

## SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF SIMPLE TONGUE TWISTERS

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the study of the syntactic structure of simple sentences in the Uzbek language. It analyzes the classification of quick utterances according to sentence types, their structure and grammatical features. Throughout the article, various examples are presented, through which the logical and aesthetic aspects of fast sayings are revealed.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola o'zbek tilidagi sodda gap shaklidagi tez aytishlarning sintaktik tarkibini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Unda tez aytishlarning gap turlariga ko'ra sinflanishi, ularning tuzilishi va grammatik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Maqola davomida turli xil misollar keltirilgan bo'lib, ular orqali tez aytishlarning mantiqiy va estetik jihatlari ochib beriladi.

**Key words:** Quick sayings, simple sentence, syntax, Uzbek language, analysis, grammatical feature.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Tez aytishlar, sodda gap, sintaksis, o'zbek tili, tahlil, grammatik xususiyat.

In Uzbek folk oral literature, tongue twisters hold a special significance. They are recognized not only as a form of children's entertainment but also as a means of demonstrating the people's speech culture, vocabulary richness, and creative abilities. Tongue twisters are widely used among people as special language games to express the unique aesthetic aspects of speech and to overcome logical and grammatical difficulties.

These linguistic units are mainly employed to develop children's speech, reinforce pronunciation, and build quick-thinking skills in language learners. Although tongue twisters have served as the basis for numerous linguistic studies, their syntactic composition in the form of simple sentences has not been studied in sufficient depth. This article focuses on the syntactic structure of tongue twisters, shedding light on their grammatical features and logical organization.

Tongue twisters in the form of simple sentences use the minimal structure of a sentence to convey concise and clear meanings. Alongside phonetic harmony, grammatical content also plays an important role in such tongue twisters. These sentences are usually formed through explicit subjects, predicates, and secondary sentence elements. This distinctiveness makes their syntactic analysis necessary.

Furthermore, tongue twisters embody both the aesthetic and didactic aspects of folk speech, proving themselves as expressive tools that reflect national culture and traditions. This once again confirms the necessity of their linguistic and stylistic study.

### 1. Sentences based on subject and predicate

The subject and predicate are the main components of a simple sentence. Such tongue twisters are complete in meaning and represent a straightforward structure.

*Examples:*

- *Qop qora.* (The sack is black.)
- *Kop ko 'kildi, kop ko 'tarildi.* (The heap collapsed, the heap rose.)

### 2. Sentences with subject, predicate, and object

The inclusion of an object specifies the meaning and complicates pronunciation.

*Examples:*

- *Ena arqonni arqonlagan.* (Mother tied the rope.)
- *Sholcha shosha-shosha sho 'r sho 'rvani yutdi.* (Sholcha hurriedly drank the salty soup.)

3. **Sentences enriched with attributes** Attributes expand meaning and add aesthetic value.

*Examples:*

- *O'n qop qizil qopqoq.* (Ten red sack covers.)
- *Yumaloq joydan yumaloq tosh yumaladi.* (A round stone rolled from a round place.)

### 4. Sentences built on similar syllables

Repetition of identical or similar syllables increases difficulty and memorability.

*Examples:*

- *Qizil cho 'ntak, qizil cho 'chqa.* (Red pocket, red pig.)
- *Sham yondi, sham shovqini shamolda uchdi.* (The candle lit, its flame was blown away in the wind.)

### 5. Sentences with wordplay

Wordplay complicates the structure and enhances interest.

*Examples:*

- *Bir kulcha non, ikki kulcha non.* (One flatbread, two flatbreads.)
- *Chin chipor chipor chiroq yoqildi.* (A truly spotted lamp was lit.)

### 6. Sentences with complex attributes before the predicate

Attributes preceding the predicate add articulation challenges.

*Examples:*

- *To'q qopqoq to'qmoq qildi.* (A dark lid made a thump.)
- *Qora ko 'rpa qora ko 'zaning ustiga yopildi.* (A black blanket was placed over the black pot.)

### 7. Sentences with parallel structures

Parallel elements add rhythm and dynamism to pronunciation.

*Examples:*

- *Besh bola besh bosh baliqni bo 'ldi.* (Five children shared five fish heads.)

○ *Chin chig‘anoq chig‘anoq ichida chin o‘tirar.* (A real seashell sits inside a seashell.)

• **Conciseness and compactness:** They are short, meaningful, and free of redundancy.

*Examples:*

○ *Yeti yoqilgan sham, yeti yoqilmagan sham.* (Seven lit candles, seven unlit candles.)

○ *Oltin yostiq, oltin yopinchiq.* (Golden pillow, golden blanket.)

• **Repetition of words:** Enhances sound harmony and complicates pronunciation.

*Examples:*

○ *Choychaqa uchun cho‘michdan chayqadim.* (I scooped for the teapot.)

○ *Oq qop, qora qop, qop-qop qop.* (White sack, black sack, sack upon sack.)

• **Clarity and similarity:** Based on recurring sounds, syllables, or structures.

*Examples:*

○ *Besh baliqni besh bola bo‘lib bo‘lishdi.* (Five children shared five fish.)

○ *Yumshoq shoyi, shoyi yumshoq.* (Soft silk, silk soft.)

• **Phonetic harmony:** Creates melodious and playful rhythm.

*Examples:*

○ *Tilla tovoq, tilla tugma.* (Golden plate, golden button.)

○ *Qora qozonda qaynagan qatiq.* (Curd boiled in a black pot.)

• **Grammatical completeness:** They form independent, meaningful sentences.

*Examples:*

○ *Suvga sho‘ng‘igan suvchi sho‘ng‘inib suvdan suv chiqaradi.* (A diver who dived brings out water.)

○ *To‘qmoqchi to‘qmoq to‘qmoqladi.* (The beater beat with a mallet.)

• **Consistency of subject and predicate:** Ensures fluency and clarity.

*Examples:*

○ *Shirin shakar sharaqlab shitirladi.* (Sweet sugar crackled.)

○ *Besh yashik yelim yashikka yopishdi.* (Five wooden boxes stuck to a gluey box.)

**To sum up,** Simple-sentence tongue twisters represent the rich grammatical and syntactic features of the Uzbek language. They combine phonetic, lexical, and grammatical possibilities, serving as valuable material for teaching and research. For learners, they strengthen pronunciation, develop fluency, and encourage creativity; for linguists, they reveal the structural subtleties of syntax.

In the future, further study of other syntactic forms of tongue twisters, their stylistic and pragmatic aspects, as well as cross-linguistic comparisons, could significantly contribute to the development of Uzbek linguistics.

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