STRUCTURAL TYPES OF SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article explores the structural types of sentences in English and Uzbek, emphasizing their differences and similarities. It begins by outlining the four main types of sentences in English: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. Each type is defined and illustrated with examples. The article then presents the corresponding sentence types in Uzbek, highlighting the parallel structures while noting the unique features of each language. Key differences, such as word order (SVO in English vs. SOV in Uzbek), use of conjunctions, and tendencies in sentence length and complexity, are discussed. The conclusion underscores the value of understanding these aspects for improved language learning and communication.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va oʻzbek tillaridagi gaplarning strukturaviy turlari oʻrganilib, ularning farq va oʻxshash tomonlariga urgʻu beriladi. U ingliz tilidagi to'rtta asosiy gap turini ko'rsatishdan boshlanadi: oddiy, qo'shma, murakkab va qo'shma-murakkab. Har bir tur aniqlangan va misollar bilan tasvirlangan. Soʻngra maqolada oʻzbek tilidagi tegishli gap turlari koʻrsatilgan, har bir tilning oʻziga xos xususiyatlari qayd etilgan holda parallel tuzilmalari yoritilgan. Asosiy farqlar, masalan, soʻz tartibi (ingliz tilida SVO va oʻzbek tilida SOV), bogʻlovchilardan foydalanish, gap uzunligi va murakkabligi tendentsiyalari muhokama qilinadi. Xulosa til o'rganish va muloqotni yaxshilash uchun ushbu jihatlarni tushunish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi.

Key words: Sentence structure, English language, Uzbek language, simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, compound-complex sentences, word order, conjunctions, language comparison, grammatical structure, language learning, communication differences.

Kalit so'zlar: Gap tuzilishi, ingliz tili, oʻzbek tili, sodda gaplar, qoʻshma-murakkab gaplar, murakkab gaplar, qoʻshma gaplar, soʻz tartibi, bogʻlovchilar, til. Taqqoslash, grammatik tuzilish, til o'rganish, muloqot farqlari.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a complex system of communication, and one of the fundamental aspects of any language is its sentence structure. Understanding the structural types of sentences is crucial for mastering both English and Uzbek. This article delves into

the various types of sentences in these two languages, highlighting their differences and similarities.

Sentence Structure in English: In English, sentences can be categorized based on their structure and function. Structurally, sentences are divided into four main types:

Simple Sentences: A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause with a subject and a predicate. Example: "She reads."

Compound Sentences: A compound sentence contains two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) or a semicolon. Example: "She reads books, and she writes essays."

Complex Sentences: A complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses connected by subordinating conjunctions (because, although, since, etc.). Example: "She reads books because she loves to learn."

Compound-Complex Sentences: This type combines elements of both compound and complex sentences, having at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Example: "She reads books because she loves to learn, and she writes essays to share her knowledge." [1. p 165-166]

Sentence Structure in Uzbek: Uzbek language spoken in Uzbekistan, also classifies sentences into different structural types:

Oddiy Gaplar (Simple Sentences): Like in English, a simple sentence in Uzbek consists of a single independent clause with a subject and a predicate. Example: "U kitob o'qiydi." (She reads a book.)

Qo'shma Gaplar (Compound Sentences): A compound sentence in Uzbek comprises two or more independent clauses, often joined by coordinating conjunctions like "va" (and), "yoki" (or), and "lekin" (but). Example: "U kitob o'qiydi va maqola yozadi." (She reads books and writes essays.) [2. p 112-114]

Murakkab Gaplar (Complex Sentences): These sentences contain one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, connected by subordinating conjunctions such as "chunki" (because), "agar" (if), and "lekin" (although). Example: "U kitob o'qiydi chunki u o'rganishni yaxshi ko'radi." (She reads books because she loves to learn.)

Murakkab Qo'shma Gaplar (Compound-Complex Sentences): This type involves at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses, mirroring the structure found in English. Example: "U kitob o'qiydi chunki u o'rganishni yaxshi ko'radi, va u maqola yozadi bilimini baham ko'rish uchun." (She reads books because she loves to learn, and she writes essays to share her knowledge.) [3. p 75-76]

Differences and Similarities. Word Order: One of the key differences between English and Uzbek sentence structures is word order. English predominantly follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order: Example: "She (subject) reads (verb) a book (object)."

Uzbek, however, generally follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order: Example: "U (subject) kitob (object) o'qiydi (verb)." (She reads a book.) [4. p 265-266]

Use of Conjunctions: Both languages use conjunctions to form compound and complex sentences, but the specific conjunctions differ. English uses "and," "but," "or," etc., while Uzbek uses "va" (and), "yoki" (or), and "lekin" (but). Similarly, for complex sentences, English employs "because," "although," "since," etc., whereas Uzbek uses "chunki" (because), "agar" (if), and "lekin" (although) [5. p 88-90]

Sentence Length and Complexity: English tends to use shorter, more concise sentences, whereas Uzbek often allows for longer, more complex sentences, particularly in formal or literary contexts. This can be attributed to the agglutinative nature of the Uzbek language, which often adds suffixes to words to convey additional meanings and grammatical relations [6. p 95-96]

CONCLUSION

Understanding the structural types of sentences in both English and Uzbek reveals both the commonalities and unique features of these languages. Both languages share similar fundamental sentence types: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. However, they differ in word order, conjunction usage, and sentence length preferences. Recognizing these differences and similarities enhances our comprehension and appreciation of both languages, facilitating better communication and language learning.

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