



ONE-WORD SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Rashidova Laylo Shermukhammad qizi
Samarkand state institute of foreign languages

S.E.Shodiyev

Scientific supervisor:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16315014>

Abstract. Today most languages involve a communication etiquette where, during the communicative process between the speaker and the listener, they are encouraged to understand each other without the need to complete each other's sentences or to express the full meaning of a statement with just a single word. The type of sentence that embodies features such as making speech easier and ensuring conciseness in communication is called a word-sentence. This article illustrates the detailed information on such a sentence in both English and Uzbek languages.

Key words. One-word sentences, communication, sentence, two-word, subject, predicate, derivational features.

Introduction

The sentence is subject to numerous definitions, which often diverge significantly due to the varied analytical perspectives adopted by scholars. For instance, certain researchers examine the sentence from a phonetic perspective, while others prioritize a semantic viewpoint, focusing on its inherent meaning. A prevalent view among many grammarians is that any comprehensive definition of the sentence must encompass all the distinctive characteristics of this fundamental communicative unit".

"The sentence is the immediate integral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose". The definitions which are mentioned above prove that B.A. Ilyish is quite right when he writes: "The notion of sentence has not so far received a satisfactory definition"¹. Chomsky introduced the concept of transformational-generative grammar, defining a sentence as a structure generated by a set of formal rules. He emphasized² the distinction between deep structure and surface structure, illustrating how sentences can be transformed while retaining meaning.

A sentence is a collection of words that work together to express a complete thought. Basically, sentences are composed of two parts: the subject and the predicate. The subject is the focus of the sentence – it's the thing being talked about. The predicate is what we are saying about the subject.

In a normal case sentence composition depends on the formula below: S+V+O

I read a book / I read

Both structures have a complete meaning, include subject and predicate.

¹ Sulaymonova Farida "So'z-gaplar haqida mulohaza" – (2-p, 2001)

² "Syntactic Structures" by Noam Chomsky Second Edition With an Introduction by David W. Lightfoot (6-p,20002)

Whereas, not all sentences are as cleanly divided. In some cases, the subject is often not stated. The recipient of the sentence can be realized without mentioning:³

Stated: Stand up!

Understood: (You) Stand up!

These structures in grammar make learning process a bit confusing while they are effective and accessible to communicate. To clarify this grammatical confusion, sentences are divided into one-word sentences and two-word sentences.

Types of sentences. Differences between one- word sentences and two- word sentences

A one-word sentence is a complete utterance that consists of only one word, yet conveys a full meaning or intention. It often depends on context and intonation, word class to communicate meaning.

Run! / Yes. / No. / Maybe. Wow! / Great!

This type of sentences are often verbs, interjections, or nouns and used in casual speech, commands, or emotional expressions. Moreover, they are common in both English and Uzbek (e.g, Ha, To'xta!).

A two-word sentence is a sentence that consists of two words, usually combining a subject and a predicate, or a verb and an object or a complement.

Subject + Verb: He runs. / Birds sing.

Verb + Object: Eat food. / Watch this.

Adjective + Noun (in exclamations): Nice try! / Great job!

Two-word sentences are more informative than one-word sentences, clearer in structure (usually has both actor and action). They are often used in minimalistic dialogue or early child speech. The main differences between both sentences are given in the tables below:

1. Sentence Structure ⁴

Type	Description	Example
One-word	Just one word: usually a verb, interjection, or command.	Stop! / Wow! / Run!
Two-word	Usually has a subject + verb or verb + object.	Birds fly. / Eat it.

2. Meaning and Clarity

Type	How clear is it?	Example
One-word	Depends on tone and context. Short and powerful.	Go! (means "Leave now!")
Two-word	More clear and complete. Easier to understand.	He left.

³ Shannon Sibbald "one-sentence, one-word: An innovative data collection method to enhance exploration of the lived experiences"- (66-p, 2018)

⁴ <https://walton.uark.edu>



3. Grammar Completeness

Type	Is it grammatically complete?	Example
One-word	Often not full grammar (unless command).	Eat! (imperative = OK)
Two-word	Usually a full sentence.	Dogs bark. (subject + verb)

4. Use in Real Life

Type	When do we use it?	Example
One-word	For commands, emotions, or surprise.	Help! / No! / Yikes!
Two-word	In simple speech, basic writing, or early language learning.	She sings. / Close it.

- One-word: Short, emotional, or urgent. Not always clear alone.

- Two-word: Still simple, but gives more clear and complete information.

Analysis of one-word sentences in both English and Uzbek languages

Derivational features of one-word sentences in English and Uzbek languages focus on how single words function as sentences and how these are formed, structured, and interpreted in both languages. ⁵Below is an overview of their derivational features, similarities, and differences.

1. Derivational Features in English

In English, one-word sentences are typically derived from various parts of speech:

1. Verbs:

Imperatives are the most common: Go!, Run!, Stop!

These are derived by directly using the base form of the verb.

2. Nouns:

Often used in exclamatory contexts or as responses: Fire!, Congratulations!, John?

Context gives these nouns a predicate-like function.

3. Adjectives:

Exclamations or evaluative statements: Nice!, Great!, Impossible!

These are derived by transforming adjectives into complete thoughts based on the situation.

4. Adverbs:

Express manner, time, or emphasis: Now!, Here!, Tomorrow!⁶

5. Interjections:

Standalone words to express emotions: Wow!, Oh!, Yes!

1. Derivational Features in Uzbek

⁵ <https://lingvist.com>

⁶ <https://www.clozemaster.com>



In the Uzbek language, one-word sentences are similarly derived but reflect the agglutinative nature of the language:

1.Verbs:

Imperatives and short responses dominate: Bor! (Go!), To'xta! (Stop!), Keldingmi? – Keldim (Did you come? – I came.)

2.Nouns:

Often used with exclamatory or emotional emphasis: Olov! (Fire!), Voy! (Oh no!).

3.Adjectives:

Express emotions or evaluations: Zo'r! (Great!), Ajab! (Amazing!).

4.Adverbs:

Temporal or locational emphasis: Hozir! (Now!), Bu yerda! (Here!).

5.Interjections:

Expressing feelings or reactions: Voy!, Ha! (Yes!), Yo'q! (No!).

1.Similarities

✓ Both languages use verbs as the primary derivational source for one-word sentences, especially in imperative forms.

✓ Nouns, adjectives, and interjections play a crucial role in emotional or situational communication.

✓ Context and intonation are essential for interpreting these sentences.

1.Differences

•Morphology:

English uses a largely analytic system with fixed word forms.

Uzbek employs an agglutinative system, adding suffixes for person, tense, and mood (e.g., Keldim – I came).

•Word Order and Meaning:

English relies more on sentence context and surrounding syntax.

Uzbek may embed additional grammatical markers directly into the word.

•Use of Particles:

Uzbek frequently uses particles (e.g., -mi for questions) in one-word sentences.

Example: Keldingmi? (Did you come?).

English typically does not have equivalent standalone question markers.

•Functional Usage

In both languages, one-word sentences are prevalent in spoken language, informal contexts, and dramatic/emotional expressions.

They serve functions such as:

Giving commands (Go! / Bor!)

Asking questions (Who? / Kim?)

Expressing reactions (Wow! / Voy!).

Conclusion

The derivational features of one-word sentences in English and Uzbek demonstrate how both languages simplify expressions for brevity and emphasis. While both rely on similar word classes, differences in morphological structure and syntax reflect unique linguistic characteristics. One-member sentences, though simple in form, play an important role in both English and Uzbek. While Uzbek clearly defines and frequently uses them, English applies

them more flexibly and contextually. Understanding how these sentences work in each language helps learners and translators express ideas more naturally and accurately.

References:

- 1.Sulaymonova Farida "So'z-gaplar haqida mulohaza" - (2-p, 2001)
- 2."Syntactic Structures" by Noam Chomsky Second Edition With an Introduction by David W. Lightfoot (6-p,20002)
- 3.Shannon Sibbald "one-sentence, one-word: An innovative data collection method to enhance exploration of the lived experiences"- (66-p, 2018)
- 4.<https://walton.uark.edu>
- 5.<https://lingvist.com>
- 6.[https:// www .clozemaker.com](https://www.clozemaker.com)

