

THE ORDER OF MAIN PARTS OF SPEECH IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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ANNOTATION

In the article, the author compared the order of the main parts of sentences in the Uzbek and English languages with the help of examples.

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When speaking, each person pays attention not to the grammatical structure or word order, but to the short and concise statement of the point he wants to make. However the order of clauses is vital in expressing an idea. In unnecessary cases, changing the places of sentence parts can have both negative and positive effect on the meaning of sentence, as a result, some additional meanings may appear in the sentence, in addition, spelling and stylistic errors may occur. Therefore, it is appropriate to learn a foreign language in comparison with the mother tongue. Both Uzbek and English have five different clauses, and comparing the order of these clauses shows more differences than similarities. Therefore, many students face difficulties during translation. Word order in every language is based on fixed rules. Not everyone knows how to change the position of the parts of a sentence. Therefore, each language should follow its own grammatical rules when making a sentence. We will compare the order of sentences in Uzbek and English:

In the Uzbek language, without exception, possessive always comes before the participle, and the participle comes at the end of the sentence. For example: Pirmuhammad Mirzo tashrif buyurdi. Sen xuddi Muhammad sultonga o'xshaysan (P. Kadirov)[1]. In English: Pirmuhammad Mirza has visited. You look like Muhammad Sultan.

A change in word order can also change grammatical meaning. This as follows:

1. If the position of the possessor and the participle are interchanged, the possessive becomes participle, and the participle becomes possessive. For example: Yetti kun - bir hafta, bir hafta yetti kun. This situation can also be observed in English. Seven days are a week. A week is seven days.

2. When the place of the adjective and the adjective is changed, the adjective becomes the possessor, the adjective participle, that is, the phrase becomes a sentence. For example: Go'zal Samarqand, Samarqand go'zal. In English, to turn a phrase into a sentence, it is necessary to use the verb to be in exchange of adjectives and adverbs.

In Uzbek, the position of the participle relative to the possessor is more strict, that is, it often comes at the end of the sentence. In some places, the possessive comes after the subject or participle. However, even then the possessive comes before the participle. For example: Tashqarida Ulug'bekni qurshab olib kelgan bek-u navkarlar qo'riqchilik qilmoqda (P.

Kadirov)[2]. In English: The guards who brought Ulugbek surrounding him were guarding outside.

The following differences can be seen in this translation. In Uzbek, possessor comes after its determiner, while in English, possessor comes at the beginning of the sentence, and the determiner is followed by the interrogative pronoun who. If the possessive and determiner positions in this sentence are interchanged in English, both the grammatical structure and the meaning of the sentence will change. That is, it becomes a special interrogative sentence with a possessor and a participle can't connect either. But in Uzbek: Tashqarida bek-u navkarlar Ulug'beklar qurshab olib kelganlar qo'riqchilik qilmoqda edi. In the Uzbek language, the logically stressed word goes before the participle and is pronounced with a stronger tone than other words. In English, there is no such case. There is no change of place, only a strong tone.

The possessive participle is used when the sentence is spoken in an exclamation, command, or interrogative tone may change. For example: In exclamation: Yashasin ozodlik! (P. Kadyrov). In English: Live freedom! In a commanding tone: Eshiting, dutorni qiyvoradi bu yigit. But this situation cannot be expressed in English. In a questioning tone: Yurtga yana soliq soldimi bu zolim podshoh? In English: Has this severe king taxed the country again?

In English, if the participle contains an auxiliary or modal verb, the verbs listed go before the possessive and the main verb remains in place. Also, if the participle consists of the verb "to be", "to have", the whole participle goes before the possessive.

For instance: Do you like these mysteries? Are these scientists in the lab?

In direct speech: "Bu tomonini o'ylamapmiz" - admitted Uvays Tarxon

In English: "We did not think about this side" - Admitted Uvays Tarkhan.

Ne bir hujraki, kom topg'ay ko'ngil, Dame anga or topg'ay ko'ngil.

Inversion also occurs when the sentence begins with the word "here".

Here is my card. Here comes my brother John.

The complement is attached to the participle in the sentence, so it comes between the possessive and the participle. For example: Inson har bir ishni mehr bilan qilmog'i lozim. Let's translate this sentence into English: A man should do every work by kind.[3].

In Uzbek and in English, the determiner precedes the word it identifies. If the sentence contains all three types of determiner, it is placed as follows: demonstrative, adjective, descriptive determiner (possessive or complement). For example: Alisherbek onasining o'ng qo'lini avaylab kaftlaringa oldi.(Oybek) [4] Let's translate this sentence into English and compare the order of determiners in it. For example: Alisher carefully took the right hand into his palms.

So, the order of determiners in English is similar to that of our mother tongue, but some changes occur if we give this sentence with the preposition "of". For example: Alisherbek carefully took the right hand of his mother into his palms. As you can see from the translation, an attributive determiner is in place in English remaining, but the pointer is located after the detector and the detector. That is, We should always pay great attention to this difference during translation. Also, in English, most adjectives formed with the suffixes "able", "ible" can also come after nouns. For example: the only person visible. The most interesting thing imaginable.

In English, the cases of place and time can come at the beginning or end of the sentence. This feature is similar to the Uzbek language. For example: On Tuesday night the new laundrymen arrived. Probably we will try tomorrow.

But, if the participle consists of auxiliary or modal verbs, then tenses are placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. Cases expressed by adverbs of indefinite tense are always placed before the participle. For example: She always makes her mother happy. I never heard of such a thing. But "often"(tez-tez), "occasionally"(har zamon), "sometimes" (ba'zida) cases can also appear at the beginning of the sentence. For example: Occasionally I miss my native country. [5].

Adverbs come at the end of the sentence, indicating the extent to which the new action has been completed. For example: He is doing very well. You are walking fast. He so earnestly desired to quit.

In conclusion, you need to be especially careful when using adverbs. Because according to the rules of the English language, they come between the possessive and the participle or between the participle and the preposition. If the participle is formed from an intransitive verb, the accusative case follows the participle, if it is formed from a transitive verb, after the intransitive object, if it is formed from a transitive verb, then comes after the adverb. For example: "You do not need to worry about me, Louise" said stoutly. It should also be mentioned that if the participle consists of a prepositional verb. Comparing and analyzing the examples in Uzbek and English shows that there are similarities and differences in the order of sentence fragments in both languages.[6]. Knowing these differences makes it easier to translate accurately and completely from one language to another.

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