A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK GRAMMAR

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Annotation: *This article explores the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek adjectives, providing insights into syntactic structures, semantic nuances, and cultural influences. It also delves into the intricacies of plural formation in both English and Uzbek grammar, aiming to shed light on the similarities and differences between these two languages. Beginning with an introduction to the significance of plural forms in language, the article navigates through the rules and patterns governing plural formation in English, providing clear examples of regular and irregular plurals. It then transitions to Uzbek grammar, elucidating the unique methods employed to form plurals, including suffixes and vowel harmony.*

Key words: *Uzbek language, different pattern, plural formation, adding suffixes common suffixes, irregular plurals, linguistic structures and processes, various transformations, linguistic diversity,* comparative analysis.

Introduction: Nouns, the building blocks of language, undergo various transformations to convey different meanings and nuances. One fundamental transformation is the shift from singular to plural forms. While English and Uzbek are from different language families and have distinct grammatical structures, exploring their approaches to forming plurals offers fascinating insights into linguistic diversity. Through a comparative analysis, it can be introduced the distinct approaches to plural formation in English and Uzbek, elucidating how grammatical structures influence these processes.

Adjectives serve as the cornerstone of descriptive language, allowing speakers to convey attributes, qualities, and characteristics of nouns. While English and Uzbek both employ adjectives to enhance communication, they exhibit intriguing differences and similarities in their usage, structure, and semantic nuances.

In English, adjectives typically precede the noun they modify, exemplifying a strict word order. For instance, in the phrase "beautiful flowers," "beautiful" precedes "flowers." However, exceptions exist, notably with certain adjectives like "main," which often follow the noun ("the street main"). Moreover, English adjectives lack inflection, maintaining the same form regardless of gender or number. Conversely, Uzbek adjectives exhibit greater flexibility in their placement, appearing before or after the noun they modify. This variability allows for a nuanced expression of emphasis or style. Additionally, Uzbek adjectives undergo inflection to agree with the gender, number, and case of the noun they modify, resulting in more intricate sentence structures.

Semantic Nuances: Both languages utilize adjectives to convey a spectrum of meanings, from simple attributes to nuanced qualities. However, subtle distinctions in semantic usage emerge. English adjectives often convey subjective assessments or evaluations ("delicious food," "interesting book"), emphasizing personal perception. In contrast, Uzbek adjectives frequently convey inherent qualities or objective characteristics ("yaxshi kitob" - good book, "qizil gul" - red flower). This distinction

reflects cultural and linguistic nuances, highlighting differing perspectives on the relationship between language and perception.

Literature review. Teachers of Cambridge University Mary Spratt [1], Alan Pulvernes [2], Melanie William [3] provide materials on the ways of acquiring language, focus on forms and tips for developing them in their textbook "Teachers' knowledge Test".

Methodology of the research. According to this research, drawing on linguistic theory and methodology, the article contributes to our understanding of language universals, linguistic typology, and the intricate dynamics of adjective systems in diverse linguistic contexts.

Analysis and results. Comparing specific adjectives in English and Uzbek reveals intriguing parallels and divergences. For instance, while both languages possess adjectives denoting color ("red," "blue"), Uzbek often employs compound constructions combining a base color with a modifier ("qizil-yashil" - reddish-green). This compound structure allows for precise descriptions, capturing subtle shades and variations.

Furthermore, English adjectives often express gradation through modifiers like "very" or "extremely" ("very tall," "extremely intelligent"), whereas Uzbek achieves similar effects through suffixation or compounding ("aqqal-baqqa" - very wise).

In English, forming plurals generally involves adding an "-s" or "-es" to the singular form, with some exceptions like "ox" becoming "oxen" or "child" becoming "children." This process is relatively straightforward and follows predictable patterns, making it easier for learners to grasp.

For example. - Cat → Cats, Dish → Dishes, Box → Boxes

However, irregular plurals, such as "men" (plural of "man") or "mice" (plural of "mouse"), require memorization as they do not follow standard rules.

Uzbek Plural Formation:

Uzbek, a Turkic language, follows a different pattern for plural formation. Plurals are often formed by adding suffixes or altering the word stem. Common suffixes include "-lar" and "-lar/ler," attached to the end of the singular noun. Additionally, vowel harmony, a feature of Turkic languages, influences the choice of suffix.

For example:
- Kitob (Book) → Kitoblar (Books)
- Uy (House) → Uylar (Houses)
- Talaba (Student) → Talabalar (Students)

Similar to English, Uzbek also has irregular plurals that do not follow predictable patterns, necessitating rote memorization.

Comparative Analysis:

While both languages have distinct approaches to forming plurals, they share some similarities. Both utilize suffixes to indicate plurality, albeit with different suffixes and application rules. Additionally, irregular plurals exist in both languages, requiring learners to memorize exceptions.

One notable difference lies in the predictability of plural formation. English plurals generally follow consistent rules, making them easier for learners to grasp, whereas

Uzbek plurals may involve more complex suffixation and vowel harmony rules, posing a greater challenge for learners.

Comparative typology of the plural form of nouns in English and Uzbek Abstract: The goal of this article is to establish the syntactic and semantic features of comparison in English and Uzbek. Comparative Typology, which dealt with comparing language units and languages that did not have a common root language, played an important role in the field's origin and growth. The comparison of minor structural languages facilitated the development of Comparative Typology. Key words: Typology, comparison, structural languages, language, societal conceptions, characteristics. The ability of words in any language to transmit various concepts that exist in this culture, altering their forms, distinguishes them. The bulk of cultural ideas possess common properties, implying that they are universal in nature. Those linguistic categories that have a typologically general character but may be articulated differently in different languages are among those that can be tracked in the majority of the world's languages. Knowing these linguistic facts and establishing their similarities and differences is crucial for the man of letters, particularly graduates of university language faculties who will soon be English instructors and translators. Linguistic notions like as case, gender, person, tense voice, possession, and so on are universal for comparative languages, yet they can be expressed in typologically various ways. In this chapter, we seek to generalise the basic approaches for expressing concepts that are specific to the two languages under consideration. Typological category of case. Case is a grammatical form that contributes to the production of the noun paradigm; in other words, case is a grammatical form that contributes to the formation of the noun paradigm (or pronouns). The case system for English nouns appears to split grammarians. According to popular conception, they only have two cases: common (subject) and possessive (genitive). The common case is defined by a zero morpheme (suffix), but the possessive case is distinguished by the inflexion -'s and its phonetic variants [s], and [iz]. In both languages, the English common case and the other five Uzbek cases are designated as members of the case opposition. The suffix -'s distinguishes the English possessive case, which can occasionally be substituted by the preposition 'of' (e.g., my father's room > my father's room) and is therefore known as the 'of-genitive' case. This case denotes possession of something or someone, and it has an Uzbek equivalent (qaratqich kelishigi), which is expressed by the case ending suffix -ning.

Gender Typological Category The typological category of gender includes the concepts of natural (biological sex) and grammatical (formal) gender. This category is related to natural sex since it describes the gender (sex) of people, animals, and birds. It is expressed in English via nouns and pronouns. (But, it may also be stated in Russian using adjectives and verbs in the past simple tense.) Most Uzbek grammar texts do not offer information about the gender category of Uzbek nouns because the authors think Uzbek nouns do not have one. Some nouns in English, however, can be categorised as either male or female. Friends, cousins, physicians, neighbours, coworkers, etc. The same may be said for Uzbek kinship terms. They are said to be of the same (neutral) gender. When no gender distinction is required, the masculine pronoun is used for these nouns. Gender is expressed in three ways in the compared languages: morphologically,

syntactically, and lexically. The morphological approach of indicating the gender category is done by adding gender suffixes to the word. Typological category of plurality The set of grammatical terms that convey grammatical degree is referred to as the plurality category (number). This is the classification. When comparing languages, formants from this category are frequently appended to the stem of nouns (or pronouns). There is a distinction to be made between logical and grammatical numbers. Proper nouns, from a logical viewpoint, relate to a specific thing or person. For instance, John, London, and so on. Common nouns are used to express common categories of items, which may contain multiples.

The following English nouns can express the concept of plurality: a) by the use of suffixes: -s, -es (wife-wives, head-heads) (wife-wives, head-heads), -en (oxen, children, brothers and sisters); -a datum-data, sanatorium-sanatoria, phenomenon-phenomenon), and so on. b) by substituting a different root vowel (man-men, goose-geese) Typological category of person The person category should be mentioned with the number category (plurality). Because all categories are communicated concurrently by one and the same morpheme in Indo-European languages, a morpheme conveying number also expresses person. The morpheme -nt, for example, in Roman signifies both the third person and the plural number in forms such as amant, habent, legunt, amabant, habebunt, and so on. When comparing languages, the category of person is a distinguishing attribute of pronouns and verbs. They (languages) differentiate three types of personal pronouns: those used to identify the person(s) speaking (first person), those addressed to (second person), and those talked about (third person) (third person). Aspect is a sort of verb that denotes whether the activity described is a continuous action or one that happens only once. In other words, it is a verb form that describes how an action is carried out, such as whether it is a single finished action (or point), a recurrent action, or a continuous process. Aspect is rarely treated as a separate category of the verb in Uzbek grammars since it is not often articulated as clearly as it appears due to the lack of analytical forms. The notions of tense and aspect are so intertwined in the comparative languages that they cannot be treated individually. Because one and the same form of the verb expresses tense and aspect at the same time, they should be considered 'tense-aspect forms' of the verb. We differentiate three features of verb forms when comparing languages: simple (common or indefinite), continuous, and perfect. When all of the tense forms of the verb are combined, they constitute the so-called "tense aspect forms of the verb."

Conclusion and Recommendations. In conclusion, the comparative analysis of English and Uzbek adjectives unveils a fascinating interplay of syntax, structure, and semantic nuances. While both languages utilize adjectives to enhance descriptive expression, they diverge in their syntactic rigidity, semantic connotations, and strategies for gradation. The study of plural formation in English and Uzbek grammar highlights the rich diversity of linguistic structures and processes. While English favors simplicity and consistency in forming plurals, Uzbek demonstrates the influence of Turkic language features such as suffixation and vowel harmony. By understanding these differences, learners can deepen their appreciation for the intricacies of language and enhance their proficiency in both English and Uzbek.

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