

Grammar : Predicator

by Uncle ASAP - Saturday, May 14, 2016

<http://waponpoint.com/what-are-predicators/>

Predicator

What Are Predicators?

The second element of a clause you must have is the predicator. To put it simply, this refers to **verbs**. If there is no verb in a sentence, the sentence will be meaningless, senseless and useless. But if the **ONLY** word that makes a sentence is a verb, it is still a very sensible sentence. So, you see how very important the verb is.

Note : verb are only use alone as in, **Command tone**.[top?](#)

For example,

Go as in command tone.[top?](#)

Now, after giving the subject, e.g. He/She/They/You/I/The girls/The table etc, the next thing is the verb (**P**). You can choose one of the following categories of verbs:

(a)

(i) **lexical verb** e.g. goes, dances, speak, work, eat etc.

NOTE All **action** action verbs are lexical verbs.

(ii) **Anomalous verb** e.g. has, have and had.

NOTE : **has** is a singular verb, **have** is a plural verband **had** is the past tense of **has and have**.[top?](#)

I will explain this better under the use of [anomalous verb](#)

(iii) **modal auxiliary verb** e.g. will, shall, can, should, could and would. Those are the modal auxiliary verb that we have.

(iv) **primary auxiliary verb** e.g. is, are and were etc.[top?](#)

Now to include a verb to a subject one or two of the above categories must be included.

(b)

(i) **modal auxiliary verb + lexical verb**, e.g can speak, shall go, shall speak, will go, can dance etc.

(ii) **primary auxiliary verb + lexical verb**, e.g. are going, is going, are speaking, were beaten, are reading, is reading etc.[top?](#)

(iii) **Anomalous verb + lexical verb**, e.g. has gone, has eaten, have gone, had spoken etc.

Now what am saying is that: **Subject** + any of these categories of verb will form a correct english, So let

us look at this together.

Join the [English Language](#) tutorial class now

Subject Verb (Predicator)

a) **She) a** type i (a) above: (lexical verb) e.g **speak = she speaks**

b) **it) b** type iii (b) above: lexical (**gone**)+ anomalous verb (**has**) = it has gone.

c) **He) c** type i (b) above: lexical (**go**) + modal auxiliary verb (**will**) = He will go.[top?](#)

[Current Affairs](#)

d) **We) d** type ii (b) above: lexical(**going**) + primary auxiliary verb (**are**) = we are going.

e) **They) e** type ii (a) above: anomalous verb alone (**have**) e.g They have a company.

Now you should be able to arrange the subject and predicator (verbs).

Now you should be careful to ensure that after you have chosen a subject, simply choose any one of the five categories of verbs stated above.

[Art Department](#)

After **Subject** is **predicator**. After predicator is **the complement**. What is the **complement** in a clause?[top?](#)

Till next class

Please kindly drop your comment to inspire our tutors

Next Topic : [Complement And Adjunct](#)

PDF generated by Kalin's PDF Creation Station