COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SYNTAX IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation: *The aim of this article is to claim the syntactic features of comparison in English and Uzbek languages. It is possible to discover new aspects of them by comparing languages belonging to different language families. And it also facilitates the process of learning foreign languages.*

Key words: *syntax, comparison, sentence structure, word order, phrases, syntactical connection.*

Introduction. Learning or teaching any language demands comparing two or more languages. If the languages being studied belong to the same language family, they will be easier to study. If not, that is, if the languages being studied belong to different families, the process of learning languages will be more complicated. Because, in this case they share absolutely different structures; lexical, semantic, stylistic, syntactic or other features. If the English and Uzbek languages are compared to each other, there can be seen sharp differences as well. First, the English belongs to Indo-European family and it means it is inflected language, while The Uzbek is Turkic language and agglutinative. As an inflective language (inflection, in linguistics, means the change in the form of a word (in English, usually the addition of endings) to mark such distinctions as tense, person, number, gender, mood, voice, and case.), English owns noun plural (cat, cats), noun case (girl, girl's, girls'), third person singular present tense (I, you, we, they buy; he/she buys), past tense (we talk, we talked), aspect (I have called, I am calling), and comparatives (small, smaller, smallest).When it comes to Uzbek, it is null subject, has no articles and noun classes (such as gender).Thus, by comparing such different languages in terms of syntax, it is possible to discover syntactic distinctions and similarities in them.

Syntax is the part of linguistics that studies the structure and formation of sentences. It explains how words and phrases are arranged to form correct sentences.(1)

A sentence is a set of words, complete in itself and usually containing a subject and a predicate in both English and Uzbek. In English a sentence can convey a statement, a question, a command and an exclamation. However, in Uzbek, exclamation sentences are not included in the types of sentences according to the purpose of expression.On the contrary, they themselves constitute another type of sentences.In Uzbek, the types of sentence according to their purpose divided into four groups: affirmative, interrogative, imperative and wish sentences.In Uzbek the sentence is characterized as a smallest communicative unit with the following features(2):

➢ it has predication which consist of modality and time. It may have the meanings of person and number;

➢ it is addressed to a hearer;

➢ it has a new information;

➢ it has the speaker's intention;

➢ it is related to certain speech situation;

➢ it has definite intonation.

Also, in uzbek, there is the type of sentence which is called a nominative sentence, and expresses a thought of a particular thing. This kind of sentences are made from one or two words, especially nouns or adjective+noun. For example: Kumush qish. In this sentence the speaker tries to share his own imagination about winter with hearers.

According to their structures, sentences are divided into several groups. In English, there can be found four types of sentences:simple, compound,complex and compound-complex. In terms of Uzbek, there are simple and compound ones, sentences with relative clause and compound sentences without conjunctions. Although it is not considered as the type of complex sentences, compound-complex sentences can be faced a lot in Uzbek and it is called „complex sentence".In addition, they have four types :

➢ a complex sentences with several main clauses;

➢ a complex sentence with several relative clauses;

➢ a complex sentence with several same parts of sentence;

➢ a mixed complex sentences.

For example:Eshik ochildi, shuning uchun hamma qayrilib qaradi, lekin hech kim kirmadi; sovuq havo xonani qopladi.- The door was opened,so everyone looked at it, but nobody entered; cold air covered the room. This is a mixed complex sentence, because there can be seen various types of sentences in one complicated structure.

In fact, this kind of long and complicated sentences are not common in English opposed to Uzbek. English tends to be short and clear as it seems „ethical", while Uzbeks are fond of long and colourful phrases.

There can be observed a difference that in English interrogative pronouns can make a subordinate sentence. But in Uzbek, such sentences are considered as simple ones. For example: A book-lover is a person who reads a lot. - Kitobsevar ko'p o'qiydigan kishidir. Also, in the English language, in the unreal conditionals, plural form of verbs can be used for both singular and plural subjects. But Uzbek does not have such phenomenon. Example: If he were here, he would do something useful.

The order of words in a sentence plays an important role when two or more languages are compared. In Uzbek, subject+object+verb(predicate) (SOV) is common type of word order. In fact, a predicate comes at the end almost in all sentences. However, when the stress is put on a predicate it can come at the beginning of a sentence.Also, the order of other words can be changed by putting a stress.For example:

✓ Qo'lingizni torting.

✓ Torting qo'lingizni!

In English the word order is fixed, but semantic shades of meaning can be expressed by other means. The word order is SVO, subject+verb+object. In English there can be one variant with different intonation. To make it clear, the desired word can be emphasized by putting a stress. For example:

You can't believe it!- in this case „you" is emphasized.

You can't **believe** it!- in this case „believe" is emphasized.

Phrases and sentences are universal linguistic phenomena. Their structure can be used as a basis for typological comparison.For identifying the type of a phrase, the following criteria have been

established: a)The type of syntactical connection in a phrase. b)The means of expressing the syntactical connection. c)The position of the elements of the phrase (3).

The elements of a phrase can be syntactically equal or unequal. In the former case, neither of the elements modifies the other and their positions can be changed without any change of meaning. Such combinations exist in both English and Uzbek, and they are called equipotent: father and mother; mother and father. If the elements are syntactically unequal, one of them modifies the other. In this case, the principal element is called the, kernel" or, head word". The subordinate element is called, adjunct". Their respective positions are different for different types of phrases and different languages. Such phrases are called dominational. The connections between the elements of a dominational phrase can be further grouped into: the combination of a noun with its attribute expressed by an adjective or a noun; the combination of a verb with a subordinate element expressed by a noun, pronoun or a verbal; the combination of a verb and an adverbial modifier; or the combination of an adjective or an adverb and the subordinate element expressed by an adverb. Examples: an emerald ring; a woman of strong character; to read the book, to read it , to decide to stay; to talk quickly; extremely quick; extremely quickly(3).

These syntactical connections can be formally expressed in different ways:

Government. The form of the adjunct is influenced by the head word (akasi**ni** chaqirmoq).

Agreement. The kernel and the adjunct have the same number, gender, case, person (katta xona).(4)

Conclusion. Generally, there can be observed differences, similarities and distinctive features in the deep comparative analysis of syntax in English and Uzbek languages. Such as noticeable differences in types of sentences according to their purpose of expression and making complex sentences via different conjunctions or pronouns. Also, the order of words in a sentence distinguishes from each other, because English usually keeps the fixed order while in Uzbek, it can be changed by some means. But in terms of phrases, there are a number of similarities in this two languages, such as having the same types of phrases and their subtypes as well as similar structure of phrases.

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