

THE STUDY OF SIMPLE SENTENCE STRUCTURE IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to the study of simple sentence structure in world linguistics. It examines the concept of a sentence as a syntactic unit that expresses a complete thought with intonational and grammatical completeness. Special attention is given to the grammatical category of predicativity, as well as to various classifications of sentences based on communicative purpose, emotionality, reality, structure, and components. The paper traces the historical development of the study of simple sentences in English grammar from the 16th–18th centuries to the structural and transformational grammars of the 20th century. It analyzes the views of prominent scholars such as J. Brightland, L. Murray, V.G. Admoni, A.I. Smirnitsky, N.P. Gaman, and O.V. Dolgova, and explores types of syntactic connections: attributive, predicative, copulative, and completive. The article concludes with the importance of syntactic-semantic approaches and the diversity of grammatical models in global linguistics when analyzing the structure of the simple sentence.

Keywords: sentence, simple sentence, predicativity, syntax, syntactic connection, grammatical structure, English grammar, structural linguistics, transformational grammar, world linguistics.

It is said that the combination of words that express objective reality and attitude towards it, express a relatively complete thought or feeling, have a complete intonation, and are connected on the basis of grammatical rules, we call a sentence. The grammatical category of a sentence is the categorical meaning that distinguishes a sentence from other units that are not sentences, and the predicativity as a system of forms expressing this meaning, primarily as a grammatical category of a sentence. Predicativity, as a whole, consists of several elements: grammatical person, tense, communicativeness, purpose of expression, modality.

A sentence can be classified according to its communicative purpose, emotionality, reality, the participation of the main parts, and structure. The classification takes into account the external side of the sentence - its structure and the internal side - its content.

Sentences in their structure are divided into two types: simple sentences and compound sentences. The structural basis of simple sentences is one and expresses a certain idea. The structure of compound sentences is based on two or more sentences, expressing one complex thought. But a sentence is usually understood as a simple sentence: "When we say a sentence, we mainly mean a simple sentence. It is usually grammatically contrasted with a phrase. Compound sentences are formed by the combination of simple sentences based on syntactic connections. Thus, if a simple sentence is a separate syntactic unit, then a compound sentence is another separate syntactic unit.

The basic unit of syntax is the sentence. A sentence is the main means of forming, expressing, and expressing thoughts, a syntactic unit formed on the basis of the rules of a particular language. The main feature of a sentence is the function of expressing and presenting a thought. As we all know, simple sentences and their types have been studied as objects of research not only in Uzbek but also in world linguistics. A number of world linguists, such as A.Meye, O.Espersen, A.Smirnitsky, V.Admoni, L.Tener, V.Gak, A.Shakhmatov, A.M.Peshkovsky, M.N.Peterson, Eva Nazalatus Sa'adiyah Sai, Khoyrul Huda, Sharif Hidoyatullah, have also conducted a number of research works on simple speech and its types, and have written textbooks, teaching aids, and dissertations. In this article, we tried to cite some of such research works.

Considering the history of the study of syntax in English linguistics, the study of simple sentences in English linguistics dates back to the emergence of English grammar, mainly to the end of the 16th century. Medieval ancient and Latin grammars did not create a perfect doctrine of sentences. Under the influence of logic, the definition of a sentence as a form expressing a complete thought emerged. The first English grammar (1585) did not have a syntax section. The thought about the sentence is given in the chapter on conjunctions, in their definition.

In the grammar of B.Johnson and Butler (first half of the 17th century), the concept of a sentence is given only in connection with the rules of punctuation. In the grammar and textbook created by C. Cooper in the second half of the 17th century, comments are given on the concepts of simple and compound sentences in the interpretation of punctuation rules. Along with these new concepts, Cooper works with concepts such as main clause, subordinate clauses, or parts of speech. The concepts of simple and compound sentences lived in the doctrine of compound sentences until the middle of the 19th century, and the concepts of subordinate parts and sentences, as well as main clauses and verbs, began to be used by English grammarians from the middle of the 19th century.

In the grammar created by J. Brightland and published at the beginning of the 18th century, the doctrine of sentences and their division into simple and compound sentences was taken as a basis. The grammarians of this period, Greenwood and Ferrou, were followers of J. Brightland and did not make many changes to the new classification. According to them, there exists a simple and single sentence; the characteristic of a single sentence is a single verb; and a composite sentence is made up of simple sentences [made up or composed]. Linguist L.L. Iofik noted in his time that the textbooks on logic published in England in the 17th-18th centuries were the basis of this doctrine.

According to V.G.Admoni, scholars of this period, in understanding the structure of sentences, relied on non-grammatical concepts in the doctrine of simple and compound sentences, relying on the concepts of rhetoric and logic, and showed these grammarians a path from content to form in speech division. Lout, a leading grammarian of the second half of the 18th century, in his 1762 grammar, taking into account the grammatical formation of sentences, comprehensively expresses his thoughts and considerations about sentences. R. Lout's follower, L. Murry, in his work published in 1795, shortened Lout's definition of speech. The scholar's grammar, compiled based on the text of Lout's grammar, became widespread. This grammar served as a model for linguists of the first half of the 19th century, perhaps because of this, syntactic theory was not developed in their works. In the second half of the 18th century, grammarians introduced the concept of clauses into the doctrine of compound sentences. Lout did not make use of this concept at all.

The term clauses had no terminological meaning in the first half of the 19th century, and scholars expressed different opinions about what could be included in it (connective - compound sentences - several sentences...).

From the end of the 19th century, classical scientific grammar began to develop, and in the 20th century, normative grammar ceased to be the only type of grammar in English linguistics. The reason these two grammars coexisted is that works created in the 19th century were revised and published several times in the 20th century. For example, the Nesfield Grammar, published at the end of the 19th century, was revised and reprinted many times in the 20th century. In structural grammars, some scholars preserve the traditional trichotomous classification, some exclude it, but do not provide a theoretical basis for this exclusion, and in others, the terminology has been updated, but the system has remained traditional.

Some representatives of structural linguistics wanted to introduce into the theory of compound sentences an idea aimed at eliminating the differences between simple and compound sentences.

Therefore, the simple sentence - a sentence of equal composition, created by normative grammar, promoting the absence of differences between subordinate clauses, they wanted to change the general trichotomous classification of sentences. Thus, the elimination of the structural boundaries between simple and complex sentences, which began in scientific grammar and developed in structural linguistics, was completed in Harris's transformational grammar. Harris's goal was to normalize the text using transformation so as not to interfere with speech analysis. In his point of view, it is necessary to bring the sentence and its parts into the same structure. Thus, the author was more interested in the similarity (not structural, but logical similarity) of the components of "phrases" or the "sequence" of sentences, their differences, peculiarities were not in the center of attention, therefore the position of the sentence was assigned to both homogeneous parts, as well as to the explanatory (defining) and impersonal forms of the verb.

A.I. Smirnitsky studied syntactic connections by dividing them into four categories:

- 1) **Attributivity** (the shortest type of connection) - a connection that studies the main and subordinate parts within one complex;
- 2) **Predicativity** (the most independent types of communication) - the connection between the main parts of the sentence;
- 3) **Completeness** (type of conjugated connection) - connection between secondary parts of the sentence;
- 4) **Copulative** - the connection between homogeneous parts of a sentence. The last type of connection, the copulative connection, belongs to the simplest type of connection. Through the copulative connection in the sentence, the homogeneous parts of the sentence are controlled, the copulative connection divides the sentence into separate parts.

The attributive connection, identified by A.I. Smirnitsky, is the connection between the main and subordinate parts of speech, which refers to the syntactic section. Many linguists have studied the attributive relation differently in their scientific works. The most important of the connections involved in the sentence are the connections of predicativity and completeness. N.P. Gaman also illuminated the connections based on sound tones, and in his research elaborated on the predicative connection. Gaman connections are divided into two types: 1) Formal grammar (the connection between a grammatical noun and a grammatical predicate); 2) Communicative-dynamic (the

connection between a lexical noun and a lexical predicate). O. Dolgova also worked on her theory of connections. O.V. Dolgova, working between connections, mainly focused on the connection of completeness.

Consequently, O.V. Dolgova, M.Kh. Chharishvili. Scientists such as N.P. Gaman, O.S. Akhmanova, and M. Beglieva, in their research, divided connections into four types: attributive, predicative, copulative, and complementary. Scientists studied these connections between poetry and prose, divided them based on a certain pause or diorama, and distinguished them from each other. In particular, many studies have been conducted on the topic of syntactic-semantic analysis, for example, Professor A.M. Mukhin, V. Ilyish, M.A. Ganshina conducted research on this topic. He wrote B. Ilyish's work "The Structure of Modern English."

In the construction of a sentence, two types of elementary syntactic units constitute the component structure of the sentence, and the second - the syntacsemic structure of the sentence. The characteristic feature of one or another unit is its syntactic indivisibility, as a result of which it is called an elementary syntactic unit. A.M. Mukhin defines each word with an independent lexical meaning in the sentence as a lexeme and considers them as a separate component.

Although the predicate, as one of the main parts of speech, has a universal character in all languages, when it is classified according to its expression, we witness the diversity of linguists' opinions about the predicate. For example, in one of the theoretical grammars of the English language, the predicate is classified as follows: simple verb predicate, compound verb predicate. Compound predicate has two forms: 1) compound noun-predicate; 2) compound verb-predicate. When considering their expression, it is noted that a simple verb-predicate is expressed not only with the help of a single, integral verb, but also with the help of a complex form of the verb. Furthermore, it is emphasized that compound nouns and predicates are expressed through nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, participles, words expressing states, infinitives, gerunds, or adverbs expressing connecting verbs and predicates.

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