

THE ROLE OF THE IMPERSONAL FORMS OF THE VERB IN ENGLISH SPEECH

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Abstract. The article investigates the syntactic function of the impersonal forms of the verb, its essence to the English Speech.

Key words. Verb, impersonal forms, infinitive, gerunds, participles, syntactic functions, sentence

Impersonal forms of the verb in English speech are those that lack any subject that performs the action of the verb. The most common impersonal forms are infinitives, gerunds, and participles, which serve important syntactic functions in the English language. The main role of the impersonal forms of the verb in English speech is to explore the syntactic function of these impersonal forms of the verb, focusing on their use in various contexts, and also discuss some of the challenges that arise when using them.

In English, there are several impersonal forms of the verb that are used in different situations. Some of the most common are the present simple (e.g., it rains), the present continuous (e.g., it is raining), and the past simple (e.g., it rained). These verb forms are used to express actions or states that are not attributed to a specific subject. Instead, they imply a general condition that is applicable to all people or things. For example, "it rains" implies that rain falls naturally and is a phenomenon that affects everyone in a given location.

Examples of sentences with impersonal verb:

1) Third parties

His death it happened in the early morning, The facts happened ten years ago., The fight between them will not concerns., Concern: The Decision concerns to the whole family., Strike say that this was not the outcome we expected., The fall of the empire it happened in the fifteenth century, Urges find a solution.

2) Impersonal with "se"

Anticipates a storm., Is considered rude not to greet the neighbors., It is believed that will give the verdict tomorrow., It counts that the ancient Greeks put a coin in the mouth of the dead., It is said that that the mayor will give a speech today., With this panorama, expected worst., Life's good in this town., Frequently forget the invasion of America as an example of genocide., It is assumed that the government must look after our interests [5, 78].

3) One member

No will dawn until seven., Nightfall early in winter., What time will sunset?, It was supposed to be sunny today but Deluge all day., I heard some noises and when I looked out the window I saw that hailed., Rains since the morning. It rained a lot this month., Drizzled when I left home., Never snows in this region., Flashed all night.

4) Grammatical Impersonality

He was pouring down., There are two exits., There were many people., There was three big snowfalls last winter., Make much that we do not see each other., Make trust., It is very late [2, 55].

The syntactic function of the impersonal forms of the verb in English speech known as passive voice, is to emphasize the action being done rather than the doer of the action. The subject of the sentence is typically the recipient of the action, rather than the one performing it. This form is often used in scientific writing or when discussing impersonal events. Also, classifier and lexical stems together determine how the object marker is interpreted. Murrinh-Patha has a considerable amount of so-called impersonal verbs (Walsh, 1987) in which the direct object marker actually denotes the subject.

Some common impersonal forms in English include:

- It + verb: e.g. "It is raining."
- There + be + noun: e.g. "There are five students in the classroom."
- Passive verb + by phrase (when the agent is unknown or unimportant): e.g. "The car was stolen."

The importance of the syntactic function of the impersonal forms of the verb in English speech will depend on the context in which they are used. However, some potential benefits of using the impersonal form include:

1. Focusing on the action: By placing emphasis on the action, rather than the person performing the action, the impersonal form can help maintain objectivity and neutrality in certain types of writing or communication.

2. Avoiding personal bias: In situations where personal bias or subjective opinions could undermine the credibility of the speaker or writer, the impersonal form can help maintain a more professional tone.

3. Keeping the reader's attention: The use of the impersonal form can create a sense of mystery or intrigue in certain types of writing or communication by leaving the reader wondering who is responsible for the action.

4. Adding variety: Using the impersonal form can help writers and speakers vary their syntax and avoid repeating the same subject-verb-object structure throughout their writing or conversation.

5. Impersonal forms allow writers to communicate information objectively without explicitly identifying the subject of a sentence. This can be useful in academic or scientific writing where a neutral tone is preferred.

6. Impersonal forms can help writers to create a sense of distance or formality in their writing, which can be useful in professional contexts.

7. By using impersonal forms, writers can avoid sounding overly conversational or personal, which may be inappropriate in certain contexts.

Overall, the syntactic function of the impersonal forms of the verb in English speech can be an effective tool for achieving certain stylistic and communicative goals.

Impersonal forms of the verb in English speech, including infinitives, gerunds, and participles, serve important syntactic functions in a sentence. They allow writers and speakers to create sentences without specifying the subject or indicate the importance or significance of an action. However, they can pose challenges to learners and users of the language, especially when there is confusion between the different forms. Thus, it is important to understand their functions and use them appropriately in different contexts.

The chapter overall has analyzed the syntactic function of the impersonal forms of the verb, its essence to the English Speech, the possible weaknesses that make individuals and scholars to get used to impersonal forms of the verb, along with the discussion of the possible changes in near future in the use of those forms of the verb.

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