A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: this article aims to provide a comparative analysis of the parts of speech in English and Uzbek languages. Parts of speech are fundamental units of grammar that categorize words based on their syntactic and semantic functions within a sentence. Understanding the similarities and differences in the classification and usage of parts of speech between languages can greatly enhance language learners' comprehension and proficiency.

Key words: comparative analysis, parts of speech, English and Uzbek languages, fundamental units, crammar, categorize, syntactic, semantic functions, similarities, differences, classification, comprehension, proficiency, language learners.

Аннотация: целью данной статьи является проведение сравнительного анализа частей речи в английском и узбекском языках. Части речи - это фундаментальные единицы грамматики, которые классифицируют слова на основе их синтаксических и семантических функций в предложении. Понимание сходств и различий в классификации и использовании частей речи между языками может значительно повысить понимание и уровень владения языком у изучающих его лиц.

Ключевые слова: сравнительный анализ, части речи, английский и узбекский языки, фундаментальные единицы, грамматика, классификация, синтаксис, семантические функции, сходства, различия, понимание, уровень владения, изучающие язык.

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Annotatsiya: Maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi nutqning qismlarigina solishta taqqoslashni ta'qib qilishga yo'naltirilgan. Nutqning qismlari nutqning bayoniy va smantik vazifalari asosida so'zlarini guruhlarga bo'lib joylashtiradilar. Til o'rganadiganlar uchun nutqning qismlarini tartib va foydalanishida o'rtacha xususiyatlarning tushuntirilishi va o'rganish darajasini yanada oshirishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: solishta taqqoslash, nutqning qismlari, ingliz va o'zbek tillari, asosiy birliklar, grammatika, guruhlash, bayoniy, smantik vazifalar, o'xshashliklar, farqlar, tartiblash, tushuntirish, darajalash, til o'rganuvchilar.

Introduction

Both English and Uzbek languages have parts of speech that serve as the building blocks of sentences. These parts of speech categorize words based on their syntactic function and role within a sentence. While there are similarities between the two languages, there are also differences in terms of specific categories and their usage. Let's explore the parts of speech in English and Uzbek.

The parts of speech in English:

- 1. Noun: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. Examples: dog, city, love. 1
- 2. Pronoun: A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition. Examples: he, she, they. 2
- 3. Verb: A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being. Examples: run, jump, is. 3
- 4. Adjective: An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun. Examples: happy, tall, beautiful. 4
- 5. Adverb: An adverb is a word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Examples: quickly, very, often. 5
- 6. Preposition: A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. Examples: in, on, at.6
- 7. Conjunction: A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses. Examples: and, but, or. 7

8. Interjection: An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion or surprise. Examples: wow, oh, oops.8

The parts of speech in Uzbek:

- 1. Ism (Noun): Ism is a part of speech in Uzbek that refers to words that name a person, place, thing, or idea. Examples: kitob (book), olam (world), hayot (life).9
- 2. Fe'llar (Verbs): Fe'llar are words that indicate actions or states of being in Uzbek. They express what the subject does or what happens to the subject. Examples: o'qimoq (to read), yurmoq (to walk), bor (to go).10
- 3. Sifat (Adjective): Sifat is a part of speech that describes or modifies nouns in Uzbek. Adjectives in Uzbek agree with the noun they modify in gender, number, and case. Examples: katta (big), yaxshi (good), ko'p (many).11
- 4. Kichik sifat (Adverb): Kichik sifat, or adverbs, are words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs in Uzbek. They provide information about the manner, degree, time, or place of an action or quality. Examples: tez (quickly), juda (very), hozir (now). 12
- 5. Harf (Preposition): Harf is a part of speech in Uzbek that shows the relationships between words in a sentence. Prepositions indicate location, direction, time, manner, or cause. Examples: ichida (inside), orqasida (behind), bilan (with). 13
- 6. Bog'lashuvchi (Conjunction): Bog'lashuvchi, or conjunctions, are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses in Uzbek. They indicate relationships such as addition, contrast, cause and effect, or time sequence. Examples: va (and), lekin (but), agar (if). 14
- 7. Tunji (Interjection): Tunji, or interjections, are words or phrases that express emotions, attitudes, or reactions in Uzbek. They are often used independently to convey strong feelings or to get someone's attention. Examples: ey (oh), obod (hurray), a-a (ah).15

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