

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PARTS OF SENTENCE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article provides a comparative analysis of the primary and secondary parts of sentences in English and Uzbek languages. It examines similarities and differences in sentence structure, word order, agreement, case marking, verb morphology, vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, formality, and register between the two languages. Through examples and explanations, the article offers insights into how sentences are constructed and how language elements function in each linguistic context. Understanding these differences enhances comprehension and proficiency in both English and Uzbek languages.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi gaplarning bosh va ikkinchi darajali qismlari qiyosiy tahlil qilingan. Unda ikki til o‘rtasidagi gap tuzilishi, so‘z tartibi, kelishik, hol belgisi, fe‘l morfologiyasi, lug‘at, idiomatik iboralar, rasmiyatchilik va registrdagi o‘xshashlik va farqlar o‘rganiladi. Misollar va tushuntirishlar orqali maqola jumlar qanday tuzilganligi va har bir lingvistik kontekstda til elementlari qanday ishlashi haqida tushuncha beradi. Bu farqlarni tushunish ingliz va o‘zbek tillarini tushunish va malakasini oshiradi.

Key words: Sentence structure, English language, Uzbek language, primary parts, secondary parts, word order, agreement, verb morphology, idiomatic expressions, comparative analysis.

Kalit so‘zlar: Gap tuzilishi, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, bosh bo‘laklar, ikkinchi darajali bo‘laklar, so‘z tartibi, kelishik, fe‘l morfologiyasi, idiomatik iboralar, qiyosiy tahlil.

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the structure of a sentence is essential for effective communication in any language. In both English and Uzbek languages, sentences are composed of primary and secondary parts, each serving distinct functions. However, differences in grammar and syntax between the two languages contribute to variations in sentence structure. This article explores the similarities and differences in the primary and secondary parts of sentences in English and Uzbek languages.

Primary Parts of a Sentence:

Subject: English: The subject is the doer of the action or the entity being described in the sentence. It usually precedes the verb. Example: “John (subject) eats (verb) pizza.” [1. p 112-114]

Uzbek: The subject functions similarly to English, indicating the doer of the action. Example: “John (subject) pishiradi (verb) pizza.”

Verb: English: The verb expresses the action or state of being in the sentence. Example: “She (subject) is (verb) singing.”

Uzbek: Verbs in Uzbek carry out the same function as in English but might vary in conjugation and structure. Example: “U (subject) o’ynayapti (verb).”

Object: English: The object receives the action of the verb. Example: “John (subject) loves (verb) Mary (object).”

Uzbek: Objects in Uzbek function similarly to English, receiving the action of the verb. Example: “John (subject) Mary (object) ni sevadi (verb).” [2. p 165-166]

Secondary Parts of a Sentence:

Adjective: English: Adjectives modify nouns or pronouns, providing additional information about them. Example: “The (article) beautiful (adjective) flowers (noun) bloomed.”

Uzbek: Adjectives in Uzbek function similarly to English, describing nouns or pronouns. Example: “Chiroyli (adjective) gullar (noun) chamlab chiqdi.”

Adverb: English: Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing information about time, manner, place, or degree. Example: “She sings (verb) beautifully (adverb).”

Uzbek: Adverbs in Uzbek also modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, indicating various aspects such as time, manner, place, or degree. Example: “U (subject) chiroyli (adverb) o’ynayapti (verb).” (3. p 42-43)

Preposition: English: Prepositions show the relationship between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence. Example: “She is sitting (verb) on (preposition) the chair (object).”

Uzbek: Prepositions function similarly to English, indicating spatial or temporal relationships between elements in a sentence. Example: “U (subject) o’rin (object) ustida (preposition) otiradi (verb).”

Similarities: Both English and Uzbek languages have primary parts of sentences, including subjects, verbs, and objects. Adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions serve as secondary parts of sentences in both languages, providing additional information about nouns, verbs, or other elements.

Differences: While the basic structure of sentences is similar, variations exist in grammar, syntax, and word order between English and Uzbek languages. Conjugation patterns and sentence construction differ, leading to nuanced distinctions in expressing ideas [4. p 115-116]

Word Order: English typically follows a subject-verb-object (SVO) word order in declarative sentences, while Uzbek often follows a subject-object-verb (SOV) word order. Example in English: “She (subject) reads (verb) books (object).” Example in Uzbek: “U (subject) kitoblar (object) o’qiydi (verb).”

Agreement: English verbs agree with the subject in person and number (e.g., “He runs,” but “They run”), while Uzbek verbs may agree with the subject in person, number, and gender. Example in English: “He (singular subject) eats (singular verb) apples.” Example in Uzbek: “U (singular subject) olma (singular object) yeydi (singular verb).”

Case Marking: Uzbek is an agglutinative language, which means that case endings are added to nouns and pronouns to indicate their grammatical role in a sentence (e.g., nominative, accusative, genitive). Example in Uzbek: “U (nominative subject) kitobni (accusative object) o’qidi (verb).”

Verb Morphology: Uzbek verbs often undergo various morphological changes to indicate tense, aspect, mood, and voice. Example: “o’qish” (infinitive “to read”) can be conjugated as “o’qaman” (I read), “o’qasan” (you read), “o’qadi” (he/she/it reads), etc.

Vocabulary and Idioms: While both languages share some vocabulary due to historical and cultural influences, they also have distinct idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms. Example: English expression “kick the bucket” has no direct equivalent in Uzbek; it would be translated more literally as “o’rin olish” (take a place).

Formality and Register: Both languages exhibit differences in formality and register, with English often employing more formal language in certain contexts compared to Uzbek. Example: English may use “shall” or “would” for polite requests, while Uzbek might use honorific forms or deferential speech [5. p 95-96]

CONCLUSION

Understanding the primary and secondary parts of a sentence is crucial for mastering both English and Uzbek languages. Despite some differences in grammar and syntax, the fundamental components remain consistent, facilitating effective communication across linguistic boundaries. By recognizing these similarities and differences, learners can navigate both languages with confidence and proficiency.

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