



SIMPLE SENTENCE IN ENGLISH AND ITS TYPES

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Annotation: *the purpose of this work is to define a simple sentence, describe the main types of simple sentences, features of the main members of simple sentences. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: give a systematic description of the main types of simple sentences; give the most capacious definition of a simple sentence.*

Key words: *stylistics, sentence, personal, impersonal, types.*

Many works have already been written about the typology of a simple sentence; however, this topic remains relevant to this day. Sentence syntax is one of the central problems in learning a foreign language, and in this case English is no exception.

In the history of typological research, sentence typology occupies perhaps the most important place. At the end of the sixties, interest in typological research in the field of syntax was enormous, by the beginning of the eighties, interest in the study of sentence syntax, as the main unit of the language, had noticeably decreased. The focus of research has shifted from sentence structure to its function in speech. At the same time, a study of the literature on the syntax of a simple sentence shows that in almost every scientific work or textbook on the syntax of not only English, but also the Russian language, lists of types of simple sentences and their interpretations are significantly different from each other. Such a variety of approaches greatly complicates the study of the language and creates certain problems in the translation of texts. (Smirnitsky)

Defining a sentence. Definition: a sentence (sentence) is a language unit that has a structure that gives this unit the ability to use it as a minimal utterance (speech work), namely, a subject-predicate structure. (Barkhudarov)

From this definition it follows that:

- a sentence is a unit of language, but such a unit, which is characterized by a structure that makes it possible for a given language unit to be used as a minimum, i.e. the smallest independent segment of speech, i.e. as a minimum speech work;
- The structure that gives the linguistic unit the possibility of independent use in speech is the subject-predicate structure. It is this structure that gives the sentence relative independence, expressed in the ability to use independently as a minimum of a speech work;
- The subject-predicate structure only makes it possible to use the sentence independently in speech. But this possibility is by no means always realized: a sentence can be included in larger formations (“complex sentences”) and thereby lose its independence and act no longer as a minimum of verbal communication, but as part of a larger statement. From this, however, the sentence does not cease to be a sentence, for its subject-predicate structure is preserved.

The sentence is used in speech as the minimum unit of communication, the unit of the message; every sentence communicates something - either affirms or denies something, or asks about something, or induces the listener (reader) to perform this or that action, i.e. carries some information (Ivanova). Therefore, one should not include in the number of sentences those speech



works (statements) that do not contain any message, i.e. not intended to convey information. To such types of statements, i.e. Non-sentence utterances include the following:

- ✓ Interjections, ex. Ah! Oh! Hullo! Bang! Alas! Cock-a-doodle-doo! etc.;
- ✓ Formulas of politeness, for example. greetings - Good morning; How do you do; etc.; farewells (leave-takings) - Good-bye; so long;
- ✓ congratulations - A merry Christmas; Happy New Year; many happy returns; etc.; thanks - Thank you; and some others;
- ✓ Calls of type ex. John! Waiter! and etc.

Neither interjections, nor formulas of politeness, nor address by themselves are intended to convey information; the information that we extract from them is obtained by us as a result of a series of inferences, and not from the direct content of the statement. Not being sentences, these types of statements do not have a subject-predicate structure: neither Ah!, nor Heavens!, nor Good morning, nor Waiter! not divided into subject and predicate. (In cases where the subject and predicate can be seen in statements of this type, for example, in How do you do, we are talking about the etymology of these constructions).

A sentence has a form. A sentence, like any other meaningful unit of language, has a form. Again, as in the case of other meaningful units of the language, the attention of native speakers is usually not fixed on the form of the sentence, and therefore its existence is not as obvious as the content (Barkhudarov).

Each sentence is formalized intonation. Intonation design is an integral property of any sentence. As in many other things, in the language in into national design, it is not the absolute signs of such design that are important, but the relative ones, based on the opposition of intonation that characterizes different communicative types of sentences. Compare, for example, the intonation of declarative and interrogative sentences (general question) (Barkhudarov).

Main types of sentences.

Depending on the content of the subject, sentences can be classified in a certain way and certain general types of sentences can be distinguished. (Ivanova)

The main line here is between personal sentences and impersonal sentences.

A personal sentence is a sentence in which the subject denotes a subject that is more or less amenable to isolation and definition: for example, *He arrived*; where, although it is not known who arrived, a specific person is still thought male.

In an impersonal sentence, on the contrary, the subject cannot be singled out and defined. It seems to dissolve in reality, but does not stand out as a certain part and has no definite boundaries: for example, *It is necessary ...*, where the subject has a very unclear and elusive meaning of the situation, the something necessary (It is necessary to go there/to stay there/to do that; also *It snows* -where even this vague and indefinite meaning cannot be grasped.

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