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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE-PART SENTENCES AND THEIR POSITION WITHIN THE SIMPLE SENTENCE TYPE SYSTEM

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Abstract. this artcile gives information about the features of one-part statements and their places in simple sentences as well as provides with vivid examples from prominent linguists.

Keywords: *single-part sentences, certainty, uncertainty, axis, figure.*

Typical syntactic models with an ideal concentration of grammatical and semantic qualities constitute the heart of one or more semantic-structural groups of short sentences.

Clear subject-predicate relationships and the certainty of the topic of thought - which establishes the subject character of the subject - are characteristics of typical two-part sentences. Because of the logical and psychological foundation of the conveyed judgment, most one-part sentences comprise one major word with a clearly defined syntactic function and are characterized by the subject's ambiguity. The absence of logicegrammatic articulation and the highest level of topic confusion describe typical non-articulate sentences.

Single-part sentences are distinguished by a single primary phrase and a specific manner of expressing it, according to the grammatical principle of categorization. The semantics of a single-part statement determines its structural characteristics. Semantic and grammatical qualities must be considered in their whole when differentiating single-part sentences from other simple sentence types as well as across different variants of single-part sentences.

Sentences with one part converge with sentences with two parts on the one hand, and sentences with no parts on the other. This is based on the diverse ways in which the thinking contained in them is articulated in terms of logic and psychology, as well as the characteristics of the topic of judgment. Sentences conveying judgments with an active figure as the subject better characterize the division of thinking. Sentences that communicate judgments about things and phenomena of reality—the condition of nature and humanity, for example—have a less distinct division of thought because they do not describe the activities of the subjects.

In some variations of single-part sentences, the syntactic structure, the characteristics of the secondary parts, and the lexical and grammatical nature of the major elements are determined by the nature of the judgment's subject.

One-part sentences are classified as verbal or nominal depending on the type of judgment, the subject matter, and the manner in which the primary element is expressed. Sentences discussing an activity whose producer is not spoken out loud are known as verbal one-part sentences. Distinct linguistic forms elicit distinct feelings on the relationship between the action and the individual (the action's creator). Conjugated verb forms have the closest relationship to the actor; impersonal verbs and the infinitive have the least relationship.

The grammatical (morphological) and semantic characteristics of verbal one-part phrases (certainly personal, indeterminately personal, generically personal, impersonal verbal, and infinitive) vary widely. Their positions on the certainty—uncertainty axis - which is in this case caused by varied degrees of action producer distraction - motivate the semantic difference between them.

The strongest degree of definiteness in the figure ("The boy reads") distinguishes the two-part sentences with a specified subject, expressed noun. When an activity is considered without

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the producer's knowledge, it is characterized by an impersonal verbal statement with the maximum degree of uncertainty (it's getting light, it's pouring, etc.) [1].

The actor's assurance fluctuates in linguistically (formally) two-part phrases based on the lexical and syntactic characteristics of the words acting as the subject.

John is reading; A boy is reading; Someone is reading; Everyone is reading, etc.

One-part verbal sentences are put between two-part and impersonal verbal phrases to generate transitional formulations that are marked by a progressive rise in uncertainty and a gradual weakening of confidence. The figure is defined in definite-personal sentences nearly as much as in two-part sentences with 16 subject-personal pronouns. The action of vaguely personal statements relates to some people who can be and are defined; the actor is thought of, if hazily, in these sentences. In generalized personal statements, any individual can be identified as the actor since the action is generalized. Definitely, indeterminately, and generically personal sentences can be distinguished into a unique category of one-part sentences that are personal due to the character of the action's producer when an actor is present in the mind.

Some writers view personal one-part sentences as reduced two-part sentences with a reduction of the subject matter, or as sentences with a specific grammatical subject, in light of the existence of a figure. Even though indeterminately personal and generically personal sentences are frequently close to two-part sentences, they cannot be categorized as a type of two-part sentence because they only specify the location or position of the action's leader; verbalizing the figure would alter the sentence's semantic and grammatical structure.

Single-compound verbal sentences in language are formed by typical syntactic models of indefinite-personal and generalized-personal sentences. These sentences serve the communicative function of expressing the action of an indefinite and generalized person who is a part of the structure of expressed judgments in the form of representations.

A breach of the action's direct relationship to the actor is linked to the person's ambiguity and generality.

The recognition of the necessity to express a certain figure to varying degrees, rather than the breakdown of the sentence's ambiguity, "elimination of the subject" (A. A. Potebnya), "decrease in grammatical apperception of the subject" (D. N. Ovsyanniko-Kulikovsky), or an ellipse (N. K. Grunsky et al.), explains the existence of syntactic constructions in language in which the actor is not clearly defined [2].

The juxtaposition of two-part and one-part sentences, which originated in the early Indo-European era, "remained basically unchanged, despite partial transformations and mutual transitions", reveals these shades through logical and grammatical analysis [3].

In the system of one-part sentences, the most characteristic and well-defined types— definitely personal, indeterminately personal, generalized, and impersonal verbal sentences—are distinguished as the means of expressing different degrees of distraction of an action from its producer.

Nominal one-part sentences integrate vocative, nominative, and impersonal nominal sentences. In terms of form and meaning, they are more varied than verbal ones.

Evaluation-based nominal sentences like "Beautiful!" and "Beauty!" and a few others have a distinct binomial notion; in most nominal one-part phrases, there is very little logical and grammatical articulation. This is the reason for disagreements over the nature of the principal

element of these sentences' undifferentiated syntactic role. Grammatically speaking, is it a subject or a predicate?

The distinction between nominal and verbal one-part sentences is not well-defined. Semantic properties—which might refer to the condition of nature, humanity, etc.—unite verbal and nominal phrases in impersonal sentences, where their convergence occurs.

Infinitive sentences, in which the major component, an independent infinitive, combines the qualities of a verb and a noun, have a unique place among verbal and nominal sentences.

The different degrees of logical and grammatical articulation of one-part sentences define their intermediate place in the system of kinds of a simple phrase. One-part statements provide dissected judgments, in contrast to non-articulate sentences that convey implicit assessments. The primary member's syntactic function is more evident the more obviously the concept is divided into two parts, and vice versa. Put another way, the primary element of a variety of one-part sentences has a more distinct syntactic role the closer it is to a two-part phrase, and vice versa.

Certain forms of nominative and vocative sentences, which are distinguished by their ambiguous grammatical and logical articulation, resemble non-articulate "applications". However, they are not the same as the latter in that their major term is expressed by a significant word, meaning a word associated with the concept.

The following primary categories of single-component sentences can be distinguished thanks to a combination of semantic and grammatical properties; the order in which these categories are analyzed depends on where they fall on the certainty-uncertainty axis: unquestionably personal, indeterminately personal, generically personal, impersonal, infinitive, nominative, and vocative sentences.

The regularity and efficiency of differentiating between transitional (intermediate) and peripheral constructions that combine the characteristics of typical syntactic models depends on the relationships and interactions between the main semantic and structural types of a simple sentence and between the chosen varieties of single-component sentences.

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