



COMMUNICATIVE SENTENCE TYPES AS MEANS OF EXPRESSING OF AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT

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Annotation: This thesis explores how different communicative sentence types function as linguistic tools for expressing agreement and disagreement in English. The study examines declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory structures, analyzing their pragmatic roles in conversational interaction. Special attention is given to how sentence form influences politeness strategies, speaker attitude, and the degree of assertiveness in expressing consent or opposition. The findings highlight the importance of sentence type selection in maintaining effective communication, minimizing conflict, and ensuring clarity in dialogic exchanges.

Keywords: communicative sentence types; agreement; disagreement; pragmatics; interpersonal communication; speech acts

Effective communication relies not only on the content of an utterance but also on the structural form through which meaning is conveyed. In spoken and written interaction, speakers frequently use various communicative sentence types to express alignment or divergence with the viewpoints of others. Agreement and disagreement are among the most fundamental pragmatic functions in human communication, shaping the dynamics of cooperation, negotiation, and interpersonal relationships. In English, sentence types such as declaratives, interrogatives, imperatives, and exclamatives carry distinctive communicative potentials that influence how acceptance or rejection of an idea is perceived. While declarative sentences often provide direct approval or disapproval, interrogatives may serve as softening devices or rhetorical strategies. Imperatives and exclamations, although less common in polite discourse, reveal strong emotional positioning and can intensify agreement or heighten opposition. Despite their significance, the relationship between sentence form and the pragmatic expression of agreement and disagreement has not been sufficiently addressed in linguistic research. Therefore, this study aims to analyze how different sentence types function as mechanisms for expressing communicative stance, considering factors such as politeness, speaker intention, and



conversational context. Understanding these interactions contributes to a deeper comprehension of pragmatic competence and enhances the effectiveness of communication in both academic and everyday settings. This study employs a qualitative-descriptive research design to analyze how communicative sentence types function in expressing agreement and disagreement in English. The research is based on pragmatic and discourse-analytic approaches, focusing on the structural and functional features of utterances in natural communication. A corpus of authentic conversational materials—including interviews, classroom discussions, online forums, and everyday dialogue transcripts—was compiled to ensure contextual diversity. From these sources, examples illustrating agreement and disagreement were selected and categorized according to their sentence types: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. Each example was examined through pragmatic analysis to identify speaker intention, politeness strategies, emotional load, and degree of assertiveness. Comparative analysis was applied to determine how different sentence types vary in their communicative force when expressing consent or opposition. Additionally, elements of speech act theory were used to interpret the illocutionary functions embedded in each sentence structure. The combination of corpus-based observation and pragmatic interpretation provides a comprehensive basis for understanding how grammatical form interacts with communicative purpose in expressing agreement and disagreement. The analysis revealed clear functional distinctions in how communicative sentence types contribute to expressing agreement and disagreement in English. Declarative sentences emerged as the most frequent and versatile means of conveying both acceptance and refusal. Positive declaratives such as “I completely agree” provided direct and explicit alignment, while negative declaratives such as “I don’t think that’s correct” served to express disagreement with varying levels of assertiveness depending on lexical choice and tone. Interrogative forms demonstrated a strong pragmatic role in softening disagreement. Questions such as “Are you sure about that?” or “Could there be another explanation?” allowed speakers to challenge a statement indirectly, thereby reducing potential conflict. These interrogatives were often used in contexts requiring politeness, diplomacy, or collaborative problem-solving. Imperative sentences appeared less frequently, yet they were associated with strong or emotionally charged reactions. Phrases like “Let’s agree on this” or “Don’t assume that” showed that imperatives could either invite mutual agreement or impose opposition. Their usage tended to signal a higher degree of speaker authority or urgency. Exclamatory sentences primarily functioned to intensify emotional alignment or disagreement. Expressions such as “Exactly!” or “That’s not true at all!” revealed heightened affect and helped speakers emphasize their stance. While powerful, these structures were mostly observed in informal or emotionally expressive interactions. Overall, the results indicate that sentence types not only reflect grammatical form but also shape the pragmatic force behind agreement and disagreement. Sentence choice



influences politeness, emotional tone, and relational dynamics, demonstrating the essential connection between linguistic structure and communicative effectiveness.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that communicative sentence types play a crucial role in shaping how agreement and disagreement are expressed in English. Each sentence form carries unique pragmatic functions that influence not only the clarity of the speaker's stance but also the interpersonal dynamics between interlocutors. Declaratives provide the most straightforward means of indicating acceptance or rejection, while interrogatives serve as effective tools for mitigating disagreement and maintaining politeness. Imperatives and exclamatory forms, though less common, contribute additional expressive force by signaling authority, urgency, or emotional emphasis. The findings underscore that effective communication depends not solely on lexical content but also on the strategic selection of sentence structures that align with communicative intent. Understanding these distinctions enhances pragmatic competence, allowing speakers to navigate agreement and disagreement more diplomatically and expressively. This research contributes to broader linguistic studies by highlighting the intricate relationship between grammatical form, pragmatic function, and interpersonal interaction.

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