

SIMPLE SENTENCES AS A SYNTACTIC UNIT

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Brief information about the article: This article explores the differences between simple statements and other statements. Provides a classification of simple sentences derived from English-specific syntactic devices and the concept of simple sentences as a syntactic unit in general.

Keywords: Sentence, category, core, predicative, modality, tone, structural-grammatical, logical-grammatical

The smallest unit of information carrier of connected speech and a generalized example of such units is speech. Hence, the basic unit of syntactic level and the main object of study of syntax is ran.

The part of speech is represented by grammatically formed independent words in accordance with this task, which have a certain semantic significance in the expression of the content of an entire ran.

Speech is a syntactic unit formed on the basis of the rules of a particular language, the main means of forming, expressing and expressing an idea. The main functional feature of a sentence is communicativeness, that is, the function of expressing and expressing ideas. Since language is the most important means of expression among people, it means that speech is the main means of conveying this function of language [42,62].

Although ideas are expressed through language, they differ in form. Therefore, logical categories and grammatical categories are not equal to each other.

The main features of a sentence and its difference from words or phrases are that a sentence has its own basic features, that is, it has a relative completeness and predicativeness, is formed on the basis of grammatically known laws and rules, and externally has its own intonation. These features of speech are common to most languages. However, the appearance of these signs in different languages and their importance and place are different.

Each sentence expresses a specific thought, purpose, or emotion, otherwise it becomes a phrase.

As many linguists acknowledge, there are three main characters in a sentence, which are predicative, modal, and melodic. Predicative is the expression by linguistic means of the relation of the content of the ran to the real vocabulary, which is formed on the basis of the relationship between the possessive and the participle. Syntactic modality, on the other hand, belongs to the semantic category, which expresses the subjective attitude of the speaker to the spoken idea and the attitude of the spoken idea to the real vocabulary. Melody, on the other hand, is a specific speech intonation integrity of a sentence that has an intellectual completeness [4,180]. The main nucleus of a sentence, according to AM Mukhin, is possessive and participle, and the syntactic connection between them is called the nucleus predicative connection. In addition to nuclear predicative communication, there are coordinative, subordinative, non-nuclear predicative and appositive relations in simple common sentences [24,168].

The unit of communication of a language consisting of one or more words, having a predicative character and representing a relatively complete idea is called a ran. Speech as a whole consists of ran pieces and phrases. Hence, the internal structural unit of a sentence is the parts of speech and phrases.

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The main features of speech in language are as follows:

- 1) a certain idea in the sentence, the completeness of the purpose;
- 2) predicativeness;
- 3) grammatical structure;
- 4) melody completeness.

Depending on the structure of the sentences, there are three types: simple, complex, and compound ranges.

A simple ran is a ran that consists of a specific idea, purpose, and a syntactic structure. It can be aggregate or diffuse depending on the simple ran structure. Sentences consisting of the main parts are considered to be a collective wound, if in addition to the main parts, secondary parts are also involved.

Simple sentences can be of four types according to their content and tone: 1) darak; 2) interrogation; 3) the order; 4) urges.

The words comb, interrogation, command, and exhortation may be in the form of a collection and a spread, a simple or a joint ran. Darak statements are a report of an event or an affirmation or denial of the existence of a feature in an object.

N. A. Baskakov defines the principle of classification of sentences as follows: ran should be studied in terms of expression as a communicative-syntactic unit, structural-grammatical and phonetic, taking into account the lexical-semantic, modal and logical-grammatical features of the content [8,116].

The structural-grammatical side of the sentence combines the morphological and syntactic plan, they are divided into verb and noun sentences on the morphological principle, and the syntactic plan takes into account the structure of the sentence. In this case, according to the content of the sentence, that is, depending on the presence of the part that defines the content of the ran, it is divided into one-syllable, two-syllable, complete and incomplete sentences, broad and small, simple and compound sentences. According to the order of the parts of speech, they are divided into sentences in direct and inverted order. The modal plan expresses, on the one hand, the attitude of the content of the speech to the real being, and, on the other hand, the attitude of the speaker to the idea being expressed. In the logical-grammatical plan, the communicative direction of the sentence is taken into account. It takes into account the features of the structure of speech (word order) and syntactic phonetics, logical stress, rhythmic-intonation divisions.

Undoubtedly, the study of speech in this aspect is an important guide in identifying all its features.

A. A. Shakhmatov believes that the psychological basis of any statement is communication [38,3]. It is from this that he defined a one-syllable statement. In his view, in a one-sentence sentence, both the combined images of communication find expression in one main passage. This head piece cannot be explained by the grammatical notion of having or cutting in one-sentence sentences. "We consider the part of speech that comes to the subject and predicate combination in the sense of uz to be the main part, the main part of a one-part sentence. Thus, in one-part sentences, the communication-specific separation does not find expression through words." In this case, two-member communication is expressed in a single sentence. So, A. A. According to Shakhmatov's teaching, one-syllable sentences have neither possessive nor definite. These are represented by a head piece.

A. M. Mukhin takes a different approach to the classification of simple sentences according to their structural basis. It forms the basis of the sentence structure the parts that make up the core components. He considers other parts of speech to be non-core parts. The basis of the sentence structure consists of two or one nucleus, which accordingly divides the sentences into two-nucleated and one-nucleated sentences. In two-core sentences, the interaction of the core components is described as a predicative connection (derived from the Latin word *sosio*, which literally means to add,

combine), and in single-core sentences it is recorded as a non-social connection [24,109]. This classification of simple sentences is similar to the classification that occurs according to the composition of the structural basis of the sentence. Two-core sentences correspond to two-sentence sentences and one-core sentences to one-sentence sentences.

Codda classifies sentences based on English syntactic devices as follows: "Simple sentences are divided into: one-member {Idi!}, Two-member (On spit), and three-member (Malchik vidit koshku) sentences [7,315].

It is known that in the study of the syntactic layer of each language system, sentences are structurally classified according to their communicative orientation and content. But the words in a sentence are interconnected, and each of them performs a grammatical function in the ran structure. In the analysis of speech structure, the parts of speech in it are a syntactic category. It shows the relationship of the elements in a sentence, the nature of that relationship, how the sentence is grammatically divided, the role of the word in the sentence. Each ran is represented by a certain objective content as well as substantive material, i.e. words. This substantial aspect of a sentence is its syntactic structure. The elements that make up the syntactic structure are referred to in linguistics by various terms (blood fragments (traditionally), syntax [23,23], syntactic form) [2,17].

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