



the presence of vowel and consonant sounds in speech, and the arrangement of words to indicate grammatical relationships.

To conclude, in comparative linguistics, language universals shed light on the underlying theories and frameworks of human language and communication. Through an examination of the similarities and contrasts across languages belonging to different geographical areas and linguistic families, scholars are able to acquire a more profound comprehension of the universal characteristics of language and how these characteristics influence intercultural communication. The subject of research on language universals is still active and ever-evolving, providing important insights into the complex and interesting structure of human language and the ways in which it influences our identities, interactions, and societies.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTIC RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

The article is concentrated on the syntactical level viewed in the comparative aspect. Investigating such units of the given level, as phrases and sentences, the author compares their linguistic properties on the material of English and Uzbek. The implemented analysis has made it



possible to reveal both isomorphic and allomorphic features between the targeted units of the languages

Key words: comparison, syntax, syntactical relationship, noun phrases, verb phrases, sentence

The syntactic connection between words, forming basis of a language, determines their relationships in a sentence. These connections, indicating how words are connected in a sentence in terms of grammar, play a crucial role in effective communication and provides insights into the structure and function of languages. This relationship may be of various type including subordination, agreement, determination, and so on. Studying the syntactic relationship between words is important because it helps to understand how a sentence is constructed and what relationships exist between its parts. This allows you to express your thoughts more clearly and accurately, improves your reading and comprehension skills, and also helps you avoid mistakes when writing. In addition, understanding syntactic relationships is useful when learning foreign languages. The study of the syntactic relationship between words in a comparative typological sense is important because it allows you to compare and analyze different languages in terms of their grammatical structures and features. This allows linguists to identify common patterns and differences between languages of different types and families, which in turn contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic diversity and the foundations of linguistics. In this article, it is aimed to examine the syntactic connections between English and Uzbek which come from separate language families. Through a comparative analysis, linguists try to highlight the distinctions and similarities in how these languages structure their syntax.

The syntax of a language deals with the units of linguistics which are far more complicated compared to the word. These units include the phrase and the sentence, their combinations, types and parts. The basic units for comparative typology are the word combinations and the sentence. Since English and Uzbek belong to different language families, with English being a Germanic language and Uzbek being a Turkic language, there are several interesting points of comparison in the way syntactic relationships between words are built.



Let's take noun phrases. In order to modify nouns, in English prepositions are used while in Uzbek postpositions are employed. For example: **The book is on the table** in English language; *Stol ustidagi kitob* in Uzbek language

Preposition “**on**” comes before the noun “**table**” which is modified in English, whereas the postposition “**ustidagi**” comes after the modified noun “**stol**”.

Regarding verb phrases, unlike English which provides verb before noun, in Uzbek, verb is used after noun or object. What's more, English relies on auxiliary verbs to convey tense, aspect, and mood, while Uzbek employs inflectional suffixes attached to the verb root. For example: **Ali is reading a book**. Verb “read” comes before object “a book”. However, in Uzbek the sentence “*Ali kitob o'qiyapti*” shows the verb “o'qiyapti” after the object “kitob”.

Characterising syntactical connections, in Uzbek language, word combination “*Alining kitobi*” is seen as an agreement type of syntactical connections, whilst in English it is a government type. In Uzbek language two words need to agree in terms of each other's structure. There is a rule in Uzbek syntax that any word with the genitive case inflection “-ning” is connected with a word with inflections referring to possessed noun such as -(i)m, -(i)ng, -(si). -(lar)i, -(i)miz, -(i)ngiz. That means if there is an adjunct word with the inflection “-ning”, obviously there is a head word with one of the inflections above which is connected with adjunct word. In English, government is used to join two nouns together. For instance, **Ali's book**. Adjunct word “Ali” is dependant on head word “book”.

Relating to word order, English typically follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order, whereas Uzbek follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order. For example **Ali eats apples**. SVO word order; *Ali olmalarni yeydi*. SOV word order

Adverbial clauses, prepositional phrases are mostly used either at the end or beginning of a sentence in English, while they can be placed in the middle of the sentence in Uzbek. For example: **I live in Uzbekistan**; *Men O'zbekistonda yashayman*.

Speaking about grammatical structure and syntactic rules, it is necessary to underline that English makes use of articles, prepositions to convey grammatical



relationships, such as “**the boy in the room**”. At the same time Uzbek relies heavily on agglutination, where affixes are widely added to root words to show grammatical relationships, like “*xonamda*” which is translated into English “**in my room**”. Additionally, tense in English is expressed with auxiliary verbs, while in Uzbek suffixes or postpositions expressing tense are used: *Men kecha kelmagan edim*. Suffix “-gan” and postposition “edi” expresses past simple. **I didn’t come yesterday**. Auxiliary verb “did” shows past tense of the sentence.

Focusing on Adjective-Noun agreement, it is interesting to point out that in English and Uzbek word combinations, adjectives are placed before noun all the time. However, if they change their places in Uzbek, it becomes a sentence while it is not in English. For example: *chiroyli uy*- word combination, *uy chiroyli* – sentence. **A beautiful house** - word combination, a house beautiful- not a sentence if used without “to be”.

As for question forms, English typically employs auxiliary verbs or inversion to form questions, while Uzbek often uses inflections referring question or intonation changes. For example: English: **Is she coming?** Auxiliary verb “is” expresses questioning; Uzbek: *U kelyaptimi?* Suffix “-mi” indicates questioning.

Coming to characterizing word order, in English, word it is more stable and hardly any parts of speech is omitted whereas in Uzbek, word order seems more changeable and omission is more prevalent. For example: **I came. He was playing outside;** *Keldim. Tashqarida o‘ynayotgan edi u.*

Despite these distinctive features of Uzbek and English languages owing to belonging to different types of languages, one being analytical and the other being synthetic, there can be observed cases of isomorphism in terms of syntactical level of language. A good illustration would be Subject-Verb agreement which is found in both languages: **He plays football**. Here subject “he” needs to agree with verb “play” used with inflection “-s”; **U futbol o‘ynaydi**. subject “U” agrees with verb “o‘yna” and inflection “di”.

Furthermore, both languages utilize prepositional phrases, complex sentences to convey meaning. Conjunctions are used widely to connect two or more sentences. For



example: **Since he plays well, I wanted him to join us;** *U yaxshi o'ynashi sababli, men uni bizga qo'shilishini xohladim.*

In conclusion, in order to provide language users and learners with effective cross-linguistic communication and acquire productive ways of learning languages, understanding these syntactic relationships is crucial. It enables learners to grasp the nuances of sentence structure, grammatical rules and word order, facilitating clearer expression and comprehension in learning both languages.

Further studies in comparative syntax might explore numerous languages apart from English and Uzbek, investigating syntactic patterns and typological features across diverse language families. Through further research on syntactic relationships, linguists can contribute to the broader field of linguistics and improve language learning and cross-cultural communication.

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FUNCTIONS OF METAPHOR IN LANGUAGE

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