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THE BASIC VERB-PREDICATE FORMULAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE DISCOURSE OF LAW

In Modern Linguistics the Sentence is regarded as one of the key elements in different scientific analyses concerning both its theoretical aspects and practical usage. Sentence as a grammatical syntactic notion is identified with the semantic concept Proposition, which is used in Cognitive Linguistics. Proposition as an utterance, opinion, statement, judgement corresponding to an elementary Sentence is considered as a tool, an apparatus of revealing, identifying the semantic or informative content of the sentences (utterances) of any text. Proposition – the "Subject+Predicate" unity (hereinafter – "S+P") is regarded and considered in the quality of a "germ" (a "core", a "nucleus") of any sentence forming on the syntactic level. Proposition is acknowledged as the main communicative unit of any text (discourse), an elementary unit of any person's consciousness and the basic unit of acquiring, exchanging information and knowledge. Proposition is the means of expressing any person's thoughts and feelings, arising as a result of his contact with the outside world.

The Verb Predicate Formula or Predicate code (sign or symbol) may be regarded as a central, basic component of the English Proposition as the Basic Code recreating our thoughts in the form of the Predicate expressing Predicativity, which is the key concept of reconstructing the human's thoughts by the variety of the appropriate codes.

Predicate is regarded as a central element of a propositional structure (Proposition), determining the structure of Proposition. It holds, contains the essence of the state of affairs within itself. And in this sense Predicate is defined as a propositional function, that is the form of judgement or Proposition, and this form is equivalent to the content of Predicate or Sentence. Predicate occupies a dominant position in the hierarchical system of "Predicate – Arguments". Predicate stands out as the peculiar constructive "nucleus" specifying its environment composition, which may consist of a certain number of its members (arguments). Arguments or non-Predicate signs include Subject and Complement (Object) expressed not only by nouns (common nouns and proper nouns) and substantival pronouns (substantival – from Latin substantivum – noun), but also by almost all the parts of speech in

the English-Language Discourse. That's why Predicativity is interpreted as functional, not as a substantival category of words.

Proposition itself is understood as a certain element of thought, that is to say a relevant predicate, which "places" are filled with signs, and the mental (mind) process (the process of thinking) shown, displayed in Propositions is that, which psychologists call a human's inner speech. Thus, the Predicate Code (sign or symbol) may be regarded as a central key component of the English Proposition as the minimum Mind Form recreating a human's Mind Thought in the form of the Predicate expressing Predicativity. In the English-language discourse any Predicate as the Basic Mind Code is expressed by the Main Verb first and foremost. The Verb is a word or phrase that tells what someone or something is, does, or experiences.

There are two types of verbs: Main Verbs: "TO DO" (action – "to work"; "to dance"; "to study"; etc.); "TO BE" (state/action – "people's behaviour"); "TO HAVE" (state/action) and Auxiliary Verbs: "DO"; "BE"; "HAVE" and / Modal Auxiliaries: "can/could/may/might/must/will/would/shall/should/ought to/need". ("Need" can also be an ordinary non-auxiliary verb.)

Human can never think a thought without Predicate and its referring element – Subject. Thus, the fact of the availability of mental predicativity (the Propositional Structure) is irrefutable as "somebody's Action/ State" or "Action/State of something".

As the Basic Code revealing any human's thought English Verb-Predicate Formulars represent real varieties. The main Verbs are used in different forms without or together with Auxiliary Verbs (do/be/have); Modal Verbs or some other verbs depending on the Tense/the Mood/the Voice. There are a lot of Grammatical Structures/Patterns/Modals etc.

But there is a specific Predicate Formular which arises a great deal of disputes among scientists-linguists. This Formular is closely connected with the English Proposition/Sentence Algorithm: Subject + Predicate + (Object).

A lot of Parts of Speech can be used in the function of Object: Gerung/Noun/Infinitive/Adjective/Numerals.

A good example can be given in interpreting Gerund as the exact member of the sentence: "Seeing is believing". "Seeing" is regarded as Subject. But «believing» is considered to be either the Nominal Part of the Compound Nominal Predicate, that is Predicative or Object: "He began speaking". In this sentence "speaking" is determined either as the Second Part of the Compound Aspective Predicate or as the Object.

The specialists' opinions are different and the discussion has been still going on.

Three Atomic Main Verbs in the structure of Predicate: "TO DO" (Action), "TO MAKE" (Action), "TO BE" (State/Action), "TO HAVE"(State/Action) demonstrate a lot of examples of merging Predicate with its Object into a single indivisible unity – Verb-Predicate Formular. For instance, "TO DO": "to do good", "to do a favour", "to do the bed";

"TO MAKE": "to make an offer", "to make a noise", "to make war" etc;

"TO BE": "to be a student", "to be glad", "to be married", "to be sorry" etc;

“TO HAVE”: “to have breakfast”, “to have a talk”, “to have a bath”, “to have a baby” etc.

A very good example is given by a lot of Phrasal Verbs:

“to have one’s head in one’s boots” (to be fearful, nervous, etc);

“to have a fear/horror/terror of” (to be greatly afraid of);

“to have an effect/impacton/upon” (to cause a change in, influence something/someone) etc.

One of the best examples of Verb Predicate Formulas can be legal terms (combinations of words) in Legal terminology.

The most widely-used Predicate Patterns (“TO BE/TO DO”) as legal terms are as follows:

“TO BE” – to be under an accusation of ...; to be against; to be of age; to be underage; to be alive; to be alleged; to be authorized; to be empowered; to be entrusted; to be aware; to be accounted to be guilty; to be accountable for one’s action; to be at the bar; to be under ban; to be bound to; to be obliged to; to be under care; to be charged with; to be concerned with; to be contrary to; to be convinced of; to be in council; to be out of court; to be in custody; to be different from; to be on duty; to be eligible; to be entitled to; to be equal; to be excused from; to be fit for; to be in force; to be free from bias; to be found guilty; to be guilty; to be innocent; to be invalid; to be null and void; to be liable; to be on remand; to be reasonable for; to be subject to; to be sued; to be on the track; to be tried at the bar;

“TO DO” (generalized meaning), including such verbs as “to bring”, “to enter”, “to make”, “to take” etc: to bring an action; to bring a case before the court; to bring a charge against smb.; to bring an accusation against; to bring before the bar; to bring to justice (trial); to bring the charge; to bring forth a confession; to bring forward a proof; to bring in a bill; to bring in a verdict; to bring into being; to bring into the court; to enter a motion; to enter a plea; to enter a protest; to enter the satisfaction; to enter upon the record; “to make an offer”, “to make a decision”, “to make a judgement”; to take an affidavit; to take an appeal; to take a ballot; to take a brief; to take the blame upon oneself; to take chair; to take cognizance (of); to take a concert action; to take criminal proceedings; to take down verbatim; to take effect; to take evidence; to take a formal note; to take in the act of; to take into custody; to take judicial notice of; to take a law off the books; to take legal advice; to take legal steps; etc.

As we can see all the legal terms shown above correspond to the combination of words – the other formal element of the English-Language Discourse hierarchy. The represented word combinations go back in their forms to one of the five Verb forms – the Infinitive. The Infinitive is considered to be the combination of words: a) Finite Verb : Particle “to”+ Base Form of the Verb (“to issue”, “to serve”, etc.); b) Phrasal Verb : a small group of words that acts like a verb and consists usually of a verb with an adverb and/or a preposition (“to set down/aside”, “to be against”, etc.); c) Complementation Infinitive Structure : Verb + Complement/Object (“V+C”) for instance (“to take criminal proceeding”, “to bring the charge”). Any Infinitive Structure could be a potential Predicate (in all its possible patterns/models) of any Proposition. As potential explicit Predicate the

Infinitive containing only Main Verb (“to know” etc.); Phrasal Verb: Main Verb with Preposition/Adverb (“to call in”; “to set aside”, etc.); Main Verb + Complement/Object (“to take criminal proceedings”; etc.) may be called Infinitivization.

According to the above given information it is quite clear and evident that it is just the Predicate that bears fundamental workload in the process of revealing, disclosing the primary meaning of any Proposition/Sentence as the Main English Code reproducing any Human’s Thought. Thus, the main part in the process of creating Clichés and all the other Propositions/Sentences has been always played by Verb Predicate (group of verbs, phrasal verbs) as a constructive basic and integral unit where the fact of obligatory presence of the “Subject + Predicate” structure may be regarded as obvious Algorithm, which defines the order and “exact instructions” for expressing a human’s complete thought. All the cases of inversions, exclusions and other violations of the specific Propositions Algorithms are quite natural as colloquial variants in the English-Language Law Discourse.

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DISTANCE LEARNING CHALLENGES DURING THE PANDEMIC AND WARTIME

The COVID-19 outbreak has had a severe impact on the global economy, influencing employment, safety, income, education and social support. To respond to the challenges posed by COVID cases worldwide, schools