

Predicative Words And Their Study

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Received: 22 September 2025; **Accepted:** 13 October 2025; **Published:** 19 November 2025

Abstract: This article examines the principles of dividing words into parts of speech, the study of predicative words, the use of predicative words as predicates, and their consideration as a separate part of speech in Turkic languages.

Keywords: Parts of speech, study of predicative words, predicate, separate part of speech.

Introduction: In Turkic languages, word combinations have been studied since the 19th century, beginning with the works of M.A.Kazembek, and words were classified into three groups depending on their lexical meaning: nouns, verbs, and auxiliary words. A similar classification was examined in the works of B.A.Gordlevsky, N.K.Dmitriev, A.N.Kononov, and N.P.Dyrenkova. In specialized articles by A.K.Borovkov and I.A.Batmanov, it is recommended that the classification of parts of speech be based not only on semantic features but also on syntactic function and formal characteristics [3:155].

In linguistics, the division of parts of speech is based on three principles: the lexical-grammatical meaning of words, their morphological features, and their syntactic function. At the same time, some studies consider five principles when dividing words into parts of speech: 1) lexical-grammatical meaning; 2) grammatical form; 3) syntactic function; 4) derivational morphemes; 5) word distribution [5:84].

If we focus on recent ideas regarding the principles of dividing words into parts of speech, we see that predicative words have been specifically studied in Russian linguistics, Turkology, and Azerbaijani linguistics, and their distinctions from other parts of speech have been identified.

In Tatar grammar, considering that predicative words are semantically close to the category of state in Indo-European languages («бар» – «exists», «жок» – «does not exist», «керек» – «necessary», «тийис» – «should», «мүмкин» – «possible», «яқшы» – «good»),

they are not classified as modal words but are placed in a separate class of content words. It is also noted that predicative words primarily perform the function of predicates, expressing various predicative and modal meanings, and are semantically closer to content words [12].

Among Turkologists, N.P.Dyrenkova, V.V.Reshetov, M.Zakiev, U.S.Tulegenov, and others consider the words «exists» and «does not exist» in sentences as nominal predicates, thus adding them to nouns. M.Kazembek regarded these words as impersonal adjective-verbs. B.Igamberdiev, referring to the ideas of N.F.Katanov, classifies the words «бар» and «жок» («exists» and «does not exist») as adjective nouns [1:16].

While S.Rakhimov believes that the lexeme «does not exist» cannot function as a predicate in a sentence, F.F.Fortunatov considers the words «бар» and «жок» («exists» and «does not exist») to be content words, taking into account their use as sentence members. A.M.Peshkovsky, when classifying parts of speech, excludes the words «бар» and «жок» («exists» and «does not exist») from the parts of speech. L.M.Minkin does not classify the word «does not exist» in French into any part of speech based on its meaning, form, or function.

A.N.Kononov, X.Daniyarov, and X.Abdurakhmanov, among researchers of Turkic languages, consider the word «does not exist» as a modal word, whereas in Tatar it functions as or is part of the predicate. V.N.Xangildin classifies them as predicative words

(хэбэрлэклэр). N.A.Baskakov and A.N.Kononov classify them as negative adverbs, M.A.Kazembek and I.A.Belyaev as verbs, L.N.Xaritonov as interjections, K.Mahmudov considers «exists» as expressing approval and «does not exist» as expressing negation, and S.Guzhukov includes it in negative particles [7:20].

J.S.Akhmedov, based on grammatical semantics, distinguishes three types of predicatives: 1) Constative predicatives – гарак(дир), лазим(дир) «necessary», бас(дир), кифајат(дир) «sufficient», вар(дир) «exists», јох(дур) «does not exist»; 2) Imperative predicatives – басдир, кифајатдир, јатар, јахші, ја’ваш «enough, sufficient, stop»; 3) Predicative Evaluative Words – јазик, һәјиф~һәјиф, таассуф «regret» [2:2].

In some studies on Uzbek linguistics, the term «words denoting existence» is used as a general designation, and the words «бор» and «йўқ» («exists» and «does not exist») are considered as words indicating the presence or absence of something [8:63].

In Uzbek linguistics, the words «бор» and «йўқ» («exists» and «does not exist») have not yet been classified as predicative words, since they primarily function as predicates in sentences [6:12].

However, it is argued that words such as керек, зәрүр, дәркар, лазым, тийис, ҳәжет (necessary, required, should, obligatory, must) should be regarded as predicatives because, when placed at the end of a sentence together with other parts of speech, they perform the function of the predicate [4:227].

In Karakalpak linguistics, the words керек, ҳәжет, дәркар, лазым (necessary, required, should, must) are considered as separate words under the designation «comprehensive words». According to recent studies, these words are used as predicates according to their lexical meaning and are included among predicatives [10:407].

In Kazakh, the modal words керек, тийис, лазым (necessary, obligatory, must) are not related to the content of the whole sentence and are used only as auxiliary words within the predicate [9:579]. This issue requires reconsideration, because in Kazakh these words are used not only in modal meaning but also in other functions.

There are several opinions that words such as керек, зәрүр, дәркар, тийис, лазым (necessary, required, should, obligatory, must) belong to the category of words with obligatory meaning, rather than modal words. For example, Sh.Rakhmatullaev expressed the view that words expressing necessity, such as керек, зәрүр, дәркар, лазым (necessary, required, should, must) have modal meaning. However, the textbook «Modern Literary Uzbek Language» proposes studying

the group of predicative lexemes as a separate part of speech. Research by A.Bekbergenov also states that the words керек, дәркар, лазым (necessary, should, must) when used at the end of a sentence as predicates, belong to the category of predicatives.

In the section «Modal Words» of the Grammar of the Modern Literary Karakalpak Language, words are classified into two groups based on their use in sentences and their relationship with other sentence members: «single-meaning modal words» and «composite modal words». Words such as керек, зәрүр, дәркар (necessary, required, should) in their primary semantic usage, do not express modality; they express a subjective attitude of the speaker only in certain sentences in combination with other words with modal meaning. Words керек, зәрүр, дәркар (necessary, required, should) are used in their basic meaning in agreement with nouns in the nominative or other cases; they combine with simple or compound predicates and express the meaning of obligation, necessity, or duty. Their modal meaning appears only in relation to words that are close in modal meaning. Considering these properties, words expressing the sense of duty are regarded, along with «бар» and «жоқ» («exists» and «does not exist»), as functioning as predicates.

Currently, the words бар, жоқ, керек, зәрүр, дәркар, тийис, лазым (exists, does not exist, necessary, required, should, obligatory, must) are referred to as predicate members of the sentence (predicatives). Based on their meaning, they are studied with a division into two groups: words expressing presence or absence, and words expressing obligation [11:207].

Considering the various scholarly opinions on the classification of words into parts of speech, and taking into account that in contemporary Karakalpak the words бар, жоқ, керек, зәрүр, дәркар, тийис, лазым (exists, does not exist, necessary, required, should, obligatory, must) in various meanings are most often used at the end of a sentence and perform the function of the predicate, they can be regarded as a separate part of speech.

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