

**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UZBEK
AND ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

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Abstract: In this article the similarities of the agreements in English and Uzbek grammar also point out the differences between them. The article provides numerous of examples of the importance of agreements in Uzbek and English. From this article not only ESL student manage to use but also native speakers of English can utilize in acquiring Uzbek in future.

Key words: Verb, object, subject, conjunction, sentence structure

Introduction

Language has a fundamental role in both culture and identity and is a necessary component of human communication. Uzbek and English are two separate languages with different vocabulary, grammar, and structures. Notwithstanding these distinctions, there are certain commonalities between these languages that attest to their linguistic likenesses and have consequences for cross-cultural communication and comprehension. We shall examine in-depth the parallels and divergences between English and Uzbek in this scholarly study.

Similarities: 1. Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) Structure: Language has a fundamental role in both culture and identity and is a necessary component of human communication. Uzbek and English are two separate languages with different vocabulary, grammar, and structures. Notwithstanding these distinctions, there are certain commonalities between these languages that attest to their linguistic likenesses and have consequences for cross-cultural communication and comprehension. We shall examine in-depth the parallels and divergences between English and Uzbek in this scholarly study.

Both English and Uzbek predominantly follow the Subject-Verb-Object sentence structure. This means that sentences are typically composed of a subject, followed by a verb, and then an object.

Example (English):

- He (subject) reads (verb) books (object).

Example (Uzbek):

- U (subject) kitob (verb) o'qiydi (object).

2. Tense and Aspect:

Both languages use tense and aspect to convey when an action takes place. They employ past, present, and future tenses, as well as aspects like continuous and perfect.

Example (English):

- She will have been studying for two hours.

Example (Uzbek):

- U ikki soatdan beri dars o'qiyapti.

3. Negation:

In both languages, negation is typically achieved by adding a specific word (like "not" in English or "emas" in Uzbek) to the sentence.

Example (English):

- He does not like coffee.

Example (Uzbek):

- U chaqirishmaydi.

Tense: Both English and Uzbek grammar have various tenses to indicate the time of actions or events. They include present, past, and future tenses as well as continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous forms.

Differences:

1. Agglutinative Nature of Uzbek:

One of the most significant differences between English and Uzbek lies in their grammar structure. Uzbek is an agglutinative language, which means that affixes (prefixes, suffixes) are added to a base word to convey various grammatical information. In English, while affixes are used, they are not as prevalent or complex as in Uzbek.

Example (Uzbek):

- O'qimagan edim (I hadn't read).

- O'qimayapsizmi? (Are you not reading?)

2. Case System in Uzbek:

Uzbek employs a case system, where nouns change their forms depending on their grammatical role in a sentence. English, on the other hand, has a much simpler system with limited case markings.

Example (Uzbek):

- Uy (house) - Uyni (to the house)

3. Verb Conjugation:

While both languages conjugate verbs, the methods and intricacies vary. In English, verb conjugation is relatively straightforward, with changes in tense, aspect, and agreement with the subject. In Uzbek, verb conjugation can be more complex due to agglutination and the use of various affixes.

Example (Uzbek):

- Men yurib (I walk), Sen yurib (You walk)

4. Word Order Flexibility in Uzbek:

While both languages have a preferred word order, Uzbek allows for more flexibility in sentence structure due to its case system. This means that elements like subject, verb, and object can be rearranged without altering the meaning significantly.

Example (Uzbek):

- U kitobni o'qidi (He reads the book)

- O'qidi u kitobni (He reads the book)

1. Tense: English has a more complex tense system compared to Uzbek. English has additional tenses like the present perfect and past perfect, which show actions completed in relation to the present or past. In contrast, Uzbek mainly differentiates between present, past, and future tenses without the same level of complexity.

2. Word order: Uzbek has a relatively flexible word order compared to English, particularly in terms of placing the verb at the beginning of the sentence for emphasis or placing the object before the subject. English, on the other hand, generally maintains a more fixed word order.

3. Negation: In English, negation is typically formed by adding "not" after the auxiliary verbs or the main verb. In Uzbek, negation is formed by adding "yo'q" (no) before the verb.

4. Prefixes and suffixes: English relies more on prefixes and suffixes to change the meaning or function of words. For example, adding "un-" to "happy" creates "unhappy". Uzbek also uses suffixes for word formation, but it relies more on compounding or adding separate words to create new meanings. Fewer prefixes are used in Uzbek compared to English.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while English and Uzbek share some fundamental grammar concepts, they also exhibit substantial differences, particularly in areas like agglutination, case systems, and verb conjugation. Understanding these distinctions can enhance language learners' proficiency and appreciation for both languages. I hope you find this article informative and useful! If you have any further questions or need additional information, feel free to ask.

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