TYPOLOGY OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE IN DINFFERENT LANGUAGES (UZBEK AND ENGLISH)

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the classification of word groups in modern English and Uzbek, primary grammatical categories, the division of existing words in each specific language into specific groups, lexical and lexical-grammatical, morphological forms according to their meanings to the generality of words belonging to a particular group.

Keywords: *development, laws, worldview, aspirations, thinking, genres, figures, fraternal tribes, during the reign, tribal languages.*

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'z turkumlarining tasnifi, birlamchi grammatik kategoriyalari, har bir aniq tildagi mavjud so'zlarning muayyan guruhlarga bo'linishi, leksik va leksik-grammatik, morfologik shakllari ma'nosiga ko'ra tegishli so'zlarning umumiyligiga qaratiladi. ma'lum bir guruh.

Tayanch so`zlar: *taraqqiyot, qonuniyatlar, dunyoqarash, intilishlar, tafakkur, janrlar, siymolar, qardosh qabilalar, hukmronlik davridagi, qabila tillari.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье классификация групп слов в современном английском и узбекском языках, первичные грамматические категории, разделение существующих слов в каждом конкретном языке на определенные группы, лексические и лексико-грамматические, морфологические формы соответствующих слов по их значению фокусируются на совокупность з. определенная группа.

Ключевые слова: *развитие, законы, мировоззрение, стремления, мышление, жанры, деятели, сестринские племена, период правления, племенные языки.*

INTRODUCTION

Primary grammatical categories are word groups or lexical-grammatical groups of words. The words available in each specific language are divided into specific groups, which are called word groups. The classification of word groups in modern English and Uzbek is determined by the following characteristics of words,

a) lexical and lexico-grammatical meanings,

b) the generality of morphological forms for words belonging to a particular group

1.   c) the role of words in speech. Word groups are also called lexical-grammatical categories of words because their lexical and grammatical forms are taken into account when dividing words into groups. (History of Linguistics). T., 2005.

For example, all words in the horse category refer to the subject name. It should be noted, however, that not all horses need to be subject. Although some words do not denote an object, they are still used in place of an object. For example, love in English, place of joy, friendship in Uzbek, happiness and so on.[1]

Words belonging to the category of adjectives mainly represent the sign and feature of the object. For example: blue blue, white white, clever smart, in Uzbek: long, wide, active, etc. Words belonging to the category of verbs denote an action, state or process: run run, sleep sleep in Uzbek: to come, to blush, to see, and so on.[2]

Main body

Each category has its own morphological forms of words, which form morphological paradigms and are associated with known grammatical categories.

For example, the suffix -s added to a horse in English means a category of numbers, and the suffix -ed in a verb means a category of time. The Uzbek language also has its own form of morphological paradigm, verbs and other word groups. For example: book - books; work - worked.

2.   In addition, the words in each word group also perform a specific syntactic function in the sentence. For example: a noun can be mainly as a possessive, a complement, a predicative part of a participle, an adjective, a predicative part of a participle, a verb can be a participle of a sentence. Two or more word combinations can perform the same function in a sentence. Dictionary of linguistic terms.-M., 1960

For example, a horse can come as a determinant, as a number. The communication process takes place with the direct participation of all language tiers. Even when a single tier is linguistically analyzed, the tiers are interconnected. For example,

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[1] Rasulov R. General Linguistics. 1 part. (History of Linguistics). T., 2005.

[2] Ne'matov H. Rasulov R. Fundamentals of Uzbek system lexicology. T., 1995.3- 29 pages.

morphological tier units have their full description only in syntax. In modern English, a single word can refer to several word groups at the same time.

This is especially evident in the modern English noun and verb, as the reduction results in the disappearance of the distinctive characters at the end of the English noun and verb. It is very difficult to determine whether a word belongs to a lexical-grammatical word group.

Words in modern English are not rich in morphological features. Therefore, the form of a word group may not differ from the second word group when it comes to its initial form or the first form of its paradigm.

For example, if we take the words water, telephone, measure, mistake, they are both nouns and verbs at the same time, that is, water - water, to put water, to irrigate; telephone, to make a telephone call; measure - «measure, measure; mistake error; can come in the sense of making a mistake. Such cases are relative between horse and quality

1) relative;

2) related, relative; wet between adjective and verb

1) wet;

2) soaking, moistening; one between a horse and a stalk

1) a; something is an object, the person also encounters it regularly. Some are made in the presence of conversion, some are made as a result of the loss of flexion, and the amount of such common words that are compatible in terms of form is very large.

These include the following words: button - button, to button button, button, button, butter, to butter, butt swim, head hit, to butt swim, head hit, love love, to love, and so on.

Although the form is similar in modern Uzbek, many words belonging to different categories can be found at the same time. For example: finally 1) konets (horse); 2) nakonets (introduction), ignorant.

1) neprosveshennsh, tëmnny (quality); -

2) glupets (ot); indefinite 1) netochnny (quality); 2) neyasno (ravish). As can be seen from the above examples, it is difficult to distinguish which category a word belongs to when taken separately in both English and Uzbek. In such cases it is necessary to use grammatical indicators.[3]

For example, in English and Uzbek, a noun can be distinguished from a plural morpheme. Compare: english-s, uzbek-s, girl girl, girlsgirls, master-masters, masters masters (masters), Uzbek: boy rich, children boys, working boy workers workers.

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[3] Axmanova O.S. Dictionary of linguistic terms.-M., 1960

However, the plural morpheme does not always serve as a determinant. This is due to the presence of homonymous suffixes in nouns and verbs, not only in English and Uzbek, but also in many other languages.

For example, in English the -s morpheme can make both the plural of the noun and the 3rd person singular of the verb: counts — 1) calculations, 2) he counts, counterfeits — 1) actions, 2) falsification.[4]

In modern Uzbek, the suffix ham-lar can form the plural form of a noun and the conditional tense form of a verb. It should be noted that this condition is peculiar to verbs derived from the horse. For example, heads — 1) plural from the head, 2) perhaps those heads: branches — 1) branches of a tree, 2) branches (a tree produces horns), the English word for branches can also be given in this sense. In the examples shown, the root of both the horse and the verb are common, i.e., the verbs are made of horses. Examples show that inflections, when taken separately, do not always fully reveal the nature of the noun and the verb.

Therefore, the syntactic tier plays a decisive role in this. Compare: he eyes he looks, feel eyes his eyes, English: black eyes, he eyes (was). As can be seen from the English and Uzbek examples, the English eye word and the Uzbek eye word are neutral to lexical-grammatical categories of words.

In both English and Uzbek, the same form comes in the form of a noun or a verb. They can only be distinguished syntactically. Comparative grammar also contributes to the creation of bilingual dictionaries. The lexicographer must simultaneously describe the lexical and grammatical characteristics of the words included in the dictionary in both languages. Some of the word groups may have all three of the features mentioned above, and some may not be used as an independent part of speech in a sentence, although they do have lexical meaning and morphological form. In this regard, word groups are divided into two parts:

1) independent parts of speech (Notional parts of speech),

2) auxiliary parts of speech (Structural parts of speech or function words). Words belonging to independent word groups express lexically independent meanings, naming objects without the help of other words, indicating their quantity, sign, degree of fulfillment, the speaker's relation to the content of his speech.

Independent word groups have paradigmatic forms that are grammatically related to certain grammatical categories and can perform a specific function in a sentence. The next tense form represents that an action or process will occur after the time the speech is spoken. In English, the future tense is formed by adding leading verbs in the infinitive form to the auxiliary verbs shall and will.

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[4] Adams V. Introduction into English Wordformation. - Lnd., 1983.

In this case, the first person shall be used in singular and plural shall. Shall, a verb combination formed using will, is called an analytic form because shall, will added to the leading verb loses its lexical meaning and is used only as an indicator of grammatical tense.

3.   That is why the analytic form shall (will) be a simple cut in the sentence: "Well", said the stgapger, "I'll come but no handcuffs" (H. I. Wells). The aspect category is related to the time category, more precisely to the time category. Verbs vary in both the tense category and the aspect category. Wordformation. - Lnd., 1983.

Aspect refers to the nature of the occurrence of an action in verbs, i.e., the beginning, continuation, completion, and repetition of an action. Verbs in English are studied in two different aspects:

4.   a) Common Aspect and b) Continuous Aspect. The general aspect provides general information about whether or not an action has occurred. Routledge, 1979

In the continuous aspect, however, it indicates that the action is continuing at a certain time.[5]

From anetymological point of view, the word typology consists of two Greek morphemes: a) typosmeans "type" and b) logos means "science". Typology is a branch of science, which is typical to all sciences without any exception. In this respect, their typological method is not limited to the sphere of one science. It has a universal rise. Therefore, typology may be divided into: 1. Non-linguistic typology 2. Linguistic typology Non-linguistic typology is the subject matter of the sciences except linguistics. It can be political typology, medical, historical, botanic, psychological, mathematical or economic typology as well. General and solitary differences and similarities are typical to all sciences. Some branches isolate systemic comparison into an independent sub-branch within the frames of a more general science: e.g. comparative psychology first mentioned in the works of Aristotle who described psychological similarities between animals and human beings.[6] One the most wellknown representatives of Comparative Psychologywas Charles Darwin. Comparative Pedagogy deals with general and distinctive features, development trends and prospective of theory, applied instruction and upbringing methods, reveals their economic, social political and philosophic backgrounds. Historical typology analyses historic facts and produces comparative inventory based on the history of each

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[5] D. J. Allerton. Essentials of Grammatical Theory. - Routledge, 1979

[6] Akhmanova O.S. Lexicology: Theory and Method. - M. 1972

nation/ethnicity to reveal general trends, differences, and similarities. E.g. based on French revolution of 1848 the major signs of revolutionary situation were revealed. Literary criticism ot rapid development in the second half of XIX century simultaneously with thedevelopment of comparative linguistics. In Russia, the representatives of comparative linguistics were P.M. Samarin, V.M. Jirmunskiy, M.P. Alekseev, N.I. Conrad, I.G. Neupokoeva, etc. The two sciences — ComparativeTypology and Literary criticism have a number of similarities: ¬ linguistic comparison deals with identifying universal principles of thecomparative description of the systems of national languages. Literary criticism establishes general principles of typological description of national literature; ¬ both sciences deal with identifying systemic features and discover typological isomorphism which can be conditioned structurally, genetically and geographically, etc.[7]

5.   Comparative typology is one of the branches of General Linguistics, which studies the systems of languages comparatively, also finds common laws of languages and establishes differences and similarities between them.Moreover, due to David Crystal's book "Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics", Comparative Typology is explained in this way: "A branch of linguistics which studies thestructural similarities between languages, regardlessof their history, as part of an attempt to establisha satisfactory classification or typology oflanguages. The English Word. - M. 1986.

Typological comparison is thus distinguishedfrom the historical comparison oflanguages […] and its groupings may not coincidewith those set up by the historical method".

Conclusion

The most popular definition of the subject matter seems to be "ComparativeTypology" is a branch of General Linguistics, field of astudy aiming at identifying such similarities and distinctive features of languages that do not depend on genetic origin or influence of languages to one another. Typology strives to identify and look at the most significant features that affect other spheres of language systems, e.g. the way of thejunction of meaningful parts of the word or the so-called structure of the sentence in the language". Typological studies base on materials of representative sampling from many world languages so that the findings and conclusions made on the results of such analysis can be applied to the entire majority of languages (in cases of language universals).

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