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SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE IN MODERN ENGLISH

Abstract: The article presents several models of the syntactic structure of a simple sentence. Each of the models is described and analyzed in detail. In addition, the content features of the proposal and its structural division are determined. It is concluded that in modern English the syntactic structure of a sentence is a network of relations between parts of a sentence.
Key words: syntactic structure of a sentence, sense of a sentence, language system, classification of sentences.
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Introduction

The sentence is one of the central units of syntax, which serves as the main means of forming, expressing and communicating thoughts. At present, in the description of a sentence, it is customary to distinguish between two levels - the level of syntactic structure and the level of semantic-syntactic structure [4].

The thought contained in the sentence is usually seen as its meaning. The sense of the sentence has a complex organization. To denote it in semantics, terms such as "semantic structure", "basic structure", "deep structure" are used. All these terms reflect the organized nature of meaning and its deep status in relation to the actually observed statements, which are called the terms "syntactic structure", "external structure", "surface structure" [1].

At the syntactic level, a sentence is defined as an integral, autonomous syntactic unit that expresses a complete thought and implements all the obligatory grammatical connections of its smaller units (members of the sentence).

To these features, which characterize a sentence from the point of view of its form, are added two main content features - predicativity and modality.

Predictivity as the main meaningful feature of a sentence is often considered as a property that characterizes not the entire sentence, but its structural core, called the sentence model, structural scheme or nuclear sentence: a sentence is a syntactic structure of communicative purpose, which is based on one of the constructive forms existing in the language system with the category of predicativity [4].

In accordance with this formulation of the question, predicativity began to be considered as a sign of the constructive minimum of a proposal, its structural scheme, which is implemented using syntactic methods of distribution into a complete structural model. Traditional structural classifications of sentences were based on the opposition of one-part sentences to two-part sentences. Two-part sentences are based on a subject-predicate structure, one-part sentences have one main member, which is neither subject nor predicate.

The structural division of the proposal was supplemented by its division into complete and incomplete, widespread and non-widespread. Subsequently, more fractional structural classifications were proposed. So, within the framework of two-part sentences, they began to distinguish nuclear, that is, combinations of sentence members that cannot be removed without violating the structural meaning of the sentence. Moreover, different researchers were guided by different principles, depending on which the possible number of nuclear proposals also changed. In foreign English

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studies, the most famous is the seven-term classification of nuclear sentences, which is distinguished depending on the way of morphological expression of the predicative term.

1) NV Lions roar.
2) NVN Harriet broke the dish.
3) NVNN She gave me a book.
4) NVNN They called him John.
5) NVLN John is a student.
6) NVLA John is clever.
7) NVLAdv John is here.

As can be seen from the above list of nuclear sentence models, some of them [2] vary not in their syntactic structure, but in the way of morphological expression of the predicative term. Models 3 and 4 have the same design, although they differ in their syntactic essence [4].

According to G.G. Pocheptsov, the verb-predicate is the core of the sentence, that is, its constructive center. Constructively significant members (components) of a sentence are closely related to it by a distributive relationship, that is, they cannot be removed from a sentence without violating its structural integrity. Taking into account various combinations of constructively significant components of the sentence, GG Pocheptsov identified 39 models of nuclear sentences: the first ten models are based on different combinations of verbs with additions; the following 14 patterns give different combinations of the verb with the circumstances. In the English sentence, the following types of connection are distinguished: predicative, subordinate (subordinate), coordinative, introductory and secondary - predicative. Various combinations of these types of syntactic links create the so-called junctions models.

Another principle of constructing structural models of a sentence was proposed by domestic linguists: the basis for the selection of models was a functional-positional feature, that is, the functions and positions of a sentence member were taken into account. In total, six models have been identified for the English simple (two-part) sentence:

1) SP The bird sings.
2) SP CompS He is a boy (young).
3) SPO1 The hunter killed a bear.
4) SPO2 O1 Albert gave him a book.
5) SPO1 CompO He painted the door green.
6) There Pr S There is a book on the table

These models include only components that have mandatory positions in the proposal. They can be made common by components with an optional position [2].

The syntactic structure of a sentence is a network of relationships between parts of a sentence. By the fact between which parts of the sentence a network of relations is established, two types of grammars can be distinguished:

1) grammars that establish relationships only between individual minimal syntactic units (MCE) (dependency grammar);

2) grammars, in which relations are established not only between MCEs, but also between their whole complexes, which are chains of these units (grammar of the immediate components - NS).

Based on this, the syntactic structure of a sentence in the grammar of dependencies can be represented in the form of a directed graph, a dependency tree, the nodes of which are MCE, and in the grammar of the neural network - in the form of a kind of union of two-element graphs, the nodes of which are different chains.

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