

## FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE PURPOSE OF THE STATEMENT

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### Annotation

The article discusses the features of the functional classification of sentences according to the purpose of the statement, taking into account the specifics of the sentence included in the speech act. The formal syntactic features of interrogative and imperative sentences are revealed; ways of expressing questions and motivations. Cases of the use of sentences with one formalized goal-setting in the function of another are noted. Interrogative-incentive sentences are especially qualified, indicating the particular conditions for the manifestation of the same of motivation in the form of a question: lexical content, context, situation and intonation.

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The classification of sentences as a communicative unit is based on the characteristics of the intention (goal) of the speaker. In modern communication theory, it is customary to distinguish various types of speech acts: messages, questions, promises, advice, requests. All of them belong to one of three classes, allocated on the basis of the expected reaction of the addressee of the speech - messages, questions, motives. If the recipient of the speech is supposed to "take note" of the information being communicated, the utterance belongs to the class of the message. If the statement involves receiving an answer, it belongs to the class of questions. If some action is expected as a response, the statement is associated with an inducement.

The traditional (functional) classification of sentences according to the purpose of the utterance takes into account the specifics of the sentence included in the speech act, i.e. the specifics of the statement [2, p.4]. Depending on the functions, simple and complex sentences are divided into declarative, interrogative and incentive. The meanings of the message, the question, the motivation are the logical and grammatical meanings of the sentence [1,69].

Narrative sentences contain a message about some asserted or denied fact, phenomenon, event or a description of them. Interrogative sentences contain a question with the help of which new information can be obtained, confirming or denying the assumptions. Incentive sentences express various shades of motivation for action: order, request, advice, permission, call, wish. Incentive sentences are addressed to the interlocutor or a third party. The object of motivation may be several or many persons: Bloom, young ones, and be healthy in body. (Yesenin)

Sentences on the purpose of the statement differ in common and distinctive features:

1. Interrogative and incentive sentences, unlike narrative ones, are characterized by addressing: the

direct purpose of the question is to get an answer, motives are to cause a response action of the addressee.

2. The opposition of interrogative and non-interrogative (declarative and incentive) sentences is obvious, since the sign of interrogation / non-interrogation has a grammatical and intonational design [3, p.386-401].
3. In the traditional classification, optative sentences, that have their own modal meaning and special grammatical features, expressing desirability and not identical to incentive sentences, were not reflected, for example: If only he would come [4, p.100-101].
4. Narrative and incentive sentences can be contrasted on the basis of real / unreal modality. Interrogatives neutralize this sign: the question can be either about a real fact or an unreal one. Did he pass the exam well?; Could you sleep through the exam?

When classifying sentences according to the purpose of the statement, formal syntactic features are taken into account. The means of formulating a question are special interrogative words - interrogative pronouns, adverbs (Who will replace him?; What does he only think about?; Where does he study?) or particles (Did they complete the task?; Did he forget?); special interrogative intonation (Did you carefully read this ↑ article? - Yes, this article, but I did not understand everything in it). Interrogative sentences are characterized by an increase in tone on the word with which the question is associated and, accordingly, the answer to it.

The grammatical means of designing motivation are the form of the imperative mood of the verb-predicate of the 2nd person singular and plural (Call him) or the infinitive (Call him), imperative particles (Let him be called). The verb in the form of the 1st person plural expresses an invitation to perform an action together with the speaker: My friend, let us dedicate our souls to the homeland with beautiful impulses. (Pushkin)

With the meaning of motivation, forms of the indicative mood are used, usually expressing an order: Get in the car. Go; forms of the subjunctive mood with the meaning of a request, advice: Would you, Vanyatka, dance. (Gorky)

Incentive sentences can be built from adverbs or forms of indirect cases of nouns, denoting the direction of action: Guys, go home!; action object: "Keys to the apartment!" Oleg demanded [5, p.390]. Grammatical design and lexical content determine the degree of categorical motivation.

In speech, there is the use of sentences with one formalized goal-setting in the function of another, i.e. the purpose of the utterance does not predetermine the type of sentence used for that purpose. For example, in everyday speech, interrogative sentences can be used not only for a question, but also for inducement, and for the message: Could you help us?; Did you hear that the exam was cancelled? Incentive sentences, along with an incentive, can express a question and a message: Name the consonants that do not have a pair of voiced voices; Realize that you were wrong. In this regard, there are proper interrogative sentences that require a mandatory answer, and non-proper interrogative ones that are not aimed at obtaining information: a rhetorical question - an affirmation (How not to fulfill the order? = The order must be completed), a rhetorical question - denial (Who is preparing for classes like this? = No one prepares for class like that), prompting question (Could you repeat the question? = Repeat the question).

P.A. Lekant singles out interrogative-negative sentences that have the same forms as proper interrogative ones. However, these sentences do not have an interrogative meaning, but contain a message [5, p.393]. Despite the absence of negative words in them, they express the impossibility of any action, state, the impossibility to attribute any attribute to an object: What kind of hunter are you? You lie on the stove in the kitchen; Can you get out of here (Won't you get out of here).

In studies on the syntax of the modern Russian language, interrogative sentences are qualified as a

special semantic variety of interrogative statements. The similarity of interrogative and incentive sentences was noted in the science of language by F.F. Fortunatov, A.M. Peshkovsky, I.P. Raspopov.

An interrogative sentence, by its nature, is close to an incentive one, since it contains an expression of will, prompting an answer, but this is an incentive to a special action - speech. *Wed: What are you drawing? - Tell me what you draw.* The meaning of these sentences is interrogative. But in one case, this meaning receives a grammaticalized expression using an interrogative structure with an interrogative pronoun, and in the other, the question is expressed lexically - by a verb with the meaning of speech in the imperative mood. A motivating phrase like *Say ...* can be substituted for almost almost any question. But the use of the motivating part is redundant, since the question itself induces an answer by its form, although such "excessive" motivating-interrogative constructions are common. They reinforce the question, emphasize it, require a mandatory answer. For example: *Tell me, Jacob, why are you knocking? I asked.*

In interrogative sentences there is no proper interrogative meaning. The speaker does not intend to receive new information, but encourages the interlocutor to take some action or invites to do something together. The factor in the manifestation of the incentive meaning of an interrogative construction is the breadth of its grammatical semantics of an interrogative sentence: the ability to have different meanings in different conditions. The potential ambiguity of interrogative sentences was indicated in the works of A.M. Peshkovsky, A.I. Smirnitsky, E.I. Shendels. In the meaning of an interrogative sentence, three semes are distinguished: the seme of the question, the seme of the message and the seme of the motivation. Particular conditions for the manifestation of the seme of motivation in the form of a question are lexical content, context, situation and intonation.

Both pronominal and non-pronominal interrogative sentences can act with the meaning of an incentive to action. In non-pronominal interrogative sentences, the expression of the meaning of motivation is facilitated by the use of the particle *not ... whether*, which includes a predicate expressed by modal and full-significant verbs. For example: *Here is a wonderful watermelon. Would you like?; Would you like to have lunch with us?; Would you like to buy a piece of forest from us?*

A particle *not ... whether* with the meaning of motivation can be included in infinitive interrogative sentences. Moreover, the incentive meaning is enhanced by the unity of the infinitive with the particle *a* and the presence of the addressee in the form of the dative case of the pronoun. For example: *Why don't we go for a walk?; Why don't you do one more task for the strength of assimilation?*

The incentive value in non-pronominal interrogative sentences is expressed by including modal forms with perfective verbs and indicating the addressee. In the absence of a formal expression of the addressee, its presence is confirmed by the context. Usually in such statements a soft request, advice is expressed. *Maybe you can handle it yourself? Can you get up, walk around a bit?*

Infinitive sentences can express the incentive value of advice with the help of interrogative forms *why*, *why* with a particle *would* and negation *not*. *Why don't you try to start writing? Why would you disagree with my proposals? A feature of these constructions is the use of perfective verbs, which contributes to the soft expression of motivation.*

The incentive value is manifested in infinitive interrogative sentences, including the pronominal phraseologism *And what if*, for example: *What if you try ?; And what if you stick a new wallpaper? In these sentences, the addressee is not formally expressed, but in fact it is clear due to the contextual environment that the impulse is addressed to the first person.*

Interrogative sentences with the pronoun *that*, including the negative particle *not*, differ in the meaning of the invitation, the sentence: *Why don't you call us? Why don't you come?*

A particle *not* in interrogative-impact sentences may not have a negative meaning, but introduce expressive shades into the semantics of the impulse: *How not to answer your request?*

As can be seen from the examples, interrogative sentences have a rich range of meanings, and the meaning of the question does not completely disappear in them, its presence is found in the shades of the transmitted impulse. The urge may be mild, as the speaker is unsure of the listener's positive response. The form of the question can serve as both advice and a question - Why don't you go to the doctor?; an invitation and a question - Maybe we'll go to the planetarium?

It should be noted that interrogative sentences with the meaning of a request or advice express the idea more delicately: Young man, can you help me move things ?; Nadia, will you play something today?

Interrogative-incentive sentences also express an incentive for joint action, more relaxed compared to the incentive expressed by the incentive sentence: Let's go together? Let's have a rest?

At the same time, some types of motivation in the form of a question can convey categoricalness, prohibition, even approaching a threat. My aunt is tired of my walking. - Will you give peace to the doors today? Well, sit down, grab the yarn. (Ch. Aitmatov)

As you can see, interrogative-motivational sentences are emotional, expressive and can be used instead of actual motivating ones.

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