

Nominativ gaplarning grammatik xususiyatlari

Maxmudov Muzaffar Mamirovich,

Toshkent amaliy fanlar universiteti

katta o`qituvchisi

muzaffar.makhmudov@yahoo.com

Annotatsiya: Maqolada nominativ gaplarning yagona tarkibli konstruksiyalarning alohida turi sifatidagi grammatik xususiyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Ularning tuzilishi, semantikasi, sintaktik xususiyatlari va kontekstdagi funksional ishlanishi tahlil qilinadi. Nominativ gaplarning boshqa turdagi yagona tarkibli konstruksiyalardan farqlari aniqlanadi hamda turli uslubdagi matnlarda ularning kommunikativ ahamiyati alohida ta'kidlanadi..

Kalit so'zlar: nominativ gap, grammatika, sintaksis, yagona tarkibli gap, mavjudlik, matn, semantika.

Грамматические особенности номинативных предложений

Махмудов Музаффар Маъмирович,

Старший преподаватель

Ташкентского университета прикладных наук

muzaffar.makhmudov@yahoo.com

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются грамматические особенности номинативных предложений как особого типа односоставных конструкций. Анализируется их структура, семантика, синтаксические свойства и особенности функционирования в контексте. Выявляются отличия номинативных предложений от других видов односоставных конструкций и подчеркивается их коммуникативная значимость в текстах различных стилей.

Ключевые слова: номинативное предложение, грамматика, синтаксис, односоставное предложение, существование, текст, семантика.

Grammatical features of nominative sentences

Makhmudov Muzaffar Mamirovich,

Senior teacher of

Tashkent University of Applied Sciences

muzaffar.makhmudov@yahoo.com

Annotation: This article explores the grammatical features of nominative sentences as a distinct type of one-member construction. Their structure,

semantics, syntactic properties, and functions within context are analyzed. The paper distinguishes nominative sentences from other types of one-member constructions and emphasizes their communicative significance in texts of various styles.

Keywords: nominative sentence, grammar, syntax, one-member sentence, existence, semantics, text, stylistics.

INTRODUCTION

Nominative sentences hold a unique place within the syntactic system of the modern Russian language. Their primary characteristic is their structure: a noun or noun phrase in the nominative case that acts as the grammatical center of the utterance. Despite their apparent simplicity, nominative sentences possess a complex communicative and grammatical structure and considerable stylistic potential. The subject of the study is the structural and syntactic features of nominative sentences and their pragmatic potential in literary texts of English-language fiction. Modern syntax, influenced by everyday spoken language, is undergoing changes: syntactic constructions are becoming more compressed, syntactic chains are being fragmented, and sentence length is decreasing. In this context, the role of nominative sentences as means of linguistic communication is increasing.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of nominative sentences, or verbless sentences, is an essential topic in the study of syntax and semantics. Nominative sentences are typically defined as constructions that consist of a noun phrase or a single noun and lack a finite verb. These constructions are considered a subtype of one-member sentences, which also include impersonal sentences and infinitival structures (Quirk et al., 1985).

Previous research has examined the syntactic structure and semantic properties of nominative sentences, focusing on their role in expressing existence, identity, or state of being without the need for a verb (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). In the field of functional grammar, nominative constructions are often viewed as units that carry experiential, interpersonal, and textual meanings

(Thompson, 2014). They are particularly useful in literary contexts, where they can function to evoke imagery, create emphasis, or enhance the narrative rhythm (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002).

METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH

This study employs a qualitative approach, analyzing examples of nominative sentences found in selected works of English literature. A combination of textual analysis and syntactic analysis is used to examine the grammatical features, semantic roles, and pragmatic functions of nominative sentences within the context of literary narratives. The selected literary works include modern and contemporary texts from authors such as Virginia Woolf, Cormac McCarthy, and Ernest Hemingway.

The analysis focuses on: 1) the structural components of nominative sentences (e.g., noun phrases, modifiers); 2) the semantic roles these sentences play within their contexts (e.g., description, emphasis, existential statements); 3) the pragmatic functions they serve in advancing narrative themes or evoking emotional responses.

ANALYSES AND RESULTS

A nominative sentence is a one-member sentence whose main component denotes the existence of an object or phenomenon in the present tense or outside of time. The main component of a nominative sentence is expressed by a noun in the nominative case, a numeral, or a quantitative-noun phrase [1].

In linguistic science, there is a clear understanding of the nominative sentence as a special type of communicative structure in which both the subject and the predicate of communication are simultaneously expressed. Traditional syntax studies sentences in terms of lexical and grammatical features. However, the methods of constructive syntax are insufficient for the study of nominative sentences. Currently, linguistic pragmatics has gained widespread importance, developing rapidly and offering a new direction in the study of syntax. Its subject of study is the use and functioning of linguistic signs in speech communication [2].

The main grammatical features of nominative sentences are their one-member structure, the morphological nature of the main component, special intonation, and syntactic divisibility. Let us consider the morphological nature of the main component of the sentence, which can be expressed by:

a) A noun in the nominative case with the meaning of objecthood. “Hi, Mom! Hi, Tom! Hey!” It smelled like Douglas, all right. Sweat and grass and the odor of trees and branches and creek about him.” [3, p. 62]. The novel contains the greatest number of examples with a noun in the nominative case as the main component of nominative sentences.

b) A quantitative-noun phrase with the meaning of objectness. “Secondly, things broken in the house during the twelve months just past: two lamps, six vases, ten dishes, one soup tureen, two windows, one chair, one sofa cushion, six glasses, and one crystal chandelier prism. Total cost: twelve dollars and ten cents.” [3, p. 149].

c) A numeral, indicating the quantity of objects. “Tom rolled quietly along his way for another five minutes and then Dad said, “How many berries you picked so far, Tom?” “Two hundred fifty-six on the nose!” said Tom instantly. [3, p. 23].

Nominative sentences are classified according to the number of components into single-component, two-component, and multi-component sentences. “As the dark retreated like a wave on the shore, three children piled out of it, laughing. “Hi, Mom! Hi, Tom! Hey!” It smelled like Douglas, all right. Sweat and grass and the odor of trees and branches and the creek about him.” [3, p. 62]. In the example above, the author uses a multi-component nominative sentence with four homogeneous main components.

Nominative sentences can be expanded or non-expanded. “Mother’s voice was strained, high. “He always comes through here. I tell him not to, but those darned kids, they come through here anyway. Some night he’ll come through and never come out again—” Never come out again. That could mean anything. Tramps. Criminals. Darkness. Accident. Most of all death! Alone in the universe.” [3, p. 60]. Through the internal monologue, the author conveys the mother’s despair as

she searches for her son Douglas in the dusk of the night. Why doesn't he return? There could be many reasons. The author uses several short, non-expanded nominative sentences, trying to convey the horror of what might happen to the boy.

Turning to the categories of paradigmatic syntax, one can better understand the informative and communicative direction of the components of the construction. In English, there are affirmative and negative nominative sentences, which are processual due to the semantics of the main nominal element [4].

"Going up the front porch of his house, he turned suddenly to look at the lawns behind him. The lawns were empty. A series of rifle shots. Screen doors banged one after the other, a sunset volley, along the street." [3, p. 138].

The structural fragmentation of nominative sentences in the narrative text creates an effect of fleeting, fragmented impressions that form a picture of visual and auditory sensations. Nominative sentences are divided into independent meaningful segments, which enhances the logical-semantic content. This fragmentation allows the focus to be placed on individual details. As a result of the fragmentation of sentences and the severance of syntactic connections, logical re-accentuation occurs [5].

In complex syntactic constructions, simple sentences form a series of independent propositions, creating syntactic parallelism that emphasizes the central idea of the text:

"I'm going to divide the summer up in two parts. First part of this tablet is titled: RITES AND CEREMONIES. The first root beer pop of the year. The first time running barefoot in the grass of the year. First time almost drowning in the lake of the year. Those are the things we do over and over and over and never think." [3, p. 44].

CONCLUSION

Learning English presents a variety of challenges for non-native speakers, stemming from linguistic differences, cultural factors, and psychological barriers. However, by employing effective strategies such as immersive learning, structured education, and consistent practice, learners can overcome these difficulties. As the

global landscape continues to evolve, proficiency in English will remain an essential asset, making it imperative for educators and learners alike to address these challenges head-on.

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