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CONTENT FEATURES OF COMPLEX SENTENCES AND COMPLEXED SENTENCES IN THE UZBEKISTAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article analyzes the semantic and structural features of the categories of complex sentences and complicated simple sentences in the Uzbek language. It provides information on the earliest studies in this field of linguistics. The differences between complex and compound sentences, as well as the role of simple sentences in the formation of compound-complex sentences, are discussed. It is also demonstrated, with examples, that compound sentences are formed on the basis of simple sentences, while complicated simple sentences are shaped through the use of parenthetical words, introductory elements, insertions, detached parts, participles, adverbial participles, verbal nouns, and coordinated parts.

Keywords: Complex sentence, complicated simple sentence, compound sentence, simple sentence, vocative, parenthetical word, detached part.

The field of syntax has always been one of the most relevant topics in Uzbek linguistics. The structure of sentences, their semantic relationships and the processes of complexity expand the possibilities of expression in the language. In particular, the analysis of the differences and semantic features of the categories of complex sentences and complicated sentences is considered one of the important issues for today's linguistic theory. This article examines the semantic essence, differences and common aspects of complex sentences and complicated sentences. Sentences consisting of two or more components that are similar in structure to simple sentences in terms of content and intonation are called compound sentences [1; p. 214].

The main difference between a simple sentence and a compound sentence is, firstly, in their structure, and secondly, in the difference in the building material that makes them up. A simple sentence consists of only one constructive unit. A compound sentence has several constructive centers that are inextricably linked to each other. While the building material of a simple sentence is a word or a word combination, the building material of a compound sentence is simple sentences [2; p. 186].

The study of the semantic and grammatical properties of syntactic units in Uzbek linguistics is one of the important scientific directions. In particular, the study of the structure, semantic nature of complex sentences and complex sentences, as well as their functions in the speech process, is considered one of the urgent issues of modern linguistics. Because the communicative capabilities of the language are revealed precisely through syntactic units, and the expression of thought at a complex level depends on the diversity of sentence construction.

Although a complex sentence and a complex sentence are closely related syntactic phenomena, they differ in terms of their semantic structure, level of predicativity, and expression of semantic relations. A complex sentence contains two or more predicative units, which are connected by equal or subordinate relationships. In a complex sentence, while maintaining one predicative center, the semantic and syntactic structure of the sentence is expanded using various means [3; p. 487].

Therefore, by analyzing the semantic properties of these units, it is possible to gain a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of thought expression in the Uzbek language. The structure of a simple sentence includes interjections, introductory and introductory devices, and separate parts, which complicate the simple sentence both in form and content. In Uzbek linguistics, complicated sentences were first distinguished by Prof. G'Abdurakhmonov under the term complex sentences, and he calls such sentences intermediate between simple sentences and compound sentences [4; p. 56].

As we mentioned above, compound sentences are formed by combining two or more simple sentences. Compound sentences are not always formed by combining two simple sentences. They can also be formed by combining three or more simple sentences. Such sentences constitute a complex type of compound sentence. A complex idea can also be expressed in simple sentences. In particular, complicated simple sentences acquire this character. For example: My mother would look at me, sometimes at Haji, sometimes at grandmother. ("The affairs of the world") is a simple sentence. The parts of a simple sentence include systems called prepositions, introductions, introductory devices, separate parts, adjectives, adverbs, and actions, which complicate the simple sentence both in form and content. Such sentences are called complicated simple sentences [2; p. 193]. Also, compound parts are a means of transforming a simple sentence into a complicated simple sentence. Below we see an example of a sentence with these complicating means: A simple sentence complicated by an interjection: Hey, look at me. A simple sentence complicated by an introductory word: It will definitely turn out better than we expected. A simple sentence complicated by an interjection: Tashkent (the capital of Uzbekistan) is a large industrial center. A simple sentence complicated by a separate part: My close friend Muhammadaziz (the son of Yakub Rais) came to my imagination. A complex simple sentence with an adjective: The person who wrote this novel is a great writer. A complex simple sentence with adverbial part: He smiled and entered the room. A complex simple sentence with an action noun: Reading a book enriches a person's thinking. A complex simple sentence complicated by a unitary part: We grow pomegranates, mulberries, plums, apricots and apple trees in our garden.

The differences between the categories of complex and compound sentences in the Uzbek language, their semantic and structural aspects, demonstrate the richness of the language system. While a complex sentence arises from the combination of simple sentences, complex sentences are formed using interjections, introductory and introductory devices, separate clauses, adjectives, adverbs, nouns of action, and subordinate clauses. In this respect, they occupy a special place among simple and compound sentences. Since the earliest studies in linguistics, distinguishing between complex and compound sentences, studying their form and content, has been one of the main issues of syntax. The theoretical considerations and practical examples presented in this article will further reveal the expressive possibilities of complex sentences in the language.

The analysis shows that in the Uzbek language, complex sentences and compound sentences serve as an important syntactic tool for expressing thoughts in a broad, clear and effective way. In

complex sentences, the semantic connection of several predicative units allows for the expression of complex semantic relationships such as cause and effect, time, condition, comparison. In compound sentences, an additional semantic layer is created with the help of separate parts, prompts, introductory constructions and connected parts, while maintaining a single predicative center. It was also found that the specific semantic nature of complex sentences and compound sentences determines their communicative function. If a complex sentence serves a more logical and coherent statement of thought, then a compound sentence helps to increase the emotional-expressive expressiveness of speech. Their use in artistic, journalistic and scientific styles expands the stylistic possibilities of the language.

In conclusion, a deep study of the semantic features of complex sentences and complex sentences not only enriches the theoretical foundations of Uzbek syntax, but also plays an important role in developing practical speech culture. A broader linguistic and functional study of this topic will serve as an important source for future scientific research.

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