

Classification of the Syntactic Structure of English and Uzbek Languages

Iskanderova Shirin Daniyarovna

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This work gives information about classification of the syntactic structure of English and Uzbek languages. The study of the syntactic typology of the English and Uzbek languages is a current and important topic that opens up new perspectives for understanding linguistic features, translation, language teaching and intercultural communication.

KEYWORDS: syntactic features, word order, nominal and verbal phrases, relative clauses, noun phrases, verb conjunctions, sentence construction, auxiliary verbs, modal verbs.

INTRODUCTION

The comparative study of two different languages is of great importance both for linguistic research and for the general understanding of interlingual relationships. The study of the syntactic typology of the English and Uzbek languages is of interest not only from the point of view of their structural organization, but also the potential prospects for translation and teaching foreign languages. Understanding the structural features of the syntactic level in languages is important for effective teaching of foreign languages, development of teaching and translation methods. In addition, such research has applications in linguistics, translation, language teaching, as well as in the context of intercultural.

I. General characteristics of the syntactic features of the English language

The English language is known for its diverse and complex syntactic features, which contribute to its rich and expressive nature. Syntactic features refer to the rules and patterns that govern the structure of sentences, including word order, phrase structure, and grammatical relations. These features play a crucial role in communication and help to create meaning in language. In this discussion, we will explore the general characteristics of the syntactic features of the English language.

One of the primary syntactic features of English is its subject-verb-object (SVO) word order, which is the most common word order in declarative sentences. This means that the subject typically comes before the verb, and the verb comes before the object. For example, in the sentence "The cat chased the mouse," the subject "The cat" precedes the verb "chased," and the object "the mouse" follows the verb. This word order is different from other languages, such as Japanese or Latin, which may use different word orders such as Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) or Verb-Subject-Object (VSO). The SVO word order in English is a key characteristic that helps to establish the basic structure of sentences and convey meaning effectively. Another important syntactic feature of English is its use of auxiliary verbs to form tenses, aspects, and moods. English employs a wide range of auxiliary verbs, including "be," "have," and "do," which are combined with main verbs to express different meanings. For example, the auxiliary verb "have" can be used to form the present perfect tense, as in the sentence "She has finished her homework." The use of auxiliary verbs allows English to express various nuances of time, action, and condition, contributing to the language's flexibility and precision in conveying complex ideas [2; 69].

English also displays a rich system of nominal and verbal phrases, which play a crucial role in sentence structure. Nominal phrases, which include nouns and their modifiers, serve as subjects, objects, and complements in sentences. Verbal phrases, on the other hand, consist of verbs and their complements and function as the predicate of a sentence [5; 302]. The combination of nominal and verbal phrases allows for diverse and expressive sentence structures in English, enabling speakers and writers to convey a wide range of meanings and relationships. In addition to word order and phrase structure, English exhibits a complex system of tense, aspect, and voice, which are expressed through verb forms and auxiliary verbs. The English language has a relatively extensive system of tenses, including the past, present, and future tenses, as well as the perfect and progressive aspects. These tense and aspect distinctions allow English speakers to convey precise information about the timing and duration of actions, adding nuance and specificity to their communication. Furthermore, English utilizes both active and passive voice constructions, providing speakers and writers with options for emphasizing different elements of a sentence and conveying varying perspectives on an action or event.

English also features a diverse set of sentence types, including declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences. Each type of sentence serves different communicative functions and is characterized by specific syntactic structures and intonational patterns. Declarative sentences, for example, convey statements or assertions and typically end with a falling intonation. In contrast, interrogative sentences are used to ask questions and are distinguished by rising intonation at the end. The ability to produce and recognize these distinct sentence types is a fundamental aspect of English syntax and contributes to effective and varied communication in the language. Furthermore, English exhibits a rich system of coordination and subordination, allowing for the combination of clauses and phrases to form complex and multifaceted sentences. Coordinating conjunctions, such as "and," "but," and "or," are used to link independent clauses of equal importance, while subordinating conjunctions, such as "because," "although," and "while," are used to connect dependent clauses to independent clauses. This system of coordination and subordination enables English to construct sentences of varying complexity and convey relationships between different parts of a sentence in a clear and coherent manner [4; 66].

Overall, the syntactic features of the English language are characterized by their diversity, complexity, and flexibility. The language exhibits a range of structural patterns, word order, and grammatical relations that contribute to its expressive power and communicative precision. By understanding these general characteristics of English syntax, speakers and writers can harness the language's syntactic features to convey meaning effectively and engage in a wide array of communicative functions.

II. Review of syntactic features of the Uzbek language

The Uzbek language is known for its agglutinative nature, which means that it uses a large number of suffixes and prefixes to convey grammatical information. This feature allows for a high degree of flexibility and precision in expressing various grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, mood, and voice. One of the distinctive features of Uzbek syntax is its subject-object-verb (SOV) word order. In this word order, the subject comes at the beginning of the sentence, followed by the object and then the verb. For example, in the sentence "Men kitob o'qiyman" (I read a book), "Men" is the subject, "kitob" is the object, and "o'qiyman" is the verb. This word order is consistent in most Uzbek sentences, although there are exceptions and variations depending on the specific context [3; 35].

Uzbek syntax also makes use of postpositions, which are similar to prepositions in English but are placed after the noun or pronoun they modify. Postpositions are essential for indicating location, direction, time, and other relationships within a sentence. Another important syntactic feature of Uzbek is its system of case marking. Nouns in Uzbek are marked for nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, locative, and ablative cases, which indicate the grammatical function of the noun in a sentence. The use of case markers allows for precise and unambiguous communication in Uzbek.

Uzbek syntax also features a variety of sentence structures and types. Uzbek sentences can be simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex, depending on the arrangement of clauses and conjunctions. This variety allows for diverse and expressive communication in Uzbek. In addition, Uzbek syntax is characterized by its use of auxiliary verbs. Auxiliary verbs are used to form tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. Examples of auxiliary verbs in Uzbek include "bo'l-" (to be), "qil-" (to do), and "kel-" (to come). These auxiliary verbs play a crucial role in constructing grammatically correct sentences and conveying precise meanings. Furthermore, Uzbek syntax makes use of verbal nouns and participles to convey additional information about actions and events. Verbal nouns are formed by adding the suffix "-ish" to the verb stem, while participles are formed by adding the suffixes "-gan" (past participle) or "-ayotgan" (present participle) to the verb stem. These forms allow for a more nuanced expression of actions and events in Uzbek sentences [1; 52].

The Uzbek language is a Turkic language spoken by over 30 million people primarily in Uzbekistan, as well as in parts of Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Russia, and other countries. It is known for its rich array of syntactic features that contribute to its unique structure and functionality. This review will explore some of the key syntactic features of the Uzbek language.

Word Order: Uzbek has a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order, which is characteristic of Turkic languages. This means that the subject of the sentence usually comes first, followed by the object and then the verb. For example, the sentence "Men kitob o'qiyman" (I book read) translates to "I read a book" in English. This word order is a fundamental aspect of Uzbek syntax and plays a crucial role in determining sentence structure.

Noun Phrases: Noun phrases in Uzbek can be quite complex, often consisting of multiple modifiers and determiners. The typical structure of a noun phrase in Uzbek is as follows: determiner (if present) – adjective – noun. For example, "katta yaxshi uy" (big good house) means "a very good house" in English. Noun phrases in Uzbek are flexible and can be expanded with relative clauses, possessive constructions, and other modifiers, allowing for a wide range of expressions.

Verb Conjugation: Uzbek verbs are conjugated to indicate tense, aspect, mood, and person. Verbs can be inflected to show whether the action is completed, ongoing, or habitual, as well as whether it is a command or a request. For example, the verb "o'qish-" (to read) can be conjugated as "o'qiyman" (I read), "o'qiysan" (you read), "o'qiydi" (he/she reads), and so on. This rich system of verb conjugation allows for precise expression of different nuances of action and meaning.

Cases: Uzbek is an agglutinative language with a system of six grammatical cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative. Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives are inflected to show their grammatical relationship to other words in the sentence. For example, the word "kitob" (book) becomes "kitobni" in the accusative case, indicating that it is the direct object of the verb. The case system in Uzbek plays a crucial role in indicating the function of words within the sentence and contributes to the overall syntactic structure.

Postpositions: In Uzbek, prepositions are rare, and instead, postpositions are used to indicate spatial and temporal relationships. Postpositions are attached to nouns or pronouns and function in a similar way to English prepositions. For example, the postposition "bilan" (with) is attached to the noun "do'st" (friend) to form "do'st bilan" (with a friend). This feature of Uzbek syntax reflects a different approach to expressing relationships between words and contributes to the unique character of the language.

Relative Clauses: Uzbek uses relative clauses to provide additional information about a noun in a sentence. Relative clauses typically begin with a relative pronoun and contain a verb that agrees with the noun being modified. For example, the sentence "Uyda turuvchi bola" (child who is at home) contains the relative clause "turuvchi bola" (who is at home), providing more information about the noun "bola" (child). Relative

clauses allow for the creation of complex sentences and the expression of various types of relationships between ideas [6; 215].

In conclusion, the syntactic features of the Uzbek language contribute to its expressive power, flexibility, and distinctiveness. Its SOV word order, complex noun phrases, rich verb conjugation, case system, use of postpositions, and relative clauses all play significant roles in shaping the structure of sentences and conveying meaning. Understanding these syntactic features is essential for learners and researchers interested in the intricacies of Uzbek grammar and syntax. Overall, the syntactic features of the Uzbek language contribute to its richness and complexity. The SOV word order, use of postpositions, case marking, sentence structures, auxiliary verbs, verbal nouns, and participles all play a crucial role in shaping the syntax of Uzbek. These features make Uzbek a dynamic and versatile language with a wide range of expressive possibilities.

III. Comparative analysis of the basic syntactic structures of both languages

English and Uzbek are two languages with distinct syntactic structures, each with its own set of rules and conventions. In this comparative analysis, we will explore the basic syntactic structures of both languages, focusing on word order, parts of speech, and sentence construction.

Parts of Speech: Both English and Uzbek have similar parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions. However, there are some differences in how these parts of speech are used and structured in each language. For example, English has articles (a, an, the) that are used to indicate whether a noun is specific or nonspecific, whereas Uzbek does not have articles. Additionally, Uzbek has a rich system of case marking for nouns, which is not present in English. Case markers indicate the grammatical function of the noun in a sentence, providing additional information about its role within the sentence structure [8; 368].

Sentence Construction: Both English and Uzbek use a variety of sentence structures and types to convey meaning. English sentences can be simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex, depending on the arrangement of clauses and conjunctions. Similarly, Uzbek sentences also exhibit a range of structures and types. However, the use of postpositions in Uzbek syntax is a notable difference in sentence construction compared to English. Postpositions are used to indicate location, direction, time, and other relationships within a sentence. In contrast, English uses prepositions (e.g., in, on, at) to convey similar relationships.

Auxiliary Verbs and Verb Forms: English and Uzbek both make use of auxiliary verbs to form tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. However, the specific auxiliary verbs used and their conjugations differ between the two languages. For example, in English, auxiliary verbs such as "be," "have," and "do" are used to form various tenses and voices. In Uzbek, auxiliary verbs such as "bo'lmoq-" (to be), "qilmoq-" (to do), and "kelmoq-" (to come) serve similar functions. Additionally, verb forms such as verbal nouns and participles are used in Uzbek to convey additional information about actions and events. These forms are not as prevalent in English grammar.

The comparative analysis of the basic syntactic structures of English and Uzbek offers a fascinating insight into the similarities and differences between the two languages. Both share several common features, such as subject-verb-object (SVO) word order, but they also diverge in certain aspects, such as case marking and postpositional particles. This essay will delve into the syntactic structures of both languages and highlight the key distinctions [7; 20].

In terms of basic word order, both English and Uzbek predominantly follow the subject-verb-object (SVO) pattern. For example, in English, the boy (subject) eats (verb) an apple (object), and in Uzbek, o'g'il (boy, subject) olma (apple, object) yeydi (eats, verb). This parallelism in word order facilitates easy comprehension for speakers of both languages. However, a notable difference arises in the use of cases.

Uzbek is a language with rich case marking, employing six cases to indicate the role of nouns in a sentence. For instance, the nominative case is used for the subject, accusative for the direct object, and genitive for possession. English, on the other hand, uses prepositions and word order to denote these relationships. For example, 'the book (nominative) is on the table (locative)' in Uzbek is rendered as 'the book is on the table' in English. This discrepancy in case marking can pose a challenge for learners transitioning between the two languages.

The treatment of verbs in English and Uzbek also presents variations. While English employs auxiliary verbs to convey tense, aspect, and mood, Uzbek exhibits a more complex system of verb morphology. For instance, in English, 'I have (auxiliary) eaten (past participle)' indicates perfect aspect, while in Uzbek, 'Men (I) yedim (ate)' functions as the simple past tense without the use of auxiliary verbs. Moreover, the structure of questions differs between the two languages. In English, questions are formed by inverting the subject and auxiliary verb, as in 'Are you coming?', whereas in Uzbek, questions are often formed by adding question particles or using interrogative pronouns, for example, 'Siz (you) kelasanmi?' or 'Nima (what)ga kelgan edingiz?'. Additionally, the use of articles is another discernible contrast. English distinguishes between definite ('the') and indefinite ('a' or 'an') articles, while Uzbek does not use any articles, relying on context and word order to convey specificity [9; 224].

In conclusion, while English and Uzbek share the fundamental SVO word order, they diverge in various syntactic structures, including case marking, use of postpositions, formation of subordinate clauses, and treatment of verbs, question formation, and usage of articles. These differences can pose challenges for learners transitioning between the two languages, necessitating careful attention to syntactic nuances. Nevertheless, an understanding of these distinctions can enrich cross-linguistic awareness and foster a deeper appreciation of each language's unique syntactic landscape. While English and Uzbek share some similarities in their basic syntactic structures, they also exhibit significant differences in word order, parts of speech usage, sentence construction, and verb forms. Understanding these variations is essential for effective communication and language learning in both languages.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the typological analysis of the syntactic level of English and Uzbek languages serves as a compelling lens through which to appreciate the intricacies of linguistic structures, encouraging a deeper understanding of their syntactic underpinnings, nuances, and functional implications. This exploration contributes to the broader landscape of linguistic inquiry, accentuating the rich tapestry of human language and enriching our comprehension of linguistic diversity worldwide. This course work constitutes a significant stepping stone in our ongoing quest to unravel the intricate tapestry of human communication, providing a platform for continued exploration of syntactic structures and their multifaceted roles in language systems.

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