

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK GRAMMAR: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

Associate professor **Muhammadiyeva H.S.**

Student of NamSU **Abdamutova Sh.**

Annotation: This article provides a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between the grammatical structures of the Uzbek and English languages. It highlights the sentence structure, word classes, tense forms, and commonalities of both languages. Additionally, the differences in word order, possessive suffixes, auxiliary verbs, and morphological features are analyzed in detail. The article serves as an important theoretical basis for the practice of linguistics, translation studies, and teaching foreign languages.

Keywords: Uzbek language, English language, grammar, comparative analysis, word order, article, verb tenses.

Introduction

Language is a social phenomenon that helps people express their thoughts and feelings and communicate in general. There are many languages in the world, each with its own grammatical structure, word formation, and usage rules. Despite the fact that English and Uzbek belong to different language families, they have both similarities and differences. English belongs to the Germanic language family, while Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family. Nevertheless, there are commonalities between them in terms of communication. While some tenses and word groups are similar, the order of speech and the articles used before nouns differ significantly.

Both similarities and differences exist between Uzbek and English grammar. Below, we will examine both aspects with examples.

Both languages have parts of speech, including nouns, adjectives, verbs, numerals, pronouns, adverbs, and auxiliary words. This similarity forms the basis for expressing meaning and constructing sentences. Both English and Uzbek use adjectives to convey qualities, relationships, and quantities. However, Uzbek adjectives often incorporate culturally specific attributes through morphology that reflects societal norms and practices. While adjectives in both languages share core functions, they differ significantly in morphological complexity, syntactic roles, and cultural embedding.

Sentence Parts In both English and Uzbek, the main parts of a sentence are the subject and predicate, while the secondary parts include the object, attribute, and adverbial modifier.

Both languages also have word combinations that connect words according to grammatical rules. For example: noun + adjective, verb + adverb.

Both languages possess the category of tense: past, present, and future (although they are expressed differently).

Differences Word order differs in both languages. In English, the word order is strict: subject + verb + object (SVO). In Uzbek, it is freer, usually following the subject + object + verb (SOV) structure.



In English, articles (a, an, the) are used before nouns. In contrast, Uzbek has no articles; meaning is conveyed through suffixes or context. For example: "a student."

In English, tense forms are more complex (e.g., Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Future Perfect Continuous) and are formed with auxiliary verbs. In Uzbek, tense forms are simpler and expressed with suffixes: keldim (I came), kelaman (I will come), kelmoqdaman (I am coming). In English: "I will go," "I have done."

Plural forms also differ. In English, they are primarily formed with -s or -es: book – books, box – boxes. In Uzbek, the plural is formed with -lar: kitob – kitoblar, quti – qutilar.

In English, pronouns indicate gender (he – she – it). In Uzbek, the same pronoun "u" is used for male, female, and objects.

Uzbek expresses meaning primarily with suffixes and has a freer word order. English utilizes auxiliary words, articles, and a strict word order.

Conclusion

The grammatical systems of the Uzbek and English languages exhibit significant differences, primarily due to their distinct language families, as well as their unique morphological and syntactic features. English belongs to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family, while Uzbek is a member of the Turkic language family.[1] This fundamental divergence influences various aspects of grammar, including sentence structure, word classes, tenses, and interrogative forms.

Despite these differences, there are notable commonalities between the two languages. For instance, both languages utilize a range of word classes, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, and conjunctions.[2] Additionally, both languages have grammatical categories for tense, allowing speakers to express actions in the past, present, and future. Furthermore, each language has its own methods for forming interrogative sentences, enabling speakers to pose questions effectively.

The differences between Uzbek and English grammar are particularly pronounced in several key areas. One major distinction is in word order. English typically follows a strict Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure, which dictates the arrangement of words in a sentence.[3] In contrast, Uzbek employs a more flexible word order, generally adhering to a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) format. This flexibility allows for variations that can emphasize different parts of a sentence depending on context.

Another significant difference lies in the use of verb tenses. English has a complex system of tenses that includes various forms such as the Present Continuous, Present Perfect, and Future Perfect Continuous.[4] These tenses are often formed with auxiliary verbs that convey nuances of time and aspect. Conversely, Uzbek tends to have a simpler tense system that relies more on suffixes attached to verbs to indicate time. For example, the verb "keldim" (I came) clearly indicates past tense through its morphological structure.[5]

Possessive structures also vary between the two languages. In English, possession is typically indicated through the use of possessive pronouns (e.g., my, your, his) or by adding an apostrophe and 's' to nouns (e.g., John's book). In Uzbek, possession is expressed through possessive



suffixes that are directly attached to nouns. For instance, "kitobim" translates to "my book," where the suffix "-im" denotes possession.

Additionally, the use of auxiliary verbs differs significantly. In English, auxiliary verbs play a crucial role in forming various tenses and moods (e.g., "I am going," "She has finished"). In contrast, Uzbek relies less on auxiliary verbs and more on verb forms that incorporate tense and aspect directly within the verb itself.

This comparative analysis of the grammatical systems of Uzbek and English not only highlights their differences but also underscores their similarities. Understanding these aspects enriches theoretical knowledge in the field of linguistics and provides valuable insights for language learners and educators alike. By recognizing the distinctions between the two languages, one can avoid common errors in translation and communication, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of foreign language instruction. This knowledge is particularly beneficial for translators who must navigate these grammatical nuances to produce accurate and contextually appropriate translations. Moreover, it aids educators in developing teaching strategies that cater to the specific challenges faced by learners transitioning from one language to another.

In conclusion, while the grammatical systems of Uzbek and English differ sharply in various respects, they also share fundamental similarities that can facilitate understanding and learning. A comprehensive awareness of these grammatical features is essential for linguists, translators, and language educators seeking to improve their proficiency and effectiveness in both theoretical and practical applications.

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