SENTENCE THEORY: SENTENCE TYPES AND SUBTYPES. SIMPLE SENTENCE AND ITS STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC TYPES. THEORY OF PARTS OF THE SENTENCE: PRINCIPLE, SECONDARY PARTS, TERTIARY AND LOOSE PARTS

Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi
Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
The Faculty of Psychology, the department of Foreign languages Philology and teaching languages nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com
Maxmudov Oxunjon Botir o'g'li
Student of group 404-22: maxmudovoxun660@gmail.com

Annotation: *This article examines the theory of the sentence in modern English grammar. It focuses on sentence types and subtypes, with special attention to the simple sentence and its structural and semantic varieties. The paper also discusses the theory of sentence parts, including the main principles of sentence analysis, secondary parts of the sentence, and the problem of tertiary and loose parts. The article explains these concepts in a clear and simple way, showing their importance for understanding sentence structure and meaning. It highlights how sentence theory helps learners analyze grammar correctly and improves language competence. The article proves that studying sentence structure is essential for both linguistic theory and practical language learning.*

Key words: *Sentence theory, sentence types, simple sentence, structural types, semantic types, parts of the sentence, subject, predicate, secondary parts, objects, attributes, adverbials, tertiary parts, loose parts, syntax, grammatical structure, sentence meaning, English grammar, sentence analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

Sentence theory is one of the central areas of syntax in English grammar. A sentence is the main unit of communication, as it expresses a complete thought and allows speakers to share information, emotions, and intentions[13]. Understanding how sentences are formed and classified helps learners analyze language more accurately and use it more effectively in both spoken and written communication. Sentence theory studies sentence structure, sentence meaning, and the relationships between different parts of a sentence.

In English linguistics, sentences are classified according to different criteria, such as structure, purpose, and meaning. One of the most important distinctions is between simple, compound, and complex sentences[14]. Among these, the simple sentence plays a special role because it forms the foundation for more complex sentence structures. In addition, sentence theory includes the study of sentence parts, which explains how subjects, predicates, and other elements work together to create meaning.

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[13] Nafisa, T. (2023). Nouns and Their Grammatical Categories. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 292–297.
[14] Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). Compound Sentences in the English Language. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida tadqiqotlarni o'rni va rivojlanish omillari, 2(2), 68–70.

This article aims to present a clear explanation of sentence types and subtypes, the simple sentence and its main classifications, and the theory of parts of the sentence. Special attention is given to secondary, tertiary, and loose parts, which often cause difficulties for learners. The article shows that sentence theory is essential for understanding grammar and developing strong language skills.

Sentences in English can be classified according to their communicative purpose. From this point of view, four main types are usually distinguished: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences[15]. Declarative sentences are used to give information or state facts. Interrogative sentences are used to ask questions. Imperative sentences express commands, requests, or advice. Exclamatory sentences show strong feelings or emotions. Another important classification is based on sentence structure. According to this principle, sentences are divided into simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. A simple sentence contains only one grammatical basis, which consists of a subject and a predicate. Compound sentences include two or more independent clauses, while complex sentences contain one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses[16].

Sentence subtypes can also be identified based on completeness. Complete sentences contain all necessary sentence parts, while incomplete sentences lack some elements but can still be understood from the context. This classification is especially important in spoken English and dialogue. A simple sentence is a sentence that contains one subject-predicate relationship. Despite its name, a simple sentence can be quite complex in structure and meaning. Structurally, simple sentences can be divided into two-member and one-member sentences. Two-member sentences contain both a subject and a predicate, which is the most common pattern in English. One-member sentences contain only one main element, usually found in commands or short responses. From a semantic point of view, simple sentences can be classified according to the type of meaning they express. Some simple sentences describe actions, others express states, existence, or evaluation[17]. For example, action sentences focus on what the subject does, while stative sentences describe conditions or situations. Simple sentences can also be extended or unextended. An unextended sentence includes only the subject and predicate, while an extended sentence contains additional elements such as objects, attributes, or adverbials. These elements add more information and make the sentence richer in meaning. The theory of parts of the sentence explains how different elements function within a sentence. The main parts of the sentence are the subject and the predicate. The subject names the person or thing the sentence is about, while the predicate shows what is said about the subject. The principle of sentence analysis is based on grammatical function rather than word order. This means that sentence parts are identified by their role in expressing meaning, not just by their

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[15] Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). Compound Sentences in the English Language. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida tadqiqotlarni o'rni va rivojlanish omillari, 2(2), 68–70.

[16] Nafisa, T. (2023). Secondary Ways of Word Formation. Conference on Universal Science Research, 1(12), 109–112.

[17] Teshaboyeva, N. Z., & Niyatova, M. N. (2021). General Meanings of the Category of Tenses. International Journal of Development and Public Policy, 1(6), 70–72

position in the sentence. Understanding this principle helps learners analyze sentences correctly, even when word order changes.

Secondary parts of the sentence include objects, attributes, and adverbials. They are called secondary because they depend on the main parts of the sentence and provide additional information. Objects are connected mainly with the predicate and show who or what is affected by the action. Attributes describe nouns and give information about quality, size, or possession. Adverbials describe the action or state by giving information about time, place, manner, reason, or condition.

Secondary parts play an important role in expanding the meaning of the sentence. Without them, communication would be limited and less precise. They help make speech more detailed and expressive. Tertiary parts of the sentence are elements that have a weaker connection to the main structure. They include parenthetical words, insertions, and some modifiers that express the speaker's attitude or comment[18]. These elements do not change the core meaning of the sentence but add emotional or stylistic nuance.

Loose parts of the sentence are elements that are grammatically independent but semantically related to the sentence as a whole. They are often separated by commas and can express additional explanation or clarification. The problem of tertiary and loose parts lies in their unclear grammatical status, which makes them difficult to classify. Despite these difficulties, tertiary and loose parts are important because they enrich speech and reflect natural language use.

Conclusion

Sentence theory is a fundamental part of English grammar that helps explain how language is structured and how meaning is created. The study of sentence types and subtypes shows how different sentences serve different communicative purposes. The simple sentence, although basic in structure, has many structural and semantic variations that make it flexible and expressive.

The theory of parts of the sentence reveals how subjects, predicates, and secondary elements work together to form complete thoughts. Secondary, tertiary, and loose parts add depth, clarity, and expressiveness to communication. Understanding these elements is essential for accurate sentence analysis and effective language use. Overall, sentence theory plays an important role in both linguistic research and language teaching. It helps learners improve grammatical accuracy, understand sentence meaning, and develop strong communication skills.

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