

7. Mirtojiev M. O'zbek tili semasiologiyasi. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2010. – B. 119-127. Fanlari doktori diss. – Toshkent, 1999.
8. Shamsiddinov H. So'zlarning evfemik funktsional-semantik sinonimlari // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent, 1997. -№ 6. – B. 22.
9. Ларин Б. А. Об эвфемизмах //Ученые записки ЛГУ-Л, 1961. С.101-114.
10. Москвин В. П. Эвфемизмы в лексической системе современного русского языка. М.: ЛЕНАНД, 2010. 264 с.
11. Турбачев О.Н. Из истории табуистических названий // Вопросы славянского языкознания. Вып.3. – М., 1958. – С.12.

Online Sources:

12. Alkire, Scott. 2002. "Introducing Euphemisms to Language Learners". The Internet TESL Journal. <http://iteslj.org/Lessons/Alkire-Euphemisms.html>
13. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. 2009. Harlow: Pearson/Longman.

THE COMPARISON OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES

*Bakbergenov Aybek Esbergenovich,
Student of KSU*

Abstract. *The study of sentence structure in different languages provides valuable insights into linguistic diversity and grammatical organization. This article compares the sentence structures of English and German, both belonging to the Germanic language family, yet exhibiting significant syntactic differences. The analysis focuses on word order, verb placement, sentence types, and complex sentence formation. While English follows a relatively fixed Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, German demonstrates greater flexibility due to its case system, allowing Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) structures in subordinate clauses. The study also explores the positioning of verbs, interrogative and imperative constructions, and the role of conjunctions in complex sentences. Understanding these differences is essential for language learners and translators, as sentence structure impacts meaning and comprehension.*

Keywords: *Sentence structure, English, German, word order, syntax, verb placement, subordinate clauses, interrogative sentences, case system, complex sentences.*

Sentence structure plays a fundamental role in the grammatical organization of languages, influencing meaning, clarity, and comprehension. English and German, both belonging to the Germanic language family, share certain syntactic characteristics but also exhibit notable differences in word order, verb placement, and sentence construction. While English follows a relatively fixed Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure, German allows for more flexibility due to its case system and distinct verb positioning rules, particularly in subordinate clauses. This article aims to compare the sentence structures of English and German, highlighting key differences and similarities in their grammatical frameworks. The analysis will cover basic sentence structure, sentence types, and complex sentence formation, providing insights into how each language organizes information. Understanding these structural variations is essential for language learners, translators, and linguists, as it enhances both linguistic competence and cross-linguistic analysis.

Despite their shared Germanic roots, **English and German differ significantly in word order, verb placement, and the case system.** Understanding these distinctions is crucial for learners and linguists.

Word Order

English follows a **fixed Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order**:

- *She reads a book.* (SVO)

German follows **SVO in main clauses** but shifts to **Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) in subordinate clauses**:

- *Sie liest ein Buch.* (SVO – "She reads a book.")
- *Sie sagt, dass sie ein Buch liest.* (SOV – "She says that she reads a book.")

Verb Placement

In **English**, the verb remains in a fixed position:

- *I know that he is coming tomorrow.* (SVO)

In **German**, the **verb appears second in main clauses but moves to the end in subordinate clauses**:

- *Ich weiß, dass er morgen kommt.* (SOV – "I know that he is coming tomorrow.")

Additionally, **auxiliary and modal verbs** push the **main verb to the end** in compound tenses:

- *Er hat das Buch gelesen.* (Literally: "He has the book read.")

The Case System and Word Order

English relies on **fixed word order** to convey meaning:

- *The dog bites the man. ≠ The man bites the dog* [3, 57-76].

German uses **four cases (Nominative, Accusative, Dative, Genitive)**, allowing flexible word order:

- *Der Hund beißt den Mann. = Den Mann beißt der Hund.* ("The dog bites the man.")

While both languages use **SVO order in main clauses**, **German shifts to SOV in subordinate clauses** and has **greater word order flexibility due to its case system**. Mastering these differences is essential for accurate sentence construction in both languages.

Sentence types define how information is conveyed in communication. Both **English and German share declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences**, yet they differ in **word order, verb placement, and syntax**.

Declarative Sentences

Both languages follow **Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order** in main clauses:

- **English:** *She reads a book.* (SVO)
- **German:** *Sie liest ein Buch.* (SVO)

However, in **subordinate clauses**, German shifts to **Subject-Object-Verb (SOV)**:

- *Ich weiß, dass sie ein Buch liest.* ("I know that she reads a book.")

Unlike English, German places **verbs at the end in subordinate clauses**, altering sentence structure.

Interrogative Sentences

Yes/no questions show major differences. **English requires auxiliary verbs**, while German **moves the verb to the first position**:

- **English:** *Does she read a book?*
- **German:** *Liest sie ein Buch?*

In **wh-questions**, German maintains **strict verb-second order**:

- **English:** *Where does she go?* (Auxiliary + Subject + Verb)
- **German:** *Wohin geht sie?* (Wh-word + Verb + Subject)

Imperative Sentences

In **English**, imperatives typically **omit the subject**:

- *Close the door!*

German imperatives vary by **formality and plurality**:

- **Informal (Singular):** *Schließ die Tür!*
- **Formal:** *Schließen Sie die Tür!*

While both languages share the same sentence types, **German's verb-final placement, strict word order in questions, and formal/informal imperative distinctions** set it apart. Understanding these structural differences is key for accurate sentence formation in both languages.

Sentence structure plays a crucial role in shaping meaning and clarity in language. While English and German share a common linguistic heritage, they exhibit distinct syntactic rules, particularly in complex sentences. Complex sentences consist of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses, and their formation differs significantly between the two languages. The most notable differences arise from verb placement, relative clause structure, and the use of subordinating conjunctions. Understanding these variations is essential for linguists, translators, and language learners seeking to master English and German syntax.

Subordinate clauses provide additional information but cannot stand alone as independent sentences. The placement of the verb in subordinate clauses represents one of the most fundamental syntactic differences between English and German.

Subordinate Clauses in English

In English, the structure of subordinate clauses follows the standard Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, maintaining consistency with main clauses. For example:

- *I know that she reads a book.* (SVO)

Regardless of the subordinating conjunction used, the word order remains unchanged, ensuring clarity and readability.

Subordinate Clauses in German

In contrast, German subordinate clauses require the verb to be placed at the end of the clause, following the Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order. For instance:

- *Ich weiß, dass sie ein Buch liest.* (SOV)

(I know that she reads a book.) [1, 10-14].

This verb-final rule applies to all subordinate clauses introduced by conjunctions such as *dass* (that), *weil* (because), and *ob* (whether). The rigidity of this rule makes German syntax more structured but also more challenging for learners accustomed to English word order.

Relative clauses, which provide additional information about a noun, also highlight significant differences between English and German.

English Relative Clauses

English relative clauses maintain the standard SVO word order:

- *The book that she is reading is interesting.*

Relative pronouns such as *who*, *which*, *that* serve to connect the clauses without affecting verb placement.

In German, relative clauses are more complex due to the case agreement of relative pronouns (der, die, das) and the mandatory verb-final rule:

- *Das Buch, das sie liest, ist interessant.*

(*The book that she reads is interesting.*)

Unlike English, where word order remains unchanged, German demands that the verb be placed at the end of the relative clause. This rule is a defining characteristic of German syntax, requiring careful attention in sentence construction.

Use of Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions link dependent clauses to main clauses and influence word order in different ways in English and German.

English Conjunctions

In English, conjunctions such as *because, although, if, when* do not alter the word order of subordinate clauses:

- *She stayed home because she was sick. (SVO)*

The subordinate clause follows the main clause without requiring a structural change.

German, however, enforces strict syntactic rules when using subordinating conjunctions. The verb in the subordinate clause must always be positioned at the end:

- *Sie blieb zu Hause, weil sie krank war. (SOV)*

(*She stayed home because she was sick.*)

Some common German subordinating conjunctions include:

- dass (that)
- weil (because)
- wenn (if, when)
- obwohl (although)

Each of these conjunctions triggers the verb-final placement in subordinate clauses, making German syntax more rigid compared to English.

The comparison of English and German sentence structures highlights key differences in syntax. Both languages follow the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order in main clauses, but German shifts to Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) in subordinate clauses due to its verb-final rule. German also differs in forming questions and commands, relying on verb-first structure instead of auxiliary verbs like English. Additionally, German imperative forms vary by formality and plurality. In complex sentences, subordinating conjunctions push the verb to the final position in German, unlike English, where word order remains stable. German relative clauses further complicate syntax with case, number, and gender agreement. These structural differences are crucial for learners and linguists. While English depends on fixed word order, German requires mastery of verb placement and case systems, illustrating distinct ways languages organize information.

References

1. Abdullayeva, M. (2024). The grammatical structure of German sentences and their types. *Synapses: Insights across the disciplines*, 1(3), 10-14.
2. Ali, A. L. A. B. (2024). The Grammatical Structure of Sentence in English and German: A Contrastive Study. *Al-Bahith Journal*, 43(الجزء 1 العدد).
3. Bahrami, K. (2017). Word Order and Constituent Structure in German. *Critical Language and Literary studies*, 14(19), 57-76.

4.O'Neill, E. R., Parke, M. N., Kreft, H. A., & Oxenham, A. J. (2020). Development and validation of sentences without semantic context to complement the basic English lexicon sentences. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, 63(11), 3847-3854.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL SYSTEMS OF ADJECTIVES IN THE ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Bakhytbaeva Sarbinaz Askabay qizi, Student of KSU
Scientific adviser: Musaev Abish Abilkazievich

Abstract: The article presents a comparative analysis of the grammatical systems of adjectives in English and Karakalpak, focusing on their structure, morphology, and syntactic functions. The study aims to identify similarities and differences in the use of adjectives in these two languages, which belong to different language families (Indo-European and Turkic), and to determine how these features influence grammatical organization. The research employs methods of comparative typological analysis and descriptive grammar. Key aspects of adjective morphology are examined, including word formation, degrees of comparison, and the use of affixes. In English, adjectives form degrees of comparison synthetically (using suffixes -er, -est) or analytically (using more, most), while in Karakalpak, suffixes (-рак/-рек) and analytical constructions (ең + adjective) are used. Special attention is given to the morphological regularity of Karakalpak adjectives compared to the irregular forms in English (e.g., good/better/best). The syntactic analysis focuses on the position of adjectives in sentences and their functions. In both languages, adjectives typically precede nouns, but Karakalpak shows greater flexibility in their placement. Differences in the use of adjectives as predicates and attributes are also explored. Contextual analysis and transformational testing methods are used to examine syntactic functions. The results demonstrate that, despite differences in grammatical organization, adjectives in both languages play a crucial role in describing the attributes of objects and phenomena. The study is of interest to linguists specializing in language typology, as well as to educators and students of English and Karakalpak.

Key words: Comparative analysis, Adjective grammar, Morphology, Syntactic functions, Degrees of comparison, English language, Karakalpak language.

Introduction

Language typology studies reveal fascinating patterns in how different linguistic systems express similar concepts. This article presents a comparative analysis of adjectives in English and Karakalpak languages, offering insights into both their structural similarities and distinctive grammatical mechanisms.

Adjectives serve as essential descriptive elements across languages, yet their morphological behavior, syntactic position, and semantic nuances can vary significantly between language families. The English language, representing the Indo-European family, and Karakalpak, belonging to the Turkic group, demonstrate this linguistic diversity while simultaneously exhibiting certain universal tendencies in adjectival systems.

Our analysis systematically examines the adjectival properties in both languages through multiple dimensions: positional characteristics, comparative and superlative formations,