



Actual Division of Simple Sentence Parts in Uzbeki

Rajabova Dildora Shakarboevna

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University assistant of the faculty of Uzbek language and literature,
+998938798988

Abstract: In the article, the actual division of simple sentence parts in Uzbek and the examples of opinions and comments about the meaningful, formal, morpho-stylistic, morphosemantic structure of the sentence are given on a clear scientific basis.

Key words: grammar, sentence fragments, syntax, simple sentence fragments.

Introduction

When speaking, every person pays attention not to the grammatical structure of the sentence or the order of words, but to the short and concise statement of the thought he wants to say. But the order of sentences is important in expressing an idea. In unnecessary cases, changing the places of sentence parts can have a positive or negative effect on the meaning of the sentence, as a result, some additional meanings may appear in the sentence, or spelling and stylistic errors may occur. Therefore, it is appropriate to learn a foreign language in comparison with the mother tongue.

Syntactic content does not study the content of the sentence in a pure, isolated manner, doing so will certainly lead to violation of the dialectic of form and content. Although, "meaningful analysis should explain how a sentence is understood, how it is interpreted, and how it is related to situations, processes, objects in the external world", it is always necessary to take into account the form of the sentence and the syntactic construction in such an explanation. no doubt. In syntax, the category of meaning is a central issue, as it is in language in general, but the sharp separation of syntax and content (semantics) in any way is not the first aspect of any of them. does not lead to the expected result regardless of its release. In short, as R. A. Budagov pointed out, the question of form and content and their interrelationship is the central problem of syntax, and in the study of Ularyai, both categories should be considered in a dialectical unity. After all, as A. A. Vetrov showed, "form and content analysis are dialectically connected with each other".

Research methodology and empirical analysis

It is known that we mainly express our thoughts, feelings, and wishes born under the influence of the external world through words and convey them to the interlocutor-listener. We use different types of sentences depending on our goals, circumstances, knowledge and skills. One such sentence is a sentence with a single head clause, also known as a one-syllabic sentence. A sentence with one clause is a type of simple sentence based on the number of clauses. It is known that in this respect, simple sentences are divided into two, and another type of it is called two-clause sentence. In such sentences, the idea is expressed by a sentence formed by joining two main parts, i.e. possessive and participle. For example: Spring has come. The world is dressed in a blue dress decorated with flowers.

In order to be a sentence, any syntactic device must express a communicative purpose in addition to expressing a certain proposition. For example, in the sentence Karim went to Moscow, in addition to expressing a proposition, the communicative intention of the speaker is also expressed. The intention of the speaker here is to provide information about Karim's actions. So what did Karim do? there will be an answer to the question. In the sentence Karim went to Moscow, the communicative intention of the speaker is to inform about who else has gone. Who arrived in Moscow? there will be an answer to the question. In the sentence Karim went to Moscow, the communicative intention of the speaker is to inform about the direction of the movement. Where did Karim go at this point? there will be an answer to the question.

1-table

Sentences with one head

No	Types of meaning	Examples
1.	Specific (known) sentences	- - Have you come, my son! - - I am a teacher at school. - - Shall I help?
2.	Unidentified (vague) sentences.	I was a bird, they clipped my wings, I was a flower, they took away my nightingale. They praise the good and shame the bad.
3.	Personality generalized sentences	You reap what you sow. Measure seven and cut one! Don't leave today's work for tomorrow!
4.	Impersonal sentences	It is impossible to know what is inside a person. Follow the rules!
5.	Atov (nominative) sentences	Moon. Delicate silence. bitter winter. Everywhere is covered with snow. Autumn Cottons are almost opened. Ana is the strongest of our students. Everyone respects him.

A one-clause sentence whose clause clearly indicates the person performing the action is called a definite sentence. For example: When I go, you are not there. Did you sleep well? Come in, sit down. The main part of such sentences is mainly expressed by the following words:

1. I, II with personal verbs expressing the meaning of the person. For example: We harvested 40 centners per hectare. You're going, why don't you go?
2. Nouns with I, II person indicative suffixes, with words other than verbs: For example: I am a farm manager. I am the father of three children. are you male
3. With imperative verbs in the I-II person:
 Go to the field! Let's go together. There is. Go away, Dad, let me play.
 Come and go to our village.

If one-clause sentences are compared with two-clause sentences, it becomes clear that the absence of the possessor in sentences of the first type does not affect the thought material, which is not considered a grammatically necessary element in this construction.

Sometimes we see the use of the possessor in sentences where the possessor is not expressed due to content and grammatical features. It is not related to the grammatical situation, but to the poetic and stylistic features.

It is understood that there are forms of definite sentences in which the possessor is not used at all (does not become a two-sentence sentence by taking the possessor). Such monosyllabic sentences are found in riddles. Because the subject that needs to be found according to the requirement of

riddles is not mentioned. So, this happens when the subject to be found must come in the role of possessor. For example, he looks at the ground during the day and at the sky at night. Although the owner of this statement is chain(u), it is not used (what is found is the chain itself).

2. You lost your time, you lost your happiness, it is found in proverbs. "You" cannot be used here: general meanings are lost. Have you seen a camel? -Possessive cannot be used in no-type sentences. These are also of the same type.

3. The participle is found in sentences with the verb form "ketsak-ketdik". This participle usually comes in the first and second person forms. Let's walk. As you write.

4. Mang (proverb) is found in such sentences. The words ma, mang were personal verbs, later they were used as participles.

So, in such places, although the grammatical person is clear (therefore, it is a definite sentence), but for certain reasons, possessive is not used.

The main part of an indefinite sentence is mainly expressed by the following verbs:

1. There is a verb in the third person plural form: Reporters are not allowed in here. They announce the test questions three months in advance.

1. It is expressed by verbs in the joint relation: Salimjon was admitted to the institute. They said that Eshnazarov can be found in school 21. At this point, it should be emphasized that the participle of a large group of indefinite sentences is expressed by verbs such as to say, to say, to inform, to inform, to announce, and the main idea refers to another person or persons. therefore, such sentences can be called semi-adapted sentences. For example: They say that my father went on a trip. He was called Karim the baker.

Table 2

Sentences that cannot be divided into parts.

Types	Semantic groups	Examples
So‘z- gaplar	Means confirmation or denial. Expresses feelings. Image means habit. Indicates a question. Congratulates, exclaims, praises. Indicates the command: A) in relation to a person B) in relation to animals and birds	Yes. True. That's right. Okay. Okay. No. None. Ugh. Dod (wow). Wow! Bye-bye! Hooray! Eh! Oh! Hello there. hello Greetings. Bye. Thank you. Really? Is it enough? Honestly? may I? A? Bally. Blessings. Well done. Thank you. Thank you. Tasanno. admire service That's it! Shut up! Kisht! Pisht! Beh-beh! Work! Chu!
Vocative sentences	To attract the listener's attention to the spoken idea, it expresses anger, anger, surprise, joy, reproach, lung-gina, pity, regret, prohibition.	- Brother Yormat! - Gulnor's heart fluttered. (O) the girl cried and threw herself into her mother's arms: Oyijan! The king shouted: Executioner!

Conclusions and recommendations

In a word, in order to move from a proposition to the content of a real sentence, it is necessary to add two more elements to the proposition - predicativity and actuality. The next two elements are necessary elements of the meaningful structure of any sentence. The division of sentence fragments in simple sentences logically depends on the mutual harmony of content and form.

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