



STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF SINGLE-CLAUSE SENTENCES IN KYRGYZ AND ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to identify the characteristics of the use of single-clause sentences in Kyrgyz and English across various text types and to determine their role in conveying semantic and emotional emphasis. To achieve this, works of Kyrgyz and English literature were examined, dialogues and phrases from films were selected, and business texts, including instructions, reports, and guidelines, were analysed. The analysis was conducted based on key parameters, including semantic functions, structural features, and stylistic significance of single-clause sentences. The results of the study showed that single-clause sentences performed various functions, ranging from expressing emotions and creating atmosphere in literature and cinematography to enhancing clarity and efficiency in business communication. In Kyrgyz literature, single-clause sentences reinforced cultural and patriotic themes, often emphasising a connection with nature and traditional values, whereas in English literature, they highlighted the internal states and experiences of characters. In business texts of both linguistic systems, single-clause sentences were used to simplify information transfer,

allowing actions, requirements, and recommendations to be formulated concisely and clearly. A comparison of the use of single-clause sentences revealed both similarities and differences. Both languages employed them to convey generalised and impersonal meanings; however, in English, the emphasis shifted towards a direct and pragmatic presentation, whereas in Kyrgyz, the formal and respectful nature of expression was more pronounced. The findings allow for a deeper understanding of the functions of single-clause sentences and their stylistic flexibility in different linguistic contexts.

KEYWORDS: syntactic connections, stylistic function, emotional colouring, semantic density, business communication, cultural features.

CARACTERÍSTICAS ESTRUCTURALES DE LAS ORACIONES DE UNA SOLA CLÁUSULA EN KIRGUÍS E INGLÉS

RESUMEN: El objetivo de este estudio era identificar las características del uso de las oraciones de una sola cláusula en kirguís e inglés en diversos tipos de textos y determinar su función a la hora de transmitir énfasis semántico y emocional. Para ello, se examinaron obras de la literatura kirguisa e inglesa, se seleccionaron diálogos y frases de películas y se analizaron textos comerciales, incluyendo instrucciones, informes y directrices. El análisis se llevó a cabo basándose en parámetros clave, como las funciones semánticas, las características estructurales y la importancia estilística de las oraciones de una sola cláusula. Los resultados del estudio mostraron que las oraciones de una sola cláusula desempeñaban diversas funciones, que iban desde expresar emociones y crear atmósfera en la literatura y el cine hasta mejorar la claridad y la eficiencia en la comunicación empresarial. En la literatura kirguisa, las oraciones de una sola cláusula reforzaban los temas culturales y patrióticos, a menudo enfatizando la conexión con la naturaleza y los valores tradicionales, mientras que en la literatura inglesa resaltaban los estados internos y las experiencias de los personajes. En los textos comerciales de ambos sistemas lingüísticos, las oraciones de una sola cláusula se utilizaban para simplificar la transmisión de información, lo que permitía formular acciones, requisitos y recomendaciones de forma concisa y clara. La comparación del uso de las oraciones de una sola cláusula reveló tanto similitudes como diferencias. Ambos idiomas las empleaban para transmitir significados generalizados e impersonales; sin embargo, en inglés, el énfasis se desplazaba hacia una presentación directa y pragmática, mientras que en kirguís, el carácter formal y respetuoso de la expresión era más pronunciado. Los resultados permiten comprender mejor las funciones de las oraciones de una sola cláusula y su flexibilidad estilística en diferentes contextos lingüísticos.

PALABRAS CLAVE: conexiones sintácticas, función estilística, matiz emocional, densidad semántica, comunicación empresarial, características culturales.

CARACTERISTIQUES STRUCTURELLES DES PHRASES A CLAUSE UNIQUE EN KIRGHIZE ET EN ANGLAIS

RESUMÉ : L'objectif de cette étude était d'identifier les caractéristiques de l'utilisation des phrases à clause unique en kirghize et en anglais dans différents types de textes et de déterminer leur rôle dans la transmission de l'accent sémantique et émotionnel. Pour ce faire, des œuvres de la littérature kirghize et anglaise ont été examinées, des dialogues et des phrases tirés de films ont été sélectionnés et des textes commerciaux, notamment des instructions, des rapports et des lignes directrices, ont été analysés. L'analyse a été menée sur la base de paramètres clés, notamment les fonctions sémantiques, les caractéristiques structurelles et la signification stylistique des phrases à clause unique. Les résultats de l'étude ont montré que les phrases à clause unique remplissaient diverses fonctions, allant de l'expression des émotions et de la création d'une atmosphère dans la littérature et le cinéma à l'amélioration de la clarté et de l'efficacité dans la communication commerciale. Dans la littérature kirghize, les phrases à clause unique renforçaient les thèmes culturels et patriotiques, soulignant souvent le lien avec la nature et les valeurs traditionnelles, tandis que dans la littérature anglaise, elles mettaient en évidence les états intérieurs et les expériences des personnages. Dans les textes commerciaux des deux systèmes linguistiques, les phrases à clause unique étaient utilisées pour simplifier le transfert d'informations, permettant de formuler de manière concise et claire les actions, les exigences et les recommandations. Une comparaison de l'utilisation des phrases à clause unique a révélé à la fois des similitudes et des différences. Les deux langues les utilisaient pour transmettre des significations générales et impersonnelles ; cependant, en anglais, l'accent était mis sur une présentation directe et pragmatique, tandis qu'en kirghize, le caractère formel et respectueux de l'expression était plus prononcé. Ces résultats permettent de mieux comprendre les fonctions des phrases à clause unique et leur flexibilité stylistique dans différents contextes linguistiques.

MOTS CLES : connexions syntaxiques, fonction stylistique, coloration émotionnelle, densité sémantique, communication commerciale, caractéristiques culturelles.

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1. Introduction

Single-clause sentences play an important role in the linguistic system, allowing complex meanings to be conveyed concisely and creating a distinctive stylistic colouring in the text. The study of such structures in Kyrgyz and English contributes to a deeper understanding of how cultural features and grammatical systems influence syntactic organisation. The need to explore this topic arose from the fact that, despite their significance, single-clause sentences remain insufficiently

studied in a comparative aspect. Contemporary syntactic studies primarily focus on complex sentences and broad categories, often overlooking single-clause constructions. This study aims to bridge this gap by analysing single-clause sentences in literary, cinematographic, and official texts of both languages.

The aspect related to the communicative efficiency of single-clause sentences was extensively explored by C. Nishanov (2022). The author focused on their ability to reduce text volume, highlighting the high semantic capacity of such constructions, which enables them to convey maximum information with minimal means. The study examined the use of single-clause sentences in the context of instructions and recommendations, where their conciseness plays a key role. The semantic and structural specifics of sentences with subordinate clauses in English and Kyrgyz were examined by D.I. Kozuev et al. (2021). The researchers identified differences in structural organisation and semantics of complex sentences, pointing to deep cultural and cognitive differences between the languages.

A general analysis of simple syntactic constructions in Kyrgyz was conducted by A. Tursunova (2022), focusing on the basic sentence structures. Her study highlighted the significance of simple sentences for textual expressiveness and stylistic organisation but did not address single-clause constructions, which could have significantly enriched the analysis of syntax. The necessity of studying the functional role of single-clause sentences remains relevant in the context of their role as expressive and communicative units in the Kyrgyz language. The structural categories of English sentences were analysed by N. Burton-Roberts (2021). The author examined sentence categories, determining their contribution to textual organisation and semantic structure. He emphasised the importance of syntactic organisation for linguistic analysis. The grammatical variability in different syntactic structures was studied by F.M. Allahverdiyeva (2022), who analysed syntactic elements and their lexico-semantic flexibility. The author noted the significance of syntactic variability in conveying meaning, but her work did not address single-clause constructions, underscoring the need for their analysis in the context of syntactic stability and variability in both Kyrgyz and English. The typology of syntactic connections in complex sentences was examined by U.S. Namazova (2022), who emphasised the importance of syntactic structure for text comprehension. Namazova analysed the characteristics of syntactic connections, highlighting their role in meaning construction; however, her focus was on complex sentences, excluding single-clause constructions, which leaves room for further research into their structural and semantic functions.

The functioning of the modality category in English discourse was investigated by T.S. Stetsyk (2020), who analysed the stylistic functions of modality. The study

demonstrated the significance of modality for textual expressiveness, yet single-clause constructions were not in focus, confirming the need for their examination, given their importance in creating a specific stylistic and semantic richness in both English and Kyrgyz. The syntactic and lexical connections in dramatic text sentences were studied by S.A.A. Hadi et al. (2024), who emphasised the influence of lexical signals on text perception. Although their work focused on lexico-syntactic connections, single-clause sentences were not included in the analysis, further substantiating the necessity of their study for a deeper understanding of the structural features of language. The classification of sentences and their translation was addressed by V.S. Raipovna (2021), who noted the syntactic and lexical differences of sentences. However, her study covered general sentence categories without focusing on single-clause constructions, reaffirming the importance of further research in this direction to understand their functional role.

O.D. Barnoev (2024) studied the typology of single-clause sentences in English, paying attention to their classification, syntactic characteristics, and semantic functions. The author identified the main types of such constructions, including infinitive, nominative, definite-personal, and impersonal sentences, and analysed their application in various texts. His conclusions confirmed the significance of single-clause sentences as a flexible and expressive tool in language. The aspect of synonymy in simple sentences was thoroughly analysed by P.B. Mirobizhonovna (2023). The author explored how different syntactic constructions can be interchangeable to achieve expressiveness in text. The study revealed that single-clause sentences often serve as synonymous substitutes for more complex constructions, simplifying the text.

Existing studies have confirmed the necessity of further analysis of single-clause sentences in English and Kyrgyz. Most research has examined syntactic constructions in a broad context, but single-clause sentences have not been subjected to in-depth analysis, particularly from a comparative perspective. The aim of this study was to identify the specifics of single-clause sentence usage in Kyrgyz and English based on an analysis of their application in various texts. To achieve this aim, the following objectives were set: to characterise the main types of single-clause sentences and their features; to analyse the use of single-clause sentences in literary, cinematographic, and official texts of both languages; and to systematise the research results, identifying key characteristics, commonalities, and differences in the use of these constructions.

2. Materials and Methods

Initially, the definitions of one-member sentences, their main functions, and varieties were examined. The key types were identified, including definite-personal, indefinite-personal, generalised-personal, impersonal, and nominative sentences. These classification parameters formed the basis for further analysis, enabling a deeper understanding of the characteristics of these constructions, their syntactic structure, and their semantic role. Based on these parameters, criteria were developed for a detailed study of one-member sentences in different types of texts in English and Kyrgyz.

The study used a comparative linguistic methodology combining syntactic analysis with functional-stylistic interpretation. The corpus was formed using a targeted sample, guided by genre relevance, cultural representativeness, and the frequency of single-conjunction constructions. Literary texts were selected based on their canonical status and stylistic richness: the Kyrgyz folk epic “Er Toshduk” (Kadyrov and Kilychev, 2010) and F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby* (2024) were chosen for their distinctive narrative techniques and cultural symbolism. The cinematic materials included the Kyrgyz historical film “Queen of the Mountains Kurmanjan Datka” (2014) and the American film “Forrest Gump” (1994), which make extensive use of expressive dialogues and monological narration, facilitating syntactic analysis. For the business discourse subcorpus, textbooks and official manuals such as *Teaching in Challenging Contexts* (Sowton, 2021) and *Business Document Writing in the State Language* (Narmyrzaeva, 2011) were selected to reflect institutional norms of conciseness and clarity in directives. All texts were analyzed manually and comparatively, with each single-clause sentence classified by type, structural features, semantic function, and stylistic role. This approach ensured consistency in data extraction and depth of interpretation across different genres and languages.

After completing the analysis of examples from various sources, the collected data were systematised and summarised. The main parameters of systematisation included the type of one-member sentence, the genre of the text in which it was used, and its functions. This made it possible to examine how different types of one-member sentences manifest in various genres – from literary works and films to official texts – and to identify common features and differences in their use in English and Kyrgyz. Important systematisation parameters included sentence functions (e.g., expression of emotions, transmission of instructions), stylistic load, and features related to vocabulary and syntax. A comparative analysis based on the data revealed both general characteristics of the use of one-member sentences and unique features specific to each of the studied languages.

The analytical structure of the study was based on three interrelated parameters: semantic functions, structural features, and stylistic significance of monomeric sentences. These parameters were chosen to ensure a comprehensive linguistic and functional assessment of the constructions under study. The criterion of semantic functions made it possible to classify sentences according to their communicative purpose. For example, conveying actions, states, general truths, or commands, which is necessary for understanding how monosyllabic sentences contribute to the formation of meaning in different contexts and languages. This functional approach was particularly important for cross-genre and cross-language comparisons, as it showed how constructions function pragmatically in literary, cinematic, and business discourses.

The parameter of structural features focused on the syntactic configuration of each sentence, namely, determining whether it was nominal, infinitive, impersonal, or another type, which allowed us to classify monosyllabic sentences according to their grammatical composition and correspondence to established syntactic models in Kyrgyz and English. This structural analysis was indispensable for identifying linguistic trends and syntactic preferences. Finally, stylistic meaning was included to assess the expressive potential of one-word constructions and their contribution to genre narrative effects, emotional tone, and authorial voice. By triangulating these three analytical dimensions, the study was able to trace not only linguistic form but also communicative intent and cultural resonance, yielding a multifaceted and multilayered understanding of the syntactic and discursive behaviour of monomembranous sentences in both languages.

3. Results

3.1. *Functional and stylistic features of one-member sentences in Kyrgyz and English*

One-member sentences represent a specific type of syntactic structure in which the sentence comprises only one principal syntactic element, either a subject or a predicate, functioning independently to convey a complete meaning. Unlike two-member sentences, where both a subject and a predicate are structurally and semantically present, one-member sentences rely on a single main element. In most cases, they contain either an explicit subject or a predicate, with the other element absent both formally and semantically. This structure allows for the avoidance of repetition and unnecessary detail, making speech more concise and expressive.

One-member sentences play an important role in language, serving as a means of conveying meaning in a condensed form. They are particularly effective when it is necessary to express a state, an emotional reaction, or a command without specifying

a subject or object. Such sentences are widely used in both written and spoken language. Their brevity and semantic richness often enhance the expressiveness of a text, help create rhythm, convey mood, or evoke an emotional response. In some cases, one-member sentences can perform specific syntactic functions that in two-member sentences would require complex structures. These features make one-member sentences a unique syntactic element essential for complete thought expression. One-member sentences create a certain stylistic colouring and also contribute to the formation of cultural and linguistic features. In Kyrgyz and English, for example, they hold a special place, particularly in expressing emotional states, attitudes, and official instructions, highlighting the unique characteristics of each language.

The classification of one-member sentences involves identifying several types, each distinguished by syntactic and semantic features. The classification is based on various criteria, such as the presence or absence of a subject and the way the predicate is expressed. These differences are significant in shaping the overall meaning and function of each type of one-member sentence (Figure 1).

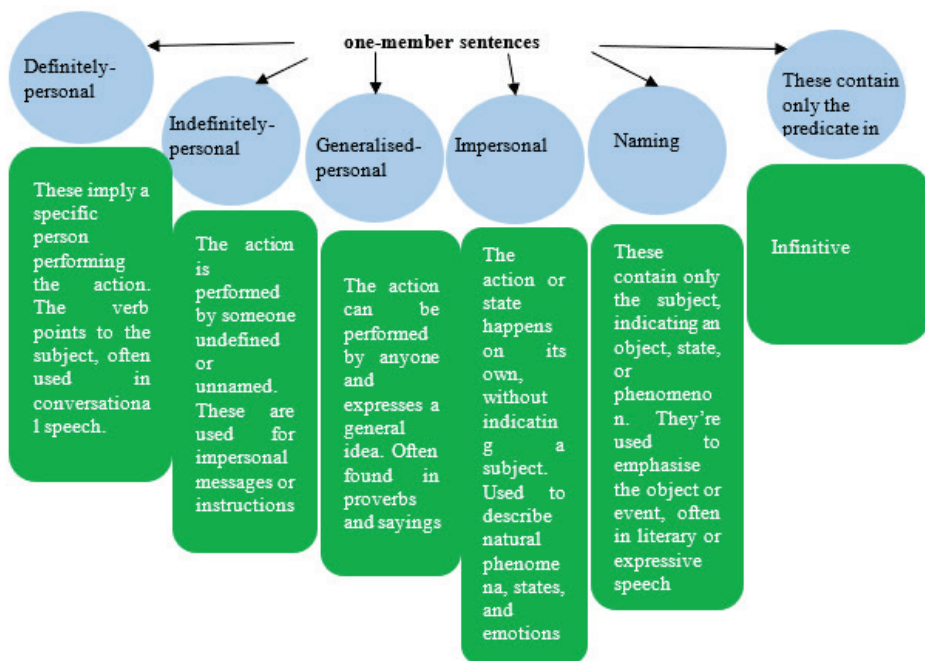


Figure 1. Classification of one-member sentences. Source: compiled by the authors based on D. Saiidyрахimova et al. (2022).

One-member sentences in Kyrgyz and English have their features, performing different functions depending on their type. Definite-personal sentences imply a specific subject acting but do not explicitly mention it, as the verb form provides sufficient information. In the English example “Going now” or the Kyrgyz “Бапам” (“I am going”), the action is associated with the speaker, making such constructions convenient in conversational speech. In contrast, indefinite-personal sentences describe actions performed by an unspecified subject. In the English sentence “They say it will rain tomorrow” and the Kyrgyz “Көпүрө куруп коюшту” (“They built a bridge”), the focus shifts to the action itself, allowing the message to be depersonalised and giving it an objective character. Unlike Kyrgyz, which expresses indefinite-personal meaning through verbal inflection alone, English typically requires an explicit indefinite subject such as they, people, or one to convey the same function. Generalised-personal sentences, on the other hand, convey universal truths applicable to any person. For instance, the English “Never give up” and the Kyrgyz “Кыялдансаң, жетесиң” (“If you dream, you will achieve”) are used to express general observations or recommendations. Compared to indefinite-personal sentences, which are more specific in describing actions, generalised-personal constructions emphasise universal values.

Impersonal sentences, such as “It’s raining” in English or “Жамгыр жаап жатат” (“It is raining”) in Kyrgyz, describe states or phenomena occurring without a subject. This sets them apart from other types where a subject is implied or expressed. Nominative sentences focus on an object or phenomenon, such as “Night” in English and “Тоо” (“Mountain”) in Kyrgyz. They differ from other types in their static nature and focus on description, whereas infinitive sentences highlight actions not linked to a subject. Examples of such constructions include “To rest is to recover” in English and “Окуу” (“Study”) in Kyrgyz. Compared to nominative sentences, infinitive constructions convey dynamism and intention, whereas the former are limited to denoting phenomena or objects. Thus, each type of one-member sentence possesses unique characteristics that enable them to effectively convey various aspects of information in both languages (Kageyama et al., 2021; Kaiymova et al., 2020).

Identifying and understanding genuine monosyllabic sentences, as opposed to elliptical or incomplete expressions, requires consideration of pragmatic elements, including the speaker's purpose, the context of communication, and culturally embedded standards of discourse. In both Kyrgyz and English, monosyllabic sentences are technically characterized by the presence of a syntactic core, subject or predicate, which can independently express a complete propositional meaning. However, in natural language use, many utterances may have structural similarities but differ in function and completeness. The difference often depends on the speaker's

intention: genuine one-word constructions are deliberately exhaustive expressions, while elliptical forms usually depend on the preceding discourse for their interpretation.

The communicative context is important. In dialogues, syntactically minimal speech can be perceived as complete thanks to general situational information, despite the absence of formal structure. Cultural biases further influence interpretation: Kyrgyz communicative rules often favor implicit expressions, metaphorical conciseness, and a respectful tone, allowing for more flexible interpretation of minimal forms as complete both structurally and semantically. In contrast, English, especially in formal contexts, prefers syntactic explicitness and linear clarity, making fragmentary utterances more easily classifiable as elliptical if they do not conform to traditional monosyllabic constructions (e.g., imperatives, expressions about the weather, or fixed idioms). Consequently, identifying monosyllabic sentences requires both morphosyntactic analysis and an understanding of the pragmatic context in which these forms are generated and understood.

Each of these types of one-member sentences has specific features that make it useful for various purposes. These constructions are flexible and capable of expressing both concrete and abstract meanings. In Kyrgyz, the classification of one-member sentences helps to better understand language features, whereas in English, some types take different forms of expression but still retain functional and stylistic features.

One-member sentences serve several important functions in language: they help convey meaning without excessive details, create emotional and semantic accents in literary speech, ensure brevity and clarity in business and official communication, and allow for the expression of generalised truths (Shynkaruk, 2024; Tanana and Soga, 2023). In Kyrgyz and English, they are widely used for various purposes, maintaining their universality and polysemy, while their features and varieties remain a significant topic for syntactic analysis and linguistic research (Table 1).

One-member sentences perform functions that make them an effective tool for expressing thoughts (Stepanenko, 2024). Semantically, they allow for the transmission of generalised or impersonal actions, states, and moods without referring to a specific subject. This quality makes them an essential means of conveying universal ideas, philosophical reflections, and emotional reactions, particularly in literature and poetry. In business-style texts, their use contributes to brevity and clarity in formulations, eliminating unnecessary details and focusing on the essence of the message. One-member constructions play a crucial role in creating effective instructions, recommendations, and guidelines, helping maintain the strict and organised tone characteristic of business communication (Omelchenko, 2024).

Table 1. Main functions of one-member sentences in English and Kyrgyz.

Function	Description	Example (Kyrgyz)	Example (English)
Generalisation and impersonality	Conveys actions or states without reference to a specific subject, making them universal or impersonal	“Тигил жакка барып келишти” (They went there and returned)	“It is necessary to stay calm in emergencies”
Creating an emotional atmosphere	Emphasises emotional states or atmosphere, drawing attention to specific details and enhancing perception	“ЖЫМЖЫРТТЫК” (Silence)	“Silence”
Giving commands and requests	Expresses commands or requests with a focus on action, enabling quick communication of the essence without unnecessary clarifications	“Кел” (Come)	“Come”
Formulating requirements	Allows for the formulation of instructions and obligations in official texts, ensuring clarity and universality	“Салык төлөө керек” (Tax payment is required)	“Tax payment required”
Expressing universal truths	Used in proverbs and sayings to convey general truths or rules applicable to anyone	“Иш кылсаң, натыйжа болот” (Work brings results)	“Hard work pays off”
Concise information presentation	Enables succinct transmission of the main idea, focusing on the essence, which makes information exchange fast and efficient	“Жакында келем” (I will come soon)	“Be there soon”
Describing nature and states	Conveys natural phenomena or states without specifying a subject, making it suitable for describing weather conditions or physical sensations	“Жамгыр жаап жатат” (It is raining)	“It’s raining”

Source: compiled by the authors based on E. Winter (2020) and Z.M. Turdaliyevich (2022).

Stylistically, one-member sentences are most vividly manifested in literary works, where they create atmosphere, highlight details, and enhance the emotional effect of the text (Temirbolat et al., 2015; Bazarbayeva et al., 2024). Due to their brevity, such constructions add expressiveness and rhythmic structure, helping the author draw attention to key elements of the narrative and form a rich background. In spoken language, their use helps reduce redundant information and focus on the essence, making them particularly useful for expressing requests, commands, and brief messages. These constructions ensure quick and efficient information exchange. In business-style texts, one-member sentences contribute to creating concise and universal formulations, allowing for the clear transmission of instructions and recommendations. They are widely used to indicate actions that need to be performed or requirements that must be met. Their brevity and functional focus ensure their application in instructions, business correspondence, and reports, where conciseness and precision are of primary importance (Winter, 2020; Turdaliyevich, 2022).

Due to their syntactic simplicity and semantic focus, one-member sentences function as noticeable linguistic indicators that inherently attract the attention of the reader or viewer. In literary and cinematic works, such formulations often interrupt the flow of standard syntax, serving as noticeable elements that emphasize emotional states, important narrative events, or character psychology. Isolated phrases in the nominative or imperative mood (e.g., “Be quiet!” “Run!”) evoke a sense of pause or semantic intensification, which corresponds to the concepts of foregrounding that emphasize divergence, parallelism, or repetition as means of enhancing the expressiveness of the text.

The lack of syntactic complexity in one-word sentences can also contribute to phonization when these structures are used to create atmosphere, manage transitions, or express habitual actions without drawing attention to interpretation. In cinematic dialogue, concise impersonal or general one-word sentences can reduce the weight of the narrative, thereby emphasizing visual or emotional cues. The alternation of full syntactic structures and one-word constructions is crucial for regulating discourse salience in both Kyrgyz and English texts. The stylistic use of one-word sentences should be seen not simply as a matter of brevity or grammatical efficiency, but as a strategic discursive tool for organizing information structure, emphasizing points, and increasing reader engagement in multimodal narrative contexts.

3.2. *The role and features of using one-member sentences in different types of texts in English and Kyrgyz*

In the epic “Er Toshtuk” by V. Kadyrov and K.E. Kylychev (2010), one-member sentences play a crucial role in creating an epic spirit and emphasizing the heroic nature of the work. Constructions with a missing subject, such as “Көч, coryш!” (“Forward, to battle!”), convey the determination and combat readiness of the heroes, creating an atmosphere of action and tension. The brevity of such sentences allows focus on the main elements of the narrative, avoiding unnecessary descriptions and giving the text dynamism. These structures enhance the epic resonance of the work, highlighting its rhythm and grandeur. Additionally, the epic features nominative one-member sentences that emphasize natural and cultural realities significant to the traditional Kyrgyz worldview. Constructions such as “Тоолор”, “Шамал”, “Түн” (“Mountains,” “Wind,” “Night”) help create a vivid background and convey the majesty of nature, which is closely connected to the heroes’ fate. These sentences not only enhance the artistic expressiveness of the text but also underline the connection between humans and the surrounding world, which is an essential element of the epic genre. The use of one-member sentences also contributes to the formation of the emotional background of the work (Bekpenbetova et al., 2025; Kieliszek and Gocłowska, 2019). Brief, meaning-laden phrases such as “Өч алыу!” (“Revenge!”) convey powerful emotional impulses, reflecting the feelings and aspirations of the heroes. Through such constructions, the authors of the epic achieve a sense of immersion for the reader or listener. In “Er Toshtuk,” one-member sentences serve as an important tool for conveying the dynamics of the plot, emotional intensity, and deep connections with nature and cultural values. These constructions emphasize the epic grandeur of the work and its inseparable link to the national traditions of the Kyrgyz people.

In the novel F.S. Fitzgerald’s “The Great Gatsby” (2024), one-member sentences serve a different stylistic function, reflecting themes of loneliness and uncertainty faced by the protagonist. F.S. Fitzgerald uses these concise constructions to create an atmosphere of emptiness and melancholy that accompany the characters, especially during moments of reflection on the meaning of life and their ambitions in the context of the American Dream. For example, phrases like “Silence” and “Night again,” devoid of a subject, reinforce the sense of inevitability and emphasize that events are beyond human control. These one-member sentences focus on the emotional state of the characters, highlighting their inner struggle and growing sense of isolation. In the text of the novel, such constructions add drama and create a sense of tension, forming a deep emotional connection with the characters’ inner worlds.

An analysis of the use of one-member sentences in Kyrgyz and English literature shows that these constructions play a significant role in creating emotional colouring and conveying meaning. In Kyrgyz literature, one-member sentences often emphasize attachment to nature and national values, whereas in English literature, they help reveal the inner world of characters and emphasize their emotional experiences. Overall, one-member sentences in literary works serve as a powerful means for authors to express the essence of events and emotions with maximum clarity and expressiveness, creating a deep emotional response in the reader.

One-member sentences in cinematography become a key means of enhancing the expressiveness of dialogues, conveying the emotional state of characters, and creating the atmosphere of a scene. In films such as “Forrest Gump” (1994) by Robert Zemeckis and “Queen of the Mountains Kurmanjan Datka” (2014) by Sadyk Sher-Niyaz, they become a powerful tool for emphasizing key moments and establishing a unique stylistic tone corresponding to the cultural and historical context of each work.

In the film “Forrest Gump” (1994) by Robert Zemeckis, based on the novel of the same name by Winston Groom, one-member sentences appear in the speech of the main character and help highlight his unique worldview. Concise and simple constructions such as “Run, Forrest, run!” or “There’s an awful lot you can talk about a person by their shoes” reflect Forrest’s childlike directness and his ability to see the essence of things without unnecessary complexity. These sentences create a sense of sincerity and trust in the world, making the protagonist’s image understandable and relatable to the audience. Additionally, one-member constructions in Forrest’s dialogues and monologues enhance the emotional impact on the viewer, conveying both simplicity and depth of his thinking. Phrases consisting of a few words or even a single verb sound like folk wisdom, emphasizing the hero’s life philosophy, his journey to happiness, and his pursuit of harmony. It is important to note that such sentences not only convey emotions but also structure the narrative, setting the rhythm and imagery of the film’s events.

In the Kyrgyz film “Queen of the Mountains Kurmanjan Datka” (2014) by Sadyk Sher-Niyaz, dedicated to the historical figure, one-member sentences also play a significant role but appear in a different context. Here, they serve to convey strong emotions associated with heroism, willpower, and the spiritual resilience of Kurmanjan Datka. In this film, one-member sentences appear in the heroine’s dialogues and speeches, expressing her determination, firmness, and commitment to her beliefs. For example, short phrases like “Жалгыз!” (“Alone!”) or “Согуш!” (“War!”) sound like declarations and calls to action, emphasizing Kurmanjan’s focus and courage. These phrases intensify the dramatic tension, convey the intensity of the heroine’s emotions, and underline her leadership qualities. One-member sentences

also contribute to the creation of an epic and patriotic atmosphere, as their brevity allows the audience to focus on the main ideas and the emotional power of the character. In this context, such constructions function to highlight Kurmanjan Datka's greatness, her connection to her homeland, and the historical significance of her actions.

In the films "Forrest Gump" and "Queen of the Mountains Kurmanjan Datka," one-member sentences enhance emotional coloring, add depth and conciseness to dialogues, and help reveal the characters' personalities and important aspects of their worldviews. In "Forrest Gump," they emphasize the hero's simplicity and sincerity, while in "Queen of the Mountains Kurmanjan Datka," they highlight strength, courage, and heroism. These constructions allow for the creation of vivid, memorable character images and form a unique rhythm and tone that enhance the film's perception.

One-member sentences in business-style texts such as "Teaching in Challenging Circumstances" (Sowton, 2021) and "Filing Business Documents in the State Language: Okku Method Complex" (Narmyrzaeva, 2011) play a key role in creating concise and precise formulations. Their use allows instructions and recommendations to be conveyed effectively while maintaining clarity and coherence. Such constructions help minimize textual redundancy, focusing attention on the essence of tasks, which is particularly important in business communication.

In C. Sowton's handbook "Teaching in Challenging Circumstances" (2021), one-member sentences are used to create clear and structured instructions. For example, sentences like "Plan effectively" or "Adapt to the context" emphasize the action that needs to be taken, omitting unnecessary clarifications and subjective interpretations. These constructions ensure conciseness and logical consistency, making business communication more productive. In this context, one-member sentences help focus on key actions necessary for the successful completion of tasks while maintaining a formal and businesslike tone.

Similarly, in the Kyrgyz-language handbook *Filing Business Documents in the State Language: Okku Method Complex* by K.Zh. Narmyrzaeva (2011), one-member sentences are widely used to convey instructions and recommendations related to business documentation workflow. Constructions such as "Каттоодон өткөрүү зарыл" ("It is necessary to register") or "Маалыматты даярдап берүү керек" ("Prepare and provide the information") focus on the required actions, excluding unnecessary details from the text. This approach helps maintain a formal style of presentation and ensures the universality of requirements, which contributes to a precise understanding of tasks in a business context.

A comparison of these texts demonstrates that in both languages, one-member sentences are employed to enhance the functionality and structural clarity of business communication. In English, as seen in C. Sowton's work (2021), the emphasis is placed on concise instructions centered on actions, making the text dynamic and result-oriented. In Kyrgyz, as represented in K.Zh. Narmyrzaeva's (2011) handbook, one-member sentences serve a similar function but are often accompanied by a more formal tone, reflecting the cultural features of business communication. In both cases, such constructions provide strict text organization, simplifying task execution and information comprehension. Thus, one-member sentences in business style contribute to the creation of concise and universal formulations while maintaining a structured and business-like approach. Their use allows key instructions and recommendations to be conveyed with maximum clarity and efficiency, making them an essential tool in business-oriented texts. The examined constructions are actively used in literature, cinematography, and official documents, where they add conciseness, expressiveness, and structural precision to the text. Comparing the use of one-member sentences in English and Kyrgyz has revealed both similarities and differences related to linguistic characteristics and traditional styles of exposition.

The main similarity in their use in both languages lies in their ability to focus attention on key ideas by eliminating unnecessary elements. They allow for the expression of meaningful concepts without a specific subject or with a single central element, simplifying information perception and making the text more concise. This characteristic makes them an effective tool in literature, film, and business texts, where compactness and clarity play a crucial role.

One-member sentences are universally used to convey general truths, significant experiences, or commands and instructions, which can be observed in both languages. Another similarity is that in both languages, they serve to express impersonal and generalized actions, creating an effect of universality and objectivity. This feature is particularly evident in business and official communication, where requirements, instructions, and obligations can be conveyed easily and without subjective connotations through one-member sentences. At the same time, such constructions offer functional flexibility, allowing them to be used across literary and documentary genres in both languages.

However, despite these similarities, there are several differences arising from linguistic features and stylistic norms characteristic of each language. One key distinction is the structural variability of one-member sentences. In Kyrgyz, such constructions are widely used to convey sensations, emotional states, and natural phenomena, which adds expressiveness and cultural depth. For instance, sentences like “Жамгыр жаап жатат” (“It is raining”), “Тоо караңгы” (“The mountains are

dark”), or “Шамал” (“Wind”) emphasize natural phenomena and the state of the surrounding world, creating an imagery-rich and emotionally charged text. These constructions lend emotionality and symbolism to the text, reflecting the Kyrgyz culture’s deep connection to nature. In English, one-member sentences are more confined to specific syntactic forms and functional frameworks, particularly in business texts, where structure and style emphasize pragmatism and clarity. For example, constructions such as “Prepare the report,” “Submit documents by Friday,” or “Focus on priorities” are concise and unambiguous instructions aimed at specific actions. These sentences simplify business communication, making it more structured and result-oriented.

Another difference between English and Kyrgyz is the stylistic role of one-member sentences in literary works. In Kyrgyz, they are an integral part of the epic style and contribute to the creation of an expressive and heroic tone, characteristic of the cultural context. For instance, in the epic *Er Toshtuk* by V. Kadyrov and K.E. Kylychev (2010), constructions such as “Кылыч көтөрүлдү!” (“The sword was raised!”) or “Согуш башталды!” (“The battle began!”) emphasize the dynamics of actions, convey a martial spirit, and highlight key moments of the plot. These sentences reinforce the atmosphere of epic grandeur, emphasizing the significance of events and the heroism of characters. In English literature, such constructions are more often used to create psychological tension or emphasize a character’s inner state. For example, in F.S. Fitzgerald’s novel *The Great Gatsby* (2024), short phrases such as “Silence” or “Night again” draw attention to the characters’ emotional states, conveying an atmosphere of loneliness and melancholy.

These examples illustrate that in Kyrgyz, one-member sentences are frequently employed to craft an emotionally rich and expressive text, whereas in English, they serve as a tool for the concise and precise delivery of information, particularly in business contexts. This distinction underscores how cultural and linguistic features influence the use of one-member constructions.

Moreover, differences in their application are evident in cinematography, where each language also has its stylistic particularities. In Kyrgyz films, one-member sentences often express strong emotional states or patriotic motifs, emphasizing the simplicity and expressiveness of the text, which creates a distinct cultural effect. In English-language films, such sentences are more commonly used to construct concise and meaningful dialogues that convey a character’s psychological state while leaving room for audience interpretation. This distinction further highlights the importance of cultural context and perception in shaping dialogues and monologues.

In business-style texts, the differences in the use of one-member sentences are particularly noticeable, as their application depends on stylistic norms and established

language standards. In Kyrgyz, they often take the form of instructions and recommendations, such as “Маалыматты берүү зарыл” (“It is necessary to provide the information”) or “Документти каттоого алыңыз” (“Register the document”). These constructions help maintain a respectful and formal tone, characteristic of business communication. In English, one-member sentences are typically expressed in the form of clear imperative structures, such as “Submit the report” or “Attach the file.” These constructions emphasize specific actions, reflecting the Anglo-Saxon approach to conciseness and pragmatic expression. They make the text stricter and more focused on task completion. This distinction demonstrates how cultural characteristics and business communication traditions influence the structure and style of texts. In Kyrgyz, formality and respect are emphasized, whereas English prioritizes directness and clarity, which is especially important in international business practice.

Differences in the semantic load of one-member sentences can also be noted, as they are linked to cultural values reflected in the language. In Kyrgyz, they are often associated with depictions of nature, symbolizing a connection to the land and native culture, which is particularly evident in literary and poetic works. In English, such sentences typically convey individual states and emotions, highlighting personal perception and individualistic values characteristic of Anglophone culture. This distinction further confirms that the structure and meaning of one-member sentences depend not only on language but also on cultural aspects of thinking and world perception.

Thus, one-member sentences play an important role in shaping the semantic and emotional structure of texts in both English and Kyrgyz. In this context, “structure” refers to the internal arrangement of symbolic elements and emotional signals in the text, including how information is conveyed, where emphasis is placed, and how mood or tone is formed. These sentences contribute to the overall communicative architecture, allowing actions, states, or relationships to be expressed concisely, often with enhanced emotional or stylistic impact. Their functional versatility allows them to be used effectively in literary works, formal business communication, and cinematic dialogue, where they contribute to clarity, rhythm, and expressiveness. At the same time, differences in their use demonstrate national perceptions, stylistic norms, and cultural values reflected in the language. These constructions serve not only as a means of communication but also as an important element in shaping the uniqueness and identity of each language.

4. Discussion

Comparing the results of this study with the works of other authors reveals both similarities in general conclusions and unique aspects of the analysis of one-member sentences. These constructions are studied within the framework of Kyrgyz and English, reflecting the peculiarities of their syntactic and stylistic use.

The functionality of one-member sentences in spoken language, dialogues, and direct speech in literary works was studied by M.E.D. Martínez et al. (2021). The authors demonstrated that such constructions can convey generalized and impersonal actions, creating conciseness and naturalness. They noted that in dialogues, one-member sentences help emphasize key actions or emotional states, making speech dynamic and expressive. In literary works, the use of such constructions enhances the realism of dialogues and highlights the individuality of characters. This study also noted that one-member sentences provide stylistic flexibility, though the focus was on their broad application, including monologues and narrative parts of the text, which expands the understanding of their functionality.

The structure and characteristics of one-member sentences were analysed by H. Zubaydullayeva and A. Navarro (2024), who examined these constructions in Uzbek and English. The authors emphasized that such sentences play an important role in conveying semantic emphasis, though their structure and characteristics vary depending on the grammatical system of each language. In Uzbek, one-member sentences often take concise forms with an emphasis on action dynamics, whereas in English, they adhere more strictly to syntactic rules, maintaining clarity and completeness of meaning. This distinction is related to differences in grammatical inflection and semantic flexibility between the languages. The study also showed that one-member sentences serve universal functions, such as conveying generalized meanings or creating concise constructions, though their usage adapts to the stylistic and cultural characteristics of each language. The present study, focused on Kyrgyz and English, confirmed that one-member sentences possess similar universality and adapt to various text genres. However, Kyrgyz demonstrates more frequent use of such constructions to express emotional and cultural contexts, while English focuses on pragmatic and functional aspects. Comparison with the work of H. Zubaydullayeva and A. Navarro revealed that studying the completeness of meaning and functions of one-member sentences requires further exploration of their application contexts. This study focused not only on the structural characteristics but also on the functional flexibility of such sentences in texts of different genres, broadening the understanding of their universality and stylistic potential.

The results of the present study on infinitive one-member sentences align with the conclusions of O.M. Handziuk (2020), who examined infinitive sentences in

English and their semantic and grammatical functions. The findings of O.M. Handziuk confirmed that infinitive constructions are used to express generalized or impersonal actions, such as instructions or recommendations, conveying potential or necessary actions. The syntactic structure of infinitive sentences can vary depending on the context, allowing these constructions to adapt to different speech styles, including business and literary (Novozhenov et al., 2020).

N.Y. Lemish et al. (2022) analysed predicative constructions in English, focusing on their structure and types. The researchers noted that predicative constructions, including one-member sentences, play a key role in conveying syntactic and semantic information. This study aligns with their findings in that one-member sentences fulfil an essential syntactic role in texts, ensuring clarity and compactness. However, the authors' approach focused exclusively on predicative structures in English, whereas the present study included an analysis of one-member sentences in Kyrgyz, identifying cultural and linguistic distinctions.

D.A. Kurbanbaev et al. (2024) examined the structure and functions of one-member sentences, emphasizing their significance in the syntactic system. The authors noted that such constructions contribute to text reduction without loss of meaning, making it more concise and expressive, particularly in written speech. They demonstrated that one-member sentences perform a wide range of functions, including conveying emotional states, instructions, and commands, making them a universal tool in language. The results of their work align with the findings of this study, confirming the functional flexibility and expressive potential of one-member sentences across different languages and text styles.

M.P. TENCHINI (2020) explored the historical concept of sentences, analysing their significance in linguistics. The author focused on the philosophical aspects of syntax and the connection between sentence structure and the semantic richness of texts. He emphasized that one-member sentences can carry profound meaning despite their simplified structure. His conclusions are generally supported by the results of this study, particularly in the analysis of one-member sentence quotations from Kyrgyz and English literary works: one-member sentences can effectively convey complex ideas and emotions in a concise form.

V. Berezenko et al. (2022) examined the communicative approach to language learning and its impact on the development of linguistic competence, emphasizing the importance of precise and functionally rich syntactic constructions. Their study showed that one-member sentences enhance the communicative efficiency of texts through their conciseness and precision. This study supports their conclusions regarding the role of one-member constructions in improving the expressiveness and

functionality of texts but considers these sentences not from a pedagogical perspective but in terms of their use in real texts across various genres.

The study of the syntax of one-member sentences encompasses multiple directions, as confirmed by the works of various authors. The aspect related to parts of speech and sentence structure was examined by S. Erkinov and V. Kilicheva (2022). The authors focused on the classification of parts of speech and their interaction with the syntactic structure of simple sentences in English. They highlighted key features such as the functional flexibility of individual parts of speech and their impact on syntactic compactness. The study demonstrated that one-member sentences employ minimal grammatical elements to convey complex meanings. This study confirms the conclusions of S. Erkinov and V. Kilicheva that one-member constructions exhibit structural compactness. However, it attributes a key role to the cultural and linguistic characteristics of the language rather than just grammar, syntax, and morphology.

A. Lehrer (2023) dedicated his research to studying the role of infinitives, focusing on their semantic features and functions in syntactic constructions. The author emphasized that infinitives often serve as key elements conveying actions, intentions, and potential or hypothetical states. He pointed out that infinitive constructions are highly versatile and can be used in both neutral and specialized texts, such as scientific articles and business documentation. According to him, conciseness and structural simplicity make infinitives ideal for formulating instructions and recommendations where it is necessary to convey the essence of an action clearly. The findings of A. Lehrer align with the conclusions of this study, particularly regarding the analysis of infinitive one-member sentences, which are frequently employed in business style as a tool for ensuring clarity and word economy. For example, such constructions are actively used in instructions and professional correspondence to express clear and unambiguous tasks. This study further emphasizes that in Kyrgyz, infinitive constructions are less common but still have their applications, indicating differences in syntactic traditions and cultural approaches to linguistic expression.

A. Ninio (2022) focused on an algorithmic approach to grammar, examining the role of formal syntactic algorithms in organizing the English language. The author highlighted that one-member constructions serve as a striking example of minimizing syntactic elements without losing semantic richness, making them an effective tool for conveying meaning. His work noted that such constructions are particularly important in formal and technical texts, where precision and compactness are required, but they also find application in literary and conversational contexts due to their versatility. A. Ninio's study emphasized how syntactic algorithms simplify sentence structure while preserving semantic depth. This study confirms A. Ninio's

conclusions regarding the functional role of one-member sentences but expands upon them by including an analysis of their use in Kyrgyz. In particular, the study shows that in Kyrgyz, minimizing syntactic elements is achieved in different ways, which is linked to the peculiarities of its grammatical system and cultural preferences. For example, the use of one-member constructions in Kyrgyz is often accompanied by additional contextual elements that add expressiveness and cultural nuance to the text. Thus, while the results of A. Ninio's study are consistent with this research, the latter adds a new layer of understanding by identifying differences in syntactic minimization strategies between the two languages.

The research conducted by M.N. Adkhamovna (2024) focused on the development of analytical thinking in the study of syntactic structures, with special attention to one-member sentences. The author demonstrated that such constructions play a significant role in shaping skills for concise and structured expression of thoughts. In educational texts, one-member sentences help simplify complex concepts and adapt them for student comprehension, making them an effective teaching tool (Kassymova and Mamyrbé, 2024; Pan and Chekal, 2024). M.N. Adkhamovna's study confirmed the universality of these constructions and their ability to convey deep meanings without excessive detail. This research complements M.N. Adkhamovna's findings by extending them to fiction and business documentation, which has allowed for a deeper understanding of the functional flexibility of one-member sentences.

In his study, S. Akramov (2023) focused on the valency of sentences, emphasizing the importance of context in revealing the full meaning of one-member constructions. The author noted that such sentences are highly flexible, as their meaning is determined not only by their internal structure but also by external conditions of use. The study emphasized that the valency of one-member sentences is particularly significant in literary texts, where they convey emotional nuances, and in business style, where they help create precise instructions. This study confirmed this aspect, especially through examples in Kyrgyz and English, where one-member constructions demonstrate the ability to adapt to various styles and contexts while maintaining semantic richness.

O. Tuhai (2022) examined infinitive constructions in Early Modern English, emphasizing their importance in forming coherent and concise statements. The author demonstrated that such constructions were used to convey intentions, instructions, and hypothetical situations, particularly in official texts of that time. This study aligns with O. Tuhai's conclusions while supplementing them: infinitive one-member sentences remain relevant in modern texts, especially in English, where they are widely used in business communication. Their use in Kyrgyz is more limited, illustrating differences in grammatical traditions and expository style.

Comparing the results of this study with existing works reveals both similarities and differences in approaches and conclusions. The commonality among the studies lies in recognizing the significant role of one-member sentences in enhancing textual expressiveness, conveying generalized meanings, and creating an emotional background. Almost all works emphasized that one-member sentences give the text a particular dynamism, making it concise and rich, which also aligns with the conclusions of this study. However, different authors focused on specific aspects, ranging from colloquial style to philosophical categories of the sentence, while this study aimed for a broader scope – from literary texts to official documents – allowing for a better understanding of the universality of these constructions. Differences were also evident in the context of cultural and interlingual analysis.

5. Conclusions

Single-member sentences have proven to be a significant syntactic category characterized by the presence of only one main component – either the subject or the predicate. This structure allows for the omission of unnecessary elements while maintaining expressiveness and enriching the text with semantic depth. The use of single-member constructions ensures concise and precise meaning transmission, making them particularly effective for creating various stylistic effects depending on the genre and purpose of the text. These sentences play a key role in conveying emotional and substantive accents in literature and cinema, as well as in establishing a clear and unambiguous tone in business-style texts.

The study revealed that single-member sentences are actively used in literary works, cinema, and business texts in both languages. In literary works, such constructions contribute to the creation of an emotional atmosphere, emphasize key elements of the narrative, and enhance the vividness of imagery. In business texts, single-member sentences ensure clarity and brevity of formulations, making them especially useful for expressing instructions, recommendations, and key objectives. In cinema, they are employed to convey strong emotions, highlight crucial phrases, and create dramatic effects, intensifying the impact of key scenes. At the same time, the analysis found that Kyrgyz literature and cinema often use these constructions to reflect national and cultural values related to nature and patriotism, whereas in English-language works, single-member sentences tend to emphasize internal experiences and the individual states of characters.

The systematization of collected data has made it possible to identify both similarities and differences in the use of single-member sentences in Kyrgyz and English. The primary similarity lies in their universal function – transmitting meaning

without excessive clarifications, which is characteristic of both literary and business texts in both languages. These constructions, ensuring conciseness and precision, are widely used to form clear and expressive formulations. However, differences manifest in stylistic significance and structural features. In Kyrgyz, single-member sentences emphasize traditional values and an emotional connection to nature, giving texts a national flavour. In English, the focus shifts toward expressing personal experiences and philosophical reflections, reflecting an individualistic worldview. In business texts, the differences are evident in approaches to formulation: Kyrgyz business communication favours a respectful and formal tone, while English business style prioritizes clarity and pragmatism, making such constructions ideal for expressing instructions and objectives.

The limitations of the study include the relatively small number of analysed texts, which did not allow for covering all possible contexts of single-member sentence usage in Kyrgyz and English. In the future, analysing a larger body of texts from various genres and styles could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the functions of single-member sentences in both languages. Additionally, examining these constructions in modern media and spoken language would be beneficial for understanding their role in the evolving linguistic context.

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