THE STRUCTURE OF ONE MEMBER SENTENCES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Abstract
This article is dedicated to structural-semantic peculiarities of one-member sentences in different languages. In the article the kinds of one-member sentences, the peculiarities of their usage and the sense of such sentences in different languages.

Impersonal sentences are the kind of one-member sentences without nouns. In this article the practical and grammatical peculiarities of definite and indefinite sentences. Besides, the frequent usage of one-member sentences without nouns and verbs both in written and oral speech. In the article the samples in different languages and from different national literatures are presented, their similar and differences are studied also.

While investigation following conclusion is come: impersonal sentences exist in all languages, but have different peculiarities both in structure and frequency of usage.

Keywords: one-member sentences, subjective one-member sentences, predicative one-member sentences, nominal sentences, verbal sentences, infinitival sentences, unextended sentences, extended sentence.
Bu makale, farklı dillerde tek üyeli cümlelerin yapısal anlamsal özelliklerine adanmıştır. Makalede bir üyeli cümlelerin türleri, bunların kullanım özellikleri ve farklı dillerde bu tür cümlelerin vugulanımı araştırılmıştır.

Şahıssız cümleler isimler olmadan tek üyeli cümle türüdür. Bu yazıda belirli ve belirsiz cümlelerin pratik ve gramer özellikleri anılsıkla beraber ayrıca, yazılı ve sözlü konuşmalarda hem de isim ve fiil olmadan tek üyeli cümlelerin sık kullanılması da ele alınmıştır. Makalede farklı dillerde ve farklı ulusal edebiyatlarda örneklerle atıflar yapılmış, onların benzerleri sunulmuş ve farklılıklar da incelenmiştir.

Sonuçta aşağıdaki sorgiya gelinmektedir: şahıssız cümleler tüm dillerde mevcuttur, ancak yapı ve kullanım sıklığına hem de farklı özellikleri de bulunmaktadır, bunu gözardı edemeyiz.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** tek üyeli cümleler, sübjektif bir Üyeli cümleler, yüklem tek üyeli cümleler nominal cümleler, sözlü cümleler, mastara cümleler, Genişletilmişiş cümleler, genişletilmiş cümle.

Priority of modern linguistic science is an integrated, multidisciplinary approach to the study of linguistic units. Nominative sentences underlie functional fields of existence, which play an indispensable role in syntactical comparativeness. The relevance of the article is due to the fact that the questions of semantic and structural features of one-member sentences still remain ambiguously. The vagueness of the status and location of the nominative sentences are performed in modern linguistics, thus, uncertainty is the question of the grammatical structure of the nominative sentences and ways to express the main member, communicative theme-ramatic opportunities lead to thoughts about necessary multidimensional features in different languages. In the comparative linguistic analyses it's important to decide, as manifested by a discrepancy between languages when you implement the registered proposals. From this perspective it's interesting to look at a difference between the languages, which concentrates a number of specific grammatical characteristics that define its typological features. The aspect of the analysis of the nominative sentences identify that a number of issues have not been raised yet in the comparative syntax. The main direction of patriotic linguistics in nominative sentences is an explanation of features of the syntactical structure and content of the mononuclear notion.

One-member sentences have been dealt with by such researchers as A. P. Potebnya, O. A. Shakhmatov, V.V. Vinogradov, N. V. Shvedova, M. Panov, A. M. Babaytseva, F.K. Buzenik, A. S. Popov, and P. Raspopov, O. Risinzon, O. S. Morozov, A. P. Skovorodnikov, etc. G. N. Akimov observed greater effects nominative sentences. E. N. Shiryaev drew attention to "the diversity of views on syntactic nature of the registered proposals, sometimes directly opposing" [1999 Shiryaev: 461]. "Nominative
sentences — are named by the combination of the main member that allege being a subject/phenomenon, which can be complicated by the value guidance, emotional expression evaluation”.


The object of this research is the semantic and structural features and functional specificity of one-member sentences investigated in different languages, such as, English, Azerbaijani, Ukrainian and other languages.

Ellipsis is a deletion of an expression that is expected in the given syntactic structure. Ellipsis is generally conditioned by the topic focus articulation. It is a typical mean of spoken language, in written texts it occurs mainly in certain types of texts (addresses, questionnaires, forms, etc.) The deletion is not determined by its syntactic function but rather than by the fact whether the concerning expression is a part of the topic or the sentence, that cannot be deleted. The sentence, as a unit of a certain level, is a sequence of relatively independent lexical and phrasal units, and what differentiates a sentence from a word is the fact that the sentence structure is changeable; it does have any constant length; it can be simple, compound or complex, complete or incomplete, shortened or extended. Sentences can be classified according to their structural, semantic and pragmatic properties. The elementary sentence coincides structurally with the so-called unexpanded simple sentence, a monopredicative sentence, which includes only obligatory nominative parts. The expanded simple sentence includes also some optional parts, i. e. don’t make it into a composite or semi-composite sentence.

The two principal parts of the sentence, the subject and the predicate, with the subordinate secondary parts attached to them are the two constitutive members or “axes of the sentence. On the basis of their representation in the outer structure of the sentence, sentences are subdivided into complete sentences and incomplete sentences. In complete sentences both the subject group and the predicate group are present; they are also called “two-member sentences “ or two axis sentences”, if only one axis is expressed in the outer of the sentence, the sentence is defined as incomplete, it’s also called one-member sentence or one axis sentence.

So, to analyze the sentence stylistically in the syntactic level, we must admit that two-member sentences are most common and currently used containing the subject and the predicate and perhaps some secondary elements having normal word order and the function. [1, p.250] However, there are sentences which do not contain two such separate parts, in these sentences there is only one main part: the other main part is absent and it could not even be supplied, at least not without a violent change in the structure of the sentence. Examples of such member sentences, which are accordingly termed one-member sentences, are the followings: Fire! Come on! Or the opening sentence of “ An American tragedy”: Dusk- of a summer night. (Dreiser) There is no separate main part of the sentence, the grammatical subject, and no other separate main part of the sentence, the grammatical predicate. Instead there is only one main part (fire,
come on. and dusk, respectively). These then, are one-member sentences. Henry Sweet described sentence words as "a variety of words which have the peculiarity of always forming a sentence by themselves" and gave words such as "Come!", "John!", "Alas!", "Yes." and "No." as examples of sentence words. One of the predominant questions concerning children and language acquisition deals with the relation between the perception and the production of a child's word usage. It is difficult to understand what a child understands about the words that he is using and what the desired outcome or goal of the utterance should be.

Holophrases are determined as a "single-word utterance which is used by a child to express more than one meaning usually attributed to that single word by adults." The holophrastic hypothesis argues that children use single words to refer to different meanings in the same way an adult would represent those meanings by using an entire sentence or phrase. There are two opposing hypotheses as to whether holophrases are structural or functional in the utterance of children. The two hypotheses are outlined below.

**Sentence word formation**

Many sentence words have been formed in the process of devaluation and semantic erosion. Various phrases in various languages have devolved into the words "yes" and "no" (which can be found discussed in detail in yes and no), and these include expletive sentence words such as "Excellent!" and the French word "Parlait!" (a parallel to "Bien!").

However, not all word sentences suffer from this lack of lexical meaning. A subset of the sentence words, which Fonagy calls "nominal phrases", exist retaining their lexical meanings. These exist in Uralic languages, and are the remainders of an archaic syntax wherein there were no explicit markers for nouns and verbs. An example of this is the Hungarian language "Fecske!", which transliterates as "Swallow!", but which has to be idiomatically translated with multiple words "Look! A swallow!" for rendering the proper meaning of the original, which to a native Hungarian speaker is neither elliptical nor emphatic. Such nominal phrase word sentences occur in English as well, particularly intelegraphese or as the rôte questions that are posed to fill in form data (e.g. "Name?", "Age?").

Sentence word syntax. Sentence word involves invisible covert syntax and visible overt syntax. The invisible section or "covert" is the syntax that is removed in order to form a one word sentence. The visible section or "overt" is the syntax that still remains in a sentence word. Within sentence word syntax there are 4 different clause-types: Declarative (making a declaration), exclamatory (making an exclamation), vocative (relating to a noun), and imperative (command).

The words in bold above demonstrate that in the overt syntax structures, there are words that can be omitted in order to form a covert sentence word, other languages use sentence words.

One -member sentences are generally used in descriptions and in emotional speech. One -member sentence is a sentence having only one member, which is neither
the subject nor the predicate. However, if the sentence is expressed by the subject or the predicate, it can also make a strong opinion.

Ham and eggs. And onions.
Too much information!
Not at all, Joe.
If it ever became public.
One–member sentences in English language have two types:
1. Nominal sentences
2. Verbal sentences

Nominal sentences are those in which the principal part is expressed by a noun, or a noun like an element (gerund, numeral):

- Living room in the house of Philip Phillimore. (l. Mitchell)
- The noun may be modified by attributes:
- Freedom! Bells ringing out, flowers, kisses, wine. (Heym)
- English spring flowers!
- The dull pain and the life slowly dripping out of him. (Heym)
- A Lady’s bad chamber in Bulgaria, in a small town near the Dragoman Pass, late November in the year 1885. (B. Shaw)

Nominal sentences may be:
2) Extended: The grass, this good, soft, lash grass. English spring flowers!

A sequence of nominative sentences is used to expressively depict the time of the action, the place of the action, the attendant circumstances of the action, the participants of the action. [3, p.42].

Verbal sentences are those in which the principal part is expressed by non-finite form of the word, either an infinitive or a gerund. Infinitive and gerundial one-member sentences are mostly used to describe different emotional perception of reality. The main part of one-member sentences is basically expressed by an infinitive:

- To think of that. To think that meeting her again in this way.
- Living at the mercy of a woman!
- To have his friendship, his admiration, but not at that price. (Galsworthy)
- To be lonely and to grow older and older.
- To die out there–lonely, wanting them, wanting home! (Galsworthy)

Compared to Ukrainian language we see that it is more spread and diverse in Ukrainian. The following types of one member sentences are common for both languages.

1. Nominative sentences (назывні); e.g.: Thomas, Sir. A man of events and calculations . - Ранок. Пісня солов’я.
2. Imperative Sentences (наказові), e. g.: Call me again – Подзвони мені знову.
3. Infinitive sentences (інфінітивні), e. g.: To be lonely and grow older and older.

Щоб бути самотньою і старіті.
In Ukrainian this type of sentences is usually widespread where Infinitive by its function in the sentence has become similar to the personal form of the verb: Що робити? За людьми іти... Оте і робити!

From semantic-structural point of view types of one-member sentences in Azerbaijani language are completely differed from English and Ukrainian languages.

One-member sentences in Azerbaijani language
↓ Subjective one – member sentences ↔ Nominal sentences
Predicative one-member sentences ↔ Impersonal sentences ↔ Indefinite personal sentences ↔ Common personal sentences.

Predicative one-member sentences consist of predicate and secondary members of the sentences. It has the following types:
1) Impersonal sentences
2) Indefinite personal sentences
3) Common personal sentences

It's impossible to imagine using subject in impersonal sentences. It means that this type of sentences have a notional peculiarity, in other words, it is used with no persons. When we say “Kitab- bilik menbeyidir”, here “kitab” denotes thingness. (The book is the source of knowledge). Indeed, sentences with no subject is a conditional term. But sometimes we come across with the sentences with no subject, however it is impossible to add it. For instance, “Herden bir derse gecikir”. It is translated as “Sometimes he’s late for the lesson”. Thus, generally, the subject of this type of sentences are used before these sentences and it’s ommitted in order to be thrifty. So, it would be a mistake to rename this type of sentences as predicative sentences, because it’s possible to imagine it and here we may use the subject. [7, p. 464] We may illustrate it by the simple samples:
1) Eldarı dekanlığa çağırırlar. (Eldar is invited to the deanery)
2) Neyi ekeersen, onu da biçersin. (You will sow whatever you reap)
3) Civcivleri sonbaharda sayarlar. (Don't count your chickens before they hatch)

The samples which are chosen to denote that there are some differences using one-member sentences in different languages. It's really interesting to look at differentiations which concentrate a number of specific characteristics that define its typological features. This aspect of analysis of the nominative identifies a number of builds haven’t raised problems in the field of comparative syntax and syntax of the text. However, the desire to distinguish single designs from two member sentences based on the structural and formal characteristics in the works of most researchers, which are of actually declarative nature doesn't enclose the reasons for the emergence of mononuclear sentences.
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