



CHARACTERISTICS OF MUTUAL FUNCTION OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in English and Uzbek. The author conducts a literature review and analyze examples of sentences to identify similarities and differences in how word groups function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in both languages. The analysis reveals that while parts of speech are used to convey meaning within sentences in both languages, there are notable differences in the structure and usage of these structures. For example, prepositions are heavily used to link parts of speech in English, while in Uzbek postpositions and some case endings are used. Additionally, the flexible word order in Uzbek allows for more options in emphasis, topic prominence, and clause linking, while the rigid SVO word order in English tends to make grammatical roles clearer. The author concludes that understanding these similarities and differences can help improve communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries. The article provides a useful resource for linguists, language learners, and anyone interested in the structure and usage of parts of speech in English and Uzbek languages.

INTRODUCTION

Parts of speech are an essential part of language, serving as building blocks for sentences and conveying meaning through the combination of different parts of speech. The structure and function of word groups parts of speech can vary widely between languages, reflecting the unique features and characteristics of each language. In this article, we will explore the mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in English and Uzbek, highlighting similarities and differences in their structure and usage. We will examine how parts of speech function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, and how they are used to convey meaning and provide context within sentences. We will also explore how the flexible word order in Uzbek affects sentence structure and how this differs from English's more rigid word order. By analyzing the mutual function characteristics of word groups in these two



languages, we can gain a deeper understanding of the role of word groups in language and how they contribute to effective communication.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To explore the mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in English and Uzbek, we conducted a literature review of relevant studies and resources. We consulted linguistic textbooks, academic articles, and online resources to identify key features and examples of parts of speech functions in both languages.

Our analysis of the literature revealed that parts of speech serve similar functions in both English and Uzbek, such as functioning as subject and predicate, direct and indirect objects, and adverbials. However, there are also notable differences in how parts of speech are formed and used in each language, reflecting differences in word order, use of prepositions vs. postpositions, presence of articles, and compound verb construction.

To collect data on parts of speech functions in both English and Uzbek, we analyzed examples of sentences from various sources, including news articles, literature, and everyday communication. We identified instances of parts of speech used as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, and examined their function within the sentence. We also analyzed how word order and other grammatical features affected the meaning and interpretation of sentences in both languages.

Additionally, we consulted with native speakers of both English and Uzbek to gain insights into how parts of speech are used in everyday communication and to confirm our findings from the literature analysis.

Overall, our literature analysis and methods allowed us to identify and analyze key features of parts of speech functions in English and Uzbek, providing insights into the similarities and differences between the two languages and how these differences affect sentence structure and communication.

DISCUSSION

Our analysis of the mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in English and Uzbek highlights both similarities and differences in how these structures are used to convey meaning and provide context within sentences.

One notable similarity is that parts of speech in both languages can function as subject and predicate, direct and indirect objects, and adverbials. This reflects a fundamental similarity in how language structures sentences and conveys meaning.

However, there are also significant differences in how parts of speech are formed and used between English and Uzbek. For example, English has a rigid SVO word order, while Uzbek has a more flexible word order that allows for topic-comment structures and different ways of emphasizing information. Additionally, English heavily uses prepositions to link parts of speech, while Uzbek uses postpositions and some case endings.

These differences in structure and usage reflect the unique features of each language and how they have developed over time. They also have implications for how speakers of each language approach communication and convey meaning through language.

For example, the flexible word order in Uzbek allows for more options in emphasis, topic prominence, and clause linking, but it can also lead to ambiguities. English's rigid word order



tends to make grammatical roles clearer, but it can also limit flexibility in sentence structure and emphasis.

Despite these differences, both languages share a common goal of conveying meaning through the combination of different parts of speech. The mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in both languages provide insights into how language structures sentences and how speakers can use these structures to effectively communicate their intended meaning.

Overall, our analysis of the mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in English and Uzbek languages highlights the diversity of language structures and how they reflect the unique features of each language. Understanding these similarities and differences can help us better appreciate the complexity and nuances of language, and improve our ability to effectively communicate across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

RESULTS

Our analysis of parts of speech functions in English and Uzbek revealed both similarities and differences in how these structures are used to convey meaning within sentences.

In both languages, parts of speech can function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. For example, in English, the word group "the cat" can function as a subject, while the word group "is sleeping" can function as a predicate. Similarly, in Uzbek, the word group "mushuk uyquyapti" (cat is sleeping) can function as a predicate.

Both languages also use parts of speech to function as direct and indirect objects. In English, the direct object typically follows the verb, while the indirect object usually follows the direct object. In Uzbek, the direct object is often indicated by a case ending, while the indirect object is placed after the direct object. For example, in English, the sentence "I gave the book to my friend" has "the book" as the direct object and "my friend" as the indirect object, while in Uzbek, the equivalent sentence "Men kitobni do'stinga berdim" has "kitobni" (the book) as the direct object and "do'stinga" (to my friend) as the indirect object.

However, there are also notable differences in the structure and usage of parts of speech between English and Uzbek. For example, English heavily uses prepositions to link word groups, while Uzbek uses postpositions and some case endings. Additionally, English has definite and indefinite articles that modify nouns, while Uzbek does not have articles.

The flexible word order in Uzbek also affects sentence structure in a few ways. It allows for different ways to emphasize information, allows for topic-comment structure, and can affect how clauses are linked. However, it can also lead to ambiguities.

Overall, our analysis of parts of speech functions in English and Uzbek highlights both similarities and differences in the structure and usage of these structures. These findings provide insights into how these languages convey meaning and how their unique features can affect communication.

CONCLUSION

Our analysis of the mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in English and Uzbek reveals both similarities and differences in how these structures are used to convey meaning within sentences. While both languages use parts of speech to function as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, there are also notable differences in the structure and usage of



these structures between the two languages. These differences reflect the unique features of each language and how they have developed over time.

The flexible word order in Uzbek, for example, allows for more options in emphasis, topic prominence, and clause linking, while the rigid SVO word order in English tends to make grammatical roles clearer. Additionally, English heavily relies on prepositions to link word groups, while Uzbek uses postpositions and some case endings. These differences have implications for how speakers of each language approach communication and convey meaning through language.

Despite these differences, both languages share a common goal of conveying meaning through the combination of different parts of speech. The mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in both languages provide insights into how language structures sentences and how speakers can use these structures to effectively communicate their intended meaning.

Understanding the similarities and differences in the structure and usage of parts of speech in English and Uzbek can help us better appreciate the complexity and nuances of language. It can also improve our ability to effectively communicate across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Further research on the mutual function characteristics of parts of speech in different languages can deepen our understanding of the role of parts of speech in language and how they contribute to effective communication.

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