

Types according to sentence structure

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ABSTRACT :The semantic structure of a sentence is studied by semantic syntax. In traditional syntactic theories, mainly the formal structure of a sentence and the structure of simple sentences, as well as the issue of intonation in these simple sentences are studied separately. Only in some places has the semantics of simple sentences been addressed. Neither the semantic nature and structure of the sentence, nor the semantic types of the sentence, nor the relationship between the formal and semantic structures of the sentence were considered the subject of special study until recent years. In this article, opinions and comments are made on the structure of simple sentences and their intonation. Keywords: simple sentences, intonation, sentence expression, thought, and logical meaning are the structure of a sentence.

Keyword: Understanding of speech, sentence syntax functions, concept of a simple sentence.

Speech and thought are a dialectical relationship. A sentence expresses an idea. Thought is always formed through speech. So when analyzing a sentence we need to check it in relation to thought. In addition to expressing a certain idea, a sentence also expresses various emotions. But these emotions arise in connection with thoughts. That is, the word also indicates a mental state. We know that the characteristic features of speech are predicate and intonation. These signs are the basis of the concept of a sentence, the tools that make up a sentence. The expression of an idea or message about the connection of each sentence with reality indicates that the content of the sentence is connected with reality. This fact of the connection of the content of the event-sentence with the actual reality is considered as a predicate. A sentence expresses an idea, describes a certain purpose. This phenomenon is connected, firstly, with the attitude of the idea in this sentence towards existence, and secondly, with the subjective attitude of the speaker - modality (reality, doubt, assumption, desire, etc.), time and person. The phenomenon of the predicate, which constitutes the sentence and forms the basis of the sentence, is usually expressed by the predicate suffixes of words. (The relationship between the owner and the object: The boy ran. The boy is like a young boy.) However, the predicate is also present in natural, one-word sentences. (Snow! Like night.) It is not possible to find a concrete part of the sentence in one-word sentences. Predicativity is therefore entirely characteristic of such a sentence. In all of these, of course, there is an intonational unity. This shows that predicativity and intonational completeness work together and are adapted to each other. Intonation is one of the means of expressing the predicate, which shows that the predicate is the main feature of the sentence. Through the phenomenon of predication, a sentence is clearly distinguished from a phrase, a predicate clause from a non-predicate clause: a small child (relation to reality: reality, unreality, desire, a specific purpose, no time relationship is specified); there is no intonational unity - the idea is not expressed) - The child is young (the predicate is expressed: attitude towards reality is expressed - completeness, tense relation,

intonation specific to the sentence). The analysis of the couplets *young boy and boy is young* shows that both express the relationship between the subject and the image of the signifier, but in the latter, the sign of the object is indicated by the predicate method, and the relationship with the moment is expressed. In logic, the logical subject is called the logical clause, the predicate. The concepts of subject and predicate are closely related to judgment in logic. The subject represents signs that are evident from previous judgments, while the predicate represents new signs. The fact that possessives and particles are necessary for every judgment does not deny the importance of uar. So if the logical concept of subject is the starting point of a judgment, the concept of predicate is a new center of knowledge. In linguistics, unlike logic, predicate is a grammatical and semantic concept. In the subject-predicate relationship, the predicate is at the forefront. It takes the form of a predicate and grammatically constitutes the sentence. In the predicate clause, it is the signifier of the object, the signifier of a particular state of affairs, and the center that conveys approval or disapproval about a particular state of affairs. From this idea it is clear that the predicate, which takes the form of predictability, functions as a syntactic clause. A verb and a noun (in the broadest sense) can serve as a predicate. Depending on the communicative purpose of the speech depends on the type of speech communication. The speaker chooses the sentence forms appropriate to his/her purpose. Accordingly, sentences are divided into the following types: 1) declarative sentence, 2) interrogative sentence, 3) imperative sentence, 4) imperative sentence. Both the speaker and the listener understand the meaning of each sentence, the purpose observed from this sentence. Depending on the speaker's purpose, the emotionality, i.e. the intonation of a simple sentence that we often use in communication, is also used to convey the meaning we want to convey. The true meaning of the sentence is understood by the correct intonation of the simple sentence. The structure of the sentence will have the same form. For example, pronouns like *who* and *which* are used in sentences that mean to ask the question: *Who came?* This is one of the typical forms of an interrogative sentence. So, there are typical forms of sentence construction corresponding to the speaker's intended purpose (indicative, question, command contents), emotionality. However, firstly, the typical form of one genre in speech can also be used for another genre (e.g. the interrogative sentence is used in certain places to give information or to command content) and secondly, the sentence itself can be understood differently depending on the speech situation. Instead of using intonation, *"Who is the person who spoke?"* can be used both in the sense and in the sense of *"No one spoke"*. The following conclusion follows from the above: the sentence has completeness in terms of both form and intonation aspects of grammar and content. But its intellectual perfection is relative. Speech lives within speech. In speech, interacting with other sentences, its meaning becomes clearer. In each sentence, certain objective content is expressed by certain material means - syntactic forms. This aspect of the material expression of the sentence is its syntactic structure. The correct use of intonation in a simple sentence is important not only in the field of science, but also in the process of dialogue and communication.

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