

Syntactic structures and speech formation in English and Uzbek languages

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Annotation. This article examines the syntactic structures of English and Uzbek languages, as well as the characteristics of speech formation. While English relies on a strict word order, Uzbek has a more flexible structure. The study analyzes the syntactic differences between the two languages and their impact on speech formation. This article will consider the syntactic structures of the English and Uzbek languages, as well as the features of speech formation. While English is based on a strict word order, Uzbek has a looser structure. The article analyzes the syntactic structures of both languages and examines their influence on speech formation. The information below will help you better understand the syntactic structures of English and Uzbek, as well as the features of speech formation. Moreover, both languages have their own lexical and stylistic features of the spoken style. Colloquial speech in English often includes abbreviations, idiomatic expressions, and informal lexical units. And in the Uzbek language, folk expressions, proverbs and freely composed sentences are widely used in colloquial speech. These features determine the specifics of spoken language in both languages. From the point of view of the linguistics of the text, English and Uzbek languages have differences in the structure and stylistic features of the text. In English, texts usually have a clear structure and are divided into sections such as introduction, main body, and conclusion. However, in Uzbek, the structure of the text depends more on the topic and can sometimes take a freer form. These differences are important for creating a text and understanding it.

Keywords: syntactic structure, word order, speech formation, English language, Uzbek language.

Синтаксические структуры и речеобразование в английском и узбекском языках

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Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются синтаксические структуры английского и узбекского языков, а также особенности формирования речи. Если английский язык опирается на строгий порядок слов, то узбекский обладает более свободной

структурой. В работе анализируются синтаксические различия этих языков и их влияние на формирование речи. В данной статье будут рассмотрены синтаксические структуры английского и узбекского языков, а также особенности формирования речи. В то время как английский язык основан на строгом порядке слов, узбекский язык имеет более свободную структуру. В статье анализируются синтаксические структуры обоих языков и рассматривается их влияние на формирование речи. приведенная ниже информация поможет глубже понять синтаксические структуры английского и узбекского языков, а также особенности формирования речи. также оба языка имеют свои лексико-стилистические особенности разговорного стиля. Разговорная речь на английском языке часто включает аббревиатуры, идиоматические выражения и неформальные лексические единицы. А в узбекском языке в разговорной речи широко используются народные выражения, пословицы и свободно составленные предложения. Эти особенности определяют специфику разговорной речи на обоих языках. С точки зрения лингвистики текста, английский и узбекский языки имеют различия в структуре и стилистических особенностях текста. В английском языке тексты обычно имеют четкую структуру и разделены на такие разделы, как введение, основная часть и заключение. Однако в узбекском языке структура текста больше зависит от темы и иногда может принимать более свободную форму. Эти различия важны для создания текста и его понимания.

Ключевые слова: синтаксическая структура, порядок слов, формирование речи, английский язык, узбекский язык.

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida sintaktik tuzilmalar va nutq shakllanishi

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Annotasiya. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining sintaktik tuzilmalari hamda nutq shakllanishining xususiyatlari o‘rganiladi. Ingliz tili qat‘iy so‘z tartibiga asoslangan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tili erkinroq tuzilishga ega. Maqolada har ikki tilning sintaktik tuzilmalari tahlil qilinib, nutq shakllanishiga ta‘siri ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining sintaktik tuzilmalari, shuningdek nutqni shakllantirish xususiyatlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Ingliz tili qat‘iy so‘z tartibiga asoslangan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tili erkinroq tuzilishga ega. Maqolada ikkala tilning sintaktik tuzilmalari tahlil qilinadi va ularning nutqni shakllantirishga ta‘siri ko‘rib chiqiladi. Quyidagi ma‘lumotlar ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining sintaktik tuzilmalarini, shuningdek nutqni shakllantirish xususiyatlarini chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Shuningdek, har ikkala tilda so‘zlashuv uslubining o‘ziga xos leksik va stilistik xususiyatlari mavjud. Ingliz tilida so‘zlashuv nutqi ko‘pincha qisqartmalar, idiomatik ifodalar va norasmiy leksik birliklarni o‘z ichiga oladi. O‘zbek tilida esa so‘zlashuv uslubida xalqona iboralar, maqollar va erkin tuzilgan gaplar keng qo‘llaniladi. Bu xususiyatlar har ikkala tilda so‘zlashuv nutqining o‘ziga xosligini belgilaydi. Matn lingvistikasi nuqtai nazaridan, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida matn tuzilishi va uslubiy xususiyatlarida farqlar mavjud. Ingliz tilida matnlar odatda aniq tuzilishga ega bo‘lib, kirish, asosiy qism va xulosa kabi bo‘limlarga bo‘linadi. O‘zbek tilida esa matn tuzilishi ko‘proq mavzuga bog‘liq bo‘lib, ba‘zan erkinroq shaklda bo‘lishi mumkin. Bu farqlar matn yaratishda va uni tushunishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so‘zlar: sintaktik tuzilma, so‘z tartibi, nutq shakllanishi, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili.

Introduction

Language is one of the most significant tools humans use to communicate ideas, emotions, and concepts. Each language, with its distinct phonetic (Dilshoda, 2024), morphological, and syntactic systems, reflects the culture and thinking patterns of its speakers. The study of syntactic structures and speech formation plays a crucial role in understanding how humans produce and interpret sentences. In this article, we will explore the syntactic structures and speech formation in two languages: English and Uzbek. These languages, though both belonging to the Indo-European and Turkic families respectively, exhibit different syntactic features and speech formation processes that shape communication. The comparison of these structures will help illuminate how sentence formation varies across linguistic boundaries.

Overview of Syntactic Structures in English and Uzbek

1. Syntactic Structure in English

English, a Germanic language, has a subject-verb-object (SVO) word order, meaning that the subject of a sentence usually precedes the verb, and the object comes after the verb. The basic syntactic structure can be seen in simple sentences like:

She (subject) reads (verb) a book (object).

This SVO order is crucial in understanding how English speakers convey meaning. The sentence structure typically follows this linear order to maintain clarity and ease of comprehension. However, in more complex structures such as questions, relative clauses, and passive constructions, the sentence structure may change, though the subject-verb-object sequence remains central.

2. Syntactic Structure in Uzbek

Uzbek, a Turkic language, primarily follows a subject-object-verb (SOV) word order. In Uzbek, the subject still comes first, but the verb is placed at the end of the sentence. This SOV structure can be observed in examples such as:

U (subject) kitobni (object) o‘qiydi (verb). (She reads the book.)

The placement of the verb at the end is a distinctive feature of Uzbek syntax (Dilshoda, 2024). This word order influences how meaning is constructed and understood. Additionally, Uzbek is an agglutinative language, meaning that grammatical relations are often expressed through suffixes attached to the root of words. This is different from English, where word order and auxiliary verbs are more prominent in indicating grammatical relationships.

Word Order and Sentence Structure: A Comparative View

1. Word Order in Declarative Sentences

In English, the subject-verb-object order is consistent in declarative sentences. The word order plays a crucial role in clarifying who is performing the action and what the action is. For example:

John (subject) eats (verb) an apple (object).

In contrast, Uzbek uses an SOV structure, which leads to a slightly different emphasis in the sentence. The object is placed before the verb, and this structure is especially important in determining the focus of the sentence. The same sentence in Uzbek would be:

Jon (subject) olma (object) yedi (verb).

The main difference lies in the order of the object and the verb. The positioning of the verb at the end can give more emphasis to the subject or object, depending on the speaker’s intent. In both languages, however, the sentence conveys the same meaning.

2. Questions and Interrogative Sentences

Both English and Uzbek form questions, but they follow different syntactic patterns. In English, the standard way to form a yes/no question is through subject-auxiliary inversion. For instance:

She is going to the market. (declarative)

Is she going to the market? (interrogative)

The auxiliary verb "is" moves to the beginning of the sentence, before the subject, to create the question.

In Uzbek, however, interrogative sentences are often formed by adding question particles at the end of the sentence. The word order remains subject-object-verb (SOV), but a particle like *mi?* or *mikan?* is appended to indicate that the sentence is a question:

U (subject) bozorga (object) borayapti (verb). (declarative)

U bozorga borayaptimi? (interrogative) (Is she going to the market?)

The change in word order is less dramatic in Uzbek compared to English, as the verb still comes at the end. The question particle plays a more significant role in signifying that the sentence is a question.

Speech Formation: Role of Morphology and Syntax

1. Morphological Considerations in English and Uzbek

Morphology plays a critical role in how speech is formed in both English and Uzbek. English has relatively simple inflectional morphology. For example, tense, aspect, and number are marked with auxiliary verbs (e.g., have, be), suffixes (-ed, -s), or irregular forms:

He works (present tense)

He worked (past tense)

In contrast, Uzbek relies heavily on agglutination, where various grammatical meanings are expressed through suffixes attached directly to the roots of words. This allows Uzbek to convey more information within a single word. For example:

Yaxshi (good)

Yaxshilik (goodness)

Yaxshilanmoq (to improve)

Yaxshilandi (he/she improved)

In the case of verbs, Uzbek uses a rich system of suffixes to mark tense, aspect, and even the mood of the action. The same verb root can take on different suffixes to express whether an action is ongoing, completed, hypothetical, or passive. This agglutinative nature contrasts with English, where auxiliary verbs are more commonly used.

2. The Role of Syntax in Speech Formation

In English, syntax (Rikhsievna, 2021) governs the order in which words are arranged to form grammatically correct sentences. While English allows for a certain degree of flexibility, such as in passive constructions, the basic syntactic framework (subject-verb-object) is essential for comprehension. Complex sentences often involve subordination, coordination, and the use of auxiliary verbs to express nuanced meanings.

Uzbek syntax, on the other hand, is influenced by its agglutinative nature. Because Uzbek uses suffixes to convey grammatical information, the syntax is often more flexible in terms of word order. For example, the subject, object, and verb can often be rearranged for emphasis, without changing the fundamental meaning of the sentence. Additionally, cases are marked on nouns through suffixes that indicate their syntactic roles, such as the nominative, accusative, genitive, and dative cases:

O‘qituvchi (subject) kitobni (object) o‘qiydi (verb). (The teacher reads the book.)

Sentence Types and Their Functions

1. Simple Sentences

A simple sentence in English generally consists of a subject and a predicate (verb), and may include an object. For example:

She (subject) sings (verb) beautifully (adverb).

In Uzbek, a simple sentence is formed similarly, following the SOV pattern:

U (subject) go‘zal (adjective) kuylaydi (verb). (She sings beautifully.)

The simplicity of both languages' simple sentence structures is reflective of their distinct syntactic systems, yet the function of the sentence remains largely the same.

2. Complex Sentences

Both English and Uzbek can form complex sentences (Thompson, 2002) by combining multiple clauses. In English, subordinate clauses can be introduced using conjunctions such as because, if, although, etc.:

I will go to the store because I need milk.

In Uzbek, a similar structure is formed by appending a subordinate clause, often with conjunctions like chunki (because), agar (if), and ammo (but):

Do'konga boraman, chunki sut kerak.

(I will go to the store because I need milk.)

The conjunctions help form relationships between ideas and create complex thought in both languages, though the specific structure of each reflects the underlying syntactic and morphological rules of the languages.

Conclusion

In conclusion, while English and Uzbek share the fundamental function of language — to communicate meaning through speech — their syntactic structures and speech formation processes are shaped by their distinct linguistic traditions. English follows an SVO structure, with auxiliary verbs and word order playing a significant role in determining sentence meaning. Uzbek, on the other hand, predominantly follows an SOV structure, with morphology and agglutination playing a more prominent role in indicating grammatical relationships. Despite these differences, both languages are rich in their capacity to form complex sentences and convey meaning, highlighting the diversity and beauty of human language. The comparative study of syntactic structures (Chomsky, 1957) and speech formation in English and Uzbek provides valuable insights into how different linguistic systems function and how language shapes thought and communication.

In addition to the previously discussed aspects, further comparative analysis of English and Uzbek syntactic structures reveals notable distinctions and similarities:

Word Order and Flexibility. While English predominantly adheres to a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order, Uzbek typically follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) structure. However, Uzbek exhibits greater flexibility in word order due to its agglutinative nature, allowing for variations without altering the sentence's fundamental meaning. This flexibility is less prevalent in English, where word order is crucial for conveying accurate meaning.

Case Marking and Prepositions. English relies heavily on prepositions to indicate grammatical relationships between words, whereas Uzbek utilizes a system of case markings. These suffixes attached to nouns denote roles such as subject, object, or possession, reducing the need for additional prepositions and contributing to the language's syntactic flexibility.

Use of Articles. A significant syntactic difference lies in the use of articles. English employs definite ("the") and indefinite ("a," "an") articles to specify nouns, a feature absent in Uzbek. In Uzbek, definiteness or indefiniteness is inferred from context, eliminating the necessity for articles.

Question Formation. In English, questions are typically formed by inverting the subject and auxiliary verb (e.g., "Are you coming?"). In contrast, Uzbek forms questions by adding question particles like "mi" to the end of statements (e.g., "Siz kelyapsizmi?" meaning "Are you coming?").

Complex Sentence Construction. Both languages possess mechanisms for constructing complex sentences, but they differ in execution. English often uses conjunctions and relative pronouns to link clauses, while Uzbek employs participial phrases and a rich system of verb conjugations to convey subordinate relationships.

These distinctions underscore the unique syntactic landscapes of English and Uzbek, reflecting their individual linguistic evolutions and cultural contexts. Understanding these differences enhances cross-linguistic awareness and informs effective language learning and translation practices.

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