

COMMUNICATIVE FEATURES OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article explores the communicative features of the simple sentence in Modern English and Uzbek languages. The simple sentence serves as a fundamental unit of communication through which speakers express thoughts, intentions, emotions, and information. Despite belonging to different language families and exhibiting distinct grammatical structures, English and Uzbek share several communicative functions realized through simple sentences. The study examines the structural and functional characteristics of simple sentences, their communicative types, information structure, and pragmatic functions in both languages. A comparative analysis reveals similarities and differences in the ways communicative purposes are expressed. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of sentence communication and cross-linguistic syntactic studies.

Keywords: simple sentence, communication, syntax, English language, Uzbek language, communicative function, sentence structure, pragmatics, information structure, comparative linguistics.

Language functions primarily as a means of communication, enabling individuals to exchange ideas, feelings, intentions, and information. Among the various linguistic units that facilitate communication, the sentence occupies a central position. The simple sentence, in particular, represents the most basic yet highly effective form of expressing complete thoughts. It consists of one predicative center and conveys a single proposition, making it a fundamental element in both spoken and written discourse. The communicative approach to syntax emphasizes not only the grammatical structure of sentences but also their role in communication. Modern linguistic research increasingly focuses on how sentence forms serve communicative purposes and how speakers utilize syntactic structures to achieve specific communicative goals. English and Uzbek belong to different language families. English is a member of the Indo-European language family, whereas Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family. Despite these genetic differences, both languages employ simple sentences as primary means of communication. Their communicative functions include informing, questioning, requesting, commanding, expressing emotions, and maintaining social interaction. The purpose of this article is to investigate the communicative features of simple sentences in Modern English and Uzbek languages, identify their similarities and differences, and analyze their role in effective communication.

The Concept of the Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is generally defined as a syntactic construction containing one predicative relationship between the subject and the predicate. It expresses a complete thought and functions independently as a communicative unit.

In English, examples of simple sentences include:

- The student reads.
- She is happy.
- They arrived yesterday.

Similarly, in Uzbek:

- Talaba o'qiydi.
- U xursand.
- Ular kecha keldi.

In both languages, simple sentences constitute the basis of communication and serve as the foundation upon which more complex syntactic structures are built.

Communicative Functions of Simple Sentences

The primary purpose of a sentence is communication. Depending on the speaker's intention, simple sentences may perform different communicative functions.

Declarative Sentences

Declarative sentences provide information, describe events, or express opinions. They are among the most frequently used sentence types in both languages.

English examples:

- The weather is pleasant today.
- The meeting starts at nine o'clock.

Uzbek examples:

- Bugun havoyoqimli.
- Yig'ilishsoat to'qqizda boshlanadi.

The communicative goal of declarative sentences is the transmission of information. Such sentences form the basis of everyday communication and academic discourse.

Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are used to obtain information or clarification.

English examples:

- Where do you live?
- Are you ready?

Uzbek examples:

- Siz qayerda yashaysiz?
- Tayyormisiz?

Although both languages utilize interrogative structures, they employ different grammatical mechanisms. English frequently relies on auxiliary verbs and word-order changes, whereas Uzbek often uses interrogative particles and intonation.

Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences express commands, requests, advice, or instructions.

English examples:

- Open the door.
- Please sit down.

Uzbek examples:

- Eshikni oching.
- Iltimos, o'tiring.

The communicative function of imperative sentences is to influence the behavior of the listener. Politeness markers often accompany such structures to soften commands and maintain social harmony.

Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory sentences convey strong emotions such as surprise, excitement, admiration, or disappointment.

English examples:

- What a beautiful day!
- How amazing it is!

Uzbek examples:

- Qanday ajoyib kun!
- Voy, naqadar go'zal!

These sentences demonstrate the expressive potential of language and play an important role in interpersonal communication.

Information Structure in Simple Sentences

An important communicative feature of simple sentences is their information structure. Linguists often distinguish between known information (theme) and new information (rheme).

In English, word order significantly contributes to the organization of information. Since English follows a relatively fixed Subject–Verb–Object pattern, communicative emphasis is often achieved through intonation, stress, or additional syntactic devices.

Example:

- John bought a new car.

Depending on intonation, different parts of the sentence may receive communicative prominence.

In Uzbek, which possesses a more flexible word order, communicative emphasis can be expressed by rearranging sentence elements.

Examples:

- Men kitobni o'qidim.
- Kitobni men o'qidim.

Although both sentences convey similar factual information, the communicative focus differs. The second sentence places special emphasis on the subject.

This flexibility allows Uzbek speakers greater freedom in organizing information according to communicative needs.

Pragmatic Aspects of Simple Sentences

Communication involves not only grammatical correctness but also pragmatic appropriateness. The same sentence may perform different communicative functions depending on context.

For example, the English sentence:

- Can you open the window?

Grammatically, it is an interrogative sentence. Pragmatically, however, it functions as a polite request rather than a genuine question about ability.

Similarly, in Uzbek:

- Derazani ochib bera olasizmi?

This sentence also functions as a request despite its interrogative form.

Such examples illustrate the interaction between syntax and pragmatics. Speakers often choose particular sentence forms not because of their grammatical meaning alone but because of their communicative effectiveness.

Communicative Dynamism and Context

The communicative value of a simple sentence depends heavily on context. Context determines how information is interpreted and what communicative effect a sentence produces.

Consider the sentence:

- He is coming.

In isolation, this statement merely provides information. In a specific context, however, it may express warning, excitement, relief, or expectation.

Similarly, the Uzbek sentence:

- U kelyapti.

Its communicative interpretation depends on situational factors, speaker intention, and listener expectations.

Contextual dependence demonstrates that communicative meaning extends beyond grammatical structure and involves broader discourse conditions.

Similarities between English and Uzbek Simple Sentences

Despite structural differences, English and Uzbek simple sentences share several communicative characteristics:

1. Both serve as fundamental units of communication.
2. Both express complete thoughts and propositions.
3. Both include declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory types.
4. Both can convey informational, emotional, and persuasive meanings.
5. Both rely on context and pragmatics for full interpretation.

These similarities reflect universal communicative needs shared by human languages.

Differences between English and Uzbek Simple Sentences

Several differences can also be observed:

1. **Word Order:** English generally maintains a fixed word order, while Uzbek allows greater flexibility.
2. **Question Formation:** English often uses auxiliary verbs, whereas Uzbek commonly employs interrogative particles.
3. **Communicative Emphasis:** English primarily uses intonation and stress, while Uzbek frequently utilizes word-order variation.
4. **Morphological Features:** Uzbek employs rich agglutinative morphology, enabling communicative meanings to be expressed through suffixes.
5. **Pragmatic Expression:** Cultural conventions influence politeness strategies and communicative preferences differently in the two languages.

These differences highlight the influence of linguistic structure on communication while demonstrating the adaptability of language to communicative needs.

The simple sentence represents one of the most important communicative units in both Modern English and Uzbek languages. Its primary function is the transmission of information, emotions, intentions, and social meanings. Through declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory forms, simple sentences fulfill a wide range of communicative purposes. The comparative analysis reveals that English and Uzbek share many communicative features despite belonging to different language families. Both languages use simple sentences to organize information, establish interpersonal relations, and facilitate effective communication. At the same time, differences in word order, grammatical structure, and pragmatic conventions create distinct communicative patterns. Understanding the communicative features of simple sentences contributes to the fields of syntax, pragmatics, discourse analysis, and comparative linguistics. Furthermore, such studies promote better language teaching, translation practices, and intercultural communication by highlighting both universal and language-specific aspects of sentence communication.

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