

### Stylistic Features of Simple Sentences in English and Uzbek (In the Example of Social Networks)

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#### ABSTRACT

*This article highlights the fact that a simple sentence is a syntactic unit consisting of one predicative unit and the role of intonation in simple sentences. The article also explores the stylistics of simple sentences as well as the role of simple sentences within different speech styles.*

Thought with a sentence is a dialectical connection. Thought is expressed in the sentence. Thought is always formed through a sentence. So when we learn a sentence, we have to examine it in connection with the thought. In addition to expressing a certain idea, the sentence also expresses different emotions. However, these emotions occur in connection with the thought. Hence, the sentence also indicates an intellectual (mental) state. It is known to us that the characteristic signs of a sentence are predictivity and intonation. These signs indicate that they are the basis of the concept of a sentence. This phenomenon-the phenomenon of communication with the real reality of the table of contents-is considered a prediction., is formative of a sentence. The statement of an opinion, a message about the connection of each sentence with reality is associated with the reality of the content of the sentence

The sentence expresses an opinion, and outlines a certain goal. This phenomenon, firstly, is connected with the existence of the thought in the same sentence, and secondly, with the subjective attitude of the speaker – modality (such as realism, suspicion, assumption, desire), with the tense and the individual. The predictivity phenomenon, which forms a sentence, is the

basis of the sentence, and is usually expressed by the predicative addition of words. (The mutual Monastery of the owner and the cross-section: the boy ran. Child as young) but predictivity is also present in natural, one-word sentences. (Snow! Tun. like) a concrete sentence piece cannot be found in a sentence of one word. Therefore, predictivity is inherent in such a sentence as a whole. In all this, there is undoubtedly an intonational ending. From this it is understood that with predictivity, the intonational completion acts together, being aligned. Intonation is one of the means of expressing the predicate, a condition that also indicates that the most basic sign of a sentence is predictivity

A simple sentence is a syntactic unit with only one predicative unit in its composition, capable of expressing a certain thought, formed grammatically and intonationally (do you want to be an astronaut? The clouds gathering at the top of the mountain go to noon and begin to thicken. I'll give you an exercise). A simple sentence is placed as a simple unit that exhibits a predicative connection to a compound sentence consisting of the addition of two or more simple predicative units.

The main descriptions of a simple sentence can consist of: its syntactic structure, which is formed through certain word forms (components of the predicative basis of the ran), and the interaction of the components in question; its semantic structure; word order and tone; components of the predicative basis of the ran or fragments of the sentence, which are considered extenders of the predicative basis.

A simple sentence will be 2 different, according to the amount of the basis of the structure; a two-composition ran, a one-composition ran. The predicative basis of a two-composition sentence will be possessive and consists of sections of the cross-section (only the cool winds play with the girl's hair. There is a secluded moon in the sky). The predicative basis of a one-composition sentence will have a possessive or cross-sectional.

In Uzbek, there are the following types of one-ingredient sentences: person exact ran (I wish you excellent happiness on the same light path); person unknown ran (they count the chick in the fall); person generalized ran (plow if you are a farmer, repeat if you are a mullah); impersonal ran( falling on my skin after four days); atov ran or nominating ran (Ana is cold, here is snow! Here is Osarjan's child ... Samarkand. Registon square...).

A simple sentence can be a cry or a spread. A convoluted simple sentence will consist of only the headpieces, that is, only one predicative Syntagma (work has begun. They are coming); a common simple sentence is made up of a head and a second-order comma, that is, it contains other syntagms along with the predicative Syntagma (Nizamjan would hear his sister's statements from the heart).

It is based on the type of speech communication according to the communicative purpose of the sentence. The speaker chooses the forms of the sentence that correspond to his purpose. Accordingly, sentences are divided into the following types: 1) narrow sentences, 2) interrogative sentences, 3) Command sentences, and 4) desire sentences.

The idea that each sentence means, the purpose observed from that sentence, is understood by the speaker and the listener alike. Depending on the purpose of the speaker in the word, emotionality, that is, the simple sentence intonation that we use quickly in communication is also used precisely to give the meaning that we want to say. The true meaning of a sentence is understood through the correct imposition of simple sentence intonation. The structure of the sentence is of a similar form. For example, in the composition of sentences that indicate a request, pronouns such as who is involved: who has come? This is one of the corresponding

typical forms of an interrogative sentence. So, there are typical forms of sentence construction that correspond to the purpose envisioned by the speaker (depth, interrogative, command content), and emotionality. But, firstly, the typical form of one type can also be used in speech for another type (e.g., the use of an interrogative sentence to give a dark or command content in certain places), and secondly, the sentence can be understood differently within speech, depending on the situation. For example, who spoke? instead of using the sentence, depending on the intonation, "Who is the person who spoke?" can be used in both content and "no one has spoken" content. Sentence form-Grammar has completion both in terms of intonation and terms of content. But its notional completion is relative. The sentence lives within the speech. In the speech, its content is further clarified by dealing with other statements. In each sentence, a certain objective content is expressed through certain material means – syntactic forms. This material expression aspect of a sentence is its syntactic structure. The ability to correctly apply simple sentence intonation is considered important in the process of communication and communication, as well as within the framework of Stylistics.

Syntactic Stylistics studies the stylistic possibilities of a sentence, the object of study of syntax, its fragments, the order of sentence fragments, and the types of a sentence according to the purpose of expression.

The syntax is a very important field for Stylistics. Major linguist M. Verley had argued very correctly that "style takes shape more in a sentence than in a word". L.N. Tolstoy, on the other hand, had noted that Adib's skill appeared to be able to use the most appropriate, necessary word in the most appropriate, necessary position.

In general, syntax plays an important role in the formation of Taskmaster styles. "High oratory malaise," writes the linguist G.A.Zolotova, - being able to express the idea in different ways, can choose exactly and purposefully from different language tools according to the communicative task."

In conclusion from the above, we can say that it is simple sentences that play an important role in establishing a communicative relationship between people and expressing the purpose and content of human speech. Sentences considered the main means of communication show different stylistic characteristics of people according to their speech situation, emotional state, and purpose.

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