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Functional-Semantic Analysis of Simple Sentences in the Modern Uzbek Language

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Abstract: This article presents a functional-semantic analysis of simple sentences in the modern Uzbek language. The study focuses on identifying the structural characteristics, semantic roles, and communicative functions of simple sentences within contemporary Uzbek discourse. The research is based on linguistic data collected from modern Uzbek literary texts, journalistic materials, and spoken language examples. Using descriptive, structural-syntactic, and functional-semantic methods, the study examines how simple sentences express various types of meaning such as action, state, existence, and evaluation. The results demonstrate that simple sentences in Uzbek are characterized by a clear predicative structure and a flexible functional capacity, allowing them to perform a wide range of communicative tasks. The findings contribute to the theoretical understanding of Uzbek syntax and provide insights for comparative studies in Turkic linguistics.

Keywords: simple sentence, functional semantics, Uzbek language, syntax, predicativity, sentence structure, Turkic linguistics.

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Introduction

In modern linguistics, the analysis of sentence structure remains one of the most important areas of grammatical research. Sentences represent the fundamental communicative units of language and serve as the primary means through which speakers convey information, express attitudes, and structure discourse[1]. In the Uzbek language, simple sentences constitute the basic structural unit of syntax. They contain a single predicative center and express a complete thought within a compact syntactic framework. Despite their structural simplicity, simple sentences demonstrate a wide range of semantic and communicative functions [2]. Functional-semantic analysis allows researchers to investigate how grammatical structures interact with meaning and communicative intention. In the case of Uzbek, such an approach is particularly important because the language possesses a rich system of verbal morphology and flexible word order patterns [3]. The

aim of this study is to analyze the functional-semantic properties of simple sentences in the modern Uzbek language and to identify their main structural and communicative features [4].

2. Materials and Methods

The empirical material for the research was collected from contemporary Uzbek literary works, journalistic texts, and examples of spoken language. Approximately 350 simple sentences were selected for detailed analysis [5]. The study employs the following research methods:
1. Descriptive linguistic method for classifying structural types of simple sentences.
2. Structural-syntactic analysis for identifying the grammatical organization of sentence components.
3. Functional-semantic analysis for examining how sentences express different types of meaning.
4. Contextual analysis to determine the communicative role of sentences in real discourse.
The combination of these methods makes it possible to explore the relationship between syntactic structure and semantic content in Uzbek simple sentences [6].

3. Results

The analysis demonstrates that simple sentences in the modern Uzbek language exhibit several structural and semantic patterns [7]. First, the most common type is the two-member sentence consisting of a subject and a predicate. In such constructions the predicate typically appears at the end of the sentence, reflecting the characteristic Subject–Object–Verb word order of Turkic languages. For example: Men kitob o‘qidim (I read a book). U universitetda o‘qiydi (He studies at the university). Second, simple sentences may express various semantic categories including action, state, existence, possession, and evaluation. The semantic interpretation of the sentence is often determined by the lexical meaning of the predicate and its grammatical markers [8]. Third, Uzbek simple sentences demonstrate a high degree of functional flexibility. They can perform different communicative roles such as informing, describing, evaluating, or expressing emotional attitudes [9]. The results also show that intonation and word order variation play an important role in highlighting the communicative focus of the sentence [10].

4. Discussion

The functional-semantic analysis confirms that simple sentences occupy a central position in the syntactic system of the Uzbek language. Their grammatical structure allows them to efficiently convey complex semantic relationships within a relatively compact form [11]. One important feature of Uzbek simple sentences is the significant role of the predicate. The verb often carries grammatical information about tense, aspect, modality, person, and number, which contributes to the overall meaning of the sentence [12]. In addition, the functional potential of simple sentences is closely related to discourse context. Depending on communicative needs, speakers may adjust word order, emphasize certain elements, or employ intonation patterns to modify the semantic interpretation of the sentence [13]. From a typological perspective, the functional-semantic properties of Uzbek simple sentences correspond to general patterns observed in other Turkic languages [14]. However, Uzbek also demonstrates specific characteristics resulting from historical development and contact with neighboring linguistic traditions [15].

5. Conclusion

The study examined the functional-semantic features of simple sentences in the modern Uzbek language. The findings show that simple sentences represent a fundamental syntactic unit characterized by structural clarity and semantic diversity. The analysis identified several structural patterns of simple sentences and demonstrated their ability to express a wide range of semantic relations including action, state, existence, and evaluation. The results also highlight the importance of contextual factors and communicative intentions in shaping sentence meaning. The conclusions of this research contribute to the theoretical description of Uzbek syntax and may serve as a foundation for further investigations into functional grammar and comparative Turkic linguistics.

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