

Syntactic Linguopoetics Of Declarative Sentences

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the syntactic linguopoetics of declarative sentences and examines their structural, semantic, and expressive potential in literary texts. Declarative sentences, traditionally regarded as units that convey information, are analyzed here as multifunctional syntactic constructions capable of expressing emotional, aesthetic, and stylistic nuances. The research focuses on the correlation between syntactic form and syntactic meaning, the role of modality, and the invariant declarative seme that unites various semantic variants such as message, wish, confidence, advice, desire, agitation, existence, naming, and deixis. Special attention is paid to intonational features, standard and nonstandard word order, and the expressive possibilities created through inversion, repetition, paired synonyms, syntactic gradation, ellipsis, antithesis, and other stylistic devices. The analysis demonstrates that changes in word order and grammatical connections influence semantic hierarchy and foreground specific sentence elements, thereby intensifying meaning and enhancing expressiveness. The findings confirm that declarative sentences function not only as carriers of factual information but also as key syntactic means of linguopoetic organization in artistic discourse.

Keywords: Declarative sentence, syntactic linguopoetics, syntax, modality, inversion, word order, expressiveness, stylistic devices, semantic structure, literary text.

INTRODUCTION

A simple sentence is formed structurally and intonationally and is a whole that expresses one relatively complete thought and cannot be divided into predicative units. A simple sentence is the minimal unit of speech—communication. It is known that sentences are divided into three types according to the intended purpose (declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence). If these sentence types are pronounced with special intonation, each of them expresses strong emotionality and turns into an exclamatory sentence.

There is proportionality between the syntactic form and the syntactic meaning of declarative sentences: the syntactic declarative meaning is expressed through the syntactic declarative form of the sentence. If declarative content constitutes a whole, this whole consists internally of parts that express semes differing from one another. “Such

differing semes are considered variants of declarative content. Declarative content is manifested through the following sememic variants:

1. message seme: The stork came, summer came;
2. wish–hope seme: I was going to set out on a journey this year;
3. conviction seme: Truth never bends;
4. advice seme: I advise you to become a philologist;
5. desire seme: I want you to become a good person;
6. agitation seme: We will come out to the square openly and claim our rights;
7. existence seme: Behind the wall there is a garden;

- 8. naming seme: What I have found is for you;
- 9. indicating, pointing (deictic) seme: The school is here.

All these semes unite into one invariant seme—the declarative seme.”

In declarative sentences, the character of the relation of the expressed thought to reality is divided into two types: affirmative sentence (positive sentence) and negative sentence. Whether a sentence is affirmative or negative is clearly determined by the speaker’s intended purpose.

Declarative sentences differ in terms of modality. For example:

No.	Example	Meanings
1.	Salima comes	declarative
2.	Salima will come (probably)	declarative + supposition
3.	Salima intends to come	declarative + intention
4.	If Salima comes	declarative + condition
5.	Salima will come, they say	declarative + doubt

It is evident that the form of the predicate is of great importance for the content to be different. These sentences are united into one paradigm according to the presence of the declarative seme, and within it they differ from one another by additional differential semes.

In a declarative sentence, intonation is also important. A.G’. G’ulomov presents the intonational features of declarative sentences as follows:

- 1. It has declarative intonation. This is a calm tone: in it, the tone rises in the first part of the sentence and falls in the second part; as a result, the last syllable of the final word of the sentence has a low tone. This is considered declarative intonation. In a declarative sentence, the tempo of speech is average. In this case, the logically stressed part is pronounced with a higher tone than all other parts and is often pronounced faster than the other parts. Declarative sentences are separated from each other by a full pause.
- 2. The parts of a declarative sentence are usually arranged in the correct order.
- 3. The predicate of a declarative sentence also has certain features: this predicate is not formed from a verb in the imperative mood; it is most often expressed by verbs of a declarative character. It is free from question, exclamation, and command marks.

In declarative sentences, expressiveness is most often expressed in the following ways:

- 1. Repetition of words.
- 2. Paired use of synonyms.
- 3. Entering into a grammatically nonstandard connection in syntactic constructions.
- 4. Syntactic repetitions.
- 5. Syntactic gradation.
- 6. Silence or pause.
- 7. Syntactic antithesis.
- 8. Syntactic ellipsis.

The expression of expressiveness in declarative sentences is actively manifested through repetition of words and serves to reveal various semantic facets. For example,

When, a little earlier, his eyes suddenly fell upon the gardener girl, the sweetest feelings that turned his heart upside down had thrown him into a whirlpool of anxiety. (Ahad Muhammad Tursun. Sohilsiz dengiz)

In this example, expressiveness is expressed through the genitive–possessive form go‘zallarning go‘zali; it becomes the basis for the strengthening of meaning, emphasis emerges. Another example:

Salim ibn Mujohid could not find more words to praise,

extol, and reward the child. (Ahad Muhammad Tursun. Sohilsiz dengiz) The excitement inside him was intensifying and intensifying.

In this example, the repetition kuchaygandan kuchaymoqda edi is formed through the ablative case form and expresses emotionality.

Rarely, the river water would overflow, tearing away the banks.

The repetition kamdan kam expresses the calmness of the river. Another example,

But my poor daughter... As if it were not enough that she burned with the stigma of childlessness, at home her mother-in-law also tormented her and tormented her. There is not even a millet-sized mind in a full-grown woman. (Xazon rezgi. Zulmat asirasi)

In the example, in the repetition ezgani ezgan, the vowel “i” is inserted between the two words and indicates that the process is repeated again and again, that it is continuous, the content is intensified. Compare: aytgani aytgan, ta’kidlagani ta’kidlagan, so’zlagani so’zlagan. It is evident that such a repetition form appears in participles.

Another type of syntactic word repetition is repetition through a conjunction. For example,

“Eh, my sister Xonzoda,” he thought, agitated, “may your bright days be blessed. May the new mornings that have begun to brighten your life be blessed... From now on, may only and only goodness be your companion. May your paths be as pure as your heart...”

(Xazon rezgi. Zulmat asirasi)

In this example, the repetition faqat va faqat is formed through a coordinating conjunction. It serves to single out, emphasize, express a wish, and intensify meaning.

Thus, in declarative sentences, repetition of words is actively used and is formed through various forms.

In declarative sentences, emotionality is also expressed through the paired use of synonyms. For example,

After walking for quite a while, barren deserts were replaced by fertile–abundant fields. Then the eye-pleasing green–green pastures–meadows were also left behind.

(Ahad Muhammad Tursun. Sohilsiz dengiz)

In this example, the paired words hosildor-bo’liq and yaylov-o’tloqlar serve to intensify meaning. This resembles pleonasm (Greek pleonasmos—an extra part, redundancy), that is, it is an example of wordiness. The author uses excessive words in order to express the content fully and to increase stylistic expressiveness. In this case, synonymous means of expression are not in a semantically repetitive form, but are used in pairs. For example,

Most importantly, he must be reliable, that is, he must have perfectly memorized and firmly retained the hadith he narrated, and be able to recite it clearly–distinctly at any time, without changing it, and must have been able to preserve it from various shortcomings. (Ahad Muhammad Tursun. Sohilsiz dengiz)

In this example, the pair aniq-ravshan is also used. It is evident that one of Ahad Muhammad Tursun’s distinctive features is the paired use of synonyms for the purpose of expressing emotionality and intensifying meaning.

In declarative sentences, as in other syntactic constructions, words may enter into a grammatically or semantically nonstandard connection. When words enter into a nonstandard connection both grammatically and semantically, emotionality is expressed and expressiveness increases.

As a result of entering into a grammatically nonstandard connection, artistic figures such as parallelism, inversion, antanaclasis, polyptoton, ellipsis, anacoluthon, syllepsis, alogism, amphiboly arise.

As a result of entering into a semantically nonstandard connection, artistic figures such as gradation, rhetorical figures, antithesis, pleonasm, amplification, catachresis, oxymoron, hendiadys, enallage appear.

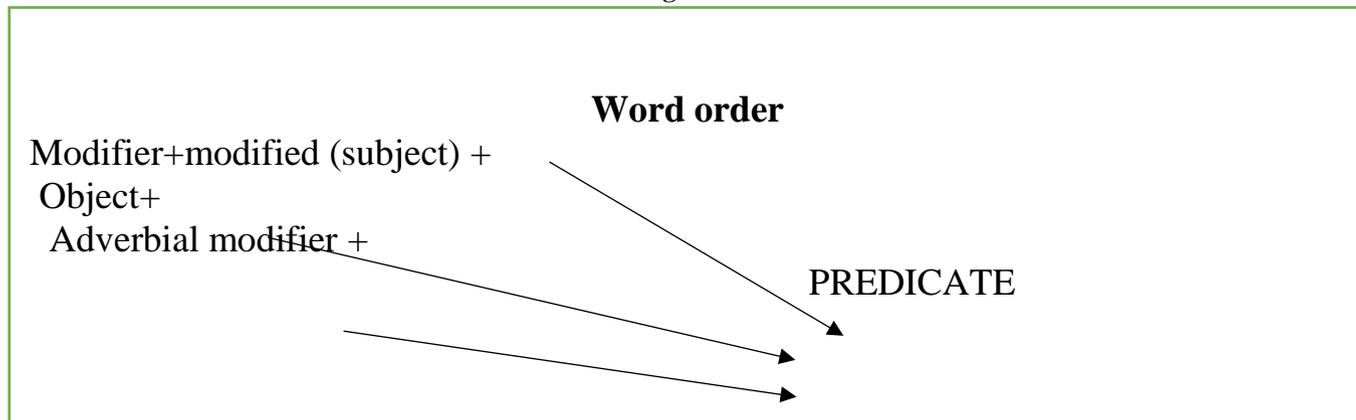
However, such methods of entering into grammatically and semantically nonstandard connection are most often found in poetic works.

When entering into a grammatically standard connection, the model of the usual order of words is as follows: modifier + subject + object + adverbial modifier + predicate.

One of the most frequent methods resulting from entering

into a grammatically nonstandard connection is inversion. Uzbek language, word order is as follows:
In inversion, the usual order of words changes. In the

Figure 1.



A change in this order also affects other parts. As a result, the rank of the parts whose position has changed also changes.

For example,

Two days later, Muhayyo opa, who examined Shodiya, looked at the test results she had brought and seemed to be talking to herself:

— What she has found is lawful, that Mukarrama’s. She leaves almost no work for the doctor. It is enough for us simply to read it and sign the prescription. She even recommends and writes down the medicines to be used. (Xazon rezgi. Zulmat asirasi)

In this example, the phenomenon of inversion has occurred in the sentence “What she has found is lawful, that Mukarrama’s.” The correct order should have been: “That Mukarrama’s find is lawful.” It was said above that the rank of the parts whose position has changed also changes. In this example, as a result of the interchange of the modifier and the modified, attention is directed not to the modified but to the modifier, and the meaning is intensified. Another example,

We will go for a walk another day... Leisurely...

(Xazon rezgi. Zulmat asirasi)

In this example, the word order has become nonstandard through silence. The word order in one sentence would be

as follows: We will go for a walk another day leisurely. By separating the word order with the help of silence, special attention is directed to the word leisurely; at the same time, it is emphasized that there is no time to stroll leisurely and that they are being waited for at home. Another example:

She was our family’s only consolation, a sweet little girl whose chirping talk was a balm to all our hearts. It was the time when my affairs were going well, when I founded this gold jewelry manufacturing enterprise, now turned into a large corporation, and engaged in its buying and selling.

(Xazon rezgi. Zulmat asirasi)

In this example, the position of the subject and the predicate has been transformed. The subject coming after the predicate intensifies the meaning and brings out expressiveness.

The invaluable role of declarative sentences in literary texts became apparent in the analyses. Thus, declarative sentences are not only a structural unit that conveys information, but also a multifaceted syntactic unit that expresses the emotional, aesthetic, and semantic diversity of content, and therefore has a special significance in the language system.

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