



## **THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING OVERT AND NULL-SUBJECT STRUCTURES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES**

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### **Abstract**

This article explores the different characteristics of subjects in different languages, English and Uzbek that include overt or null structures in the sentences. These common elements are related to how the predicate showing agreement and connection with subject in the statements. By examining these factors in different contexts, we can more clearly understand their structure and meaning. Through specific examples, the study highlights despite the fact that how features of the subject can be differ in both languages, they have similar characteristics between them. These examples are used to explain and analyse the features of such linguistic items. The research presents different types of overt and null-subject constructions and explains them based on certain grammatical rules. The analysis demonstrates the main principles of how these structures are used in sentences in two languages.

**Keywords:** Primary parts, overt subjects, dummy pronouns, null subjects, pro-drop languages, non-pro-drop languages, silent subjects, empty subjects.

### **Introduction**

In every language there are some parts should be used in the sentence. You cannot form a sentence without using primary parts and secondary parts in any languages. Primary parts play an integral role in every sentences, which cannot be constructed when they do not have in the statements as secondary parts adding only extra information to extend and identify so as to give a clear concept. However, in some cases you can omit the subject in the sentences, only utilizing predicate, which organizes the sentence structure. This grammatical phenomenon depends on linguistic characteristics of the languages. In this linguistic theory, languages can be divided into two groups, pro-drop and non-pro-drop languages.

Pro-drop languages are languages in which certain circumstances subject pronouns can be omitted, when the meaning of subject is clear from the verb of the sentence. It refers to the possibility of leaving implicit element unspoken and unwritten without



damaging the sentence. However, non-pro-drop languages does not allow to leave the silent subject, even if its meaning is recoverable from the context. The subject is structurally important to construct every statement in the language. So in these languages dummy pronouns should be used to connect primary parts of the sentence. Unlike Uzbek language, which does not need to make use of visible subjects if the meaning is clear from the predicate of the sentence, the English language is considered to be non-pro-drop language which requires fixed subject structures in each statement. While examining this parameter in these languages, some peculiarities of each pattern can be clearly seen, when they are analyzed in different samples.

### **Literature review**

The subject of the sentence is a grammatical element organizing the whole statement what it is mainly about. It is commonly connected with the predicate giving information about person, number of a participant. The subject is a structural position of the sentence and it controls agreement with the verb in the languages like English which is a central grammatical element of a sentence that cannot be omitted. Expletive subjects are important features of fixed two-primary-part languages, when the agreement is less informative.

In English it is common to use a subject referring a real person, thing or situation. A personal-pronoun subject has clear meaning and usually points to someone or something already known in the context. These subjects carry grammatical meaning and semantic meaning at the same time because they tell us who or what performs the action, experiences the state, or is described by the predicate.

She was a kind woman. (David Copperfield)

I was the hero of every story. (David Copperfield)

In these examples we can explore the predicates of the sentences are the same coming with the past tense of to be “was”, however, the subjects of the sentences are different expressing with personal pronouns “she” and “I” denoting a various person, which has grammatical and semantical meaning in the sentences. Investigating these examples shows that according to non-pro-drop language parameter lacking of sufficient data about subjects in the predicates, they have to be required to satisfy the semantical-syntactical structure of the sentence through using certain pronouns. If we



omit these subjects, the sentence can be confusing to comprehend who is the participant of the sentence.

U mehribon ayol edi.

Men har bir hikoyaning qahramoni edim.

In Uzbek we can mostly leave the subject of the sentence, since the predicate gives enough information on person and number of the subject. When we look at the examples above, in the first sentence, we cannot omit the personal pronoun “u”, even though the word “edi” denote person and number clearly. Since it appears unclear structure for written speech, but in spoken texts we can use it independently. In the second sentence, we can freely leave out the subject “men” in oral and written form, as it is used with the verb denoting person and number of the subject, “men” is made use only to emphasize the person who is the participant.

There are some subject positions not naming a real actor or participant, but using them because of the requirement of grammar. These subjects cannot denote any real meaning, so they are called dummy or empty subjects, which only are used to fill the gap to form a full sentence.

It (sea) had killed so many people. (David Copperfield)

It was so hot. (Hard Times)

In these examples we can observe the subjects of sentences are expressed with personal pronoun “it”, if we take the first sentence, the word “it” has a semantical meaning referring “sea”. In next sentence, “it” does not have semantic meaning, the dummy pronoun is used only as an empty subject to follow the requirement of the language.

U (dengiz) ko’plab odamlarni o’limiga sababchi bo’ldi.

Juda issiq edi.

When we explore the examples above, in the first sentence, we can omit the personal pronoun “u”, it has just used only to emphasize the thing which has done the action. In the second sentence, we do not need the subject, because the word “edi” denote person and number for both the primary parts together.

However, even in English we can come across some sentences which do not need to use the subject. The reason of it is that the subject is connected with direct address function. It is automatically understood, since it is connected with direct address, the person who performs action is clear. So we need not to repeat the subject, which is implied through sentence.



Bring some tea! (David Copperfield)

Let me stand in the moonlight. (Anderson's Fairy Tales)

This feature of the subject in imperative sentences is similar to the Uzbek language that need not to use implied subject being understood by the predicative of the sentences, which can be clear because of the verb can take person and number of the subject.

Choy olib kel!

Oy nuri ostida o'tiray!

In these sentences in English and Uzbek languages there are not any subject in the statements, due to having direct implications of the person who should do the actions. In the first sentences, it is implied by "you" in English, in Uzbek it is implied with "sen". In the second sentence, the statement given with the phrase "let me" using to ask permission of doing something is that it is analysed as a interactive discourse marker making the speaker's action sound less direct, in Uzbek it is represented by the expression "keling" explained as a interactional device used to guide communication like in English.

### **Research Methodology**

This study aims to explore languages requiring the subject in the sentence in accordance with criteria of linguistic systems of English and Uzbek languages. By investigating a variety of samples, they present clear and deep understanding of grammatical peculiarities of every language. The analysis of various statements provide a better syntactic perspective showing reasons of using implied subject and causes of omitting subjects in both languages.

The study explores rules of utilizing primary parts in two different languages, non-pro-drop and pro-drop systemic frames of languages. It focuses on when and why these frames are required in sentences. Although these two languages have huge differences constructing languages, there are a close similarities between them. Through different examples we can identify some rules of the usage and omission of subjects due to some requirements and systematic frames of each language.

In English nearly all sentences need subjects being vital features of languages, which the predicate is less informative. However in Uzbek, they can be omitted because of the fact that the predicate adopts enough information on person and number of the



subject. In this article this feature is analysed, shown with some examples that give clear images of linguistic systems for both of them.

## **Results and Analysis**

Based on the research, subjects can be considered overt or null depending on language systems making use of primary parts. Identifying these specific features of subject usage in different languages can lead to a deeper understanding of how the systemic criteria function.

Fixed implied subject in English is led by the weak agreement between the subject and predicate of the sentences, but in Uzbek the subject is flexible because of strong implication of the subject in the predicate. Depending on the context of languages, such phenomenon may change even in English, if the participant is clear.

## **Conclusion**

By presenting sentences that contain implied and omitted subjects, we can identify various syntactic forms of languages. These peculiarities make use of different requirements, depending on whether the predicate can express the number and person of the subject. Through examining several statements with this function, the research reveals distinctive features in how these structures are used in languages, how often these similarities can be common in both systems. By investigating the two languages, English and Uzbek the study highlights a clearer understanding of their syntactic behavior in sentence structure. Analyzing these factors within languages helps to define the key features of sentence constructions. The findings show that while non-pro-drop languages should be expressed with overt subjects, this feature can be changed in some situations. This distinction helps to better understand both the common and unique characteristics of sentences in different languages constructions.

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