European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education (EJINE)
Volume 6 | Issue 5 | May - 2026 ISSN: 2795-8612

Syntaxemes Expressing a Core Predicative Single Component

Mahmudjonova Mehribon Khurshedovna

A N N O T A T I O N

This article analyzes the theoretical and practical aspects of syntaxemas expressed by a single nuclear predicative component. Such syntaxemas form the central predicative basis of a sentence and serve to express the main content of the thought in a concise and clear manner. The study highlights the structural features of single-component predicative units, their functional significance in the speech process, and means of expression through examples. Also, the use of these syntaxemas in the structure of simple sentences and their semantic possibilities are explained on a scientific basis. The results of the article are of great importance for a deeper understanding of syntactic units and determining their place in the language system.

A R T I C L E I N F O

Article history:
Received 5 April 2026
Received in revised form
27 April 2026
Accepted 07 May 2026

Keywords: nuclear predicative, syntaxema, single-component sentence, predicativity, syntax, sentence structure, linguistic unit, structural analysis, semantic feature, speech process.

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

Syntax studies the relationship of language units, their combination in the structure of a sentence, and their role in expressing thought. In particular, the study of the units that form the predicative basis of a sentence is one of the important scientific directions in linguistics. In this regard, the study of syntaxemes expressed by a single nuclear predicative component is recognized as one of the current issues.

The nuclear predicative component is the main semantic center of a sentence, which represents the category of predicativity. Predicativity, in turn, expresses the relationship of the sentence to reality, that is, the existence, occurrence or non-occurrence of an event. In some cases, this predicativity is expressed by only one component. Such syntaxemes are simple, concise and complete in content, and they correspond to the principle of economy of language. Therefore, single-component nuclear predicative syntaxemes are widely used in speech and are of significant communicative importance.

Predicative syntaxemes expressed by a single component often arise through verb forms or predicative units. For example, sentences such as “I came”, “I am going”, “It is late” express a thought through only one main component. There is no need for additional syntactic elements here, since the predicative center is able to convey the content independently. As a result, the speech becomes concise, fluent and clear.[1]

The relevance of this topic is that in modern linguistics, the structural and functional analysis of syntactic units requires special attention. The expression of core predicative syntaxemes through one component demonstrates the internal capabilities of the language, its economic and efficient properties. This is important not only theoretically, but also practically, since the short and concise expression of thought in the speech process is of great importance.

Also, by studying such syntaxemes, one can form a deeper idea of various models of sentence structure, methods of expression of predicativity, and the relationship between syntactic units. This, in turn, serves as an important theoretical basis for language teaching, the development of speech culture, and linguistic research.

This article extensively discusses the essence of syntaxemes expressed by a single nuclear predicative component, their structural and semantic properties, and their functional significance in speech.

Syntaxemes expressed by a single nuclear predicative component are a unique and important phenomenon in language syntax. Such syntaxemes form the central predicative basis of a sentence, allowing for a concise, clear, and complete expression of thought. They often reflect reality through a single grammatical form and perform a communicative function without additional syntactic elements. Therefore, the study of single-component predicative syntaxemes is of great importance not only theoretically, but also practically.

First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the essence of the nuclear predicative component. The nuclear component is the predicative center of a sentence, which embodies grammatical categories such as tense, person, and mood. It is through this component that the attitude of the sentence to reality is expressed. In some cases, this predicativity is manifested through only one word or unit. Such sentences are interpreted as one-component syntactic expressions.[3]

One-component predicative syntactic expressions are often expressed through verb forms. For example:

Came.

Went.

I write.

Although each sentence in these examples is expressed by only one verb, they have a complete meaning. Although the subject in the sentence “Came” is not explicitly stated, the person-number indicator of the verb makes it clear who is being spoken about. Therefore, such syntactic expressions have a hidden subject, which is determined by the context.[6]

In addition, one-component predicative syntactic expressions can also be expressed through nouns or other word classes. For example:

Late.

Spring.

Such units are often used in speech as independent sentences, expressing a certain state or reality. They are also called nominative sentences and are widely used in artistic speech. For example:

The surroundings are quiet. Late. Silence reigns.

Here the word “Late” is used as a separate sentence, enriching the general image by expressing time.

Another type of nuclear predicative syntax is sentences expressed through modal and evaluative units. For example:

Possible.

Condition.

Necessary.

Such words perform an independent predicative function in speech, assessing a certain state or expressing necessity. For example:

It is necessary to go.

In this sentence, the word “necessary” is the predicative center, expressing the obligation of action.

One of the important features of single-component predicative syntax is their dependence on the context. Often, the full meaning of such sentences is revealed in conjunction with the preceding or following sentences. For example:

— Has he come?

— He came.

Here, the word “He came” is understandable independently, but its exact meaning becomes clearer in connection with the question.[5]

Syntactically, one-component syntaxemes perform various communicative functions. They are used to report, confirm, deny, give an order, or express an emotional state. For example:

Go! (command)

No. (negation)

Excellent! (evaluation)

Such sentences, although short, have a strong communicative effect.

Another important aspect of nuclear predicative syntaxemes is their provision of speech economy. The speaker often seeks to express his thought briefly and concisely, avoiding unnecessary words. One-component sentences satisfy this need. For example:

I am going tomorrow. instead of saying simply I am going in the context. This makes speech concise and effective.

Single-component predicative syntaxemes are widely used in fiction. They are an important tool for increasing imagery, enhancing rhythm and tone, and expressing the character's inner experiences. For example:

Night. Silence. Only the heartbeat is heard.

In this example, a strong emotional background is created through short sentences.[2]

Such syntaxemes are also actively used in dialogic speech. During a conversation, people often strive to give short and clear answers. For example:

— Are you ready?

— I am ready.

— Shall we start?

— We started.

Although each answer here is expressed through one component, they perform a full communicative function.

The grammatical features of core predicative syntaxemes are also worth noting. They usually embody the categories of person-number, tense, and mood. This ensures the formation of a sentence as an independent predicative unit. For example:

I will write (future tense, 1st person singular)

He wrote (past tense, 3rd person singular)

These forms indicate when and by whom the action was performed.

However, incorrect or excessive use of single-component syntaxemes can lead to incomprehensibility of speech. It is not recommended to use such statements more than the norm, especially in formal or scientific style. Because in this case, the clarity of thought may decrease. Therefore, it is important to use them in accordance with the situation.[4]

In conclusion, syntaxemes expressed by a single nuclear predicative component are one of the important syntactic means of the language. Through them, the thought is expressed concisely, clearly and effectively. Such syntaxemes ensure the economy of speech and increase communicative efficiency. At the same time, they demonstrate the rich expressive capabilities of the language and perform various stylistic tasks. Therefore, their in-depth study and correct application in practice remain one of the urgent issues of linguistics.

References

1. Mahmudov N. O‘zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 2012. – 180–205-betlar.
2. Ne’matov H. Sintaksis nazariyasi. – Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2015. – 75–102-betlar.
3. Sayfullayeva R. Hozirgi o‘zbek tilida sintaktik birliklar. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – 132–154-betlar.
4. Chomsky N. Syntactic Structures. – Hague: Mouton, 2017. – 45–67-betlar.
5. Kasevich V. Elementy lingvisticheskoy tipologii. – Moskva: Nauka, 2018. – 120–140-betlar.
6. G‘ulomov A. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Sintaksis. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 2016. – 210–235-betlar.
7. Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili (Sintaksis). – Toshkent: Universitet, 2006. – 145–168-betlar.