

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK GRAMMAR*Avgonova Dinora Abdumurod qizi**a student at Oriental University**Urolova Rayxona Jamshid qizi**a teacher at Oriental University***Abstract**

This article explores the key grammatical differences between English and Uzbek languages. Due to their belonging to different language families—Germanic and Turkic—their morphosyntactic structures differ significantly. The study focuses on distinctions in sentence structure, tense systems, and grammatical expression. Special attention is given to translation challenges arising from these differences. The findings highlight the importance of understanding both languages' grammatical features to ensure accurate and natural communication.

Keywords: English grammar, Uzbek grammar, morphosyntax, translation, SVO, SOV, tense system, affixation, language comparison

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются основные грамматические различия между английским и узбекским языками. Поскольку данные языки принадлежат к разным языковым семьям — германской и тюркской, их морфосинтаксические структуры существенно отличаются. Особое внимание уделяется различиям в структуре предложения, системе времён и способах выражения грамматического значения. Также анализируются трудности перевода, возникающие из-за этих различий. Результаты исследования подчеркивают важность глубокого понимания грамматических особенностей обоих языков для обеспечения точной и естественной коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: английская грамматика, узбекская грамматика, морфосинтаксис, перевод, структура предложения, времена, аффиксация

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi asosiy grammatik farqlar tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu tillarning turli til oilalariga — german va turkiy tillarga mansubligi ularning morfosintaktik tuzilishida sezilarli farqlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Tadqiqotda gap tuzilishi, zamon tizimi va grammatik ma'no ifodalash usullaridagi farqlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu farqlar sababli yuzaga keladigan tarjima muammolari tahlil qilinadi. Natijalar ikki tilning grammatik xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganish to'g'ri va tabiiy tarjima uchun muhim ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: ingliz tili grammatikasi, o'zbek tili grammatikasi, morfosintaksis, tarjima, SVO, SOV, zamonlar, qo'shimchalar

Introduction

Language is a defining hallmark of a nation's intellect, worldview, and values. Due to linguistic diversity, there are significant differences between the morphosyntactic systems of Uzbek and English. These differences become especially noticeable in translation. Therefore, a translator must possess a profound understanding of these grammatical features to preserve naturalness and accuracy across structural, stylistic, and contextual dimensions.

English belongs to the Germanic language family, where grammatical meaning is expressed through auxiliary verbs, prepositions, and articles [2]. For example, in the sentence "He has gone," the auxiliary verb "has" indicates tense. Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family and expresses grammatical meaning mainly through affixation, word order, auxiliary elements, and intonation [1].

Main Discussion

In English, sentence structure typically follows a strict SVO (Subject–Verb–Object) order, such as "He drives a car" [2]. Any deviation from this order may result in grammatical errors or ambiguity. In contrast, Uzbek follows an SOV (Subject–Object–Verb) structure, and word order is relatively flexible [1]. For example, in "U kitob o'qiydi," the sentence elements can be rearranged to emphasize different parts without changing the core meaning.

Another important difference lies in the tense system. English has a complex tense system consisting of twelve main tenses, including simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous forms [2]. For example, "She has been writing" expresses an action that began in the past and is still continuing.

Uzbek, however, has a simpler tense system, mainly divided into past, present and future [1]. Complex meanings are often expressed through context and suffixes rather than separate tense forms.

Articles (a, an, the) are also an essential feature of English grammar [3], but they do not exist in Uzbek. Instead, Uzbek uses possessive, plural, and case suffixes. For example, in "xonamda," "xona" is the root, "-m" indicates possession, and "-da" expresses location.

These differences create challenges in translation. For instance, the English sentence "I have been driving my car for five years" can be translated into Uzbek as "Men mashinamni 5 yildan beri haydayman," which conveys the same meaning through contextual and lexical means rather than direct grammatical equivalence [2].

Conclusion

In conclusion, English and Uzbek differ significantly in their grammatical structures, including sentence order, tense systems, and methods of expressing meaning. These differences pose challenges for learners and translators. Therefore,

understanding the structural and functional aspects of both languages is essential for achieving accurate and effective communication.

References

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