

A complete predicate, on the other hand, consists of the main verb along with all its modifiers and complements. For example, in the sentence "*He is playing football with his friends,*" the phrase "is playing football with his friends" is the complete predicate.

The predicate is the second, principal part of the sentence. It serves to assert something about the subject and has a definite grammatical structure.

It is characteristic of the English and Uzbek language that the predicate, even a nominal one, always comprises a verb in the finite form, denoting the categories of person, mood and tense by means of which predication is expressed: the forms of person connect the predicate with the subject; the mood-forms show in what relation to reality the speaker places the action or state expressed by the predicate; the tense-forms refer it to a definite period of time.

With regard to its meaning the predicate expresses either processes developing in time or a qualitative characteristic of the subject. Accordingly there are two main types of the predicate: a) verbal and b) nominal.

a) A cheerful fire was blazing on the hearth (Dickens).

b) It was a warm, still night (Hitchens).

With regard to its structure the predicate may be simple or compound.

2. A simple predicate is such a predicate in which both the primary lexical meaning and the additional grammatical meanings (person, mood, tense, etc.) are expressed in one word: I saw her stop (Galsworthy).

3. A compound predicate is such a predicate in which the primary lexical meaning is expressed in one word — a notional word, and the additional grammatical meanings (person, mood, tense, etc) are expressed in another word — a semi-auxiliary (служебное слово): «...My father was a fisherman... (Dickens).

4. The meaning of the predicate is closely connected with its form. The verbal predicate is primarily simple, but it may also be compound: ...I cried myself to sleep (Dickens).

A nominal predicate is always compound: The Dodsons were certainly a handsome family... (Eliot).

Predicate is often found in utterance either in speaking or writing. Predicate is one of basic part in semantics that associates with referring expression or argument.

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CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF MODALITY

N.N.Kaxorova, assistant, Bukhara State University, Bukhara

Annotatsiya. Oliy ta'lim muassasalariga mahalliy tillarni o'qitish, o'rganish va tadqiqot qilish uchun rivojlantirish va intellektualizatsiya qilish majburiyati yuklangan. Shunga muvofiq, ushbu maqola ko'p tilli korpus - o'qish va tadqiqot uchun manba sifatida ko'p tilli lug'atlarni qanday tuzish mumkinligini ko'rsatish orqali ilmiy yoki texnik atamalarining mavjud emasligi muammosini hal qilishga qaratilgan. ParaConc, parallel matnlarni so'rash uchun mos bo'lgan dastur, korpusdan atamalarni tekislash va ajratib olish uchun ishlatilgan. Tadqiqot parallel matnlar ilmiy va texnik atamalarni ishlab chiqishda qanchalik foydali bo'lishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: korpus; korpus kompilyatsiyasi; terminologiyani ishlab chiqish; ko'p tilli parallel korpus; mahalliy tillar.

Аннотация. Развитие сослагательного наклонения в английском языке представляет большой интерес для языка. историки не только в английской лингвистике, но и с межлингвистической точки зрения, поскольку это настроение развивалось в германских языках разными путями. Исследование Месснера, основанное на корпусе книг, в котором

рассматривается настоящее сослагательное наклонение в Старый, средний и ранний современный английский (далее OE, ME и EModE, соответственно), таким образом, является очень желанным вкладом в исследования. В книге шесть основные главы и эпилог; Сначала я представлю краткие и выборочные изложения эти основные разделы монографии, прежде чем приступить к оценке Выводы Месснера.

Ключевые слова: корпус; составление корпуса; разработка терминологии; многоязычный параллельный корпус; языки коренных народов

Abstract. *The development of the subjunctive mood in English is of great interest to language historians not only in English linguistics but also from a cross-linguistic perspective, since this mood has evolved along different paths in the Germanic languages. Moessner's corpus-based book-length study, which treats the present subjunctive in Old, Middle, and Early Modern English (henceforth OE, ME, and EModE, respectively), is thus a very welcome contribution to research. The book contains six main chapters and an epilogue; I will first provide brief and selective summaries of these main sections of the monograph before proceeding to the evaluation of Moessner's findings.*

Keywords: *Corpus; Corpus compilation; terminology development; multilingual parallel Corpus; vernacular languages.*

Introduction. A milestone in the commitment to language development and promotion of multilingualism in institutions of Higher Learning was the Language Policy for Higher Education (LPHE; Department of Education 2002), which was revised in Department of Education (2020). The revised version of the policy framework declares that since the propagation of the LPHE in 2002, little progress has been made in exploring and exploiting the potential role of indigenous African languages in facilitating access and success—as well as in the intellectualisation of these languages—in Higher Education. LPHE requires HEIs to develop language policies together with implementation plans.

As defined by Finegan (2008), “[c]orpus linguistics is the term used for compiling collections of texts and using them to probe language use” (p.24). Even though this definition explains one side of corpus linguistics, it lacks how language samples are collected and used in linguistic studies. For this reason, the definition given by Adolphs and Lin (2011) highlights the importance of the process of assembling language samples in a pre-determined and principled way. Also, the importance of collecting texts in a principled way is highlighted by many scholars. Thus, from the definitions, we can conclude that corpus linguistics deals with collecting language samples in a principled way and using the data to explore whether we can validate a linguistic theory or hypothesis or not. Corpus linguistics might also be the source of the hypotheses about language. McEnery and Hardie (2012) highlighted that the way the corpus linguist approaches the corpora determines whether the study will be corpus-based or corpus-driven. According to McEnery et al., corpus-based studies aim to determine whether a theory or hypothesis - already in the current literature - could be validated or rejected. Hence, the defenders of corpus-based linguistics highlight that corpus is a methodology used while accepting or rejecting a language theory or hypothesis rather than a separate paradigm within linguistics. To support corpus-based linguistics, Gries (2006) states that “[o]ver the past few decades, corpus linguistics has become a major methodological paradigm in applied and theoretical linguistics” (p. 191). Nevertheless, corpus-driven studies aim to reveal that the corpus itself contains language theories and hypotheses. Thus, the supporters of corpus-driven linguistics reject the assumption that corpus linguistics is a method.

Originally, the term ‘corpus’ (plural ‘corpora’) meant any collection of writings in a processed or unprocessed form by a specific author. According to Baker (1995: 225), with the advancement of corpus linguistics, this definition changed in three important ways:

1. Nowadays, a corpus is primarily a collection of texts held in machine-readable form, which can be analysed (semi)-automatically in a variety of ways.
2. A corpus is no longer restricted to written texts but can also include spoken texts.
3. A corpus may include a number of texts from a variety of sources by many writers and speakers on a multitude of topics.

What is important is that a corpus is assembled for a particular purpose (emphasis added) and according to explicit design criteria to ensure that it is representative (emphasis added) of the given area or sample of language for which it aims to account for. In his classification, Sinclair (1995) distinguishes various types of corpora such as reference, monitor, parallel and comparable corpora. A parallel corpus is a “collection of texts, each of which is translated into one or more other languages than the original” (Sinclair 1995: 32). A parallel corpus can be bilingual when it comprises original texts and their translated versions of the same source language. For example, in the South African context it can be English Source Text (original) [ST] – IsiZulu Target Text (translated) [TT]; English [ST] – Tshivenda [TT], or vice versa.

The parallel corpus is multilingual, as it contains translations into several target languages. For example, tutorial letters in various disciplines are translated from English into other official South African languages to make the texts accessible to all.

Conclusion. Parallel texts present terms in authentic contexts allowing terminologists and translators to acquire specialised conceptual and linguistic knowledge. The extraction of terminology from parallel corpora (considering the different language pairs) is not only feasible but also extremely useful in developing scientific and technical vocabulary for large-scale use in Unisa. In addition, it is worth noting that the researcher, that is, the linguist, verifies the list of terms. History shows that the indigenous African languages are capable of drawing on their own resources and can create the necessary terms from their own vocabulary. To reinforce language transformation within Unisa, corpus compilation and the use of software tools should be part of the agenda of language development for teaching, learning, and research. This is in line with the language policy framework that encourages institutions of Higher Learning in South Africa to develop language plans and strategies that will enhance the development and promotion of indigenous African languages as centres of research and scholarship. By constructing corpora as resources for linguistic research, Unisa will also be acknowledging the authors of the texts, as well as the language practitioners who translate, edit, and proofread the texts that are public. Unisa is the only university in South Africa that, in its transformation agenda, has committed to build capacity for all official South African languages. Furthermore, it is the only university in South Africa that teaches all official South African languages. Electronic written corpora should serve as a tool for the development of South African languages, given that a corpus provides the researcher with a wealth of linguistic data instantly. Corpus-based linguistic research within the University of South Africa will transcend terminology development because the corpus-based approach can be applied to empirical investigations in almost any discipline with its attendant linguistic challenges.

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THE INFLUENCE OF LEXICOGRAPHIC MEANS ON THE FORMATION OF MODERN DIPLOMATIC TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

U.S. Khamroev, Tashkent State Technical University, Tashkent

Annotatsiya. *Diplomatik terminologiya murakkab va uyushgan tizim bo'lib, uning lug'aviy tarkibi diplomatik, tarixiy, madaniy, lingvistik, huquqiy va boshqa ko'plab turfa xil atamalarini o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqolada ushbu sohadagi terminologik lug'atlar (tarjima va sharh) tahlil qilinadi, shuningdek, ularning diplomatik matnlar va rasmiy og'zaki nutqda foydalanish imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *diplomatik lug'at, diplomatik matnlar, terminologik lug'atlar, leksikografiya, izohli lug'at, tarjima lug'ati.*

Аннотация. *Дипломатическая терминология - сложная и организованная система, лексический состав которой включает дипломатические, исторические, культурные, лингвистические, юридические и многие другие разнородные термины. В данной статье анализируются терминологические словари (переводные и комментаторские) в этой области, а также квалифицируется их потенциал для использования в дипломатических текстах и устной официально речи.*

Ключевые слова: *дипломатическая лексика, дипломатические тексты, терминологические словари, лексикография, толковый словарь, переводной словарь.*

Abstract. *Diplomatic terminology is a complex and organized system, the lexical composition of which includes diplomatic, historical, cultural, linguistic, legal and many other heterogeneous terms. This article analyzes terminological dictionaries (translation and commentary) in this area, and also qualifies their potential for use in diplomatic texts and official oral speech.*

Key words: *diplomatic vocabulary, diplomatic texts, terminological dictionaries, lexicography, explanatory dictionary, translation dictionary.*