

DISTINGUISHING MONOPREDICATIVE POLYPROPOSITIONAL SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES IN UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Oksana N. DUBROVA¹

¹Department of Foreign Languages, National Transport
University, Kyiv, Ukraine

Abstract: *Distinguishing a simple complicated sentence as a monopredicative and polypropositional structure is one of the vital question of the present-day Ukrainian linguistics. The objective of the article is to analyze monopredicative polypropositional syntactic structure in Ukrainian and English languages and to describe elements which complicate mentioned structures at the semantic-syntactic level. The article presents comparative analysis of monopredicative polypropositional structures in Ukrainian and English languages. The semantic-syntactic relations of the simple sentence that expresses two and more propositions are examined. The elements that complicate monopredicative structures at the semantic-syntactic level are distinguished and analyzed. The performed analysis of scientific sources in syntax of Ukrainian and English languages let us make the conclusions. Monopredicative structures (sentences) can express more than one thought (proposition). Such structures occupy the intermediary position between the simple and composite sentences: one subject-predicate basis is a common feature with a simple sentence (clause) and expression of two and more propositions is a common feature with a composite sentence. In Ukrainian language such structures are defined as simple complicated sentences, in English language – as semi-composite sentences or composite sentences with non-finite subordinate clause.*

Keywords: proposition, predicativity, predication, semi-compound sentence, non-finite sentence.

Being the main object of syntax the sentence is defined as a grammatically formed combination of words that expresses a thought. In form the sentence is a single grammatical whole, in meaning it can be simple or composite. The main sentence characteristics are its communicative function, predication and intonation. Traditionally sentences are studied and classified according to the purpose of communication, according to the types of the subject and the predicate, according to whether they are simple or composite, expanded or unexpanded, compound or complex, etc. Nowadays in syntax the sentence is studied in three aspects: communicative functions of the sentence (a unit of speech); its grammar structure features (a unit of language); the sentence as an abstract model that belongs to language contrasting to the utterance – a lexically filled and formed by intonation model that belongs to speech. In our research we are at the position “sentence – utterance” studying how the form conveys the meaning. The sentence and the utterance often don't coincide in volume, for example a grammatically simple sentence can express two and more thoughts or an

incomplete sentence can express the separate idea. The finite verb of a sentence being connected with the subject expresses the basic predicative meaning of the sentence. The connection of the verb and the subject is commonly referred to as the “predicative line” of the sentence. Simple sentences feature one predicative line, composite sentences – two and more predicative lines. But there are sentences having one grammar basis express more than one predicative line. Thus, alongside with two types of simple and composite sentences the third type is distinguished – simple complicated that combines the features of both – simple and composite sentences. The simple complicated sentence as a syntactic structure has one grammar basis – a subject and a predicate but expresses two (or more) propositions (thoughts).

As speech tends to be economical, simple complicated sentences are the result of the process of transformation/modification: a simple sentence transforms into a phrase/modifies its structure and becomes a part of another simple sentence. Besides the events described in the simple complicated sentences are more closely connected than the events described in the parts of the composite sentence or in two separate simple sentences. The usage of simple complicated sentences is the speaker’s choice and his view of reality. Distinguishing a simple complicated sentence as a monopredicative and polypropositional structure is one of the vital question of the present-day Ukrainian linguistics. The fact is proved by numerous researchers of the following scientists: I. Vykhovanets¹, P. Dudyk², A. Zagnitko³, B. Ilish⁴, L. Kadomtseva, S.

¹ I. Vykhovanets, *Grammar of Ukrainian language. Syntax*, Lybid, Kyiv, 1993.

² P. Dudyk, L. Prokopchuk, *Syntax of Ukrainian language*, The Publishing House “Academii”, Kyiv, 2010.

³ A. Zagnitko, *The theoretical grammar of Ukrainian language: syntax*, DonNU, Donetsk, 2001; A. Zagnitko, *The theoretical grammar of modern Ukrainian language. Morphology. Syntax*, VKF “BAO”, Donetsk, 2011.

⁴ B. Ilish, *Structure of the English language*, Prosveshcheniye, Leningrad, 1971.

Karaman⁵, O. Kylbabska⁶, I. Kucherenko, G. Manaenko⁷, M. Plushch⁸, A. Pryiatkina, K. Shulzhuk⁹. In English language the term “simple complicated sentence” does not exist. The corresponding syntactic structures in English are studied as semi-compound sentences or non-finite clauses which are dependent clauses of composite sentences. The objective of the article is to analyze monopredicative polypropositional syntactic structure in Ukrainian and English languages and to describe elements which complicate mentioned structures at the semantic-syntactic level.

Simple complicated sentences as monopredicative polypropositional syntactic structures in Ukrainian

In the theory of the Ukrainian language syntax sentences are divided into simple, complicated and composite. The division is based on predicative connections – connections between the subject and the predicate forming the structure kernel (grammar basis, predicative line) of the two-member sentence¹⁰. Simple sentences as well as complicated ones have got one grammar basis, so they are considered to be monopredicative structures. But composite sentences having two and more grammar bases are defined as polypredicative structures¹¹. One more distinguishing feature of simple, complicated and composite sentences is the number of expressed propositions (or predicative lines). Proposition (as a separate thought, concept) is defined as the image of a certain situation in human

⁵ S. Karaman, O. Karaman, M. Plushch, *Modern Ukrainian literary language*, Litera LTD, Kyiv, 2011.

⁶ O. Kulbabska, “The types of predication in modern Ukrainian language”, in *Linguistics Studios*, 2001, no. 7, p. 81-85.

⁷ G. Manaenko, *A complicated sentence in language and speech: outlines of research theory and methodology*, The Publishing House SGU, Stavropol, 2003. Alefina Golovchun, Beibitkul Karimova, Maira Zhunissova, Gulaim Ospankulova, Kuralay Mukhamadi, „Content And Language Integrated Learning In Terms Of Multilingualism: Kazakhstani Experience,” in *Astra Salvensis*, V (2017), no. 12, p. 298.

⁸ M. Pliushch, S. Bevzenko, N. Grypas, *Modern Ukrainian literary language*, Vyshcha Shkola, Kyiv, 2009.

⁹ K. Shulzhuk, *Syntax of Ukrainian language*, The Publishing House “Academiia”, Kyiv, 2004.

¹⁰ E. Krotevych, N. Rodzevych, *The dictionary of linguistic terms*, The Publishing House of the SA of USSR, Kyiv, 1957.

¹¹ O. Kulbabska, “The types of predication in modern Ukrainian language”, in *Linguistics Studios*, 2001, no. 7, p. 81-85.

being's consciousness¹². Proposition has neither main nor secondary parts; it hasn't got formal structure. Proposition is "notional conceptual set of components that the speaker tries to verbalize"¹³. Thus, simple sentences express one proposition and are monopropositional whereas complicated and composite sentences express two (and more) propositions and are polypropositional. But it should be underlined, in the composite sentence propositions are expressed separately and in the complicated sentence they are expressed in fusion: one proposition is leading and the other one has the status of comment¹⁴. Thus, complicated sentence takes the intermediary position between simple and composite sentences: having the monopredicative structure like simple sentence and semantic load (two or more propositions) like composite sentence. To understand the nature of complicated sentence it is important to look at the categories of predicativity and predication.

In linguistics predicativity is defined as a complex category that expresses correlation of the sentence content with the reality. This correlation is implemented in the subject-predicate connection¹⁵. Predicativity is expressed by morphological and syntactical means (forms of verbs, sentence parts correlation, intonation, word order) that build up the basic nature of sentence grammar structure¹⁶. So, predicativity is considered to be sentence grammar meaning. As for predication it is defined as "attribution of features to the utterance subject by two compatible components"¹⁷. In other words, "in predication logical subject is understood through logical predicate (some information about an object is stated or denied)"¹⁸. Thus, predication belongs not to the whole sentence but only to its propositional part: "predication as a linguistic

¹² U. Pankrats, *Propositional structures and their role in language units of different levels formation*, RGB, Moscow, 1992.

¹³ G. Volokhina, *Syntactic concepts of the Russian simple sentence*, Istoki, Voronezh, 2003.

¹⁴ G. Manaenko, *A complicated sentence in language and speech: outlines of research theory and methodology*, The Publishing House SGU, Stavropol, 2003.

¹⁵ S. Karaman, O. Karaman, M. Plushch, *Modern Ukrainian literary language*, Litera LTD, Kyiv, 2011.

¹⁶ P. Lekant, *Syntax of a simple sentence in modern Russian language*, Vysshaya Shkola, Moscow, 1986. Dana Shayakhmetova, Aigul Baituova, Kazyna Bekbenbetova, Dosbol Isla, Saule Yerzhanova, „The development of teacher's multicultural competence in the context of modern higher education,” in *Astra Salvensis*, V (2017), no. 12, p. 280.

¹⁷ O. Kulbabska, "The types of predication in modern Ukrainian language", in *Linguistics Studios*, 2001, no. 7, p. 81-85.

¹⁸ S. Semchynskiy, *General linguistics*, Vyshcha Shkola, Kyiv, 1988.

matter is equal to proposition”¹⁹. We can conclude that predicativity is the grammatical embodiment of predication and it concerns the syntactical sentence structure whereas predication concerns the semantic load of the sentence. According to I. Vychovanets the category of predicativity is the syntactic center of the sentence and the category of predication is the semantic-syntactic center²⁰. O. Kulbabska states that categories of predicativity and predication are separate terms but are interrelated because they belong to different aspects of the sentence²¹, “being the plan of content and the plan of expression for the sentence ...”²². So, there is a sentence model and a thought model. The sentence model consists of the main parts of the sentence – subject and predicate. The thought model is formed by proposition consisting of two main elements – logical subject and logical predicate (in linguistics the logical predicate is defined as the predicate of the proposition when some information about the logical subject is said, affirmed or negated)²³.

Then, predicativity as a formal syntactic center is the feature of any sentence. As for complicated sentences in the formal syntactic aspect they are characterized by additional predicativity (or half-predicativity). Additional predicativity is the result of structure transformation (or modification) of grammatically elementary sentence: a simple sentence becomes a word (*The wind is blowing. – windy*), or a word combination (*The day is wonderful. – a wonderful day*), or an independent syntactic construction (*She heard rumbling. She turned round slowly. – Having heard rumbling, she turned round slowly*) and joins other simple sentence as its part. “In speech an elementary sentence is considerably modified becoming a complex construction and joining other elementary sentence. Such sentences have a secondary predicate which takes the position before the verb and characterizes the doer of the action as well the action itself”²⁴. Thus, the sentence presents two pieces of information of different status – main

¹⁹ O. Kulbabska, “The types of predication in modern Ukrainian language”, in *Linguistics Studios*, 2001, no. 7, p. 81-85.

²⁰ I. Vychovanets, “Concerning the problems of predicativity, predication and predicating”, in *Ukrainian Language*, 2002, no. 1, p. 25-31.

²¹ O. Kulbabska, “The types of predication in modern Ukrainian language”, in *Linguistics Studios*, 2001, no. 7, p. 81-85.

²² A. Zagnitko, *The theoretical grammar of modern Ukrainian language. Morphology. Syntax*, VKF “BAO”, Donetsk, 2011; O. Solovtsova, “Predicativity”, “predicating”, “predication”: correlation/non-correlation, Donbass State Pedagogical University, Gorlovka, 2013.

²³ F. Ackerman, G. Webelhuth, *A theory of predicates*, CSLI Publications, Stanford, 1998.

²⁴ O. Kulbabska, “The types of predication in modern Ukrainian language”, in *Linguistics Studios*, 2001, no. 7, p. 81-85.

information and comment. The sentence expresses two or more propositions. Homogeneous parts of the sentence, detached secondary parts of the sentence, parentheses and direct addresses have got additional predicativity. These constructions are complicating elements. The main common feature of the complicating constructions as grammar units are according to O. Kulbabska just additional predicativity.

Grammatically any complication is characterized by two types of syntactic relations – subordination and coordination²⁵. Subordination takes place when a simple sentence is expanded by adding detached parts of the sentence expressed by participle I or II, comparative constructions, preposition + noun phrases/constructions. Syntactic relations of homogeneous parts of the sentence, parentheses and direct addresses specifying or commenting the information of the sentence are based on coordination. Let's analyze the example of the simple complicated sentence taken from the Ukrainian novel. *Four young men sat at the hiding place, listened to the barking; then, having exchanged glances, burnt some papers, ...*²⁶. This is a simple complicated sentence with the complicating elements: 1) *four young men* – homogeneous non-agreed attributes expressed by a numeral and an adjective; 2) *sat ...*, *listened to ...*, *burnt ...* – homogeneous predicates expressed by verbs; 3) *having exchanged glances* – a detached adverbial modifier of manner expressed by participle. Each of the complicating elements could be expanded into a separate clause and as a result there are three composite sentences: *Four men sat at the hiding place, they are young. Four young men sat at the hiding place, they listened to the barking; then, having exchanged glances, the man burnt some papers. The man exchanged glances, and then they burnt some papers.* As the conclusion, in Ukrainian language the complicated sentence is monopredicative; is characterized by additional predicativity (formal syntactic aspect) expressing two or more propositions – thoughts, concepts (functioning of the secondary predicate) one of which is leading and the other has the status of comment (semantic-syntactic aspect). Proposition with the status of comment is expressed by complicating half-predicative constructions such as: 1) homogeneous parts of the sentence; 2) detached secondary parts of the sentence (participial constructions, comparative constructions, preposition + noun phrases, explaining and clarifying constructions); 3) parentheses and 4) direct addresses.

²⁵ A. Zagnitko, *The theoretical grammar of modern Ukrainian language. Morphology. Syntax*, VKF “BAO”, Donetsk, 2011; S. Karaman, O. Karaman, M. Plushch, *Modern Ukrainian literary language*, Litera LTD, Kyiv, 2011.

²⁶ Y. Vynnychuk, *Death tango*, Folio, Kharkiv, 2012.

Semi-composite sentences as monopredicative polypropositional syntactic structures in English

The second stage of our research is dedicated to the works of Ukrainian and Russian linguists studying the theory of English language. Namely, distinguishing the structure that occupies the intermediary position between simple and composite sentences. The structure is called a semi-composite sentence. The ground for such division of sentences (simple – semi-composite – composite) is the number of predicative lines (propositions in the syntax of Ukrainian language) in a sentence²⁷: 1) simple sentences have one predicative line; 2) composite sentences have two or more predicative lines expressed “separately and explicitly”; composite sentences, in its turn, are divided into compound and complex; 3) semi-composite sentences (occupying the intermediary position between simple and composite sentences) have more than one predicative lines one of which is expressed “not completely” and are divided into semi-compound and semi-complex sentences²⁸. The explicitly expressed predicative line is the leading one and the “not completely expressed” predicative line is considered to be half-predicative expansion of a sentence²⁹. So, we can state that simple complicated sentences (in Ukrainian language) correspond to semi-composite sentences (in English language).

Semi-composite sentences are the result of syntactic derivation (or transformation) that is understood as “paradigmatic production of more complex pattern-constructions out of kernel pattern-constructions as their structural bases”. *I saw him come.* = *I saw him.* + *He came.* In the example the semi-compound sentence is made up by joining/combining two kernel sentences³⁰. M. Blokh describes two derivational processes that kernel sentences can undergo – constructional and predicative. The result of constructional derivation is a complex syntactic structure: on the basis of two or more kernel sentences a composite sentence is formed. The result of predicative derivation is a syntactic structure that expresses the information of different predicative units and at the same time preserves

²⁷ I. Biryuk, N. Tarasova, *Practical English grammar: syntax*, Mogilyev State University named after A. Kuleshov, Mogilyev, 2015; M. Blokh, *Theoretical essentials of grammar*, Vysshaya Shkola, Moscow, 2004.

²⁸ M. Blokh, *Theoretical essentials of grammar*, Vysshaya Shkola, Moscow, 2004.

²⁹ M. Blokh, *Theoretical English grammar*, Vysshaya Shkola, Moscow, 1983.

³⁰ *Ibidem*, 1983.

the structure volume of the initial kernel sentence. Kernel sentences as well as simple extended sentences can undergo derivational changes in the form of subordinate clauses or constructions³¹. A kernel sentence can be transformed into a half-predicative construction (phrasalisation) or a nominal phrase (nominalization). The result of phrasalisation is semi-composite sentences having Complex Object expressed by Infinitive or Participial constructions or Absolute Constructions: *She phoned me late in the evening. She wanted to learn the details of the accident. – She phoned me in the evening to learn the details of the accident.* The process of phrasalisation is usually partial as the predicative aspect is preserved, but the process of nominalization can be either complete or partial. In case of complete nominalization the result is a word combination as a part of a simple extended sentence, for example: *The glass breaks easily when it is transported. – The glass breaks easily during transportation.* In case of partial nominalization the result is Infinitive or Gerund construction and phrases that are defined as semi-composite sentences: *When they arrived I was relieved of my fears. – On their arrival I was relieved of my fears*³². An English sentence is considered to be semi-composite if it includes homogeneous parts, dependent appendixes, complexes (constructions) of secondary predication (predicative constructions). “Despite of the difference, these (complicating) elements are similar as they are getting out of the simple sentence bounds and approaching the composite sentence – some the compound sentence, others the complex sentence”³³.

Concerning homogeneous parts as complicating elements of a simple sentence, scientists’ opinions differ: some scientists consider homogeneous parts to be secondary parts of a simple sentence and it doesn’t go about sentence complication³⁴; others refer homogeneous main parts of the sentence – subjects and predicates – to complicating elements³⁵; and others regard all homogeneous parts – both main and secondary parts – to be complicating sentence elements³⁶. “Coordinative relations of predicates though don’t add a new level of domination in the syntagmatic sentence representation, still complicate predication as such”.

³¹ M. Blokh, *Theoretical English grammar*, Vysshaya Shkola, Moscow, 1983.

³² M. Blokh, *Theoretical English grammar*, Vysshaya Shkola, Moscow, 1983.

³³ B. Ilish, *Structure of the English language*, Prosveshcheniye, Leningrad, 1971.

³⁴ V. Kaushanskaya, *English grammar*, Ayris-Press, Moscow, 2008.

³⁵ M. Blokh, *Theoretical English grammar*, Vysshaya Shkola, Moscow, 1983; I. Kharytonov, *Theoretical grammar of modern English language*, Navchalna Knyga – Bogdan, Ternopil, 2007.

³⁶ B. Ilish, *Structure of the English language*, Prosveshcheniye, Leningrad, 1971; I. Biryuk, N. Tarasova, *Practical English grammar: syntax*, Mogilyev State University Named After A. Kuleshov, Mogilyev, 2015.

Dependent appendixes are phrases consisting of conjunctions or adjectives and nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs or participle. These phrases can be changed into separate sentences, for example: 1) *John is more diligent than you.* (= ... *than you are*); 2) *John is as diligent as you* (= *John is as diligent as you are*); 3) *She was speaking slowly and vaguely as if in a dream* (= ... *as if she was (were) in a dream*)³⁷.

Complexes of secondary predication include phrases or constructions with Infinitive, Gerund, Participle or non-verbal phrases or constructions. I. Biruk treats the mentioned complexes as predicative constructions – structures that occupy the intermediary position between a phrase and a simple sentence. Unlike phrases, predicative constructions consist of two words that are connected semantically by predicative relations (subject – predicate relations): the nominal part denotes “the doer” or the bearer of the state or quality; the predicative part may be either verbal (infinitive, participle, gerund) or non-verbal (adjective, stative verb, adverb, noun). But unlike a simple sentence, predicative relations in the predicative construction is not grammatically explicit: there is no finite verb functioning as the predicate or as a link-verb of a nominal predicate. Thus, the construction has neither real subject, nor real predicate but could be transformed into a simple sentence: *I heard him cry.* – *I heard that he cried*³⁸. Predicative constructions are divided into: 1) verbal (can be transformed in simple sentences with a verbal predicate): *We saw the storm approaching.* – *We saw that the storm was approaching*; 2) non-verbal (can be transformed in simple sentences with a compound nominal predicate): *He stood there trembling with his face ablaze.* – *He stood and his face was ablaze*³⁹.

Verbal constructions are constructions with non-finite form of the verb: infinitive constructions (the objective infinitive construction, the subjective infinitive construction, the for-to-infinitive construction); participle constructions (the objective participial construction, the subjective participial construction, the nominative absolute participial construction; the prepositional absolute participial construction); gerund constructions (predicative construction with gerund)⁴⁰. Non-verbal constructions are the nominative absolute construction and the prepositional absolute construction. Predicative constructions are

³⁷ I. Kharytonov, *Theoretical grammar of modern English language*, Navchalna Knyga – Bogdan, Ternopil, 2007.

³⁸ I. Biryuk, N. Tarasova, *Practical English grammar: syntax*, Mogilyev State University named after A. Kulshov, Mogilyev, 2015.

³⁹ *Ibidem*, 2015.

⁴⁰ *Ibidem*, 2015.

separated (detached) by intonation and in meaning. Just at this point we can mark the correlation with Ukrainian language where the detached parts of the sentence are complicating elements. Being at the position that non-finite verbs denote the secondary action or process connected with action or process expressed by finite verbs⁴¹, we should point out that constructions and phrases with non-finite verbs as well as isolated non-finite verbs convey a separate thought (proposition) in the sentence and thus complicate its semantic-syntactic structure.

There is difference between construction and phrase. The construction consists of two elements – nominative and verbal/non-verbal functioning as a secondary subject and a secondary predicate in the sentence. But the phrase has only verbal element functioning as a secondary predicate to the subject of the sentence and accompanying words, for example:

1) *He hears Morgan forming up this theory.* – [*Morgan forming up this theory*] is a construction where *Morgan* is a secondary subject and *forming up* is a secondary predicate.

2) *Yes, he says, vigorously nodding, ...*– [*vigorously nodding*] is a phrase with participle = [*he says and he nods*]⁴².

It's important to underline that English sentences having predicative constructions are translated into Ukrainian mostly as composite sentences and sentences having phrases with non-finite verbs or separate non-finite verbs are translated as simple sentences with participles. So syntactic structures having intermediary position between simple and composite sentences in English are called semi-composite sentences. Such sentences have one grammar basis (a subject and a predicate) but convey two (or more) predicative lines one of which (a leading one) is expressed by subject-verb relations and the other(s) – by predicative construction or phrase. Sentences with homogeneous parts are also considered to be semi-compound.

Non-finite clauses as monopredicative polypropositional syntactic structures in English

The analysis results of the works in English syntax by American, Australian and British linguists show that a simple sentence can express more than one thought. So, a British researcher D. Crystal distinguishes

⁴¹ T. Merkulova, V. Kuzmina, I. Nabokova, V. Lypetska, *Practical English grammar for the 3d year students*, KhNU named after V. Karazin, Kharkiv, 2010.

⁴² M. Holary, *Wolf ball*, Fourth Estate, London, 2009.

two types of sentences – simple (one clause) and multiple (clause + linking word + clause), which in turn are divided into compound and complex. But the scientist states there are clauses that express more than one thought: *For his birthday, Ben wants a bike, a computer game, and a visit to the theme park. – It will be Ben’s birthday. Ben wants a bike. He wants a computer game. And he wants a visit to the theme park as well*⁴³. In English language composite sentences with non-finite clause are sentences expressing more than one thought but having one subject-predicate basis. The non-finite clause (phrase, construction) is defined a syntactic construction with the predicate expressed by non-finite verb (Infinitive, Participle, Gerund). The non-finite clause is considered to be a dependent part of a complex sentence⁴⁴. Thus, Ukrainian and Russian linguists (I. Biruk, M. Blokh, B. Ilish and others) define sentences containing complexes of secondary predication as semi-composite. At the same time American, Australian and British linguists⁴⁵ view these constructions as composite sentences – complex sentences with subordinate non-finite clause. According to M. Halliday, a non-finite structure is “a non-finite dependent bound clause”⁴⁶, and Th. Bloor calls a non-finite clause “a moodless clause” – a clause without finite verb: *Looking to the west, they spied land*⁴⁷. G. Thompson also divides clauses into finite (clauses with finite verb) and non-finite (clauses with non-finite verb): [*She would start with them*], [*ticking off their names after each call*]. – [*She would start with them*] – a clause with finite verb, [*ticking off their names after each call*] – a non-finite clause with the predicate expressed by Participle I⁴⁸.

Non-finite clauses in comparison with finite ones are more compact but less explicit or detailed. “... they are not marked for tense and modality, and they frequently lack an explicit subject and subordinator”: *I don’t know what to write about* (a non-finite clause) – *I don’t know what I should write about*

⁴³ D. Crystal, *The Cambridge encyclopedia of the English language*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1995.

⁴⁴ Lingvo live dictionary, 2019. Available at: <https://www.lingvolive.com/ru-ru/translate/en-ru/Non-finite%20clause>.

⁴⁵ D. Biber, S. Johansson, C. Leech, S. Conrad, E. Finegan, *Longman grammar of spoken and written English*, Pearson Education Limited, London, 2007; Th. Bloor, M. Bloor, *The functional analysis of English. A hallidayan approach*, Hodder Headline Group, London, 2004; G. Thompson, *Introducing functional grammar*, Routledge, London, 2014; M.A.K. Halliday, *An introduction to functional grammar*, Hodder Headline Group, London, 2004.

⁴⁶ M.A.K. Halliday, *An introduction to functional grammar*, Hodder Headline Group, London, 2004.

⁴⁷ Th. Bloor, M. Bloor, *The functional analysis of English. A hallidayan approach*, Hodder Headline Group, London, 2004

⁴⁸ G. Thompson, *Introducing functional grammar*, Routledge, London, 2014.

(a finite clause). To interpret the content of non-finite clauses the information of main clauses or sometimes of the whole context is necessary⁴⁹. There are three types of non-finite clauses: Infinitive clauses, -ing-clauses (clauses with Gerund or Participle) and -ed-clauses (clauses with Participle II). In particular, non-verbal clauses are also viewed as non-finite clauses: *She had also been taught, when in difficulty, to think of a good life to imitate. Although not a classic, this 90-minute video is worth watching*⁵⁰. It can be concluded the term “non-finite clause” corresponds to the term “predicative construction/phrase”. Let’s analyze the example of the sentence taken from the English novel. *Her hands empty, she clasps them for a moment in violent prayer. – Her hands empty – a non-finite clause (the Absolute Nominative Construction); in violent prayer – a detached adverbial modifier expressed by a preposition + noun phrase. The sentence expressed three separate thoughts: Her hands are empty, so she clasps them for a moment as she is praying violently.*

The performed analysis of scientific sources in syntax of Ukrainian and English languages let us make the conclusions. Monopredicative structures (sentences) can express more than one thought (proposition). Such structures occupy the intermediary position between the simple and composite sentences: one subject-predicate basis is a common feature with a simple sentence (clause) and expression of two and more propositions is a common feature with a composite sentence. In Ukrainian language such structures are defined as a simple complicated sentences, in English language – as semi-composite sentences or composite sentences with non-finite subordinate clause.

It should be underlined that both semi-composite sentences and composite sentences with non-finite subordinate clause are monopredicative structures as they have one subject-predicate basis, but at the same time they are characterized by having a secondary predicate and express two and more propositions – that’s why they are polypropositional structures. The expression of two and more propositions (the semantic aspect of a sentence) is grammatically formed by predicative subject-predicate relations and by inserting a half-predicative structure (the syntactic structure of a sentence). The elements which complicate monopredicative structures in Ukrainian and English languages need the further research.

⁴⁹ D. Biber, S. Johansson, C. Leech, S. Conrad, E. Finegan, *Longman grammar of spoken and written English*, Pearson Education Limited, London, 2007.

⁵⁰ *Ibidem*, 2007.