

**COMMUNICATIVE FEATURES OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCE IN CURRENT  
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES****Abdullayev Asqar****Teacher of SamSIFL**

**Abstract.** This article explores the communicative features of simple sentences in modern English and Uzbek languages using a comparative linguistic approach. The research focuses on how simple sentences function as tools of communication in spoken and written discourse. The study analyzes declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentence types and their role in expressing information, emotions, commands, and requests. English and Uzbek belong to different language families and therefore demonstrate distinct communicative strategies. English mainly depends on fixed word order, auxiliary verbs, and syntactic patterns, whereas Uzbek relies on agglutinative morphology, suffixes, and contextual flexibility. The findings indicate that communicative meaning in both languages is influenced by syntax, semantics, intonation, and pragmatic context. The article contributes to comparative linguistics and provides useful insights for translation studies and foreign language teaching methodologies.

**Key Words:** simple sentence, communicative features, English language, Uzbek language, syntax, semantics, comparative linguistics, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, exclamatory sentence, communication, intonation, pragmatics

**Introduction**

Language serves as the principal means of human communication, and the sentence is recognized as the most important syntactic unit through which communication is realized. Among different sentence structures, the simple sentence occupies a significant position because it expresses complete thoughts clearly and effectively. In both English and Uzbek languages, simple sentences perform various communicative functions depending on the speaker's intention and the communicative situation. The communicative approach in linguistics studies how language units function in real interaction. Communicative features of sentences include the transmission of information, emotional expression, questioning, requesting, and influencing the listener or reader. These features are closely connected with syntax, semantics, intonation, and pragmatics. English and Uzbek differ typologically. English belongs to the Indo-European language family and is considered an analytic language with relatively fixed word order. Uzbek belongs to the Turkic

language family and is characterized as an agglutinative language with flexible sentence structure. These linguistic differences influence the communicative organization of simple sentences. The purpose of this article is to investigate the communicative features of simple sentences in current English and Uzbek languages and to identify their similarities and differences in communicative usage.

### **Materials and Methods**

The research is based on comparative, descriptive, and contextual analysis methods. Materials were collected from contemporary English and Uzbek grammar textbooks, linguistic studies, literary texts, academic publications, and examples from everyday communication. The comparative method was used to identify similarities and distinctions in communicative sentence structures between the two languages. The descriptive method helped explain grammatical forms and communicative functions of simple sentences. Contextual analysis was applied to determine how communicative meaning changes according to speech situations and intonation.

### **Discussion**

Simple sentences in English and Uzbek perform important communicative functions in everyday speech and written discourse. They are used to provide information, ask questions, express emotions, and influence the behavior of listeners.

#### **Declarative Sentences**

Declarative sentences communicate statements and factual information. They are the most common communicative type in both languages.

Examples:

- English: The students are studying grammar.
- Uzbek: Talabalar grammatika o‘rganmoqda.

In English, declarative meaning is usually expressed through strict Subject-Verb-Object word order. Uzbek, however, allows more flexibility because grammatical relations are expressed through suffixes.

#### **Interrogative Sentences**

Interrogative sentences are used to seek information.

Examples:

- English: Are you ready for the lesson?
- Uzbek: Darsga tayyormisiz?

English frequently uses auxiliary verbs and inversion to form questions. Uzbek generally forms interrogative meaning through question particles such as “-mi” and rising intonation.

### Imperative Sentences

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

Examples:

- English: Please open the book.
- Uzbek: Iltimos, kitobni oching.

English imperatives typically use the base form of the verb, while Uzbek often expresses politeness and social respect through verbal suffixes.

### Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory sentences express strong emotions such as surprise, happiness, admiration, or anger.

Examples:

- English: What a beautiful language!
- Uzbek: Qanday go‘zal til!

Intonation plays a major role in emphasizing emotional meaning in both languages.

### Communicative Role of Intonation and Context

Intonation significantly affects communicative meaning. The same sentence may express different intentions depending on tone and context. For example, a declarative sentence may function as a request in conversational speech.

In English, communicative meaning often depends on syntactic structure and auxiliary constructions. Uzbek relies more on morphological markers, context, and intonation. Elliptical structures are also common in Uzbek communication because sentence elements can be omitted if understood from context.

For example:

- Kelyapman. (“I am coming.”)

In English, omission of sentence elements is less frequent because grammatical structure requires explicit subjects and predicates.

The comparative analysis demonstrates that despite structural differences, both languages effectively use simple sentences to achieve communicative goals.

### Conclusion

The study demonstrates that simple sentences in English and Uzbek possess important communicative features that support effective interaction in spoken and written communication. Declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences are widely used in both languages to express information, emotions, commands, and questions.

However, the methods of communicative expression differ according to the grammatical nature of each language. English mainly relies on fixed word order, auxiliary verbs, and syntactic arrangement, whereas Uzbek depends more on agglutinative morphology, suffixation, flexible sentence structure, and contextual interpretation. The research confirms the close relationship between syntax, semantics, and communication. Comparative analysis of communicative features contributes to theoretical linguistics, translation studies, intercultural communication, and foreign language teaching.

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