

PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

*Student of Kattakurgan
State Pedagogical Institute
Nasriddinova Bakhora
Teacher of Kattakurgan
State Pedagogical Institute
Khamidov Tokhir*

Annotation: This article explores the similarities and differences of parts of speech between two non-related languages English and Uzbek, focusing on noun, verb, adjective, adverb categories. By comparing these two languages, the article highlights how their similarities and differences. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family, while the English language belongs to the Indo-European language family, and this article also highlights the connections between them. This bilingual approach provides insights into the unique characteristics of each language, offering a useful resource for language learners, teachers, and linguists.

Ushbu maqola bir-biriga aloqador bo'lmagan ikki til — ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi so'z turkumlarining o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini o'rganadi. Asosan ot, fe'l, sifat va ravish toifalariga e'tibor qaratilgan. Ushbu ikki tilni taqqoslash orqali maqola ularning o'xshashliklari va farqlarini yoritib beradi. O'zbek tili — Turkiy tillar oilasiga, ingliz tili esa Hind-Yevropa tillar oilasiga mansub bo'lib, maqola ularning o'zaro bog'liqlik jihatlarini ham ko'rsatib o'tadi. Ikki tilda olib borilgan bu yondashuv har bir tilning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi va bu til o'rganuvchilar, o'qituvchilar hamda tilshunoslar uchun foydali manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Key words: parts of speech, noun, verb, adjective, adverb, Turkic family, Indo-European family, categories

Parts of speech are the categories into which words are grouped based on their function in a sentence. Both English and Uzbek languages classify words into specific groups, although there are some differences in structure and usage. Understanding parts of speech is essential for learning grammar and building sentences in both languages.

In English grammar, a noun is a word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea. They are the basic building blocks of sentences and are essential for naming and identifying the subject of a sentence or phrase. Nouns can also act as objects within sentences and can be further categorized into types like common, proper, concrete, and abstract. For example: book, school, tulip.

In Uzbek grammar, a noun (ot) is a word that represents a person, place, thing, or concept. Nouns are a fundamental element in sentence construction and play an important role in identifying and naming the subject in a sentence or phrase. Nouns can function as the subject and also as an object in a sentence. They are categorized into types such as concrete and abstract.

For example: kitob (book), maktab (school), lola (tulip).

Verbs constitute one of the main parts of speech in the English language. Like other types of words in the language, English verbs are not heavily inflected. Most combinations of tense, aspect, mood and voice are expressed periphrastically, using constructions with auxiliary verbs.

In Uzbek, a verb(fe'l) expresses an action or a state and is divided into action verbs and state verbs. Verbs indicate tense, mood, and person-number agreement. There are four main types of verbs in Uzbek: the pure verb, the verbal noun, the adverbial participle, and the participial adjective.

In addition, Uzbek has five types of voice: the active voice, the passive voice, the reflexive voice, the causative voice, and the reciprocal voice.

An adjective is a word that describes or defines a noun or noun phrase. Its semantic role is to change information given by the noun. Traditionally, adjectives are considered one of the main parts of speech of the English language, although historically they were classed together with nouns.

In Uzbek, an adjective (sifat) describes the quality or characteristic of a person or thing. Adjectives are divided into several types based on their features: color adjectives, taste adjectives, descriptive adjectives, and size/measurement adjectives.

There are three degrees of comparison in adjectives: the positive degree, the comparative degree, and the superlative degree.

In English, an adverb is a word that modifies or describes a verb, adjective, another adverb, or the entire sentence. Adverbs typically provide more information about how, when, where, or to what extent an action is performed. They often end in "-ly," but not always.

For instance, careful+ly=carefully

In Uzbek, an adverb (ravish) is an independent part of speech that describes the manner, degree, time, place, cause, or purpose of an action or state. Adverbs typically answer questions such as "how?" (qanday?), "when?" (qachon?), "where?" (qayerda?), "why?" (nega?), and "to what extent?" (qancha?).

References

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