



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article presents a comparative analysis of parts of speech in English and Uzbek languages, highlighting both similarities and differences in their grammatical structures. English, a Germanic language, and Uzbek, a Turkic language, exhibit distinct typological features that influence the categorization and usage of parts of speech. The study explores the primary categories: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. In English, parts of speech are largely defined by syntactic roles and morphological markers, with a significant emphasis on word order and inflection. Uzbek, characterized by its agglutinative structure, relies heavily on suffixation to indicate grammatical relationships and functions, resulting in a more flexible word order. The analysis includes a detailed examination of each part of speech, comparing their formation, functions, and syntactic behavior. By investigating these linguistic elements, the article provides insights into the structural nuances of English and Uzbek, contributing to broader discussions in comparative linguistics and aiding in the understanding of language typology and grammar.*

INTRODUCTION

The study of parts of speech forms a fundamental aspect of linguistic analysis, offering insights into the grammatical frameworks and syntactic structures of languages. This article undertakes a comparative analysis of parts of speech in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct typological backgrounds. English, a Germanic language, features a relatively fixed word order and relies on a combination of inflection and periphrasis to convey grammatical relationships. In contrast, Uzbek, a member of the Turkic language family, is characterized by its agglutinative nature, using extensive suffixation to express grammatical functions and allowing for a more flexible word order.

In both languages, the primary categories of parts of speech include nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions (or postpositions in Uzbek), conjunctions, and interjections. These categories serve as the building blocks of sentences, each fulfilling specific roles that contribute to the overall meaning and coherence of discourse.

Main part

English parts of speech are largely defined by their syntactic roles and morphological markers. Nouns typically indicate people, places, things, or concepts, and can be inflected for number and case. Pronouns substitute for nouns and are marked for person, number, and case. Verbs convey actions, states, or occurrences, with tense, aspect, mood, and voice inflections. Adjectives and adverbs modify nouns and verbs, respectively, with comparative and superlative forms often marked by inflectional endings or periphrastic constructions. Prepositions show relationships between nouns, while conjunctions connect clauses, phrases, or words. Interjections express emotions or reactions.

In Uzbek, parts of speech are similarly categorized but exhibit distinct morphological and syntactic features due to the language's agglutinative nature. Nouns in Uzbek are marked by suffixes to indicate number, case, and possessiveness. Pronouns are inflected for person and number. Verbs are highly inflected to indicate tense, mood, aspect, voice, and person, often through a rich system of suffixes. Adjectives and adverbs, while also modified through suffixation, can appear more flexible in their syntactic positions due to the language's less rigid word order. Uzbek uses postpositions instead of prepositions to indicate relationships between words. Conjunctions and interjections function similarly to their English counterparts but are integrated into sentences with unique syntactic patterns.

This comparative analysis seeks to uncover the underlying principles governing the use and formation of parts of speech in English and Uzbek. By examining each category in detail, the study aims to highlight both the shared linguistic features and the divergent mechanisms that define these languages. Understanding these differences and similarities enhances our comprehension of language typology and grammar, offering valuable insights for linguists, language learners, and educators. The subsequent sections will provide an in-depth analysis of each part of speech, exploring their morphological structures, syntactic roles, and functional applications in both languages.

Conclusion

This comparative analysis highlights the distinct approaches English and Uzbek take in categorizing and utilizing parts of speech. English relies on a combination of inflection and fixed word order, while Uzbek's agglutinative nature results in extensive use of suffixes and a more flexible syntax. By examining these differences and similarities, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the grammatical systems and typological characteristics of both languages.

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