A COLLECTION OF USEFUL INFORMATION FOR LINGUISTS, LANGUAGE LEARNERS AND THOSE INTERESTED IN THE STRUCTURE AND USE OF WORD GROUPS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article explores the mutual function characteristics of word groups in English and Uzbek languages. The authors conduct a literature review and analyze examples of sentences to identify similarities and differences in how word groups function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in both languages. The analysis reveals that while both languages use word groups to convey meaning within sentences, there are notable differences in the structure and usage of these structures. For example, English heavily uses prepositions to link word groups, while Uzbek uses postpositions and some case endings. Additionally, the flexible word order in Uzbek allows for more options in emphasis, topic prominence, and clause linking, while the rigid SVO word order in English tends to make grammatical roles clearer. The authors conclude that understanding these similarities and differences can help improve communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries. The article provides a useful resource for linguists, language learners, and anyone interested in the structure and usage of word groups in English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: word groups, nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, sentence structure, English language, Uzbek language, prepositions.

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются взаимные функциональные характеристики групп слов в английском и узбекском языках. Авторы проводят обзор литературы и анализируют примеры предложений, чтобы выявить сходства и различия в том, как группы слов функционируют как существительные, глаголы, прилагательные и наречия в обоих языках. Анализ показывает, что, хотя оба языка используют группы слов для передачи значения внутри предложений, существуют заметные различия в структуре и использовании этих структур. Например, в английском языке широко используются предлоги для связи групп слов, а в узбекском — послелоги и некоторые падежные окончания. Кроме того, гибкий порядок слов в узбекском языке позволяет использовать больше вариантов ударения, значимости темы и связи предложений, в то время как жесткий порядок слов SVO в английском языке, как правило, делает грамматические роли более четкими. Авторы приходят к выводу, что понимание этих сходств и различий может

помочь улучшить общение через языковые и культурные границы. Статья представляет собой полезный ресурс для лингвистов, изучающих языки и всех, кто интересуется структурой и использованием групп слов в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: группы слов, существительные, глаголы, прилагательные, наречия, структура предложения, английский язык, узбекский язык, предлоги.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi so'z turkumlarining o'zaro funksiya xususiyatlari o'rganiladi. Mualliflar so'z turkumlarining har ikki tilda ot, fe'l, sifat va qo'shimcha vazifasini bajarishidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlash uchun adabiyotlarni o'rganishadi va jumlalar misollarini tahlil qilishadi. Tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, har ikkala til ham jumla ichidagi ma'noni etkazish uchun so'z turkumlaridan foydalansa-da, bu tuzilmalarning tuzilishi va ishlatilishida sezilarli farqlar mavjud. Masalan, ingliz tilida so'z turkumlarini bog'lash uchun predloglardan ko'p foydalanilgan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilida esa post qo'shimchalari va ba'zi hol oxirlari qo'llaniladi. Bundan tashqari, o'zbek tilidagi so'zlarning moslashuvchan tartibi urg'u, mavzu ahamiyati va gaplarni bog'lashda ko'proq variantlarga imkon beradi, ingliz tilidagi qattiq SVO so'z tartibi esa grammatik rollarni aniqroq qilishga intiladi. Mualliflar ushbu o'xshashlik va farqlarni tushunish til va madaniy chegaralar bo'ylab muloqotni yaxshilashga yordam beradi degan xulosaga kelishadi. Maqola tilshunoslar, til o'rganuvchilar va ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi so'z turkumlarining tuzilishi va qo'llanilishiga qiziqqan har bir kishi uchun foydali manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Tayanch so'zlar: so'z turkumlari, otlar, fe'llar, sifatlar, qo'shimchalar, gap tuzilishi, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, yuklamalar.

INTRODUCTION

Word groups are an essential part of language, serving as building blocks for sentences and conveying meaning through the combination of different parts of speech. The structure and function of word groups can vary widely between languages, reflecting the unique features and characteristics of each language. In this article, we will explore the mutual function characteristics of word groups in English and Uzbek languages, highlighting similarities and differences in their structure and usage. We will examine how word groups function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, and how they are used to convey meaning and provide context within sentences. We will also explore how the flexible word order in Uzbek affects sentence structure and how this differs from English's more rigid word order. By analyzing the mutual function characteristics of word groups in these two languages, we can gain a deeper understanding of the role of word groups in language and how they contribute to effective communication.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To explore the mutual function characteristics of word groups in English and Uzbek languages, we conducted a literature review of relevant studies and resources. We consulted linguistic textbooks, academic articles, and online resources to identify key features and examples of word group functions in both languages.

Our analysis of the literature revealed that word groups serve similar functions in both English and Uzbek languages, such as functioning as subject and predicate, direct and indirect objects, and adverbials. However, there are also notable differences in how word groups are formed and used in each language, reflecting differences in word order, use of prepositions vs. postpositions, presence of articles, and compound verb construction.

To collect data on word group functions in both English and Uzbek, we analyzed examples of sentences from various sources, including news articles, literature, and everyday communication. We identified instances of word groups used as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, and examined their function within the sentence. We also analyzed how word order and other grammatical features affected the meaning and interpretation of sentences in both languages.

Additionally, we consulted with native speakers of both English and Uzbek to gain insights into how word groups are used in everyday communication and to confirm our findings from the literature analysis.

Overall, our literature analysis and methods allowed us to identify and analyze key features of word group functions in English and Uzbek languages, providing insights into the similarities and differences between the two languages and how these differences affect sentence structure and communication.

DISCUSSION

Our analysis of the mutual function characteristics of word groups in English and Uzbek languages highlights both similarities and differences in how these structures are used to convey meaning and provide context within sentences.

One notable similarity is that word groups in both languages can function as subject and predicate, direct and indirect objects, and adverbials. This reflects a fundamental similarity in how language structures sentences and conveys meaning.

However, there are also significant differences in how word groups are formed and used between English and Uzbek. For example, English has a rigid SVO word order, while Uzbek has a more flexible word order that allows for topic-comment

structures and different ways of emphasizing information. Additionally, English heavily uses prepositions to link word groups, while Uzbek uses postpositions and some case endings.

These differences in structure and usage reflect the unique features of each language and how they have developed over time. They also have implications for how speakers of each language approach communication and convey meaning through language.

For example, the flexible word order in Uzbek allows for more options in emphasis, topic prominence, and clause linking, but it can also lead to ambiguities. English's rigid word order tends to make grammatical roles clearer, but it can also limit flexibility in sentence structure and emphasis.

Despite these differences, both languages share a common goal of conveying meaning through the combination of different parts of speech. The mutual function characteristics of word groups in both languages provide insights into how language structures sentences and how speakers can use these structures to effectively communicate their intended meaning.

Overall, our analysis of the mutual function characteristics of word groups in English and Uzbek languages highlights the diversity of language structures and how they reflect the unique features of each language. Understanding these similarities and differences can help us better appreciate the complexity and nuances of language, and improve our ability to effectively communicate across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

RESULTS

Our analysis of word group functions in English and Uzbek languages revealed both similarities and differences in how these structures are used to convey meaning within sentences.

In both languages, word groups can function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. For example, in English, the word group "the cat" can function as a subject, while the word group "is sleeping" can function as a predicate. Similarly, in Uzbek, the word group "mushuk uyquyapti" (cat is sleeping) can function as a predicate.

Both languages also use word groups to function as direct and indirect objects. In English, the direct object typically follows the verb, while the indirect object usually follows the direct object. In Uzbek, the direct object is often indicated by a

case ending, while the indirect object is placed after the direct object. For example, in English, the sentence "I gave the book to my friend" has "the book" as the direct object and "my friend" as the indirect object, while in Uzbek, the equivalent sentence "Men kitobni do'stimga berdim" has "kitobni" (the book) as the direct object and "do'stimga" (to my friend) as the indirect object.

However, there are also notable differences in the structure and usage of word groups between English and Uzbek. For example, English heavily uses prepositions to link word groups, while Uzbek uses postpositions and some case endings. Additionally, English has definite and indefinite articles that modify nouns, while Uzbek does not have articles.

The flexible word order in Uzbek also affects sentence structure in a few ways. It allows for different ways to emphasize information, allows for topic-comment structure, and can affect how clauses are linked. However, it can also lead to ambiguities.

Overall, our analysis of word group functions in English and Uzbek languages highlights both similarities and differences in the structure and usage of these structures. These findings provide insights into how these languages convey meaning and how their unique features can affect communication.

CONCLUSION

Our analysis of the mutual function characteristics of word groups in English and Uzbek languages reveals both similarities and differences in how these structures are used to convey meaning within sentences. While both languages use word groups to function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, there are also notable differences in the structure and usage of these structures between the two languages. These differences reflect the unique features of each language and how they have developed over time.

The flexible word order in Uzbek, for example, allows for more options in emphasis, topic prominence, and clause linking, while the rigid SVO word order in English tends to make grammatical roles clearer. Additionally, English heavily relies on prepositions to link word groups, while Uzbek uses postpositions and some case endings. These differences have implications for how speakers of each language approach communication and convey meaning through language.

Despite these differences, both languages share a common goal of conveying meaning through the combination of different parts of speech. The mutual function characteristics of word groups in both languages provide insights into how language structures sentences and how speakers can use these structures to effectively communicate their intended meaning.

Understanding the similarities and differences in the structure and usage of word groups in English and Uzbek can help us better appreciate the complexity and nuances of language. It can also improve our ability to effectively communicate across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Further research on the mutual function characteristics of word groups in different languages can deepen our understanding of the role of word groups in language and how they contribute to effective communication.

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