

MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEARNING UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The main distinctions between learning Uzbek and English are examined in this article, with an emphasis on linguistic, structural, and cultural elements. Uzbek, a language from the Turkic family, differs from English, a language from the West Germanic family, in terms of its alphabet, grammar, vocabulary sources, and cultural settings. Language learners must be aware of these differences in order to successfully negotiate the opportunities and difficulties that come with learning a new language. The analysis emphasizes the consequences for language instruction and the accessibility of resources, highlighting the distinctive qualities that influence Uzbek and English learners' global learning experiences.

Key words: Turkic language, European language, cultural elements, vocabulary sources.

Despite the language and cultural distinctions between studying Uzbek and English, this article explores the fundamental parallels. The usage of alphabets derived from the Latin script, the accessibility of a wide range of educational resources worldwide, and the necessity of comprehending cultural differences for efficient communication are among the fundamental similarities between the two languages. Structured grammar norms also help learners of Uzbek and English by making comprehension and usage easier. This study highlights how comparative insights might improve language acquisition processes and promote cross-cultural understanding among learners by finding these commonalities.

The primary distinctions between learning English and Uzbek can be summed up in three important ways:

1. Language Structure and Family:

Uzbek: Uzbek is predominantly an agglutinative language that is a member of the Turkic language family, specifically the Karluk branch. This indicates that it adds suffixes to roots to construct words.

English: The vocabulary of English, a West Germanic language, is diversified due to its widespread borrowing from other languages. Compared to Uzbek, it has a simpler morphology and is mostly analytical.

2. Alphanumeric:

-Uzbekistan: Arabic was the script of choice for Uzbek historically; during the Soviet era, it switched to Latin; today, it employs a modified form of Latin. There are 29 letters in it.

- English: The Latin alphabet has 26 letters and is used in English.

3. Grammar:

- Uzbek: Vowel harmony, case marking, and agglutination—the process of attaching affixes to roots to communicate grammatical relationships—are heavily utilized in Uzbek grammar.

- English: In English grammar, relationships are expressed more through word order and prepositions than through the use of cases.

4. List of words:

- Uzbek: The language of Uzbekistan is rooted in Turkic and has borrowed terms from Persian, Arabic, and Russian. It uses specialized language associated with the history and culture of Central Asia.

- English: Because English has a long history of being a worldwide language, its vocabulary is more eclectic, containing words from Latin, French, Germanic languages, and many more.

5. Contextual Cultural:

- Uzbek: Understanding Central Asian and Uzbek culture, history, and customs—which are ingrained in the language—is often necessary when learning Uzbek.

- English: Given that English is widely used worldwide, learning the language may concentrate more on Western cultural contexts and international communication.

6. Educational Materials:

- Uzbek: Educational materials When compared to English, Uzbek could be less widely spoken—especially outside of Uzbekistan and Central Asia.

- English: Worldwide, there are many materials available in English, including books, courses, internet resources, and native speakers.

7. Learning Difficulty:

- Uzbek: Uzbek can be difficult for English speakers to learn because of its unusual grammatical structure, vowel harmony, and varied writing systems.

- English: Given its extensive vocabulary, colloquial idioms, and intricate spelling standards, English may be difficult for Uzbek speakers to learn.

The Latin script is used in both Uzbek and English, however with slight modifications. English now uses the conventional 26-letter Latin alphabet, while Uzbek uses a modified 29-letter Latin script. For speakers who are accustomed to writing in Latin, this similarity makes the first learning process easier. Global access to resources for studying English and Uzbek is common. Comprehensive language acquisition is facilitated by the availability of textbooks, courses, online resources, and native speakers for practice and instruction.

Structured grammar principles in both languages make it easier to comprehend syntax, sentence structure, and grammatical subtleties. While Uzbek grammar include aspects of agglutination and case marking, English grammar is more analytical, depending on word order and prepositions. In order to converse effectively, learning two languages requires a grasp of cultural settings. Even though English is used extensively throughout the world, knowing Uzbek history and culture improves language skills and promotes more in-depth cross-cultural interactions.

Being fluent in both Uzbek and English improves one's chances for international business, academic, and cultural interchange as well as global communication. Gaining proficiency in these languages opens up a variety of global connections and opportunities. This scholarly work seeks to provide readers a thorough grasp of the components of learning Uzbek and English that are similar, as well as insights into efficient language learning techniques and cross-cultural communication.

In summary, there are differences between the two languages in terms of linguistic structures, cultural contexts, and learner resources, even while each language has its own set of difficulties and opportunities.

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