

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARTICLES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation: Articles play a crucial role in language by providing context, specificity, and nuance to nouns. While English and Uzbek share the commonality of using articles, they exhibit notable differences in their usage and structure. In this article, we delve into the distinctions between English and Uzbek articles, shedding light on how they shape the expression and interpretation of language.

Key words: Article, language, differences, structure, definite, indefinite.

Аннотация: Статьи играют решающую роль в языке, обеспечивая контекст и конкретность. Хотя английский и узбекский имеют общие черты использования артиклей, они демонстрируют заметные различия в их использовании и структуре. В этой статье мы углубимся в различия между английскими и узбекскими артиклями, проливая свет на то, как они формируют выражение и интерпретацию языка.

Ключевые слова: артикль, язык, различия, структура, определенное, неопределенное.

Annotatsiya: Maqolalar otlarga kontekst, o'ziga xoslik va nozik farqlarni ta'minlash orqali tildahal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari maqolalarni qo'llashda umumiy xususiyatga ega bo'lsa-da, ularning qo'llanilishi va tuzilishida sezilarli farqlarni ko'rsatadi. Ushbu maqolada biz ingliz va o'zbek maqolalari o'rtasidagi farqlarni ko'rib chiqamiz, ular tilning ifoda va talqinini qanday shakllantirganiga oydinlik kiritamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Artikl, til, farqlar, tuzilish, aniq, noan

In grammar, **an article** is a type of determiner that precedes a noun to specify its definiteness or indefiniteness. In English, there are two main types of articles: definite articles and indefinite articles. In the study of grammar, an "article" serves as a determiner preceding a noun to clarify whether it is definite or indefinite. English grammar recognizes two primary categories of articles: definite and indefinite articles [M Gapporov 120]

Articles are special words used before nouns. There is no article in Uzbek. There is no separate translation of the article. The use and non-use of an article before a noun is of great importance.

There are two articles in English: The Indefinite Article and The Definite Article. The indefinite article has two forms: a and an. The form an comes before nouns that start with vowels: an opera, an apple, an hour. The rest

in cases, the form of the article is used: a pen, a book, a student. The definite article has one form: the.

The indefinite article comes from the Old English word an (one), so it is used only before singular nouns.

The definite article comes from the Old English demonstrative pronoun the, which in some cases still retains its original meaning.

When the indefinite article is used, it indicates that the noun belongs to a type (class). The definite article is used when distinguishing a noun from other nouns of the same type.

USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

The indefinite article is used in front of a person or thing in a unit belonging to a certain type and means something like:

She has **a watch** of her own. [M. G'aprov 120]

Uning o'z soati bor .

He gave her **a cigarette** and lighted it. U unga sigareta berdi va uni yoqdi

a + consonant (**b, c, d, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z**)

an + vowel sound (**a, e, i, o, u**) A noun is used with an indefinite article when it

expresses who or what a person or thing is. Such a noun is in a sentence:

The noun is a part of the participle:

My brother is **an engineer**.. [M. G'aprov 121]

Mening akam muhandis .

This is **a dictionary**. [M. G'aprov 121]

Bu lug'at.

If a noun represents any representative of this type of person or object, it is used with an indefinite article and each, any meaning . [M. G'aprov 121]

A child can understand it. [M. G'aprov 121]

Bola buni tushuna oladi .

A square has four sides . [M. G'aprov 121]

Kvadratning to'rtta tomoni bor .

In the plural, the indefinite article is not used, and no other indicator is used . [M. G'aprov 121]

Children can understand it. [M. G'aprov 121]

Bolalar buni tushuna oladilar.

Squares have four sides . [M. G'aprov 121]

Kvadratlarning tort tomoni bor.

A noun representing a person or thing unknown to the interlocutor is used with an indefinite article. In this case, the meaning of the indefinite article is close to the meaning of one word: [M. G'aprov 121]

He bought **a book** yesterday. [M. G'aprov 121]

U kecha kitob sotib oldi.

It happened in **a small town** in Siberia . [M. G'aprov 121]

Bu Sibirdagi kichkina bir shaharchada yuz berdi.

The indefinite article is also used when a person or thing that is still unknown to the interlocutor is given with there is . [M. G'aprov 121]

There is **a telephone** in the room.. [M. G'aprov 121]

Xonada telefon bor.

In some cases, the indefinite article has completely preserved one meaning: [M. G'aprov 122]

I shall come in **an hour**. [M. G'aprov 122]

Men bir soatdan keyin kelaman.

He did not say **a word**.. [M. G'aprov 122]

U bir soz demadi.

One or an indefinite article is used before the words hundred, thousand, million.[M. G'aprov 122]

He has won **a (one)** thousand dollars .[M. G'aprov 122]

U ming dollar yutib oldi .

An indefinite article is used in front of a singular countable noun after what, and this device is "How...!" translates as .[M. G'aprov 122]

What **a clever man!** .[M. G'aprov 122]

Qanday aqlli kishi !

The indefinite article is used in front of a singular countable noun after the adverbs such, quite ,rather: [M. G'aprov 122]

She is **such a clever woman!** [M. G'aprov 122]

U shunday aqlli ayol!

She is **quite a young girl!** [M. G'aprov 122]

U juda yosh qiz!

It is **rather a long story**. [M. G'aprov 122]

Bu juda uzun hikoya .

USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE WITH NOUNS

The definite article that is derived from the demonstrative pronoun that. It is used before singular and plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

The definite article is used to distinguish a person or thing from other people or things of the same type and means this, that. [M. G'apurov 124]

There is **the man** who came here yesterday. [M. G'apurov 124]

Kecha kelgan kishi shu yerda.

A noun is used with a definite article as a distinguishing identifier from persons or objects of this type: [M. G'apurov 124]

The drawer of my writing table is locked. [M. G'apurov 124]

.Meni yozuv stolining g'aladoni qulf.

Show me **the telegram which** was received yesterday. [M. G'apurov 124]

Kecha olingan telegrammani menga korsating.

The noun that is known from the situation or the content of the text is used with the definite article: [M. G'apurov 125]

Please, close **the window**

Iltimos, derazani yoping. [A.L.Qozonchi 45]

Where is **the key**?

Kalit qani? . [A.L.Qozonchi 45]

When the previously spoken noun is repeated, it is used with the definite article: [M. G'apurov 126]

When I entered the room, I saw a man

standing at the window. **The man** was very old. [M. G'apurov 126]

Xonaga kirganimda men deraza oldida turgan bir kishini kordim. U kishi juda qari edi.

A person or thing that is unique in the world or in this situation the definite article is used before: [M. G'apurov 126]

The earth is millions of kilometres from the sun. [M. G'apurov 126]

Yer quyoshdan million kilometr uzoqlikda.

When the goods have been loaded on a ship, **the captain** signs a receipt called a bill of lading. [M. G'apurov 126]

Mollar kemaga yuklangandan keyin kapitan tilxatga imzo qoydi.

A noun with an accusative quality is used with a definite article.

The highest mountains are in Asia. [M. G'apurov 127]

Eng baland tog'lar Osiyoda

The definite article is used before nouns with ordinal numbers: [M. G'apurov 127] The office is on the second floor.

Ofis ikkinchi qavatda.

The name of the seasons is often used with the definite article: [M. G'apurov 127] The summer was exceptionally trying in the town.

Shaharda yoz oz hukmini otkazayotgan edi.

The autumn of 1914 was very warm. [M. G'apurov 127]

1914-yilning kuzi juda iliq keldi.

Names of ships, names of parks, areas in foreign countries used with the definite article: [M. G‘apporov 133]

The Titanic , The Gorky Park (in Moscow), The Red Square.

Also, theaters, museums, concert halls, hotels, newspapers and magazines, state courts, organizations and political parties are also supported by the definite article: The Coliseum Theatre, the Opera House , the Festival Hall , the Ambassador Hotel, the Times , the Liberal Party , the National Trust , the London city Council.[M. G‘apporov 133]

In conclusion, while both English and Uzbek employ articles to convey meaning, they diverge significantly in their usage and structure. English utilizes definite, indefinite, and partitive articles to specify and generalize nouns, while Uzbek relies on context and word choice to achieve similar effects without the use of articles. Recognizing these disparities enhances language proficiency and fosters appreciation for the diverse ways in which languages shape communication.

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