

4) выборе из долговременной памяти иноязычных языковых и речевых средств, которые необходимы изучения и применения знаний неязыкового предмета в его иноязычном сопровождении.

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Ключові слова: інтегрований процес навчання, іноземна мова, немовний предмет.

Ключевые слова: интегрированный процесс обучения, иностранный язык, неязыковой предмет.

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BASIC PREDICATE VERB MODELS OF THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISCOURSE

There is an important fact in English Grammar: the singled out three generalized “Atomic” Predicate Main Verbs (“TO DO”/“TO BE”/“TO HAVE”) correspond to the same three Auxiliary Verbs: “TO DO”/“TO BE”/“TO HAVE”. Auxiliary verbs have no lexical meanings. They are called “helping” verbs and they are used together with the main verbs in order to “help” them to express particular grammatical functions and meanings (for instance, to make questions, negatives, or to form tenses, etc.)

There are two groups of auxiliary verbs. The first group includes “TO DO”/“TO BE”/“TO HAVE”: 1) “TO DO” is used for making up Interrogative and Negative Propositions in the Present/Past Simple Tenses; 2) “TO BE” is used in all the Propositions in the Continuous (Progressive) Tenses (Present, Past, Future) and Passive Voice; 3) “TO HAVE” is used in: a) Propositions in all the Tenses of the aspect or group “Perfect” (the Perfect Tenses); b) Propositions including Perfect Verb-Forms (Perfect Gerund/Perfect Infinitive).

The second group of auxiliary verbs includes so-called “modal auxiliaries” (modal verbs): can/could/may/might/must/will/would/shall/should/ought to/need.

The fact of full coincidence of three identical words “TO DO”/“TO BE”/“TO HAVE” in the quality of the Verb (Main/Auxiliary) gives the possibility to confirm not only their “atomic” status, but also their straightforward belonging to the category of homonyms, that is quite natural for many English words as formal elements of the English-language discourse.

Thus, Predicate Verb Patterns include three generalized Atomic Main Verbs: “TO DO”/“TO BE”/“TO HAVE”. Predicate Verb Models involve Main Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs revealing some exact person`s thought – so-called Mind Form – owing to its lexical and grammar representation. All the Predicate Verb Models have been defined according to the First Verb in the structure of any Predicate Verb Model.

The Predicate Verb Patterns and Models can be represented by the following Mind Forms:

1. “TO DO” Predicate Verb Pattern:

a) Main Verb “TO DO” (Predicate Verb Model): the first verb is Main Verb meaning Action (generalized “atomic” verb “TO DO”); all the propositions are affirmative sentences in the Present/Past Simple Tenses (Active Voice);

b) Auxiliary Verb “TO DO” (Predicate Verb Model): the first auxiliary verb “do” is meaningless; all the propositions are interrogative and negative sentences in the Present/Past Simple Tenses (Active Voice);

2. “TO BE” Predicate Verb Pattern:

a) Main Verb “TO BE” (Predicate Verb Model): the first verb is Main Verb meaning State (generalized “atomic” verb “TO BE”); all the propositions are affirmative/interrogative/negative sentences in the Present/Past Simple Tenses (Active Voice); all the constructions “There is/are (Present); There was/were (Past); all the Impersonal sentences (propositions) containing “TO BE”; all the propositions are Passive structures in all the tenses of using the predicates of the sentences in Passive Voice (except Perfect/Future Tenses);

Auxiliary Verb “TO BE” (Predicate Verb Model): the first auxiliary verb “TO BE” is meaningless; all the propositions are affirmative/interrogative/negative sentences in the Present/Past Continuous Tenses (Active Voice); all the propositions are in the Future Simple Tense (Pure Future and Present-Future expressed by the predicate construction “to be going to”);

3. “TO HAVE” Predicate Verb Pattern (State):

a) Main Verb “TO HAVE” (Predicate Verb Model): the first verb is Main Verb meaning State (generalized “atomic” verb “TO HAVE”); meanings of illnesses/ownership/family relationships; the form “got” can be used only in the Present Simple Tense (British English); propositions are

affirmative/interrogative/negative sentences in the Present Simple Tense (Active Voice). Continuous Tenses are not used.

Auxiliary Verb “TO DO” (Predicate Verb Model): the form “got” isn’t used in the Past Tense (Active Voice) in British English and in the Present/Past Tenses (Active Voice) in American English; all the interrogative/negative sentences (propositions) are made up with the predicate first auxiliary verb “TO DO”;

4. “TO HAVE” Predicate Verb Pattern (Action):

a) Main Verb “TO HAVE” (Predicate Verb Model): the first verb is Main Verb meaning Action (generalized “atomic” verb “TO HAVE”); the form “got” isn’t used; all the propositions are affirmative sentences in the Present/Past Simple Tenses (Active Voice);

b) Auxiliary Verbs “TO DO”/ “TO BE” (Predicate Verb Model): the first auxiliary verb “TO DO”/ “TO BE” is meaningless. All the interrogative/negative sentences (propositions) are made up with the predicate first auxiliary verb “TO DO” (Present/Past Simple Tense) or “TO BE” (all the Continuous Tenses);

5. “TO DO”/ “TO BE” Predicate Verb Pattern:

a) Auxiliary Verb “TO HAVE” (Predicate Verb Model): the first auxiliary verb “TO HAVE” is meaningless; all the propositions are affirmative/interrogative/negative sentences in all the Perfect Tenses (Active/Passive Voices) except Future Perfect;

6. “TO DO” / “TO BE” / “TO HAVE” Predicate Verb Pattern:

a) Auxiliary Verbs/Modal Auxiliaries (Predicate Verb Model): the predicate first auxiliary verb is a modal verb, which is used as a helping verb with the other main verb to change its meaning in some way. The verbs “can”, “could”, “may”, “might”, “must”, “ought to”, “shall” “should”, “will”, “would”, “dare”, “need” are called modal verbs. They denote neither Actions nor States, but only the attitude of the speaker towards the Action or State expressed by the infinitive, which always follows the modal verb. Thus, a modal verb is never used alone as the predicate of a sentence (proposition), but it is always combined with an Indefinite/Perfect infinitive forming a modal compound verbal predicate. The infinitive expresses the main idea of the predication, the modal verb has only modal function, that is, it indicates that the action denoted by the infinitive is considered as desirable, possible, doubtful, etc. The infinitive which is associated with the modal verb is used without the particle “to”, except the modal verb “ought to”; b) Perfect Continuous Infinitive. Modal verbs can be used with the forms of the Infinitive in Passive Voice; all the propositions are affirmative/interrogative/negative sentences can be made up in Present/Past/Future. The first element (modal verb) of the predicate structure depends on the meaning of the modal verb itself, for instance one of the meanings of “can” is ability;

b) Auxiliary Verb “Will”/“Would” (Predicate Verb Model): the predicate first auxiliary verb is “will” (homonym of the modal verb “will”), which is used in the Future Simple Tense (Pure Future) with all the persons (“shall” with the first person singular is old English). All the propositions are affirmative/interrogative/negative sentences in all the Future Tenses Aspects (Simple/Continuous/Perfect); the predicate first auxiliary verb is “would” (homonym of the modal verb “would”), which is used in the Future-in-the-Past. In English the tense of the verb in a subordinate clause (mainly object

clause) depends on that of the verb in the principal clause. This adjustment of the tense of the subordinate clause to the tense of the principal clause is called the Sequence of Tenses. A past tense in the principal clause must be followed by a past tense in the subordinate clause, for instance Future-in-the-Past, Future-Perfect-in-the-Past;

c) Modal Equivalent (Predicate Verb Model): the predicate first verb involves modal equivalents “dare”/”need”/”be to”/”used to”/”be able to”/”be going to”/”have to”. Modal Equivalent is another example of the fact that the “atomic” verbs “TO DO”/”TO BE”/”TO HAVE” are homonyms; the predicate first verb is Conditional “would” (homonym of modal verb “would” and the form “would” in the Future-in-the-Past) in the Main clauses/Subjunctive II two forms: 1) “non-perfect» (were, went) and 2) “perfect” (had been, had gone) in the Subordinate clauses in the Conditional sentences of the second and third types representing the action/state as unreal, as contrary to reality (The Subjunctive Mood).

Thus, the fact of availability of verbs-homonyms in the structures of their Predicate Verb Patterns/Models in cases of using one and the same form of the first predicate verb is obvious.

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Ключові слова: модель дієслова-предикату, патерн дієслова-предикату, атомарні головні дієслова предикатів, форма думки, омонім.

Ключевые слова: модель глагола-предиката, паттерн глагола-предиката, атомарные главные глаголы предикатов, мыслеформа, омоним.

Key words: predicate verb model, predicate verb pattern, atomic predicate main verbs, mind form, homonym.

ПОЛІЩУК МАРІЯ ІГОРІВНА

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КОМУНІКАТИВНІ НЕВДАЧІ У РОЗМОВНОМУ ДИСКУРСІ

Суть комунікативного процесу – це не просто взаємне інформування учасниками процесу один одного, а обопільна дія один на одного за допомогою риторичних засобів, необхідних для досягнення комунікативних і практичних цілей. Іншими словами, обмін інформацією