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The Problem of One-Member Sentences in Uzbek and English

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Abstract

This article addresses issues of one-member sentences in Uzbek and modern English. The notion of incomplete sentences has been of great importance for linguists from different parts of the world. There were no special works devoted to incomplete sentences. The main significant research of this matter were the thesis of A.N.Nazarov and the work of A. A. Shakhmatov, and it is concluded that it is impossible to give a satisfactory definition of incomplete sentences based on a grammatical structure, as well as the impossibility of putting forward clear criteria for dividing sentences into complete and incomplete. It is due to the fact that the definition of incompleteness for a long time was based not on structural-grammatical, but on semantic features. However, many questions of the theory of one-member sentences still remain unresolved including their structure and peculiarities, also the relationship between various linguistic factors have not been completely clarified.

Key Words: coherent sentence, one-component structures, approach, verbal form.

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Within the logical direction, one-member sentences were considered incomplete because the sentence, as a syntactic unit, a mandatory two-part structure was attributed, which must reflect the duality of a logical judgment. The nature of monocomponents proposals was not fully clarified and in the works of representatives of the logical directions. In particular, the existence of proposals without predicates. Therefore, sentences of the nominative type were considered incomplete.

The great role of A. A. Shakhmatov in the development of the theory of one-member sentences. Pushing a sentence with one main member into a one-part one, he gives the following characteristics to the main member: "a member of the sentence, corresponding in meaning to the combination of subject and predicate, we call it the main member of a one-member sentence"

In terms of conveying a message, every coherent sentence serves its purpose by effectively communicating what needs to be expressed. For a sentence to qualify as such, it must fulfill its primary communicative function; otherwise, it would not meet the criteria of a sentence. Regardless of their structural characteristics, sentences within a given context fully express the ideas contained in them. This is crucial, as incomplete transmission of messages through sentences would render interpersonal communication impossible. Hence, viewed from this perspective, the concept of incomplete sentences ceases to exist entirely.

Instances of informal speech, classified by I.A. Popova as "undeveloped" or "essentially incomplete sentences," signify thoughts lacking sufficient differentiation, remaining unresolved and not yet distinctly combined into verbal representations. Essentially, these expressions indicate thoughts that have not been fully shaped, preventing them from becoming a fully realized linguistic phenomenon. Such formations cannot be considered sentences at all, a definition passed down from A.A. Shakhmatov, which categorizes them as either "sufficiently" or "insufficiently" differentiated. In other words, if a thought has not yet sufficiently evolved into a linguistic phenomenon, it will never transform into a fully articulated sentence.

A significant contribution to the development of one-component structures was made by A.A.Peschkovsky, V.V.Vinogradov, P.Yu.Arutyunova, V.V.Babaytseva and others.

In modern linguistics, the question of one-part sentences is decided unambiguously, but not indisputably, there are a number of aspects that require further research. These include the following:

We accept the point of view according to which in the considered languages there are 2 structural-semantic types of sentences two-member and one-member, which are opposed to each other according to following signs:

- 1 structure;
- 2 semantics;
- 3 logical-communicative aspect.

We are of the opinion that the main thing when distinguishing one-component and two-part structures, as well as when identifying varieties one-member and two-member sentences is a grammatical criterion.

In addition to the grammatical indicator, it is necessary to take into account the types of judgments determining formal-structural types of sentences.

Based on the aforementioned evidence, it can be concluded that when examining a sentence within its context and assessing completeness of meaning, all sentences are inherently complete. From this perspective, sentences that are deemed incomplete do not exist. In any given context or situation, each sentence, considering its structure and function, is comprehensive in terms of content. In this context, we differ in opinion from A.N. Nazarov, the author of the dissertation "Incomplete Sentences in Russian," who asserts that "the incompleteness of a sentence is primarily determined by the semantic incompleteness of its content." This perspective leads to the exploration of grammatical phenomena solely through the subjective interpretation of the meaning of corresponding sentences, relying on the intuitive linguistic sense of the researcher. Consequently, it results in subjective assessments and conclusions.

This study employs a descriptive research approach, drawing inspiration from Z. Harris and C. H. Friz. By applying their methodology, the study successfully streamlines the diverse array of specific sentences found in texts into a limited set of

models. In certain instances, elements of transformational analysis were incorporated to substantiate specific positions, serving the purpose of "identifying language units at the syntactic level." The utilization of these methods has proven effective in clarifying the characteristics of both incomplete and complete sentence models.

To delineate the scope of distribution for a particular model of incomplete sentences, contingent on the lexical meaning and grammatical form of its constituent words, a calculation method was employed. This approach facilitated the determination of a specific probability level associated with the occurrence of a given model of incomplete sentences.

Indeed, a considerable portion of formally complete sentences in coherent speech, when removed from their context, fails to convey the full depth of thought that they possess within that context. The semantic connection between contextual sentences and the relative inadequacy of an isolated sentence is demonstrated through various means, such as the use of pronouns (both personal and demonstrative), conjunctive particles, conjunctions at the start of sentences, introductory words, and other devices. For instance, consider the following sentences: "His political work is smaller in volume and narrower in range than that of his two great contemporaries, but it reflects more clearly than the poetry of either, the collapse of faith that was a tragedy in many sincere lives of the period." Nevertheless, this sentence cannot be regarded as complete in meaning or

even clear in content without a preceding sentence that establishes the subject relationship of personal pronouns: "Eminent alike as poet and critic, Matthew Arnold holds a place of singular distinction among Victorian writers" [6]. However, even this sentence lacks complete clarity without a more extensive preceding context, as the content of the group "two great contemporaries" remains unclear [7].

When a sentence is considered within its context, viewed as a part of the whole, it gains full meaning. This observation aligns with V.V. Vinogradov's insight: "Taking into account all the means of expression, situation, and context, considering the structural and grammatical features of the so-called incomplete sentences, almost every one of them will be 'complete,' i.e., adequate to its purpose and effectively performing its communicative function" [8]. In assessing sentence incompleteness, the perspective taken is that a sentence, in terms of its model, is not a product of creative expression; rather, it represents a pre-established, replicable unit. "The positional model of the proposition is a ready-made tool, a pre-existing structure." From the standpoint of its model, a sentence is a linguistic unit—not because it can express a complete thought, but because it is a fixed structure, a prepared model reproduced in speech as an identifiable structure.

Simultaneously, errors in speech may arise from deviations in the developed models within the language system; certain components of these models might be omitted. However,

this doesn't negate the fact that a sentence like "Wish I were the same" is not a novel construction but rather embodies the same positional model (structure) as the sentence "I wish I were the same." Similarly, consider the statement "You coming, Scobie?"—it can only function as a communicative unit because its positional model aligns precisely with the positional model of the sentence "Are you coming, Scobie?" These errors or incomplete structures derive from and are constructed based on existing models within the language system. They remain intelligible solely because they adhere closely to the complete sentence's exact structure. For instance, sentences such as "Very pretty, that" or:

In accordance with the nature of the subject of judgment and the method of expression main member, one-part sentences are divided into verbal and nominal. A special place among verbal and nominal structures is occupied by infinitive sentences in which the main member - the independent infinitive - combines the properties of a verb and a noun.

In any classification there are no single-component predicative units' consistent application of a single criterion. Impossibility in classification of one-part sentences according to one principle leads to the need to take into account various factors: features of predicativeness, paradigms and morphological expression of the main member.

This interdependence, termed by V.G. Admoni as the "projection of syntactic relations" of the copula position, indicates the omission of the verbal form in one or more elements.

Additionally, the loss of the verbal form in one of the sentences is corroborated by corresponding sets of sentences. T.P. Lomtev articulated this concept, stating, "The position of the verbal form in a sentence is determined not only by the data representing a single sentence taken in isolation but also by those representing correlative series of different types of sentences, i.e., language systems in general." Building on this evidence, much like T.P. Lomtev, we assert that the distinction between incomplete and complete sentences is not contingent on the absence of specific positions but rather on the fact that incomplete sentences are "presented negatively, i.e., they are not represented by separate verbal forms."

In conclusion, we establish that an incomplete sentence is a

straightforward two-part sentence, characterized by an incomplete expression of the positional model in verbal forms, where one or both of the primary positions are presented negatively. One-member sentences can be synonymous not only with two-part constructions also synonymy can be observed in some cases with different types of one-member sentences. The following structures act as synonyms:

1. Definitely personal - impersonal sentences.
2. Definitely personal - infinitive sentences.
3. Vaguely personal - impersonal sentences.
4. Impersonal - nominative sentences.
5. Impersonal - infinitive sentences.

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