FUNCTIONAL-SEMATIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH PARTS IN COMPLEX SENTENCIES

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Abstract. This scientific article analyzes the functional-semantic properties of sentence fragments in complex sentences. It also examines the semantic and grammatical relationships between the components of a complex sentence, their functions and communicative significance in the speech process, as well as the syntactic functions, semantic load, and role of sentence fragments in the main and subordinate clauses in the formation of the content of the text, based on examples.

Keywords: complex sentence, sentence fragments, functional-semantic analysis, syntax, semantics, predicate, subordinate clause, communicative task, text linguistics.

Entrance

Language is one of the most important means of communication in society, and it plays an important role in the formation of human thinking and speech activity. Among the language units, a sentence is the main syntactic unit that performs a communicative function. In particular, complex sentences create the opportunity to express thoughts more broadly, more accurately and in a richer sense. Therefore, the study of the structure, components and their mutual relations of complex sentences is considered one of the current areas of linguistics. In modern syntactic research, special attention is paid to the analysis of complex sentences not only from the point of view of grammatical structure, but also from a functional-semantic point of view. Because parts of a sentence not only perform a syntactic function, but also embody a certain semantic load. Their function in speech, the possibilities of expressing meaning, and their role in revealing a communicative purpose serve to understand the essence of complex sentences more deeply. The relationship between the main and subordinate clauses in a complex sentence is manifested through various parts of a sentence. Parts such as possessive, participle, complement, determiner, and case form meaningful connections and ensure the coherence and integrity of thought. In this regard, the study of their functional-semantic properties serves as an important theoretical basis for determining the internal structure of complex sentences.

A complex sentence is one of the most important units of syntax, in which several predicative centers are united on the basis of grammatical and semantic relations. Through such sentences, human thought is expressed more broadly, more thoroughly and logically consistent than in simple sentences. In ensuring the semantic integrity of complex sentences, parts of speech are of particular importance. Parts of speech perform not only a syntactic function, but also embody a certain semantic load. Therefore, in the study of complex sentences, the analysis of the functional-semantic properties of parts of speech leads to important scientific results.

The functional-semantic approach involves studying language units not only from the point of view of grammatical form, but also from the point of view of their function in speech and the ability to express content. According to this approach, each part of a sentence, along with performing a certain syntactic function, also participates in the implementation of a communicative goal. Especially since there are several predicative units in complex sentences, the functional capabilities of the parts of a sentence are further expanded. The possessor is an important part of a sentence in the structure of a complex sentence. It denotes the performer of an action or state and is manifested as one of the central elements of the content of the sentence. For example, in the sentence "The students are actively preparing for the scientific conference, so the event was held at a high level," the word "students" acts as the possessor. In this sentence, the possessor serves not only as a grammatical center, but also serves to reveal the meaning of the cause. Thus, the possessor actively participates in the formation of the general content of the complex sentence.

The clause is also considered the main component of complex sentences. The clause reveals predicativity and expresses the content of the sentence. In complex sentences, each predicative unit can have its own clause. As a result, various semantic relations are formed between the clauses. For example, in the sentence "When the sun set, the air gradually cooled down", the clauses "set down" and "sodiy began to cool down" serve to express the time relationship. Here, the relationship between the clauses expresses the sequence of events and ensures the logical development of the text. The functional-semantic properties of the complement in complex sentences also deserve special attention. The complement represents the object of the action or the person and subject related to it. In some cases, the complement strengthens the semantic connection between the components of the complex sentence. For example, in the sentence "He solved the problems easily because he did not forget the advice given by his

teacher", the combination "advice given by his teacher" acts as a complement and helps to determine the meaning of the cause. This further clarifies the general meaning of the sentence.

The determining clause also plays an important role in complex sentences. It ensures the clarity of thought by indicating the characteristics of an object or event. In complex sentences, determiners often appear as a means of expanding the content. For example, in the sentence "Students who carefully read the books borrowed from the library achieved high results in the exam," the determining combination "borrowed from the library" determines the nature of the books and serves to more clearly express the main content. As a result, the information volume of the sentence increases and communicative effectiveness increases. The case clause occupies a special place in the functional-semantic structure of complex sentences. The case indicates the time, place, reason, purpose or method of action. In complex sentences, case clauses often appear in connection with subordinate clauses. For example, in the sentence "Because the rain did not stop, the sports competition was postponed to another day," the causative case forms the basis for the formation of the entire semantic relationship. Also, in the example "When the lesson was over, the students went to the library," the tense expresses the sequence of events. Such cases show the high semantic potential of the tense in complex sentences.

In the functional-semantic analysis of complex sentences, the relationship between the main clause and the subordinate clause is of great importance. These relationships are expressed through various semantic categories such as cause, purpose, condition, time, result, and comparison. Parts of speech act as mediators in the emergence of these relationships. For example, in compound sentences with conditional clauses, the clause and the case clauses assume the main semantic load. Although the meaning of the condition in the sentence "If students prepare regularly, they will achieve high results" is expressed through clauses, the possessive and other parts of speech also play an important role in the formation of the general content. As a result of the functional-semantic analysis, it is observed that the functions of the parts of speech are not strictly separated from each other. In some cases, one part of speech can perform several semantic functions at the same time. For example, it is possible that the case clause expresses both the meaning of the cause and the meaning of time. Similarly, the determiner sometimes serves as a source of additional information, not only indicating the nature of the subject. This is explained by the multifaceted nature of linguistic units.

Studying the function of complex sentences in the text is also one of the important issues. In the text, parts of speech are interconnected, ensuring semantic integrity. The possessive or complement in one sentence can be repeated in other syntactic forms in subsequent sentences. As a result, the internal coherence of the text arises. From this point of view, parts of speech perform an important communicative function not only within a separate sentence, but also on the scale of the entire text. The importance of the functional-semantic approach in modern linguistics is increasing. Because this approach allows for a deeper understanding of the functioning of language units in real speech. As a result of analyzing parts of speech in complex sentences from this perspective, the interrelationship of syntactic and semantic phenomena is clearly manifested. This creates the necessary scientific foundations for a more complete study of the syntax of the Uzbek language.

Thus, in complex sentences, parts of speech are not only units that perform a grammatical function, but also tools that actively participate in the formation of content and the implementation of communicative goals. Parts of speech such as possessive, participial, complement, determiner, and case reveal semantic relationships between the components of a complex sentence, ensure the coherence of thought, and increase the communicative effectiveness of the text. Therefore, the functional-semantic analysis of complex sentences can be recognized as one of the relevant and promising research areas in Uzbek linguistics.

Literature analysis and methodology

The study of the functional-semantic properties of complex sentences and sentence fragments is one of the important areas of linguistics. This issue has been studied in Uzbek linguistics, as well as in the CIS countries and world linguistics, based on various theoretical approaches.

Sh.Rahmatullayev is one of the scientists who made a significant contribution to the study of the semantic and functional aspects of syntactic units in Uzbek linguistics. In the work of the scientist “The Modern Literary Uzbek Language”, the syntactic structure of the sentence, the system of parts of speech and their mutual relations are analyzed based on a systematic approach. The author evaluates parts of speech not only as grammatical units, but also as means of performing a certain communicative function. This approach serves as an important theoretical basis for studying syntactic units in complex sentences from a functional-semantic point of view. The studies of Jumanova and Musayeva in the study of syntactic patterns and their structural features in the Uzbek

language are also noteworthy. The authors analyzed the mechanisms of formation of syntactic patterns and their significance in the speech process, and shed light on the semantic possibilities of syntactic units. They believe that syntactic patterns are an important factor in expanding the communicative capabilities of language.

In the linguistics of the CIS countries, the issues of functional grammar and syntactic semantics were deeply studied by A.V.Bondarko. The scientist developed the theory of the functional-semantic field and substantiated the role of grammatical units in expressing meaning. In his research, the communicative functions and semantic possibilities of syntactic units occupy a central place. This theory is an important methodological basis for explaining the functional properties of sentence fragments in complex sentences. In Russian linguistics, the works of V.V.Vinogradov on syntax are also of particular importance. The scientist analyzed the grammatical and semantic structure of a sentence based on a comprehensive approach and showed the role of sentence fragments in creating meaning. Vinogradov's views had a significant influence on the formation of subsequent syntactic studies.

In the development of syntactic theory in world linguistics, the concept of generative grammar, put forward by N.Chomsky, plays an important role. The scientist analyzed the relationship between the surface and deep structure of a sentence and substantiated the connection of syntactic units with human thinking. Chomsky's theory made it possible to study syntactic structures from a new perspective. Also, the theory of systemic-functional grammar developed by M.K.Halliday is widely used in syntactic research. According to this approach, language is primarily a means of satisfying communicative needs. Halliday analyzes the functions of speech parts in relation to the text and speech process. Therefore, his views serve as an important theoretical source in the functional-semantic study of complex sentences.

The analysis of the above scientific views shows that, although complex sentences and their constituent parts have been studied by various scientific schools, a comprehensive study of functional-semantic aspects based on Uzbek language materials still remains one of the most pressing issues. This article is aimed at continuing scientific research in this direction.

In this study, descriptive, comparative and functional-semantic analysis methods were used to determine the functional-semantic properties of sentence fragments in complex sentences. The theoretical basis of the study was formed by scientific views on syntactic and functional grammar created in Uzbek, Russian

and world linguistics. During the research, scientific literature on the Uzbek literary language, textbooks and scientific articles on linguistics were studied. Examples of complex sentences were selected and the syntactic functions and semantic loads of such sentence fragments as possessive, participle, complement, determiner and case in their structure were analyzed. In this, not only the grammatical function of the sentence fragments, but also their role in expressing the communicative purpose was taken into account.

Using the method of functional-semantic analysis, the mechanisms of expression of relationships such as cause, condition, purpose, time and result between the main and subordinate clauses in a complex sentence were studied. The participation of clauses in the formation of semantic connections was also determined. During the study, the results of the analysis were summarized and scientific conclusions were drawn regarding the main syntactic factors that ensure the semantic integrity of complex sentences. This methodological approach made it possible to shed more light on the functional and semantic capabilities of clauses in complex sentences, to determine their mutual relationships, and to develop theoretical conclusions for modern syntactic research.

Results

During the study, the functional-semantic properties of the parts of speech in complex sentences were analyzed, and their syntactic and communicative functions were determined. The studied examples showed that in complex sentences, such parts of speech as possessive, participle, complement, determiner, and case not only form the grammatical structure, but also play an important role in ensuring semantic integrity.

As a result of the analysis, it was observed that the functional load of the clause in a complex sentence is higher than that of other parts of the sentence. The general semantic structure of the sentence is formed by the clauses, expressing the relationships of events such as time, cause, result, and condition. In particular, it was found that the relationship between the main clause and subordinate clauses constitutes the semantic center of the complex sentence. It was also observed that the possessive clause, along with expressing the subject of the action or state, actively participates in the formation of the communicative center in complex sentences. In some cases, it was found that the possessive clause serves as a common component for several predicative units, ensuring the interconnection of the parts of the sentence. This strengthens the structural and semantic integrity of the complex sentence. The analysis of the complement and

determiner clauses showed that they perform the function of clarifying information and expanding the content. While complements clarify semantic relations by expressing the object of the action or the related subject, determiners ensure the completeness of the information by revealing the signs of subjects and events. As a result, the level of clarity of thought expressed in complex sentences increases.

The functions of the parts of speech in a complex sentence are manifested not in isolation, but as an interconnected system. Each part of the sentence, performing a certain syntactic function, serves a common communicative purpose. Therefore, it was found that the semantic integrity of complex sentences arises on the basis of the mutual harmony of all parts of the sentence.

Discussions

The results of the study showed that the functional-semantic approach is effective in studying complex sentences. While in traditional syntactic studies, sentence units are mainly described based on their grammatical functions, functional-semantic analysis also allows us to reveal their role in creating meaning. In this regard, the results of this study confirm the need for a comprehensive study of syntactic units.

The results obtained are consistent with A.V.Bondarko's views on functional grammar. Because during the study, it was observed that the functions of parts of speech are not limited to grammatical form alone, but also participate in the formation of certain semantic fields. In particular, it was found that parts of speech serve as an important tool in the emergence of relationships such as cause, condition, time and result. The results of the study also confirm the principles of systemic-functional grammar put forward by M.K.Halliday. While Halliday evaluated language units as a means of satisfying communicative needs, in this study it was observed that the main function of parts of speech is to organize content and implement a communicative goal. This further demonstrates the practical importance of syntactic units in speech. During the discussion, it was also found that some parts of speech have a multifunctional nature. For example, a part of speech can express the meanings of time and reason at the same time in some contexts. Similarly, the determiner, in addition to indicating the sign of the subject, also conveys additional semantic information. This indicates that linguistic units have a complex and multi-layered nature.

In general, the conducted analyses showed that in complex sentences, parts of speech are not simple elements of grammatical structure, but functional units that actively participate in the formation of content and the implementation of

communicative goals. These results serve to enrich scientific views on the study of Uzbek syntax from a functional-semantic perspective and create a theoretical basis for future research.

Conclusion

This study analyzed the functional-semantic properties of sentence fragments in complex sentences, and highlighted their syntactic and communicative functions. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the semantic integrity and logical consistency of complex sentences are formed on the basis of the interaction of sentence fragments. It was confirmed that sentence fragments are not only units that form a grammatical structure, but also important tools that serve to express thought in a complete and clear manner.

In the course of the research, the role of possessive, participial, complement, determiner, and case parts in the structure of a complex sentence was considered separately. The results showed that the participial and case parts play a leading role in expressing the semantic relationships between the components of a complex sentence. At the same time, the possessive is important in forming the communicative center of the sentence, while the complement and determiner are important in clarifying and expanding the content. All parts of the sentence serve a single communicative purpose, being interconnected. The research confirmed that the functional-semantic approach allows for a deeper analysis of complex sentences. With the help of this approach, not only the grammatical functions of the parts of the sentence were determined, but also their role in creating meaning. This helps to evaluate syntactic phenomena from a broader perspective and better understand the internal structure of complex sentences. The results of the research also showed that the functions of the parts of the sentence in complex sentences are often inextricably linked. It has been observed that in some cases, a single sentence segment can perform several semantic functions. This situation once again confirms that language is a dynamic and multi-layered system.

In general, the functional-semantic analysis of sentence fragments in complex sentences serves to enrich the theoretical foundations of the syntax of the Uzbek language. The results of the study can serve as an important scientific source for a more in-depth study of the structure and semantic features of complex sentences. In the future, research in this area from the perspectives of pragmatics, textual studies, and cognitive linguistics will help to shed more light on the functional capabilities of complex sentences.

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