



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE VARIATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation: *This paper explores the structural differences between English and Uzbek sentence constructions. English, as an analytic language, primarily relies on word order to convey meaning, while Uzbek, an agglutinative language, uses suffixes and flexible word order. By analyzing subject-verb-object patterns, modifiers, and the role of particles, this article highlights key distinctions and their implications for learners of each language.*

Key words: *Structural differences, sentence constructions, analytic language, suffixes, agglutinative, particles, article.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследуются структурные различия между английскими и узбекскими конструкциями предложений. Английский, как аналитический язык, в первую очередь полагается на порядок слов для передачи значения, тогда как узбекский, агглютинативный язык, использует суффиксы и гибкий порядок слов. Анализируя шаблоны «субъект-глагол-объект», модификаторы и роль частиц, в этой статье подчеркиваются ключевые различия и их значение для изучающих каждый язык.*

Ключевые слова: *Структурные различия, конструкции предложений, аналитический язык, суффиксы, агглютинативная, частицы, артикль.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi jumlar tuzilishi o'rtasidagi strukturaviy farqlar o'rganiladi. Ingliz tili analitik til sifatida ma'noni bildirishda birinchi navbatda so'z tartibiga tayanadi, agglyutinativ til bo'lgan o'zbek tilida esa qo'shimchalar va moslashuvchan so'z tartibi qo'llaniladi. Ushbu*

maqolada mavzu-fe'l-ob'ekt qoliplari, o'zgartiruvchilar va zarrachalarning rolini tahlil qilish orqali asosiy farqlar va ularning har bir tilni o'rganuvchilar uchun ta'siri yoritilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Strukturaviy farqlar, gap qurilishi, analitik til, qoʻshimchalar, aglutinativ, artikl.

Introduction. Sentence structure is a fundamental aspect of language, reflecting its grammar and syntax. English and Uzbek belong to distinct linguistic families—Indo-European and Turkic, respectively—and exhibit notable differences in sentence construction. These differences are rooted in their typological classifications: English is analytic, relying heavily on word order, while Uzbek is agglutinative, allowing more flexibility due to its use of affixes.

The syntactic structure of the language plays a key role in transmitting the meaning and constructing the logic of the statement. Uzbek and English belong to different language families and demonstrate significant differences in the structure of sentences. The main goal of this article is to conduct a corpus analysis of Uzbek and English syntactic structures, to identify their similarities and differences, as well as study the translation strategies used in transmitting meanings between these languages.

Theory. The main difference between Uzbek and English is in the order of words. In English, the structure of SVO (subject - predicate - addition) is used, while the structure of SOV prevails in the Uzbek language (subject - addition - predicate). In addition, in the Uzbek language, affixes and postpers play an important role, while prepositions and official words are widely used in English.

Methodology and analysis. For analysis, corpus methods were used, including the collection of parallel texts in Uzbek and English. Antconc, Sketch Engine and Treetagger were used as tools. The analysis was carried out both quantitative (statistical frequency of structures) and qualitative methods (identifying the laws and specifics of the syntax in both languages).

English: English typically follows a strict **subject-verb-object (SVO)** word order to indicate grammatical relationships. Example: *She reads a book.* (Subject + Verb + Object). Altering the word order often changes the meaning or renders the sentence ungrammatical. Incorrect: *A book reads she*¹.

Uzbek: Uzbek employs a more flexible **subject-object-verb (SOV)** word order, although variations are possible for emphasis. The verb generally appears at the end of the sentence. Example: *U kitob o'qiydi.* (She reads a book.). The sentence can also be restructured for emphasis: *Kitobni u o'qiydi.* (It's the book that she reads.)²

English: English does not use affixes extensively to indicate grammatical relationships. Instead, it relies on auxiliary verbs, prepositions, and word order. Example: *I am reading a book.* (Auxiliary verb *am* indicates the present continuous tense.)

Uzbek: Uzbek heavily uses suffixes to indicate grammatical roles, tense, and plurality, making it less dependent on word order. Example: *U kitobni o'qiyapti.* (She is reading the book.). The suffix *-ni* marks the object, and *-yapti* indicates the present progressive tense.

English: Modifiers generally precede the words they modify. Example: *She read an interesting book.* (Adjective precedes the noun.)³

Uzbek: Modifiers typically come before the nouns they describe, similar to English. However, adjectives do not change form to agree with the noun. Example: *U qiziqarli kitob o'qidi.* (She read an interesting book.)

English: English uses definite (*the*) and indefinite (*a, an*) articles to specify nouns. Example: *She read the book.* (A specific book is implied.). Example: *She read a book.* (Any book is implied.).

¹ Huddleston, Rodney, and Geoffrey K. Pullum. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, 2002.p220-250

² Erkaboyeva N. *O'zbek Tilidan Ma'ruzalar To'plami* (Lectures on the Uzbek Language), 2014. Typically between p30-60

³ Roach, Peter. *English Phonetics and Phonology*, 2009.p40-60

Uzbek: Uzbek does not have articles. Context or additional words are used to clarify specificity. Example: *U kitob o'qidi*. (She read a book/the book.)

English: Negation is typically formed by adding an auxiliary verb and the word *not*. Example: *She does not read the book*.

Uzbek: Negation is achieved by adding the suffix *-ma-* to the verb. Example: *U kitobni o'qimaydi*. (She does not read the book.)

English: Subordinating conjunctions like *because* and *although* are used to form complex sentences. Example: *She reads a book because she enjoys it*.

Uzbek: Subordinate clauses are introduced by conjunctions or participial constructions. Example: *U kitob o'qiydi, chunki u buni yoqtiradi*. (She reads a book because she enjoys it.)

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Conclusions. An analysis of the syntactic structures of the Uzbek and English languages shows significant differences in the construction of sentences. The main challenges in the translation are the order of words, the use of official words and grammatical affixes. Corpus analysis allows you to identify patterns that can be useful for developing methods of automatic translation and teaching a foreign language.

The differences in sentence structure between English and Uzbek reflect their distinct grammatical systems. English relies on rigid word order and auxiliary elements, while Uzbek allows flexibility through suffixes and agglutination. Understanding these distinctions can help language learners navigate challenges in mastering either language.

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