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TYPOLOGY OF SINGLE-SENTENCE SENTENCES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article includes an analysis of one-part sentences in the English language, consideration of the classification of one-part sentences and their interpretation in the works of linguists.

Keywords: one-component, nominative and infinitive sentences, impersonal verb, two-component.

In English, researchers offer various classifications of one-member sentences that differ in structural features. This diversity and the absence of a single classification are explained by differences in methodology and criteria used by authors.

The identification of structural and functional types of sentences is a subjective process that allows for many options. Moreover, some authors do not set themselves the task of clearly distinguishing structural types of sentences. Classification is also made taking into account whether the sentence contains a particular member of the sentence (5, p. 440). Much attention is paid to the presence or absence of a predicate in the sentence, as well as a modal or phase verb. Some researchers distinguish sentences that include, for example, subjects, predicates, infinitive constructions, personal or impersonal phrases into a separate category.

B.A. Ilyish (2, pp. 251-252) and N.N. Raevskaya (8, p. 41). distinguish nominative and infinitive types of one-member sentences in the English language.

B.A. Ilyish asserts that in nominative sentences the meaning of the sentence is that the thing denoted by the noun exists in a certain place or at a certain time. Such sentences are often found, for example, in stage directions for plays: *Night. A lady's bedchamber in Bulgaria, in a small town near the Dragoman Pass, late in November in the year 1885. (Shaw); The landing dock of the Cunard Line (Fitch).* The scientist attributes to infinitive one-part sentences: 1) always exclamatory sentences in which the infinitive with the particle *to* stands at the beginning of the sentence, and the general meaning of the sentence consists of a strong feeling on the part of the speaker, who either wishes the thing expressed in the sentence to happen, or is delighted by the fact that it is already happening: *Oh, to be in England, / Now that April's there, / And whoever wakes in England / Sees, some morning, unaware / That the lowest boughs and the brushwood sheaf / Round the elm-tree bole are in tiny leaf, / While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough / In England, now! (Robert Browning). To be alive! To have youth and the world before one. (Dreiser); 2) interrogative sentences beginning with the adverb *Why*, followed by an infinitive without the particle *to*, and sometimes preceded by the particle *not*, for example, *Why not give your friend the same pleasure?.* Levitsky Yu.A. in the book "Fundamentals of the Theory of Syntax" (6, p. 203) by the nature (categorical semantics) of the subject distinguishes definite-personal, indefinite-personal, generalized-personal and impersonal sentences. All of the listed types of sentences exist in both English and Russian, but they differ in structure due to the obligatory or optional nature of the two-part sentence. Levitsky argues that in English the two-part sentence is obligatory, therefore the subject is present in all types of sentences and has its own semantics. Thus, in definite-personal sentences the subject refers to a specific person, object or event (I am doing my home assignment). In indefinite-personal sentences the person is either unknown or the speaker deliberately does not want to indicate him, and the subject is expressed by the pronouns *they, some, somebody, etc.*: *They hope for a happy ending.* In generalized personal sentences, the*

action relates to a wide group of people, and the subject is expressed by the pronouns one, we, you, he in a generalizing context: The one who never does anything never makes mistakes. In impersonal sentences, the action is not associated with any specific subject, so the subject is purely formal in nature, due to the obligatory two-part nature. Most often, the pronoun it is used in such cases. It was snowing. English impersonal sentences with the formal subject it are mainly used to denote temporal, spatial, weather and natural conditions: It's noon. It's a long way from here to the bus stop. It's spring.

It is also worth noting the controversial thesis of V. Yu. Koprov regarding English impersonal sentences: "Modern English, having lost the category of personality/impersonality in the course of creolization and having become totally subject in its typology, simply does not provide the speaker with the opportunity to choose such variant forms to express subtle semantic shades" (4, p. 127). We are convinced that in any language there are always sufficient opportunities to express the most subtle nuances of thought and say "everything".

N. A. Kobrina and E. A. Korneeva in their joint work "English Grammar. Morphology. Syntax" note - nominative and verbal types of one-member sentences. They also indicate that nominative sentences can be both a) common Dusk of a summer night, and b) uncommon Silence. Summer. Midnight (3, pp. 322-323).

According to N. A. Kobrina and E. A. According to Korneeva, verbal sentences are sentences in which the main part is expressed by the impersonal form of the verb: the infinitive or the gerund (3, p. 324). Infinitive and gerundial one-member sentences are often used to express an emotional perception of reality: To think that he should have met her again in this way! Living at the mercy of a woman!

V.V. Gurevich (1, pp. 161-162) argues that there is no point in distinguishing impersonal, indefinite-personal and generalized-personal sentences in English syntax as some special structural types of one-member sentences, since impersonal English constructions (It is cold; It was raining) always contain the formal subject It, indefinite-personal and generalized-personal sentences use the corresponding pronouns (Somebody has come to see you; They say...; You never know; We live and learn) — they differ only in the meaning of the subject. It is extremely logical that if we define the sentence "Somebody came" as indefinite-personal, then this category also includes sentences with an indefinite subject, such as "A boy came" or "Some boys came" and other similar cases. Thus, the concept of "indefinite-personal" sentences can generally become blurred and lose its meaning.

As A.I. Smirnitsky rightly notes, English impersonal sentences differ from Russian impersonal sentences in that in them impersonality is expressed not by the absence of a subject (as in Russian impersonal sentences), but in the semantic emptiness of the subject or in its impersonality" (7, p. 157).

We should note that English simple sentences are conditioned by the obligatory two-component composition, and an important typological feature of this language is the frequent use of the so-called formal subject, identified by researchers of the Russian and English languages. Cf.: It is dark outside.

However, it should be noted that in Russian the absence or presence of a subject does not affect the structure of a simple sentence, therefore, sentences devoid of a subject, in our opinion, cannot be a criterion of monosyntax. Monosyntax are those sentences that do not imply the presence of a subject and do not allow it, since when the person / number of the subject is clearly marked in the morphological form of the predicate, the subject can be an optional and even superfluous element of the surface structure of the sentence. In our opinion, monosyntax are sentences that are composed only of a predicate and do not allow a subject. Firstly, monosyntax is closely related to the morphological design of the predicate, therefore, it is meaningless to consider monosyntax sentences that do not have morphological design (sentence words, addresses, names, etc.). Secondly, the differentiation of monosyntax sentences into "subject" and "predicate" is illegal. Based on all of the above, we can state

that one-member sentences are formed around a single center - the predicate, since the paradigm of tenses, moods, affirmation/negation and modalities belongs to the predicate, and not to the subject.

Therefore, all nominative sentences should be considered as predicate. It can be concluded that a single classification of structural types of the English simple sentence does not exist to date, and in the Russian language, relying on the works of Soviet linguists who, to one degree or another, studied the problems of classifying one-member sentences, as well as on the results obtained in the course of generalizing and analyzing existing experience, we identified the following types of Russian one-member sentences: personal (definitely personal, indefinitely personal, generalized personal), impersonal, infinitive, nominative

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