

Comparative Analysis of Simple Sentences in English and Karakalpak Languages

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will describe the comparative analysis of simple sentences in English and Karakalpak languages and their importance and role in language learning.

INTRODUCTION: A simple sentence is a grammatically and intonationally formed syntactic unit that has a single predicative unit in its composition (Do you want to be an astronaut? The clouds gathering on the top of the mountain will begin to thicken in the afternoon. Let me give you an exercise). S. g. as a simple unit expressing a predicative relationship is contrasted with a compound sentence consisting of two or more simple predicative units.

The main characteristics of a simple sentence can be as follows: its syntactic structure formed by certain word forms (components of the predicative base of ran) and the interaction of these components; its semantic structure; word order and tone; sentence fragments that are considered components of the predicative base or extenders of the predicative base.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION: Simple sentences are of 2 types according to the amount of the basis of structure; two-component ran, one-component ran. The predicative base of a two-component sentence consists of possessive and participle clauses (Only cool winds play with the girl's hair. A lonely moon is wandering in the blue). The predicative base of a one-component sentence is has or participle. In Karakalpak, there are the following types of one-component sentences: personal ran (I wish you great happiness on this bright road); unknown ran (the chick is counted in the fall); person generalized ran (If you are a farmer, plow, if you are a mullah, repeat); impersonal ran (falls on my skin after forty-five days); simple ran or nominative ran (There is cold, here is snow! Here is the child of Murat. Samarkand, Registan square).

Simple sentences can be short or long. Complex simple sentences consist only of the main clauses, i.e. only one predicative syntagm (The work has started. They are coming); common simple sentences consist of primary and secondary clauses, that is, they contain predicative syntagms as well as other syntagms (Nurali was listening to his sister's words with all his heart). [1.26]

The structural types of any sentence are determined by its grammatical basis. The grammatical basis of the sentence is formed by the main clauses: possessive and participle. According to the presence of the grammatical base (possessive and participle) in the sentence, sentences are divided into two types in terms of structure: simple sentences and compound sentences. Sentences that have a single grammatical basis and express certain thought and emotion are called simple sentences. Sentences consisting of two or more grammatical bases and expressing a more complex idea are called compound sentences.

Simple sentences are of two types according to the composition of the grammatical base: 1) two-component sentences, 2) one-component sentences.

Sentences whose grammatical basis consists of two main parts (possessive and participle) are called two-part sentences.

Sentences whose grammatical basis consists of one part are called single-component sentences.

Simple sentences are divided into complex and diffuse sentences according to the presence of secondary clauses. A form of simple sentences consisting of a subject and a participle is called a compound sentence. For example. The snow fell. Everything is white. In addition to main clauses, sentences that include secondary clauses are called common sentences. For example: He was dear and great.

1. A simple sentence consists of one predicative unit, its structure is not divided into separate sentences. For example: A gentle breeze brings the scents of various herbs. (O.). Be a conversationalist with smart and wise people. ("One learns little and becomes wise"). [2.84]
2. A compound sentence is composed of two or more predicative units connected in terms of content and grammar, and its structure is divided into two or more sentences. For example: While the trees have not yet put out leaves, an almond bush, blooming like a pink bouquet, is shining over the wall of the neighboring yard. (P.Q.). True friendship is as clear as water, fake friendship is honey with salt.

Simple sentences are divided into two according to the composition of the grammatical base: two-clause sentences and one-clause sentences. Sentences with a grammatical base consisting of two main clauses and a participle are called two-clause sentences. For example: He makes friends from work.

Sentences with a grammatical base consisting of one clause are called single-clause sentences. For example: To the one who listens to the speech, to the one who breathes life into the soul. Simple sentences are of two types according to the presence or absence of secondary clauses: compound sentences and diffuse sentences. [6.92]

A sentence consisting of only main clauses or one main clause is called a complex sentence, and a sentence with secondary clauses is called a complex sentence. For example: The rain stopped. The clouds were still obstinately blocking the face of the sun. (S. Karamatdinov). The first sentence is a compound sentence, made up of only the main clauses. In the second sentence, in addition to the main clauses (clouds - has, blocked - participle), secondary clauses (yet, stubbornly - cases, sun - determiner, face - filler) also participated. That's why it's a common saying.

Both one-clause sentences and two-clause sentences are divided into two types according to whether the necessary clauses are fully expressed or omitted: complete sentences and incomplete sentences. In complete sentences, all the necessary clauses are included, in incomplete sentences, one or a part of the necessary clauses is omitted. For example: - Where did they work before? (Complete sentence). - First in Karakalpakstan, then in the opposite desert. (O.Y.) (Incomplete sentence) [4.18]

As the topic of the research is dedicated to simple sentence of English and Karakalpak languages, it is necessary to provide definitions suggested by scholars. As scientists approach from various aspects, distinctive definitions exist on the term what is called as a simple sentence. They are as

follows: according to Blokh, The basic predicative meanings of the typical English Sentence are expressed by the finite verb which is immediately connected with the subject of the sentence. This predicative connection is commonly referred to as the "predicative line" of the sentence. [6.83] Depending on their predicative complexity, sentences can feature one predicative line or several (more than one) predicative lines; in other words, sentences may be, respectively, "mono predicative" and "poly predicative". Using this distinction, we must say that the simple sentence is a sentence in which only one predicative line is expressed.

“A simple sentence pattern consists first of all of a subject and a predicate. These are called the immediate constituents of the sentence. They are constituents in the sense that they constitute, or make up, the sentence. They are immediate in the sense that they act immediately on one another: the whole meaning of the one applies to the whole meaning of the other.” said M. Rayevska. [7.108]

The research based on the comparison of types of simple sentence in English and Karakalpak languages was analyzed deeply on the basis of the works of scholars such as Vinogradov, Blokh, Rayevskaya, Seely for English examples and Dawletov, Qudaybergenov and Bekbergenov for the illustration of simple sentences in the Karakalpak language.

As for the difference of them, it is expedient to say that according to the aim of speech, the English language has four types of sentences which are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory and imperative, whereas in the Karakalpak language there are only three of them which are declarative, interrogative and exclamatory. As it is visible that there is no imperative sentence in the Karakalpak language

CONCLUSION: At the end, it should be noted that despite being two different system languages, English and Karakalpak languages have nearly similar features in terms of simple sentence and its types. However, some distinctive features were also observed. It is also expedient to mention that when simple sentences of English and Karakalpak languages are analyzed according to composition of sentences, we can see some similarities such as both languages have one-member and two-member sentences. On the other hand, in typology in the perspective of aim of speech, they are quite different that English language has four types like declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory, while Karakalpak language has three of them as declarative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences.

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