

Two-member sentences in English and Turkmen

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A sentence is a unit of speech which serves as a means of conveying a completed idea and thought which conforms to the laws of the language. The ability of composing sentences correctly is a guarantee of literacy and consistent speech. In order to learn to compose sentences correctly one should know the types of sentences existing in the language. In this thesis the two-member sentences of both, English and Turkmen, will be discussed. The aims of this research paper are: 1) to lead the in-depth study of the syntax of the English and Turkmen languages; 2) to provide the comparative analysis of the grammar of the English and Turkmen languages; 3) to view the deviation of the types of sentences from a modern perspective and provide with up-to-date information; 4) to contribute to the study of grammar of these two languages as there are few grammarians who led a research relevant to this theme.

Wholly, in both of the languages - English and Turkmen, sentences are divided according to the following principles:

- a) According to the purpose of the utterance
- b) According to the structure.

According to the first principle following types can be distinguished in Turkmen and English: *the declarative sentence, the interrogative sentence, the imperative sentence, the exclamatory sentence*

According to the second principle the sentences fall into the *simple* and *composite* sentences. The difference between these two lies in the fact that the former contains only one subject-predicate unit while the latter more than one.

The simple sentences of the English language can be of following types:

1. Depending on the presence of the principal parts of the sentence
 - a) Two-member sentence - both of the principal parts of the sentence are present.
 - b) One-member sentence - has only one principal part which is neither the subject nor the predicate. [Каушанская: 224]
2. Depending on the character of the subject
 - a) Personal sentence
 - b) Impersonal sentence
3. Depending on the presence of the secondary parts of the sentence
 - a) Extended
 - b) Unextended

As was stated before, the basic pattern of a simple sentence in English is one subject-predicate unit. It means that it has two main positions which are *the subject* and *the predicate*. It is the pattern of a two-member sentence. For example:

- He works. (**He**-the subj., **works**- simple predicate) [Johnston: 102]
- Jane is a student. (**Jane**-the subj., **is a student**-compound nominal pr.) [Johnston: 75]
- Maksat sings a song. (**Maksat**- the subj., **sings**-simple pr.) [Johnston: 75]

The two-member sentences can be unextended and extended. An unextended two-member sentence consists of only the subject and the predicate while an extended sentence contains one or more secondary parts of the sentence, those of the object, the attribute and the adverbial modifier besides the subject and the predicate. Ex:

· Peter smiled. (unextended simple sentence) She is beautiful. (unextended simple sentence)

· He runs **fast**. (extended simple sentence) **My** son speaks **English fluently**. (extended simple sentence)

A two-member sentence may be either complete or incomplete (elliptical). An elliptical sentence is a sentence in which one or more word-forms in the principal positions are omitted. [Кобрина: 316]

· “Where’re you going?” - “Home.”

· Don’t know anything about it.

The simple sentences of the Turkmen language are of following types:

1. Depending on the presence of the principal parts of the sentence

a) Two-member sentence - both of the principal parts of the sentence are present.

b) One-member sentence - has only one principal part, either the subject or the predicate.

2. Depending on the presence of the secondary parts of the sentence

a) Extended

b) Unextended

3. Depending on the presence of the parts of the sentence

a) Complete

b) Incomplete

The two of the principal parts of the sentence (the subject, the predicate) take part in a two-member sentence of the Turkmen language.

· **Men** senden bir zat **sorajak**. (Я спрошу у тебя кое-что.)

The two-member sentences fall into two types depending on the character of its predicate. [Nartyýew: 166]

a) The two-member verbal sentence

b) The two-member nominal sentence

The predicate of the two-member verbal sentence consists of verbs, for example:

· **Balyk suwda ýaşaýar**. (Рыба обитает в воде.) [Nartyýew: 167] **Täýyl arçasy bezeldi**. (Нарядили новогоднюю ёлку.) **Alymlar, professorlar her hepde biziň uniwersitetimize gelip durýarlar**. (Профессора и учёные посещают наш университет каждую неделю.) [Nartyýew: 169] **Meleguş öz gazygunyň daşynda aýlanyp ýördi**. (Мелегуш ходил вокруг своего колышка.) [Nartyýew: 170]

The predicate of the two-member nominal sentence consists of nominal parts of speech, i.e. nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs and others.

· **Meniň adym - Serdar**. (Мое имя - Сердар) [Nartyýew: 173] **Bu ulag täze**. (Эта машина - новая.) **Dost - dostuň aýnasy**. (Друг - зеркало для друга.) [Nartyýew: 174] **Bolan waka örän geň hadysady**. (Это событие было очень странным.) **Dil - ýüregiň açary**. (Язык - ключ сердца.)

The two-member sentences can be unextended and extended depending on the presence of the secondary parts of the sentence. Unextended simple sentence consists of only the principal parts while extended one includes the secondary parts too.

· **Tarhan güreledi**. (Тархан заговорил.) (unextended)

· **Şahyr säginmän jogap berdi**. (Поэт ответил мгновенно.) (extended, *säginmän* - *adverbial modifier of manner*)

Depending on the presence of the parts of the sentence in a sentence simple sentences can be *complete* and *incomplete*. If all the necessary parts are present in a sentence, it is called a *complete simple sentence*; if one or more are missing, it is called *incomplete simple sentence*.

· Muhammet úylygury úykyldy. (Мухаммет упал улыбаясь.) (complete) [TDNG: 14]

· “-Kitaplaruňyzy alduňyzy? (Взяли книги?)

-**Aldyk.**” (Взяли.) (incomplete, because the subject and the object are missing “**Biz kitaplarymyz aldyk**” (Мы взяли книги.)) [Nartyúew: 202]

Though these two languages belong to a different language family, there are some similarities among them as can be seen above. In conclusion we may say the following:

- English is an analytical language while Turkmen is a synthetic one. Thus, the English language possesses fixed word order while the Turkmen language has loose structure as the words are connected with the help of inflections.

English two-member sentence differs from that of Turkmen, as in Turkmen there is *two-member verbal* and *nominal* sentence, while in English the predicate of a sentence includes a verb.

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