

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF SENTENCES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Morphological and syntactic features of sentences in Uzbek have an important place in linguistics. Morphology studies the structure of words, their formation and grammatical features, while syntax studies how words are related to each other and the structure of sentences. This article provides detailed information about the morphological and syntactic features of sentences in the Uzbek language.

Key words: syntactic features, morphology, words, grammatical features, suffix, verb, practical skills.

Morphology determines the formation and grammatical features of words. In the Uzbek language, words change with the help of many suffixes. These additions determine the meaning of the word, grammatical features, such as plural, tense, person and case. In the Uzbek language, nouns, verbs, adjectives and other word groups have their own morphological characteristics. Nouns in Uzbek change with the help of many suffixes. For example, nouns become plural using the plural suffix -lar or -lar. The word "book" is expressed in the plural form "books". Also, nouns can be used in different situations with case suffixes. There are four main cases for nouns in Uzbek: nominative case, genitive case, dative case and accusative case. Each case is represented by its own additions. For example, the word "book" is used in the noun form "book", in the genitive case "of the book", in the dative case "to the book", and in the accusative case "the book". Verbs change depending on tense and person. In Uzbek, verbs are used in the present, past and future tenses. Present tense verbs are expressed in forms such as "I'm reading", "I'm walking". And the past tense verbs are in forms such as "read", "walked". The future tense is expressed in the form of "reads", "walks". Verbs also change depending on the person. For example, in expressions such as "I am reading", "You are reading", "He is reading", the verb changes depending on the person. Adjectives come before nouns in Uzbek and clarify their meaning. Adjectives are often used together with nouns and express their characteristics and qualities. For example, expressions such as "a green book" and "a fast runner" show that adjectives are associated with nouns. Adjectives, in turn, can have degrees: simple, comparative, and superlative. For example, forms such as "good", "better", "best" express degrees of quality. Syntax studies how words are related to each other, sentence structure and their meaning. Sentences in the



Uzbek language are mainly structured in the order of subject-object-predicate. In this order, first comes the subject (who?), then the object (what?), and finally the predicate (what does?). For example, in the sentence "I am reading a book", "I" is the subject, "the book" is the object, and "I am reading" is the predicate. However, in Uzbek, the word order can change, which increases the expressiveness of the sentence without changing its meaning.[1]

For example, there are options like "I'm reading a book" or "I'm reading a book." Conjunctions and adverbs play an important role in sentence construction. In Uzbek, complex sentences are made using conjunctions (and, but, because, so, etc.). For example, in the sentence "I am reading a book, but you are watching a movie", two independent ideas are connected. These conjunctions enrich the meaning of sentences and make them more complex.[5]

Questions and negative sentences are also important in Uzbek. Question words (who, what, when, where, etc.) are used to form question sentences. For example, "Who is reading a book?" or "What are you reading?" you can ask questions like Negative sentences are formed using the words "not" or "no". For example, sentences like "He doesn't read" or "This is not a book" express the meaning of negation. In the Uzbek language, the role of case and adjectives is also important. Case describes how an action is performed. For example, expressions such as "running fast" or "reading slowly" indicate a state. Adjectives usually come before nouns and clarify their meaning. For example, expressions like "a green book" or "a fast runner" show that adjectives are associated with nouns.[2]

Morphological and syntactic features of sentences in the Uzbek language complement each other and ensure the richness of the language. Morphology determines the formation and grammatical properties of words, while syntax studies the connection of words with each other and the structure of sentences. These features ensure the uniqueness, expressiveness and fluency of the Uzbek language. It is important to take into account these rules when composing a sentence in Uzbek, to use the language correctly and fluently. With the help of these rules, clear and understandable ideas can be expressed. A more in-depth study of the morphological and syntactic features of sentences in the Uzbek language is important for language learners. These features help to understand the theories of linguistics in the process of language learning. Studying the morphological and syntactic features of the Uzbek language is important not only for language learners, but also for linguists, writers and other specialists.



Studying the morphological and syntactic features of Uzbek language enriches the language and increases its expressiveness. This process creates new opportunities for language learners and helps them express their thoughts clearly and fluently. Studying the morphological and syntactic features of sentences in Uzbek is important for language learners and increases their interest in the language. [3]

Conclusion:

These features show the uniqueness, richness and diversity of the Uzbek language. It is necessary to know the morphological and syntactic rules in Uzbek language, to use the language correctly and fluently. With the help of this knowledge, language learners will have the opportunity to express their thoughts clearly and understandably. Studying the morphological and syntactic features of sentences in Uzbek language develops not only theoretical knowledge, but also practical skills for language learners. During the process of learning the morphological and syntactic features of sentences in the Uzbek language, it is important for language learners to know the specific rules and features of the language. This process creates an opportunity not only to learn the language, but also to acquire new knowledge in the field of linguistics. Studying the morphological and syntactic features of sentences in Uzbek opens up new horizons for language learners and helps them express their thoughts clearly and fluently.

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