

Incomplete Sentences with Zero Subjects

Nodira Sanakulovna Artikova

Samarkand state insitute of foreign languages Teacher of the department of English philology

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ABSTRACT

This article is deals with the study of explicitly expressed syntactic elementary units in the structure of incomplete sentences from the point of view of syntactic semantics of the English and Uzbek languages.

Incomplete sentences are widely implemented in the dialogic speech of any living language, which in turn is one of the determining factors of colloquial speech.

The dialogic speech in the main consists of various kinds of dialogic units – the utterance – the verbal reaction to it from the interlocutor. So the dialogue is understood by us as an exchange of statements that arise one after another in the course of a conversation. The dialogic nature of colloquial speech lies in the fact that incomplete sentences are the main means.

The main studies of incomplete sentences begin in the 60s. Incomplete sentences, according to A.M. Peshkovsky, "... in which one or more members are missing. In accordance with this, the classification of incomplete sentences is also proposed, depending on which member is missing" [1]. The specification of the theory of incomplete sentences was introduced by A.A.Shakhmatov, the differentiation of sentences into full two- and one-part sentences and the separation of incomplete sentences from them, differing in specific semantic content [2].

Before proceeding to the characterization of incomplete sentences with a zero subject, it should be noted that they owe their existence to the predicative connection that is present between two components that mutually assume each other [3, 4].

Incomplete sentences with zero subjects are those in which the specified subject (the nuclear predicated component) is not grammatically expressed, but it is explicated using the experimental method (explication transformation). The structure of this type of incomplete sentences can be expressed by the presence of either only one predicate, or a predicate and one

or more dependent components. In the latter case, incomplete sentences are divided into common and non-common.

It should be noted that incomplete sentences in English are represented by the presence of a predicate expressed by a noun, numeral, adjective or pronoun as a result of transformation, a construction with a subject and a part of the predicate expressed by the verb of the bundle “be” in a personal form are explicated. In such cases, there are no connective verbs in the Uzbek language, in this regard, predicates expressed by a noun, adjective, pronoun or numeral can be represented with morphological indicators, expressing faces or without them.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Who are you? | | 1. – Қаноатмисан? |
| Ben Gunn (STI, 106) | → | – Қаноатман (АХК, 124) |
| <u>I am</u> Ben Gunn. | → | <u>Мен</u> Қаноатман. |
| 2. Are you ready? | | 2. Хонзода. Бўйнингга ол, |
| Ready (DS, 30) | → | хунукман де! |
| <u>I am</u> ready. | → | Гулбахор. Хунукман (ХБХ, |
| 77) | | Мен хунукман. |
| 3. How old is he? | → | 3. Тоҳир неча ёшда? |
| Twenty (LIN, 40) | | Ўн олтида (Т.Х. 1965, 13 |
| | | март) |
| <u>He is</u> twenty. | → | <u>Тоҳир</u> ўн олтида |
| 4. Whose fault is that? | → | 4. Ахир сеникими пул? |
| Mine (ThDSC, 219) | | Меники (АМКТ, 45) |
| <u>Fault is</u> mine | → | <u>Пул</u> меники |
| 5. N. A woman with a charger | | 5. Х.Дехқонбой туямиди |
| бўйнига | | |
| French or Australian? | | кўнғирок осадиди. |
| G. French (ShH, 51) | → | Х. Туя (АКТА, 294) |
| <u>A woman is</u> French | → | <u>Дехқонбой</u> туя. |
| 6. What sort of quarrel? | | 6. Х.Бек шу кеча-кундуз қайерда? |
| About a house (GFS, 25) | → | С. Қоратерида (КЯ, 1т, 110) |
| A quarrel is about a house. | | Бек Қоратерида. |

As a result of the transformation of (1-6) sentences, where the predicate is expressed by a noun, adjective, numeral, and pronoun, only the subject is explicated in the Uzbek language, in English, together with the subject, connective verbs are restored. This fact is confirmed in literary translations:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 7. I am writing about the war, | | 7. Мен уруш ҳақида ёзаман, деб |
| I said. | | жавоб бердим. |
| American? | | - Америкаликмисиз? |
| No, English (QA, 71) | → | - Йўқ, инглизман (ЮА, 52) |

I am English → Мен инглизман

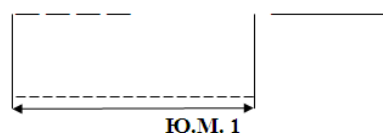
It should be noted that in the English language, non-extended incomplete sentences with a zero subject, represented by a predicate expressed by verbs, can be of two types: the first is expressed by a verb in the predicate position, presented in a real or a forgiving indefinite form as a result of explication transformation, only the subject (nuclear predicated component) is restored:

8. Mr. Eynsford Hill. Do you mean that he drank? → 8. – Келдингми?
– Келдим (АМКТ, 27)
Liza. Drank (Shp, 59) He drank → Мен келдим.

The second type – incomplete sentences represented by a part of the predicate (nuclear predictive component) is inherent in the English language, and this type is not typical for the Uzbek language. This fact suggests that the Uzbek language belongs to synthetic types, the English language has an analytical structure. Based on this, we can say that if there are auxiliary or modal verbs in the structure of the interrogative replica of the English language, then during the transformation these elements are also explicated with the subject:

9. Why aren't you tight?
Never going to get tight any more (EHF, 27) → 9. – Нега маст эмассиз?
– Энди ҳеч қачон маст бўлгунча ичмайман (ЭХКБЧ, 19)
I am never going to get tight any more. → Мен энди ҳеч қачон маст бўлгунча ичмайман.

As a result of the transformation of the explication of incomplete sentences (1-8), complete structures were formed. The syntactic connection (nuclear predicative) between the explicitly expressed subject and the expressed predicate in the integration model is marked by two lines and two-sided arrows. At the same time, in order to indicate the explicit non-expression of the subject, the upper line is indicated by a dotted line. This is how the proposals (1-8) are reflected in the integration model:



Ю.М. 1

Structural match of the sentence (1-9) English and Uzbek languages are also reflected in the component model: NP1 , NP2

The NP1 sign indicates the subject, this is the nuclear predicated component; which in the component model is isolated by a dotted square, since it is the null (explicating) component of the sentence; NP2 indicates, and the predicate, i.e., the nuclear predicate component.

A component model of a sentence that reflects only the substantive features of the sentence components (differential syntactic features of predicability and predication) does not always give an accurate idea of the surface structure of incomplete sentences. So the component model NP1, NP2 does not reflect discrepancies in the structure of the analyzed proposals. That is why there is a need to build component models in which, along with the substantive features of the components of the proposal, their formal features would be reflected, i.e. morphological ways of expressing sentence components. To do this, you need to enter some symbols or signs. Significant parts of speech are indicated by capital letters:

S – noun;
Sdv is a noun with an insufficient verb;
Sps is a noun with a personal ending;
S1 is a noun with an ending expressing the location;
Sg is a genitive noun;
Ss is a noun with an ending expressing belonging;
V – verb;
Vf is the personal (finite) form of the verb;
Vinf – infinitive;
Pnp – personal pronoun;
Pnps – Possessive Pronouns;
Pnind – indefinite pronoun;
Pnng – negative pronoun;
Pndom – demonstrative pronoun;
Pnint – interrogative pronoun;
Apr – adjectives with personal endings;
A is an adjective;
Adv – adverb; Nu – numeral;
Vcon is a verb of a long time;
Vp1 - communion 1; Vp2 – communion 2;
Vpas is a verb in the passive voice;
Vg – gerund;
Ven is a perfect tense verb.

Service elements, i.e. auxiliary, modal, connective verbs and prepositions, are indicated by lowercase letters:

P is a preposition; M is a modal verb; aux is an auxiliary verb; c is a copula verb.

With the help of these signs, complete component models of sentences are constructed, which reflect not only differential syntactic features, but also formal, i.e. morphological ways of expressing sentence components:

English version:

- (1-7) NP₁ NP₂ ;
Pnp--- cS____
(2) NP₁ NP₂ ;
Pnp-- cA____
(3) NP₁ NP₂ ;
Pnp -- cNu____
(4) NP₁ NP₂ ;

Uzbek version:

- (1-7) NP₁ NP₂ ;
Pnp Spr----- ____
(2) NP₁ NP₂ ;
Pnp Apr--- ____
(3) NP₁ NP₂ ;
S Nu-- ____
(4) NP₁ NP₂ ;

	S PnpS		S Pps
(5)	NP ₁ NP ₂ ;	(5)	NP ₁ NP ₂ ;
	·S--- cS—		S S----- —
(6)	NP ₁ NP ₂ ;	(6)	NP ₁ NP ₂ ;
	-S--- cS—		S S1----- —
(8)	NP ₁ NP ₂ ;	(8)	NP ₁ NP ₂ ;
	Pnp- Vf—		Pnp Vf,---- —

From the above it can be seen that there are elements of analyticism in the English language that are absent in the Uzbek language. The analysis of the factual material shows that if in incomplete sentences with a zero subject, explicitly expressed predicates are presented in a negative form, then in response replicas modal verbs in a negative form with an infinitive in the predicate position can be fully represented. As a result of the transformation, only the nuclear predicated component of the sentence, i.e. the subject, is explicated in both languages

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