

## ORDER OF THE MAIN PARTS OF SPEECH IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Introduction:** Everyone pays attention not to the grammatical structure or word order, but to the short and concise statement of the point he wants to make. But the order of sentences is important in expressing an idea. In unnecessary cases, changing the positions of sentence parts can have a positive or negative effect on the meaning of the sentence, as a result, some additional meanings may appear in the sentence or spelling and stylistic errors may occur. Therefore, it is appropriate to learn a foreign language in comparison with the mother tongue.

**Methodology:** Both Uzbek and English have five different clauses, and comparing the order of these clauses shows that there are more differences than similarities between them. 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 speech. Therefore, each language should follow its own grammatical rules when making a sentence. Let's compare the order of sentences in Uzbek and English:

In the Uzbek language, without exception, possessive always precedes 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.Qodirov).*

In English: *Pirmuhammad Mirza has visited. You look like Muhammad Sultan.*

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

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

2. When the place of an adjective and an adjective changes, the adjective becomes possessive and adjective, that is, the phrase turns into a sentence. For example: *Go'zal Samarqand, Samarqand go'zal.* To turn a phrase into a sentence in English, you need to use the verb to be instead of adjectives and adverbs.

In Uzbek, the position of the participle in relation to the possessor is more strict, that is, it often comes at the end of the sentence. In some places, it comes after a subordinate word or participle. However, it also comes before the possessive participle.

For example: *Tashqarida Ulug'bekni qurshab olib kelgan beku navkarlar*

*qo'riqchilik qilmoqda (P. Qodirov).*

In English: *The guards who surrounded Ulugbek stood guard.*

**DISCUSSION AND RESULTS:** The following differences can be seen in this translation. If in Uzbek, possessive comes after its determiner, in English, possessive comes at the beginning of the sentence, and after the determiner, the interrogative pronoun who comes. If the possessive and determiner positions in this sentence are interchanged in English, the grammatical structure and meaning of the sentence will change. That is, it cannot be connected with a possessor or participle, turning into a special question.

In Uzbek, a word with a logical accent comes before a participle and is pronounced with a stronger tone than other words. In English, there is no change of position in this case, it is pronounced only with a strong tone. The order of the possessive participle can change when the sentence is spoken in an exclamatory, command, or interrogative tone.

For example: *Yashasin ozodlik! (P. Kadirov)*

In English: *Live freedom!*

The question is: *Yurtga yana soliq soldimi bu zolim podsho?*

In the English language: *Has this severe king taxed the country again?*

In English, when the participle contains an auxiliary or modal verb, the listed verbs come before the possessive and the main verb remains in place. Also, if the participle consists of the verb "to be", "to have", the whole part comes before the possessor. For example: *Do you like these mysteries? Are these scientists in the lab?*

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

Here is my card. Here comes my brother John.

Since the complement is attached to the participle in the sentence, it comes between the possessor 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 everything in his own way.*

The determiner comes before the word being determined in Uzbek and English. If there are three types of determiner in a sentence, it is placed as follows: demonstrative, adjective, determiner (possessor or complement).

For example: *Alisherbek onasining o'ng qo'lini avaylab kaftlariga oldi.* Let's translate this sentence into English and compare the order of determiners in it.

For example: *Alisher carefully palmed his right hand.*

As you can see from the translation, in English the attributive determiner remains in place, but the accusative is placed after the determiner and the indefinite. That is, we should always pay close attention to this difference in the process of translation. Also, in English, most adjectives formed with the suffixes "able", "ible" can also come after nouns. For example: *the only visible person. The most interesting thing is imaginable.*

The case is always attached to the participle and precedes the participle in Uzbek.

But place and time, sometimes purpose and reason can come at the beginning of the sentence.

For example: *Tevarak-atrofda hanuzgacha jimjitlik hukm surmoqda.*

In English, cases of place and time can come at the beginning or end of a sentence.

This feature is similar to the Uzbek language.

For example: *The new washing machines arrived on Tuesday evening. Maybe we'll try tomorrow.*

But if the participle consists of auxiliary or modal verbs, the tenses are placed between the auxiliary and the main verb.

Indefinite tense cases are always preceded by a participle.

For example: *He always makes his mother happy. I have never heard of such a thing.*

But "often", "sometimes" can also appear at the beginning of the sentence. For example: *Sometimes I miss my motherland.* Adverbs come at the end of the sentence and indicate to what extent the new action has been performed. For example: *He is doing very well. You walk fast. He really wanted to quit.*

**CONCLUSION:** In English, one should be especially careful when using adverbs. Because according to the rules of the English language, they come between the possessor and the participle or between the participle and the adverb. If the participle is formed from an intransitive verb, the accusative comes after the participle, if it is formed from a transitive verb, after the intransitive object, and if it is formed from a transitive verb, after the indirect object.

For example: *"You don't have to worry about me, Louise," he said firmly.*

It should also be noted that if the participle consists of a verb with a preposition, an auxiliary, modal, verb "to be" and the main verb are formed between the participle and the preposition, the auxiliary be lib comes between the main verb.

For example: *He leaned lightly on her shoulder.*

Quantitative cases always come before a participle: *I completely agree with you.*

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. Knowing these differences makes it easier to translate accurately and completely from one language to another.

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