

TYPES ACCORDING TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE SENTENCE

Ibroximova Mahbuba

540-21-group student

Abstract; This article describes the types of sentences according to the structure of the studied language, sentence formation and structures, and other word groups used in the sentence.

Key words: simple and composite , noun, talk structure, rule, structure, independent word groups, singular, plural, basic, object, adverbial modifier, attributive.

All sentence may divided into simple and composite. Simple sentences ate divided into one member and two member. Primary member of a sentence: subject and predicate. Secondary members: object, adverbial modifier, attributive

One traditional scheme for classifying English sentences is by the number and types of finite clauses:

- A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause with no dependent clauses.
- A compound sentence consists of multiple independent clauses with no dependent clauses. These clauses are joined together using conjunctions, punctuation, or both.
- A complex sentence consists of at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.
- A complex-compound sentence (or compound-complex sentence) consists of multiple independent clauses, at least one of which has at least one dependent clause.

Simple sentence. Main features of the simple sentence.

It has been usual for some time now to classify sentences into two-member and one-member sentences. **SIMPLE SENTENCE**— A simple sentence is one that consists of a single independent clause and no subordinate clauses. The simple sentence always contains one subject and one verb. For example: The command chaplain supervised the program. Simple sentence comprises a subject and a predicate (as well as secondary parts of a sentence): She (subject) invited (predicate) us to dinner. It requires a subject and a verb. We ordinarily include some additonal words that explain the subject. The sentence or a part of a sentence that contains a subject and a verb and constitutes a complete thought is called an

independent clause. I like English. The sentence above conveys a complete thought. The subject is I, and the verb is like. The word English conveys an understanding of what the subject likes. The sentence has one independent clause and is a simple sentence. Observe the arrangement or sequence of sentence components: subject, verb, other parts of the sentence. This arrangement is not mandatory, but sentences written in this format are usually easy to understand.

One member sentence. Its peculiarities.

Its subject and predicate. One member is a sentence which contains one of the primary member of a sentence. There are sentences which do not contain two such separate parts, in this sentences there is only one main part is not there and it could not even be supplied, at least not without a violent change in the structure of the sentence(fire! Come on!) or opening sentence of (dusk-of a summer night).

Simple sentence. Two member sentence

In a sentence like helen sighed there obviously are two main parts: helen, which denotes the doer of the action and is called subject, and sighed, which denotes the action performed by the subject and is called predicate. Sentences having this basic structure, a word to denote the doer of the action and another word to denote the action, are termed two-member sentences.

Subject and its types

The subject is one of the two main of the sentence. It denotes the thing whose action or characteristic is expressed by the predicate. It not dependent on any other part of the sentence. It may be expressed by different parts of speech, the most frequent ones being: a noun in the common case, a personal pronoun in the nominative case, a demonstrative pronoun occasionally, a substantivized adjective, a numeral, an infinitive, an a gerund. In discussing problems of the subject, we must mention the argument that has been going on for some time about sentences of the following type: it give Hermione a sudden convulsive sensation of pleasure, to see these rich colours under the candlelight. Two views have been put forward concerning such sentences. One is, that the pronoun it at the beginning of the sentence is the formal subject, and the real subject is the infinitive. The other view is, that it is the subject of the sentence, and the infinitive an apposition to it. The second view seems hard to justify in general syntactical theory.

Predicate and its types

The predicate is one of the two main parts of the sentence. It denotes the action or properly of the thing expressed by the subject. It is not dependent on any

other part of the sentence. Ways of expressing the predicate are varied and their structure will better be considered under the heading of types of predicate. Here it will suffice to say that among them are: a finite verb form, and a variety of phrases, for instance, phrases of the following patterns: “finite verb+infinitive”, “link verb+noun”, “link verb+ adjective”, “link verb+ preposition+noun”. The assertion that the predicate is not dependent on any other part of the sentence, including the subject, requires some comment.

Secondary member in the sentence

The usual classification of these parts into objects, attributes, and adverbial modifiers is familiar to everyone, no matter what his mother tongue may be and what foreign languages he may study. The object is usually defined in some such way as this: it is a secondary part of the sentence, referring to a part of the sentence expressed by a verb, a noun, a substantival pronoun, an adjective, a numeral on, which is a result of the action, in reference to which an action, in reference to which an action is committed or a property is manifested, or denoting an action as object of another action. Adverbial modifier-it’s a secondary part of the sentence modifying a part of the sentence expressed by a verb, a verbal noun, an adjective, and serving to characterize an action or a property as to its quality or intensity, or to indicate the way an action is done, the time, place, cause, purpose which the action or the manifestation of the quality is connected¹

Object and its types

Objects differ from one another, on the one hand, by their morphological composition, that is by the parts of speech or phrases which perform the function of object, in some cases objects modifying a part of the sentence expressed by a verb form differ by the type of their relation to the action expressed by the verb. Non-prepositional and prepositional objects may sometimes be hard to distinguish from adverbial modifiers. An object may be expressed by a noun, a pronoun, a substantivized adjective, an infinitive, and a gerund. The classification of objects into direct and indirect ones applies only to objects expressed by nouns or pronouns. The question of direct and indirect objects is also connected with one type of object expressed by a phrase, namely that one of the patterns “to+noun or pronoun”

In complex sentences, on the other hand, the clauses are not on an equal footing. In the simplest case, that of a complex sentence consisting of two clauses only, one of these is the main clause, and the other a subordinate clause, that is, it

¹ <https://studfile.net/preview/7135800/page:4/>

stands beneath the main clause in rank. Of course, there may be more than one main clause and more than one subordinate clause in a complex sentence.

So far the classification of syndetic composite sentences looks simple enough. But as we come to the problem of the external signs showing whether a clause is co-ordinated with another or subordinated to it, we often run into difficulties. As often as not a clear and unmistakable sign pointing this way or that is wanting. In such cases we have to choose between two possible ways of dealing with the problem. Either we shall have to answer the question in an arbitrary way, relying, that is, on signs that are not binding and may be denied; or else we shall have to establish a third, or inter-* mediate, group, which cannot be termed either clear co-ordination or clear subordination, but is something between the two, or something indefinite from this point of view. It is also evident that the problem is connected with that of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

In the conclusion of my work, I would like to say some words according the done investigation. The main research was written in the main part of my course paper. So here I'll give content of it with the description of question discussed in each paragraph.

The main part of my work consists of following items:

- «The Sentence». Here I gave the definition to the term sentence.
- «Classification of Sentences», in this paragraph different types of classification of English sentences are done
- In the next five paragraphs «The Simple Sentence and Its Types», «The Composite Sentence», «Compound Sentence», and «Complex Sentence» I described types of sentences in English due the classification according sentence structure. In paragraph «One Member Sentences» I gave the definition to the rarely discussed elliptical sentences.²

Standing on such ground I will add that investigation in the questions dealt sentences in English and their types is not finished yet, so we will continue it while writing our qualification work.

I hope that my course paper will arise the sincere interest of students and teachers to the problem of adjectives in contemporary English.

References

1. B. Ilyish, The Structure of Modern English.

² <https://elib.buxdu.uz/index.php/pages/referatlar-mustaqil-ish-kurs-ishi/item/12165-types-of-sentences>

2. V.N. Zhigadlo, I.P. Ivanova, L.L. Iofik.» Modern English language» (Theoretical course grammar) Moscow, 1956 y.
3. Gordon E.M. The Use of adjectives in modern English.
4. М.М. Галииская. «Иностранные языки в высшей школе», вып. 3, М., 1964.
5. Г.Н. Воронцова. Очерки по грамматике английского языка. М., 1960
6. O. Jespersen. Essentials of English Grammar. N.Y., 1938
7. Иванова И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. – М., 1981. – 285 с.
8. Ch. Barber. Linguistic change in Present-Day English. Edinburgh, 1964