

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE AND ITS TYPES IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. The article deals with the comparison of simple sentences and types of simple sentences in two different system languages, namely English and Karakalpak. As the aim is to investigate thoroughly and make comparisons, simple sentence is defined firstly, and the types of simple sentences according to the aim of interlocutor and grammatical structure are compared within the examples of English and Karakalpak languages.

Key words: simple sentence, classification, types, English language, Karakalpak language.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola har xil tizimli tillar, ya'ni ingliz va qoraqalpoq tilida sodda gap va uning turlarini taqqoslashga bag'ishlangan. Maqola maqsadi chuqur o'rganish va taqqoslash bo'lganidek, avvalo sodda gap yuritiladi, so'ngra sodda gapning ifoda maqsadiga va strukturasi ko'ra turlari ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillarida misollar bilan solishtiriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: sodda gap, tasnif, turlari, ingliz tili, qoraqalpoq tili.

Introduction. Sentence as one of main constituents of grammar in all languages, it is of high importance and interest to investigate and compare. Therefore, the researcher is going to compare and differentiate simple sentences of English and Karakalpak languages.

The research serves with its contribution mostly to the investigators and followers of comparative linguistics, in particular, comparative typology and contrastive linguistics. Simple sentence as a basic unit of language has been taken as the theme of the study. Although a lot of researches related to simple sentences have been done

recently, the comparison of them in the perspective of English and Karakalpak languages have not been widely opened yet.

Literature review. 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. 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, "monopredicative" and "polypredicative". Using this distinction, we must say that the simple sentence is a sentence in which only one predicative line is expressed. (see p 268. Blokh. Theoretical grammar of English language)

“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 N. M. Rayevska.(see p 187. Modern English Grammar)

“Simple sentences are formed with words and collocations. They mainly contain one subject and one predicate. They are one type of syntax” said A.Dawletov, M.Dawletov, M.Qudaybergenov (see p40. Ha’zirgi qaraqalpaq a’debiy tili)

As for the classification of simple sentence, also various scholars approached differently. Simple sentences are usually classified into one-member and two-member sentences according to composition of sentences. This distinction is based on a difference in the main parts of a sentence.

One-member sentences do not contain two separate parts; in these sentences there is only one main part. Such sentences contain neither the subject nor the predicate.

Instead there is only one main part. It is a disputed point whether the main part of a sentence should, or should not, be termed subject in some cases, and predicate in others.. As it was pointed out by academician V.Vinogradov, grammatical subject and grammatical predicate are correlative notions and the terms are meaningless outside their relation to each other. He suggested that for one-member sentences, the term “main part” should be used, without giving it any more specific name.

Prof. Blokh, however, does not accept this approach because, in his view, it is based on an inadequate presupposition that in the system of language there is a strictly defined, “absolute” demarcation line between the two types of constructions. Instead he suggests that all simple sentences of English be divided into two-axis constructions and one-axis constructions.

Apart from that, Seely John classified simple sentence into four types by their purpose which are declarative (statement), interrogative (question), imperative (command) and exclamative (exclamation).

From the point of scientist A.Bekbergenov, simple sentences are different according to their formation and function. For instance,

- positive and negative sentences in accordance with the attitude of the idea to the reality
- declarative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences for the purpose of aim of speech
- one-compound and two-compound sentences according to the composition of sentences. (see p 68, Qaraqalpaq tilinin’ stilistikasi).

Research methodology. The research based on the comparison of types of simple sentence in English and Uzbek 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 Karakalpak language.

For the sake of comparing types of simple sentences in two different system languages, the researcher has used analytical, descriptive and comparative methods of research. From this perspective, the researcher provides with the analysis of types of

simple sentences from the aspect of composition of sentences as well as in accordance with the aim of speech of sentences.

Analysis and result. In order to show the similarities and differences of types of simple sentences, the researcher has studied the classification of simple sentences in terms of composition of sentences and aim of speech. Let us see the examples in table:

Types of simple sentences

English	Karakalpak
According to composition of sentences	
a) one-member sentence	
Night. A lady's bed-chamber In Bulgaria, in a small town near the Dragoman Pass, late in November in the year 1885. (SHAW) Living room in the house of Philip Phillimore. (L. MITCHELL)	Qaqaman qis. Jilitiw pechlerin jaqsi isletiw kerek. Du't tog'ay. Jaz ayi. Qapiriq issi.
b) Two-member sentence	
The level of unemployment increased. The course includes practical report writing. The report, commissioned by the Ministry of Education, identified four areas for improvement.	Ko'p uzamay g'awashalar appaq shag'aladay bolip ashildi. Ku'n ko'k gu'mbezinin' qoykina kirgendey ko'zden g'ayip boldi. Ko'kte qiya ushqan qarlig'ashlar qanat qaqaqta.
According to the aim of speech	
a) Declarative sentence	
Lucy opens the door. My uncle has won the lottery.	Ba'ha'r baslandi. Tisqarida qar borasinlap jawip tur.
b) Interrogative sentence	

Do you study at Institute? Are you a student?	Sizler bug'an isenesizler me? Siz qaysi ma'wsimdi unatasiz?
c) Exclamatory sentence	
What a lovely night! How beautiful it is here!	Duris, aytqani kelgen-da'! Yashasin!
d) Imperative sentence	
Open the door. Wash your hands	

As can be seen in the table, even though the compared languages belong to different language groups, the comparison of simple sentences was quite easy. Firstly, types of simple sentence according to the category of composition of sentences, both languages include typology of one-member and two-member sentences.

As for the difference of them, it is expedient to say that according to the aim of speech, English language has four types of sentences which are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory and imperative, whereas in 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 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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