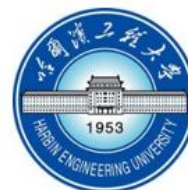**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

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«МОВНА ОСВІТА: ВИКЛИКИ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ТА ІННОВАЦІЇ»

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THE ENGLISH STRUCTURE BE+-ED

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The English structure be + -ed is an extremely complex and problematic phenomenon. Among the issues related to the analysis of this structure, the problem of distinguishing grammatical homonyms within it should be highlighted, as it has not yet been definitively resolved [5, 203].

In modern linguistic thought, two main directions are noticeable in the interpretation of the nature of this structure.

Advocates of one direction believe that the structure be + -ed should be considered exclusively as a state, distinguishing only two subtypes of state within it: the passive of action and the passive of state. This viewpoint is held by O. Jesperson, J. Svartvik[1, p.107; 3, p.85], and others.

According to the statements of the representatives of the second direction, the structure consists of two homonyms: the analytical form of the verb in the passive state (when it expresses an action) and a free syntactic combination of a linking verb with a predicate (when this structure expresses a state). This opinion is held by the majority of linguists, among whom should be named G. Scheurweghs [4, p.156;], F. Palmer [2, p.68], I. Willis [5, p.204] and others.

According to the statements of the representatives of the second direction, the structure consists of two homonyms: the analytical form of the verb in the passive state (when it expresses an action) and a free syntactic combination of a linking verb with a predicate (when this structure expresses a state).

However, while the supporters of the first direction see in the passive voice the possibility of expressing a state, understanding it as the result of a previously performed action, the followers of the second direction categorically deny this possibility. Action" is often reduced to the activity of a person, his versatile life.

Other authors expand this concept, understanding by it, in addition to human activity, the processes that take place in this or that material object, as well as various kinds of events - movement, that is, everything that has an element of dynamics.

So, as you can see, everything is based on the concepts of "action", "state" and "process." Let's try to understand these complex philosophical concepts. It is unlikely that today any of the philosophers will be able to deny the truth that the world is a single continuous universal substance in eternal motion, changing in nature and time. In other words, the world is a continuous global process, or more precisely – a set of processes

Outside of the process, the existence of the world, that is, the substance, is unthinkable, since it is the only possible way of its existence. Thus, the concepts of "substance" and "process" are inseparable concepts, inconceivable one without the other. Hence, a process is one or more substances (or the relationship between the latter) that change in time and space.

Regarding the state, it is most often defined as a way of being of a substance in time and space. In other words, it is the same process, but "suspended" in time, grasped by human consciousness as such – in the specifics of its existence at a certain moment (or in a certain period of time). If a process is the existence of a substance in general, regardless of the specifics of its flow in time, then the state, on the contrary, implies the very feature of this flow, it is a process, the specifics of the flow of which is realized by man at a certain moment or period of time.

Thus, the definition of a state is, in fact, nothing more than the definition of a process, but from the standpoint of a person's awareness of it. Awareness of the specificity of the process, the existence of a certain substance as a whole occurs due to the ability of the human brain to "suspend" (deaden) matter and split it, grabbing this or that process from it.

Therefore, the state is the most general level of a person's mental perception of the world around him - in the specifics of the existence of the substances surrounding him at a certain moment or during a certain period of time.

The concept of action should be understood only as a special case of a state in which a characteristic feature of the existence of a substance is dynamism: a certain manifestation of energy, movement in space, transition from one state to another.

A person's understanding of the surrounding world is inextricably linked with nomination, that is, with a person's desire to convey anything and, first of all, to put into words what they saw and understood nothing more than the direct reality of thought. This means that every concept, every idea, which in one way or another reflects the surrounding world, must have certain means of linguistic representation.

The task of the linguist in this regard is to find them, correctly establish the relationship between concepts, ideas and linguistic means that reflect them.

The first steps on this path have already been taken. It was established, in particular, that the state (process) is related in the language to the structure of predication, and its components (substance, changes occurring in it) to the components of the structure of predication (with subject and predicate, respectively Depending on the number of substances and the nature of their relationship, the human mind distinguishes two types of state (process). The first type involves one substance and the changes that occur in it. It can be conditionally called a state-(process-) non-relationship.

The second type involves at least two substances and changes in the relationship between them, which occur in time and space. Accordingly, this type is called a state-(process-) - relationship. In the language state non-relation is conveyed by two types of predication structure (*He laughed; They were surprised*), state-relation by one (*I have new shoes*). The structure of predication (*He laughed*) contains only one element that can be correlated with the substance, and the structure of predication (*I have new shoes*) - two.

The first type of state can be conventionally called a state-property. This is a process that is reflected in human consciousness as a substance that exists in time and space and has a certain property. In other words, the way of being of this substance is determined by its property. The property itself can be perceived as something constant, unchanged in time, or something that was added to the substance from the outside, as an imprint of a previously committed action. In the latter case, this state always has a performance value. A characteristic feature of a state-property is that it is a state-non-relation.

The second type of state conveys the nature of the changes that happen with the substance over time. A person's attention is focused on the second component of the state – on the nature of the substance's existence in time, which actually determines the qualitative difference of this type of state from the state- property.

The state-existence, unlike the state-property, can be both a non-relational state-non-relation and a state-relation. State-property and state-existence are correlated at the language level with two types of predicate - a compound noun and a simple verb. Thus, in the expression *They were surprised*, the pronoun *they* corresponds to a certain substance, *surprised* indicates its property, the verb *were* - to its existence in time as having this property. As we can see, the way of existence (being) of a substance is determined by its property, which means that we have an expression that correlates with state-property. At the same time, it should be considered in relation to the process (state) of non-relation. If, during the semantic analysis, we do not regard each element of this statement separately, but the components of the structure of predication, then the relationship with the components of the state will be as follows: the subject *they* is correlated with the substance, the nominal compound predicate *were surprised* characterizes its way of being at a certain moment (or interval) of time due to the presence of a certain property in it, perceived by the speaker. As we can see, it is the predicate – nominal compound predicate – that takes on the main semantic load, which

94

determines the specificity of this state. This gives us reason to consider it a linguistic means that expresses a state-property.

Let us consider the expression *He laughed*. Like the previous one, it is a subject non-relation. The subject of the sentence *he* is related to a certain substance, the predicate verb *laughed* indicates the way this substance changes in time. Attention is focused here not on the substance, as in the previous statement, but on the specificity of the changes that happen to this substance. So, before us is a state of existence expressed by a simple verb predicate.

The state-existence also has different manifestations. In some cases, changes with the substance proceed dynamically, they are accompanied by its movement in space, associated with energy costs, etc. In others, they are so slow that a person perceives them as being of a substance in a state of rest - in statics. Accordingly, we will call the first type of state-existence a state of dynamics (or action), the second a state of rest (a state of statics). It is quite obvious that the state of rest cannot be associated with the result of a previously committed action, and therefore it is always unresultative.

Thus, verbs are capable of expressing not only action, as is sometimes believed, but also a non-resultant state. In respect that the non-resultant type of state is peculiar to the verb, we will use the term verbal state instead of the term non-resultant state (or state of rest) in some cases. At the same time, we note that an action is, in fact, also a state, and more precisely, it is nothing more than a special case (aspect) of a state (state-existence). Any action can be realized as a state (*The girl is smiling - The smiling girl)*, although not every state is an action.

The relationship between the main types of states (processes) and the linguistic means of their expression can be presented as follows:
1) state-property (non-resultative /resultative) - nominal compound predicate;
2) state- existence (action /non-resultative state - simple verb predicate).

Having defined the content of the basic concepts and established the relationship between the types of states (processes) and linguistic means of their expression, we thereby created the necessary prerequisites for the analysis of the actual material. However, before starting it, we note that we will support the semantic analysis with a formal, in particular, transformational analysis.

Let's return to the statement *The earth was surrounded by ocean* and try to analyze it. This expression correlates with the state-relationship of *earth* and *ocean* – the substance, *was surrounded* – a certain spatial relationship between them. By its specificity, this relationship is a state of existence that does not have any signs of action – the movement of a substance in space, energy costs, etc. It cannot be realized as an imprint (result) of a previously performed action. So, before us is a typical case of a rest state, or a verb state. The verb character of this expression is also confirmed by its ability to transform itself into an active state. *Oceans surrounded the earth.* Since the deep structure of the original statement and its active "transform" coincide, *was surrounded* corresponds to *surrounded,* which means that *was surrounded* and *surrounded* are the stative forms of the verb *to surround*.

In other words, we have a state of dynamics, state-relation, although at the level of the surface structure the previous substance is absent. As for the grammatical status of the structure be +-ed in this statement, there are no problems here – the predicate in sentences of this semantic type is always defined as a simple verb, therefore *was turned* is the analytical form of the verb in the passive voice. The result of the semantic analysis is confirmed by the possibility of transformation of this segment of speech into an active voice (*The servants*) *turned keys in flower and sugar bins* and the impossibility of transformation of the nominalization (*turned-in-flower-and- sugar-bins)*. All grammarians, without exception, consider the structure be +-ed, which expresses an action, to be a simple verb predicate (passive voice).

However, the homonymic composition of the structure be +-ed is not limited to only two grammatical homonyms – nominal compound and verbal predicates. Such a structure contains results of a double semantic and grammatical interpretation, and sometimes acts as a synonym for the perfect, which can be the object of a separate study.

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Section 4
Digital Tools And Resources In Language Learning: Innovations And Best Practices

Section 5
Relevant Issues In Language Studies: Germanic And Oriental Languages