

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SYNTAX IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation. This study provides a comparative analysis of syntactic structures in English and Uzbek, focusing on word order, sentence types, grammatical relations, and functional aspects of syntax. The research highlights both universal and language-specific features, demonstrating how typological differences (analytic vs. agglutinative structures) influence sentence formation. The findings contribute to contrastive linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching methodology.

Keywords: syntax, comparative linguistics, English language, Uzbek language, word order, sentence structure, typology.

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tadqiqot ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining sintaktik tuzilishini qiyosiy tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda so‘z tartibi, gap turlari, grammatik munosabatlar va sintaksisning funksional jihatlari o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari analitik va agglutinativ tillarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib beradi hamda kontrastiv tilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik va til o‘qitish metodikasiga hissa qo‘shadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: sintaksis, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, so‘z tartibi, gap tuzilishi, tipologiya.

Syntax is one of the central components of linguistic theory, concerned with the arrangement of words into meaningful structures. The comparative study of syntax across languages provides insights into universal grammatical principles and language-specific features. English and Uzbek belong to different typological groups: English is an analytic

language, while Uzbek is an agglutinative language, which makes their syntactic systems fundamentally different [2: 94].

The relevance of this study lies in the increasing need for effective cross-linguistic understanding in translation, foreign language teaching, and intercultural communication. In Uzbekistan, English is widely taught as a foreign language, and understanding syntactic differences is essential for avoiding interference errors and improving communicative competence.

Despite extensive studies in syntax, there remains a gap in systematically comparing English and Uzbek sentence structures, especially in terms of functional and typological aspects. Learners often face difficulties due to structural differences between the two languages.

The main aim of this research is to conduct a comparative analysis of syntactic structures in English and Uzbek and identify similarities and differences. Objectives:

- To analyze word order patterns in both languages
- To compare sentence types and structures
- To examine grammatical relations and markers
- To identify typological differences influencing syntax

The study employs a comparative-contrastive method, widely used in linguistics to analyze similarities and differences between languages. Data were collected from grammar books, linguistic studies, and authentic language examples. Structural and functional approaches were applied to examine sentence formation [6: 47].

One of the most significant differences between English and Uzbek syntax is word order: English typically follows a Subject–Verb–Object (SVO) structure: *She reads a book*. Uzbek follows a Subject–Object–Verb (SOV) structure: *U kitob o‘qiydi*. This difference is due to typological distinctions. English relies on word order to express grammatical relationships, whereas Uzbek uses suffixes [3: 112].

In English, grammatical relations are primarily indicated by word order and prepositions: *to the teacher, with a friend*. In Uzbek, they are expressed through case

endings: *o'qituvchiga (dative), do'st bilan (instrumental)*. This shows that Uzbek syntax is more morphologically rich, while English is more structurally rigid [5: 210].

Both languages share similar sentence classifications: Declarative; Interrogative; Imperative; Exclamatory. However, their formation differs: English uses auxiliary verbs: *Do you speak English?* Uzbek uses intonation and particles: *Siz ingliz tilida gapira olasizmi?* English has definite and indefinite articles (the, a/an), which play a crucial syntactic role. Uzbek lacks articles, and meaning is conveyed through context or word order [4: 368].

English relies heavily on conjunctions: *because, although, if*. Uzbek uses both conjunctions and verb forms: *-gani uchun, -sa, -ganda*. For example: *If he comes, we will start; U kelsa, biz boshlaymiz*.

English shows limited agreement: *She works vs. They work*. Uzbek shows extensive agreement through suffixes: *kelaman, kelasan, keladi*. This reflects the agglutinative nature of Uzbek syntax [1: 156].

From a functional perspective, both languages aim to convey meaning efficiently, but they use different mechanisms. English prioritizes fixed structure, while Uzbek prioritizes morphological flexibility.

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek syntax reveals both universal and language-specific features. The main differences arise from their typological nature: English as an analytic language relies on word order and auxiliary elements, while Uzbek as an agglutinative language uses suffixes and flexible structure.

The findings of this study are significant for:

- language teaching methodology
- translation studies
- contrastive linguistics

Understanding these differences helps learners avoid syntactic errors and improves cross-linguistic competence. Future research may focus on discourse-level syntax and pragmatic functions.

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