

Matkarimova Ashurxon Ismoilovna

*associate professor*

*at the University of Economics and Pedagogy*

**Annotation:** *This article deals with the comparative study of the structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic aspects of "nominative sentences" in English and Uzbek.*

**Key words:** *linguistics, sentence, nominative, words, conjunction, language, dictionary, text, translation, principle.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida atov gaplarning structural-semantik hamda kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatlarining qiyosiy tadqiqi ko'rib chilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *lingvistika, nominativ, so'zlar, bog'lovchi, til, lug'at, matn, tarjima, tamoyil.*

**Аннотация:** *В данной статья посвящена сравнительное исследование структурно-семантических и коммуникативно-прагматических аспектов «номинативных предложений» в английском и русском языках.*

**Ключевые слова:** *лингвистика, предложение, номинатив, слова, язык, словарь, текст, перевод, принцип.*

In the given article we have tried to comparative analysis of the structural-semantic and communicative-pragmatic aspects of nominative sentences in English and Uzbek. When we analysed the topic we understood that in both languages the nominative case is a formal feature of a nominative sentence, but it is by no means a decisive factor for the formation of a nominative sentence, since not every name is able to form a nominative sentence. For example, nouns such as students, minority, deviation, type, gap, etc., cannot acquire the function of a sentence.

The semantic nature of the name plays the main role in the formation of nominative sentences. These should be words naming phenomena and objects that lend themselves to visual-sensory perception. These include the names of phenomena, actions and states that are conceivable in time: *rain, cold, snow, heat, silence, chase* (cf.: *It was raining; It will be cold*, etc.), among such names stand out words, directly indicating the time: *summer, winter, morning, night*; moreover, in those cases when these names name the time vaguely (for example: *month, year*), when making a nominative sentences they are specified: *Twentieth year; New Year; March*.

The second group of words that can form nominative sentences are the names of objects located in space or directly containing special meaning: *table, books, mill; square, railway station, circus, club*, etc. The assertion of the existence of the named objects of reality, therefore, is determined by the concrete-objective meaning of such nouns. For example: *We lived there alone. Three cows, two horses, inventory. Thresher, seeder. Two sheds, a small pond. Garden, vegetable garden, as expected. Large cellar. Apiary - twenty beehives.*

Thus, when identifying nominative sentences, the insufficiency of taking into account only grammatical indicators when characterizing a syntactic phenomenon is especially

acutely felt. Nominative sentences are lexically limited to words capable of conveying the meaning of beingness.

In addition to the form of the nominative case, due to the grammatical nature of the main member, the nominative sentence has other mandatory grammatical features:

1) these sentences are only affirmative (negation contradicts the very essence of the nominative sentence - the meaning of beingness);

2) nominative sentences do not have modal modifications (for example, the meaning of the future and past tenses translates them into two-part ones: *It was winter; There will be winter*); moreover, many sentences, especially with nouns of a concrete-subjective meaning, as well as sentences complicated by the actual demonstrative meaning (*Here is a mill*), are generally not capable of undergoing temporary and any changes;

3) the meaning of predicativity is expressed by stating intonation.

The distinction between nominative sentences and constructions similar in form seems possible when taking into account such a property of the sentence as independent functioning. This approach makes it possible to distinguish as nominative sentences only those constructions that have the property of independent functioning, i.e. such, the functional quality of which is not determined by the previous or subsequent design. These sentences are independently functioning syntactic units that have the meaning of beingness. They are not attached to the so-called basic structure. In this case, the range of nominative sentences becomes quite definite and, at the same time, relatively narrow. This will include syntactic units like *Winter; Silence; Heat; trenches; Mud, Here is the stream; Well, the weather!; Four hours*, etc. (Of course, these main terms may have agreed and inconsistent distributors: *Last winter; Four o'clock in the afternoon*).

Nominative sentences that have only particles in their composition turn out to be uncommon. But there are also common nominative sentences, which most often include definitions - *Silent Night*. It is on such nights that people like to walk along the seashore.

Nominative sentences can be used both in a literary text and in colloquial speech, most often in descriptions, and in a literary work also in author's remarks. Another possibility of using nominative sentences is names, signboards.

The main error associated with the definition of a nominative sentence is the possibility of confusing it with an incomplete one. Moreover, we are talking not only about a two-part incomplete with a missing predicate (such examples are given above), but also about incomplete sentences, where the entire predicative stem is omitted and only an addition remains, which many attribute to the subject.

The sentences of the following structure will not be nominal either: *Nonsense!* (= "*this is nonsense*"), *Beauty!* (= "*this/she is beautiful*"). The word in the nominative case, presented in such sentences, is included in the nominal part of the compound nominal predicate.

So, nominative sentences are one-part sentences of a substantive type, the main member of which has the form of the nominative case and combines the function of naming an object and the idea of its existence, being. The meaning of beingness is dominant here, and this meaning has its own qualitative connotation in nominative sentences - this is the static being of an object, in contrast to the "dynamic" being in constructions such as *Around*

*the corner shop; Again misfortune; Again*, a campaign that emphasizes the process of the emergence of an object or phenomenon. Such constructions can be classified as two-part with adverbial words (with zero representation of the predicate).

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