American Journal of Alternative Education
ISSN: 2997-3953 (Online)
Vol. 2, No. 9, Sep 2025,
Available online at: https://scientificbulletin.com/index.php/AJAE

The Main Members of the Sentence and the Ways of their Expression, Which Form the Basis of any Sentence

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Article information:
Manuscript received: 21 Jul 2025; **Accepted:** 22 Aug 2025; **Published:** 23 Sep 2025

Abstract: The main members of the sentence are the grammatical centers that constitute the basis of any sentence. They include the subject and the predicate. Without these elements, a sentence cannot exist as an independent syntactic unit. Let us examine each of them in detail and the ways they are expressed.

Keys words: main members of the sentence, subject, predicate, ways of expression, noun, pronoun, numeral, infinitive, word combination, simple verbal predicate, compound verbal predicate, compound nominal predicate, phraseological expressions, grammatical structure.

Introduction

The introduction substantiates the choice of the topic, its relevance, formulates the aims and objectives of the dissertation, defines the subject, object, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the results obtained, describes the research methods, and sets out the main points submitted for defense. The first chapter of the work examines issues related to the definition of criteria and principles for distinguishing the main and secondary members of the sentence, and provides an analysis of existing research on the problem.

The concept of interactive teaching methods. The subject is the main member of the sentence that denotes the theme of speech. It answers the questions “who?” or “what?” and usually agrees with the predicate in gender, number, and person.

Ways of expressing the subject:

Noun (in the nominative case):

Example: The student reads a book.

Pronoun:

Example: He works in an office.

Numeral:

Example: Two went out of the room.

Infinitive (verb form):

Example: To live means to struggle.

Word combination:

Example: The wind in the field is getting stronger.

An entire sentence (as subject):

Example: That he would come surprised no one.

Practical Examples of Using Interactive Methods

The predicate is the main member of the sentence that denotes the action, state, or attribute of the subject. It answers the questions “what does he/she/it do?”, “what is happening to him/her/it?”, “what is he/she/it like?” or “who is he/she?”.

Types of predicate:

Simple verbal predicate:

Expressed by a single verb in a personal form.

Example: The birds sing.

Compound verbal predicate:

Includes an auxiliary verb and an infinitive.

Example: She wants to dance.

Compound nominal predicate:

Consists of a linking verb and a nominal part.

Example: His goal is victory.

Means of expressing the predicate:

Verb (in a personal form):

Example: The children are playing.

Infinitive (together with modal words):

Example: He must study.

Nominal part (in a compound nominal predicate):

Example: He was a teacher.

Phraseological expressions:

Example: He gave his word.

Theoretical aspects.

The main syntactic category that shapes the sentence is predicativity, the essence of which lies in expressing the relation of the sentence’s content to reality. Each member of the sentence has a certain relation to the predication expressed in it. Depending on this relation, sentence members are divided into main and secondary. The components that directly enter the predicative basis participate in its construction and serve as the main members of the sentence. Components not directly related to predication do not participate in creating the predicative basis and function as secondary members.

Thus, the division of sentence members into main and secondary depends on their inclusion or exclusion

from the predicative basis. This indicates that the predicative basis constitutes the constructive core of the sentence. However, in the communicative aspect, any member of the sentence may become semantically central.

However, it must be noted that they acquire this semantic importance only through the predicate. In other words, secondary members cannot take on the role of the main members, even when they express the central idea of the utterance, because they exist only within the predicative relation formed by the combination of subject and predicate. Consequently, only the subject and predicate can enter into predicative relations, and for this reason they are considered the main members of the sentence.

The function of secondary members of the sentence is to supplement and clarify the content of the main members. Based on the above, it can be concluded that for a sentence to exist, the presence of at least one main member is necessary.

Conclusion

The main members of the sentence — the subject and the predicate — play a key role in constructing any utterance. They determine the grammatical structure and meaning of the sentence. The ways of expressing them are diverse and depend on the context, communicative purpose, and style of speech. Understanding and correctly using the main members of the sentence contributes to the development of literate and expressive speech.

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