

PLACE OF NOMINATIVE SENTENCES IN A LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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Annotation:

Language illustrates the nation's entire sphere from history to future. Sentence is the main part of a language. The place of nominative sentence is main object of the following article. Furthermore, the article is devoted to define the linguistic essence of nominative sentences in a language system.

Key words and expressions: nominative sentence, language system, ellipsis, one-member sentence.

In world linguistics, there are more than 300 definitions of the linguistic reality called a sentence. Of course, among these, there are nominative sentences as well as simple, compound, complex, subordinate clauses. Unfortunately, sentences distinguished by predicativeness, modality, tone and other features do not have functional, differential signs that are common, universally considered for all full-fledged languages. This is, firstly, a significant problem in syntax, and secondly, a problem related to language structure, that is, sentence construction. Until recently, neither the definition nor the place of nominative clauses in the language system, which includes the set of signs specific to them, has not been resolved.

Taking into account the above circumstances, in this article we will give the definition of nominative sentences and try to determine their place in the language system.

Linguistic literature testifies that nominative sentences have several definitions. These definitions are based on the goals of the researchers. That's probably why there are few that reveal the essence of nominative sentences. Our task, then, seems to be to develop principles of nominative clauses that differ from the definitions given to other clause categories. For this we refer to some of the definitions given so far.

Professor I. Rasulov defines nominative sentences as follows: Nominative sentence is the main type of indefinite sentences divided according to the nature of the main clause. This type of sentences is called the name of an object or event, and this object is expressed by affirming the existence of the event." [1] G'. According to Abdurahmanov, "Sentences indicating the existence of a certain object or events are called nominative sentences" [2]. A group of Russian linguists, thinking about nominative sentences, say that this category of sentences belongs to the group of compound one-syllable sentences formed by the combination of a noun or a quantifier with a noun that confirms the existence of an object or event, can be complicated by the meanings of emotional assessment, command, desire. [3] So, nominative sentences can consist of one word and can be expanded with determiners. For example; University. The golden period of my youth passed here. At first glance, nominative sentences are thought of as sentences consisting only of the possessor without a participle. In fact, if we put these sentences into a paradigm according to tenses, the following view is formed:

1. Wide desert - It was a wide desert.
2. Night - It was night.
3. Spring - Like spring has come.

"Such units equal to the names of events are called nominative sentences," says Sh. Rahmatullaev [4]. The above-mentioned words name the reality almost, none of the grammatical categories that form the clause (sentence) are included in its structure. For

example; Late autumn. It is the season of full harvest. As can be seen from the definitions given above, there is no similarity between Russian and Uzbek linguists in defining the essence of nominative sentences. Therefore, we focus on the sources of Indo-European languages. English grammarians view nominative clauses as a variant of monosyllabic structures. The main or main component of such structures consists of nouns or nouns. (gerund, number, etc.). The function of nominative sentences in the communication process is to realize a dynamic image of the event. A group of sentences expresses the time of the action or event, its place, the conditions of the event, and the participants of the communication process. For example; London. Fog everywhere. Nasty November weather - London, fog everywhere. If we explain the pragmatic features of the meanings of the given examples; these sentences appear as follows both in terms of structure and communication. We bring to mind the capital of Great Britain, the Tower, the bridge, Trafalgar Square, the British Museum, the Houses of Parliament and, of course, the River Thames; Fog in Cabbage - You can't imagine the capital of Great Britain without fog in autumn; Crow tax November air. The weather in the UK will be mostly sunless in late autumn. The

examples given from the English language and their pragmatic explanation indicate that in the development of languages, nominative sentences were also sentences with two or more clauses. Absence of necessary components in nominative sentences can also explain their inclusion in the category of elliptical sentences. In fact, to be an elliptical sentence, the absence of any of the main clauses is taken as a basis. In most cases, nominative sentences must have one of the main clauses. So, what features do nominative sentences differ from elliptical sentences? In our opinion, there is no modality in nominative sentences, even if there is a tone, just as there is no predicativeness, but I.I. According to Meshaninov, predicativeness may be hidden. Nominative clauses are used as noun clauses, nominative clauses, and monosyllabic clauses at all stages of linguistics, including syntax, as evidenced by linguistic literature. Now the term nominative clause has been completely retired by all linguists and researchers.

Cognitive features of nominative sentences are clearly visible. For example, if we take the concept of "love", this word derives from the meanings of words like "who is not affected by the pain of love", loved-unloved or Russian words like "не любимых женщин нет, ест невстреченне".

Some German scholars claim that the function of nominative sentences (function) is to confirm the presence of the possessor in one-syllabic sentences, or to bring the reader to the place where the event or action is taking place. For example; Malay camp. The row of streets crossing another row of streets. Mostly narrow streets. Mostly dirty streets. Mostly dark streets. (P.A). If the structure of sentences is taken seriously, it brings the reader to all the features of the place where the story takes place, including the appearance of the place and the attitude of the character participating in the story to the place. So, if we agree with the opinion of most linguists about nominative sentences, then this category of sentences will be included in one-syllabic structures and will consist only of noun group words. From both semantic and communicative point of view, it is an independent syntactic device that determines the existence, place, and time of an event, event, or a natural phenomenon. As for isolated sentences, they never belong to the group of monosyllabic sentences, because such sentences

rely on the context to perform a certain semantic task, which is why they are called ellipsis sentences. Therefore, nominative sentences are one-syllabic sentences that indicate the existence of an object, event, event at the time of speech (may be outside of the speech function) are called nominative sentences. They can be expressed by one word or by several interconnected words. For example: Subhidam. The sun rose from his bed; Winter. It is the coldest season of the year; Tashkent. It was once a city of bread during the war years. It is now a city of peace. Nominative sentences are present participle sentences. For example; magic tone. Classic songs. Makes hearts flutter.

We will not limit ourselves to this article, which is aimed at highlighting the place of nominative sentences in the language system. Researching the linguopragmatic, linguostylistic and cognitive features of this category of sentences is one of our main goals.

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