, Sentence Structure, Syntax.

Types of Primary and Secondary Predication

Predication is a fundamental concept in both syntax and semantics, playing an essential role in the formation and interpretation of sentences. It establishes the link between a subject and its verb or complements, resulting in a proposition. Recognizing the various forms of primary and secondary predication is important for a more profound understanding of how sentences are constructed and their meanings. This article examines these forms of predication, emphasizing their importance and relevance.

1. Definition of Predication

Predication denotes the connection between a sentence's subject and its verb or predicate. It involves making an assertion about the subject. For instance, in the sentence "The boy runs," the verb "runs" describes an action associated with the subject "boy." Predication is central to the meaning of sentences and is crucial for creating propositions that relay information.

2. Primary Prediction Types

The subject and the main verb are directly connected in primary predication, which establishes the major relationship inside a phrase. It serves as the central idea of a sentence and is necessary to express its main idea.

2.1 Oral Forecasting

When the predicate is conveyed using a verb that denotes an action, event, or state, this is known as verbal predication. In the sentence "She sings," for example, the verb "sings" serves as the main predication and has a direct relationship to the subject "she." Since it immediately establishes what the subject is doing or experiencing, verbal predication is the most prevalent type of primary predication.

2.2 The Nominal Forecast

The non-verbal predicate used in nominal predication is usually created using a linking verb like "is," "seems," or "becomes." In this kind of prediction, the predicate is an adjective, pronoun, or noun that characterizes or identifies the subject. "He is a doctor," for instance, uses the linking verb "is" to join the subject "He" and the nominal predicate "doctor." It is common practice to define or describe the subject using nominal prediction.

2.3 Predicting Existence

The existence or presence of something is expressed through existential prediction, which uses phrases like "There is/are." The structure of the statement "There is a problem," states that there is a problem. Instead of emphasizing an action or state, this kind of prediction emphasizes the existence or occurrence of a subject.

3. Secondary Prediction Types

Beyond the primary predicate, secondary predication offers more details about the subject or object. Without creating a new sentence, it enhances the main idea. These secondary predicates frequently modify the subject or object and manifest as clauses, infinitives, or participial phrases.

3.1 Predictive Outcomes

The outcome or effect of an action taken by the subject is expressed by a resultative prediction. Usually, an adjective or a phrase that comes after the primary verb is included. The adjective "red" serves as a resultative secondary predicate in the sentence "He painted the wall red," for instance, denoting the outcome of the action "painted."

3.2 Illustrative Forecasting

A state or condition of the subject or object during the activity that the primary verb expresses is described by descriptive predication. The adjective "cold" serves as a depictive secondary predicate in the sentence "She ate the cake cold," characterizing the condition of the object "cake" at the moment of the action "ate." A contemporaneous trait or condition is frequently highlighted by descriptive prediction.

3.3 Inferential Forecasting

Contextual details about the situation in which the activity takes place are added by circumstantial prediction. Adverbial clauses or phrases that indicate time, place, manner, or cause are frequently used in it. In the sentence "He walked home exhausted," for instance, the word "exhausted" describes the subject's condition while walking and serves as a circumstantial secondary predicate.

4. How Prediction Affects Sentence Structure

Whether primary or secondary, prediction is essential to sentence structure and meaning transmission. The major proposition is established by the primary prediction, which offers the essential details about the topic. Conversely, secondary predication adds context or additional details to this information, strengthening the sentence's overall meaning. More accurate and diversified sentence formulation is made possible by an understanding of the distinctions between various sorts of prediction.

Conclusion

In conclusion, predication is essential for building sentences and conveying meaning. Primary predication establishes the core connection between the subject and the verb, whereas secondary predication enhances the sentence with added detail. Understanding primary predication relies on verbal, nominal, and existential forms, while resultative, depictive, and circumstantial predication enrich secondary predication with extra layers of meaning. Grasping these ideas enables clearer expression and more advanced sentence formation.

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