

## THE TERM AND CONCEPT OF COMPLEXED SIMPLE SENTENCES

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the means of complicating simple sentences in the Uzbek language. In addition, discussions were held on the study of the specific features of units that create complicated simple sentences.

**Keywords:** connectives, interjections, introductory and interjection devices, isolated parts, adjective and adverbial clauses, systems called actions.

The components of a simple sentence, interjections, introductory and interjection devices, isolated parts, interjections, adjective, adverbial clauses, systems called actions, complicate a simple sentence both formally and substantively. Such sentences are called complicated simple sentences.

The term complex simple sentences introduced into the scientific literature by Prof. G. Abdurakhmonov emphasizes that they are sentences between sentences and compound sentences.

Complex sentences have their own unique characteristics, different from simple and compound sentences. They are as follows:

Complex sentences do not express a single goal, but a complex thought is expressed.

The parts that make up a complex sentence are in an explanatory relationship with the general content of the sentence.

A complex sentence has two types of predicative units, sentences. One of these predicative units is the main one, and the other is an incomplete sentence. If the main sentence is understood from the general content of the sentence, the incomplete sentence is expressed through the combined, separated parts of the sentence, the imperative and introductory parts.

The parts that make up a complex sentence are in a relationship with the general content of the main sentence.

The parts that make up a complex sentence are pronounced with a specific intonation. This intonation is not like the intonation of other parts of a sentence, they are distinguished from parts of a sentence by a pause.

In complex sentences, there is formal and substantive complexity and relationship. In the substantive relationship, objective, subjective, vocative and modal relationships are expressed.

Complex sentences consist of specific syntactic devices, therefore they differ from simple and compound sentences.

As a result of the increased interest in the semantics of language units, attention has also increased to the issue of the complexity of simple sentences. Linguists note that the expression of complex content not in a complex form, but in a simple form, is one of the forms of a clear manifestation of the principle of saving language means in the language. The authors substantiated the fact that the introduction of various adjectives, adverbs, nouns of action, and conditional verbs into a simple sentence complicates it both in form and content, and in such cases, sentences become predicatively aggregated according to secondary predication. Such complicating means express a certain proposition. Naturally, the presence of more than one proposition causes the content of simple sentences to become more complex.

Among the studies on complicated sentences in Uzbek linguistics, works aimed at studying the language of A. Navoi's works are also important. In particular, S. Ashirbayev's doctoral thesis is devoted to the structural and semantic features of simple sentences in Navoi's works. Another means of complicating a simple sentence is interjections, and I. Toshaliyev first drew attention to this issue. "Inclusions are introduced into the grammatically formed ready-made sentence structure, disrupting both the grammatical connection and the complete intonation in the sentence, complicating it." In this work, the researcher classifies the issues related to the use of inclusions, in particular, as word, compound, sentence and complex inclusions, sign inclusions. The researcher clarified issues such as the place of inclusion of inclusion constructions in the sentence structure, the order of placement of the inclusions themselves in relation to the related part. Another means of complicating a simple sentence is interjections, and this issue has been studied relatively widely in linguistics. In N. Ahmedova's study, it was substantiated that the secondary predication is expressed through adjectives expressing a certain proposition in the structure of the inclusion units, and the proposition in the inclusion unit, in addition to the proposition expressed by the main predicate, complicates the semantic structure of the sentence, that is, semantic-syntactic inconsistency occurs. Researcher N. Ahmedova also paid attention to the pragmatic characteristics of reference units. "In addition to the main proposition, a hidden proposition - a presupposition - can also be expressed in the structure of the unit of reference that expresses a proposition: I want to see you, are you okay, The bride who stayed in my dreams (I. Mirzo). The unit of reference in this poetic expression (the bride who stayed in my dreams) opens the way to the following presuppositions: 1. The speaker is a man. 2. He once loved a girl. 3. The girl is now married to another, that is, a kleinchak. 4. The speaker still loves her. 5. Because of his love, he still sees her in his dreams.

Although the pragmatic properties of complicating means have not been fully studied in a monographic aspect, there are enough studies that have been related. In the monograph of M. Mamadaminova, she dwells on the linguopragmatic signs in the grammatical position of simple sentences that have become complicated, and gives a general assessment of the pragmatic possibilities of exclamation, introduction, and insertion.

In linguistics With the emergence of new directions, approaches to complicated simple sentences also began to change. D. Boymatova conducted a semantic-pragmatic study of axiological modality in complicated simple sentences. In this study, the level of expression of axiological modality in complicated simple sentences was determined, and attention was paid to explaining the axiological content of linguistic units.

It is clear that although a number of studies have been conducted on the complexity of simple sentences, their pragmatic features have not been fully revealed. Let us pay attention to examples.

Amri ma'ruf musahabaları intiq jon friends, together with his friends, said, "May your servant who has already had a rest cook the pilaf in the cauldron" (Asad Dilmurod). Several propositions are expressed in this simple sentence. In the combination "Amri ma'ruf musahabaları intiq jon" someone eagerly awaited the pilaf, and in the combination "May your servant who has already had a rest cook the pilaf" the propositions are expressed. This simple sentence, structured in the form of a simple sentence, The example also expresses one of the important issues of pragmatics, subjective assessment, and the meaning that friends should not be kept waiting is hidden.

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