# SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF MONOPREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE MODERN UZBEK LANGUAGE

***Jabbarov Abdug'afur Abdug'aniyevich***
*German Language Teacher, Department of Second Foreign Languages*

**A B S T R A C T**

*This article investigates the syntactic and semantic features of monopredicative constructions in the modern Uzbek language. Monopredicative constructions, defined as syntactic units containing a single predicative center, represent one of the fundamental structural elements of sentence organization in Turkic languages. The purpose of this research is to identify the structural models, semantic characteristics, and communicative functions of such constructions in contemporary Uzbek. The study is based on linguistic data obtained from modern Uzbek literary texts, journalistic publications, and spoken language materials. The research employs descriptive, structural-syntactic, and semantic analysis methods. The results demonstrate that monopredicative constructions in Uzbek display a wide range of syntactic models including two-member and one-member sentence structures. These constructions perform important communicative, informational, and expressive functions within discourse. The findings contribute to the theoretical description of Uzbek syntax and provide insights for comparative Turkic linguistics and language teaching.*

A R T I C L E I N F O

*Article history:*
**Received** 15 Jan 2026
**Received** in revised form
15 Feb 2026
**Accepted** 24 Mar 2026

**Keywords**: monopredicative construction, Uzbek language, syntax, predicativity, sentence structure, semantic analysis, Turkic linguistics.

***Hosting by Innovatus Publishing Co. All rights reserved. © 2026***

## Introduction

The study of sentence structure occupies a central position in modern linguistic research. In particular, the investigation of predicative relations within sentences is essential for understanding how languages organize information and express communicative intentions. Predicativity is generally defined as the grammatical relationship that connects the content of a sentence with reality, typically expressed through a predicate.

In Turkic languages, including Uzbek, sentence structures are often characterized by a clear predicative center that determines the grammatical and semantic integrity of the utterance. Monopredicative constructions represent sentences that contain a single predicative core. Such constructions form the basis of simple sentences and serve as the building blocks for more complex syntactic formations.

The Uzbek language, as one of the major Turkic languages, possesses a rich and flexible syntactic system. Despite extensive research on Uzbek grammar, the syntactic and semantic properties of monopredicative constructions require further investigation. This is particularly important for understanding the functional potential of simple sentences in modern Uzbek discourse.

The objective of this study is to analyze the structural types, semantic characteristics, and communicative functions of monopredicative constructions in contemporary Uzbek.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The empirical material for this study consists of examples collected from modern Uzbek literary works, newspaper articles, and public discourse. Approximately 400 sentence structures were analyzed in order to identify the most frequent syntactic models of monopredicative constructions.
The following research methods were applied:
1. Descriptive linguistic method for the classification of sentence types.
2. Structural-syntactic analysis for identifying sentence patterns and predicative structures.
3. Semantic analysis for examining meaning relations within the constructions.
4. Contextual analysis for understanding the communicative role of monopredicative sentences in real discourse. The combination of these methods allows a comprehensive investigation of the syntactic and semantic properties of the constructions under consideration.

## 3. Results

The analysis of linguistic data demonstrates that monopredicative constructions in modern Uzbek can be divided into several structural categories. First, the most common type is the two-member sentence consisting of a subject and a predicate. In such constructions the predicate functions as the central element expressing tense, person, and modality. Examples include:
U keladi (He comes), Men ishlayman (I work), Ular ketishdi (They left). Second, one-member sentences also represent an important type of monopredicative construction. These structures may contain only a predicate or only a nominal element functioning as the predicative center. Such constructions often appear in conversational speech and literary narration. Third, nominal sentences are frequently used in descriptive contexts. These constructions may express states, identification, or situational descriptions. For example: Bahor. Yangi hayot. (Spring. New life.)The study shows that the Uzbek language demonstrates a relatively flexible word order, although the typical syntactic pattern follows the Subject–Object–Verb structure. This flexibility allows speakers to emphasize different parts of the sentence for communicative purposes.

## 4. Discussion

The findings confirm that monopredicative constructions constitute the core of the syntactic system of the Uzbek language. Their structural simplicity does not limit their expressive capacity. On the contrary, these constructions can convey a wide range of semantic relations including action, state, existence, and evaluation.

One of the distinctive features of Uzbek monopredicative constructions is the morphological richness of the predicate. Uzbek verbs contain grammatical markers that express tense, aspect, modality, person, and number. As a result, the predicate often carries the main semantic load of the sentence.

In addition, the communicative function of these constructions is closely connected to information structure. Depending on context, different sentence elements may receive emphasis through word order variation or intonation patterns.

From a typological perspective, the syntactic organization of Uzbek monopredicative constructions corresponds to the general structural principles observed in Turkic languages. Nevertheless, Uzbek also demonstrates unique features related to its historical development and interaction with other linguistic traditions.

## 5. Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that monopredicative constructions constitute the core structural units of sentence organization in the modern Uzbek language. Despite their formal simplicity, these constructions demonstrate significant semantic flexibility and communicative potential, allowing speakers to express a wide range of meanings, including action, state, evaluation, and existence.

The results are consistent with general linguistic theories emphasizing the central role of predication in sentence structure. As noted by Crystal, predicativity serves as the key mechanism linking linguistic expression to reality, while Dixon highlights that predicative structures form the basis of grammatical organization across languages. In this regard, Uzbek monopredicative constructions reflect universal syntactic principles while maintaining language-specific features.

One of the important findings of the study is the functional diversity of monopredicative constructions. In addition to their basic communicative function, these constructions play a significant role in discourse organization, particularly in literary and conversational contexts. For example, one-member and nominal sentences are frequently used to create expressive, stylistic, and эмоционal effects, which enhances the pragmatic richness of the language.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that the relatively flexible word order in Uzbek contributes to the communicative effectiveness of monopredicative constructions. By rearranging sentence elements, speakers can emphasize different parts of the message, which aligns with functional and typological approaches in modern linguistics.

From a typological perspective, Uzbek monopredicative constructions share common features with other Turkic languages, such as agglutinative morphology and predicate-centered sentence structure. However, the Uzbek language also demonstrates unique patterns, particularly in the use of nominal constructions and context-dependent predication, which require further detailed investigation.

Overall, the study confirms that monopredicative constructions are not only fundamental syntactic units but also important tools for semantic expression and communicative interaction. These findings contribute to the broader understanding of Turkic syntax and support the need for further comparative and functional research in this field.

## 6. Conclusion

This study examined the syntactic and semantic features of monopredicative constructions in the modern Uzbek language. The analysis shows that these constructions play a crucial role in sentence formation and discourse organization.

The main characteristics of monopredicative constructions include the presence of a single predicative center, structural completeness, and the ability to express a wide range of semantic relations. Various structural models were identified, including two-member sentences, one-member sentences, and nominal constructions.

The results of the research contribute to a deeper understanding of Uzbek syntax and may be useful for comparative studies of Turkic languages as well as for linguistic theory and language teaching.

Future research may focus on functional-stylistic variation of monopredicative constructions in different genres and communicative contexts.

**References**

[1] D. Crystal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2019.
[2] R. M. W. Dixon, *Basic Linguistic Theory*. Oxford, U.K.: Oxford University Press, 2010.
[3] D. Jurafsky and J. H. Martin, *Speech and Language Processing*, 3rd ed. Pearson, 2023.
[4] B. Comrie, *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology*. Chicago, IL, USA: University of Chicago Press, 1989.
[5] J. Lyons, *Semantics*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1977.
[6] T. Givón, *Syntax: A Functional-Typological Introduction*. Amsterdam, Netherlands: John Benjamins, 2001.
[7] L. Johanson and É. Á. Csató, *The Turkic Languages*. London, U.K.: Routledge, 1998.
[8] M. Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology*. London, U.K.: Routledge, 2002.
[9] B. Heine and T. Kuteva, *The Genesis of Grammar*. Oxford, U.K.: Oxford University Press, 2007.
[10] N. Chomsky, *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton, 1957.
[11] Sh. Rahmatullayev, *Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili*. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2010.
[12] A. Nurmonov, *Nazariy grammatika asoslari*. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2012.
[13] Sh. Safarov, *Lingvistik tadqiqot metodologiyasi*. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2008.
[14] A. N. Kononov, *Grammar of Modern Uzbek Language*. Moscow, Russia, 1960.
[15] S. Matthews, *Morphology*, 2nd ed. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1991.