

## **The classification of complicated simple sentences in different structural languages**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article discusses about complicated simple sentences in different languages, including grammatical structures, means, some explanations and classifications of linguists.

**KEYWORDS:** actual division, the rheme, a proposition, contextual division, reverse word order, intensifying words, a determiner, an indicator, relevant, to coincide, a simple sentence, a complex sentence, a compound sentence, a composite sentence, coordination, subordination, a leading clause, a sequential clause, copulative, adversative, disjunctive, causal relations, a coordinating connector, predicative volume, an open, a closed construction, a closure, syntactical, asyndetical.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The main aim of theoretical grammar is to present a theoretical description of the grammatical system of the English language. Language is a means of forming and storing ideas as reflections of reality. Grammatical system of the language consists of morphology and syntax. Grammatical elements of language preserve unity of meaning and form in the formation of utterances. The main notions of theoretical grammar are grammatical form, grammatical meaning and grammatical categories.

### **THE MAIN PART**

There are many definitions of the sentence and these definitions differ from each other because that the scientists approach from different viewpoints to this question. Some of them consider the sentence from the point view of phonetics, others - from the point of view of semantics (the meaning of the sentence) and so on. According to the opinion of many grammarians the definition of the sentence must contain all the peculiar features of the smallest communicative unit.

Some of the definitions of a sentence are given below.

“The sentence is the immediate integral unit of speech built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern and distinguished by a contextually relevant communicative purpose” The definitions which are mentioned above prove that B.A. Ilyish is quite right when he writes: “The notion of sentence has not so far received a satisfactory definition”

“A sentence is a unit of speech whose grammatical structure conforms to the laws of the language and which serves as the chief means of conveying a thought. A sentence is not only

a means of communicating something about reality but also a means of showing the speaker's attitude to it.

Thus, concluding the above mentioned conceptions, we can say that in any act of communication there are three factors: 1. The act of speech; 2. The speaker; 3. Reality (as viewed by the speaker). B. Khaimovich and Rogovskaya state that these factors are variable since they change with every act of speech. They may be viewed from two viewpoints: 1) from the point of view of language are constant because they are found in all acts of communication; 2) they are variable because they change in every act of speech. Every act of communication contains the notions of time, person and reality. The events mentioned in the communications are correlated in time and time correlation is expressed by certain grammatical and lexical means. Any act of communication presupposes existence of the speaker and the hearer. The meaning of person is expressed by the category of person of verbs. They may be expressed grammatically and lexico-grammatically by words: I, you, he...

Reality is treated differently by the speaker and this attitude of the speaker is expressed by the category of mood in verbs. They may be expressed grammatically and lexically (may, must, probably...) According to the same authors the three relations - to the act of speech, to the speaker and to reality - can be summarized as the relation to the situation of speech. The relation of the thought of a sentence to the situation of speech is called predicativity. Predicativity is the structural meaning of the sentence while intonation is the structural form of it. Thus, a sentence is a communication unit made up of words /and word-morphemes/ in conformity with their combinability and structurally united by intonation and predicativity. Within a sentence the word or combination of words that contains the meanings of predicativity may be called the predication. My father used to make nets and sell them. My mother kept a little day-school for the girls. Nobody wants a baby to cry. A hospital Nursery is one of the most beautiful places in the world. You might say, it's a room filled with love. Thus, by sentence we understand the smallest communicative unit, consisting of one or more syntactically connected words that has primary predication and that has a certain intonation pattern.

The sentence is the immediate integral unit of speech which is built up of words according to a definite syntactic pattern. The sentence is considered the main of object of syntax as part of grammatical theory. There is a difference between the word and the sentence including one-word sentences. The sentence is a unit of speech as a part of language. The word has only a nominative function. The sentence has two functions: nominative and predicative of which the peculiar feature of it as the main unit of speech. Thus, the word is a monoaspective unit, and the sentence is considered to be. The sentence has two aspective semantics. The division of the sentence into its notional (parts (subject, objects, attributes, predicate, adverbial modifiers) is called grammatical, or syntactical division. This is a traditional analysis of the sentence. One more term is nominative division. In modern linguistics, in theoretical grammar in particular, there exists one more kind of division of the sentence into its parts-actual division. It is based on the idea of evaluation of the actual importance of the information carried by different parts of the sentence. The theme presupposes usually the beginning of

the sentence and contains so called known information. The rheme often coincides with the predicate and carries new information which is considered the to fulfill the main communicative aim of the utterance.

The sentence being a speech utterance is a communicative unit. In accord with the purpose of communication the sentences are divided into declarative, imperative and interrogative. They all stand in a strict semantic opposition towards one another. Ways of expressing different pragmatic purposes of utterances are studied by a special branch of linguistics – pragmalinguistics. The number of their concrete names is great: a statement, regulation, confirmation, agreement, disagreement, menace, as so on. These speech acts are distinguished as pragmatic utterances. The basic predicative meanings of the sentence are expressed by finite verbs which are connected with the subjects of the sentence. The sentence which has one predicate is called a simple sentence. The nominative parts of the sentence each occupying a notional position in it are: the subject, objects, attributes, the predicate, adverbial modifiers. They are organized in some hierarchy within which all of them play some modifying role.

The linear order of the parts of the sentence can be presented with the help of the so-called model of constituents. The sentence is first divided into two group- the group of the subject and the group of the predicate. Then both the groups are divided into their constituents. In the process of such an analysis two types of subordinative relations may be exposed: obligatory and optional. At the sentence includes only obligatory relations of its members, it is called an elementary sentence (includes subject, predicate, complements). At the sentence includes supplements, the sentence will belong to expanded units.

The complex sentence is a polypredicative construction built up on the principle of subordination. It is derived from two or more clauses one of which is the principle clause playing the role of the matrix to the other, subordinate, clauses. Although the principal clause positionally dominates it is important to stress that the very existence of the principal clause often is presupposed by the informational role of the subordinate clause. Moreover, the rhematic part of the complex sentence tends to be often presented by the subordinate clause. It means that the main new important information is often expressed in the subordinate clause and the subordinate are referred to thematic and rhematic elements of the complex sentence if they have direct syntactic order. Subordinate clauses are classified into substantive nominal, qualification nominal and adverbial clauses of different types.

The connective elements in the complex sentence fall into two basic groups: positional and non-positional. The non-positional connective elements (or subordinators) are pure conjunctions. The positional subordinators are in fact conjunction substitutes. Complex sentences which have two or more subordinate clauses discriminate two basic types of subordination: parallel and consecutive. Subordinate clauses referred to one and the same principal clause are subordinated in parallel. Consecutive subordination presents a hierarchy of clausal levels.

The length of the compound sentence in terms of the number of its clauses (its predicative volume) is in principle unlimited. It is determined by the informative purpose of the speaker. The commonest type of the compound sentence in this respect is a two-clause construction. Predicatively long compound sentences (having more than two clauses) are divided into “open” and “closed” constructions. The open construction presupposes descriptive and narrative means of a literary text, not varied in the final sequential clause. In the multi-clause compound sentence of the closed type the final clause expresses the end, the result of the ideas presented in the previous clauses. The typical closures in this case are “and”, “but”. The compound sentence is a composite sentence built on the principle of coordination. The main

semantic relations in the compound sentence are copulative, adversative, disjunctive, causal, consequential, resultative. The compound sentence is derived from two or more base sentences. The first clause is called “leading” (the leader clause), the successive clauses are “sequential”. The coordinating connectors are divided into conjunctions proper and semi-functional clausal connectors of adverbial character. A compound sentence can often be transformed into a complex one.

- Two simple sentences: John’s father likes cars. He works in a garage.
- Compound sentence: John’s father likes cars, and he works in a garage.
- Complex sentence: John’s father, who works in a garage, likes cars.

In the last example “who works in a garage” is a dependent clause. It has a subject (**who**) and a verb (**works**), but alone it makes no sense. Only when we join it to an independent clause (simple sentence) can we understand the meaning. Here are some other dependent clauses.

EXAMPLE	EXPLANATION
<b>WHEN IT RAINS</b>	Subordinator- when, subject- it, verb- rains
<b>AFTER WE EAT</b>	Subordinator- after, subject- we, verb- eat
<b>AS SOON AS THEY ARRIVE</b>	Subordinator- as soon as, subject - they, verb- arrive
<b>BECAUSE IT WAS LATE</b>	Subordinator- because, subject - it, verb - was
<b>IF THE WEATHER IS NICE AT THE WEEKEND</b>	Subordinator- if, subject- weather, verb - is

These dependent clauses begin with subordinators. Words such as when, after, before, as soon as and while are subordinators of time. Because and since are subordinators of reason and if is a subordinator of condition. The word subordinate means less important, so subordinators tell readers that the clauses they introduce are not the most important parts of the sentence. See how they make sense when they are connected to independent clauses.

Be careful!!! Coordinating conjunctions show that the things being joined are equal. For example, they can be used to join two subjects, two verbs or two phrases. It’s only when they join two or more independent clauses (simple sentences) that they create compound sentences.

#### Let’s look at some examples.

- When it rains, **the roads are slippery**. **The roads are slippery** when it rains.
- After we eat, **let’s go shopping**. **Let’s go shopping** after we eat.
- As soon as they arrive, **we’ll eat**. **We’ll eat** as soon as they arrive.
- Because it was late, **we went home**. **We went home** because it was late.
- If the weather is nice on the weekend, **we’re going camping**. **We’re going camping** if the weather is nice on the weekend.

**Warning:** Don’t confuse **because**, which is an adverb clause subordinator, with **because**

**of**, which introduces a noun. Study the following examples. The first is a complex sentence with the reason subordinator because. The second is not.

- Because we were hungry, we stopped to eat dinner.
- Because of hunger, we stopped to eat dinner.

### Conclusion

In conclusion we can say that good writers vary their work by using different sentence structures. If you combine complex sentences with simple and compound sentences, your writing will also be much more interesting.

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