

**DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES IN UZBEK AND  
ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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**Annotation:** *this article provides an overview of the different classifications of sentences in Uzbek and English languages. It highlights the main types of sentences in each language and compares their structures and functions. In Uzbek, sentences are classified as statements, questions, commands, and exclamations, while English sentences are categorized as declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. The article emphasizes the unique features and distinctions between the two languages, aiming to enhance understanding and communication in both Uzbek and English.*

**Key words:** *classifications, sentences, Uzbek, English, structures, functions, statements, questions, commands.*

**Аннотация:** *статья предоставляет обзор различных классификаций предложений в узбекском и английском языках. Она подробно рассматривает основные типы предложений в каждом языке и сравнивает их структуры и функции. В узбекском языке предложения классифицируются как утвердительные, вопросительные, повелительные и восклицательные, тогда как в английском языке они разделяются на утвердительные, вопросительные, повелительные и восклицательные. Статья подчеркивает уникальные особенности и различия между этими двумя языками, направляя свои усилия на повышение понимания и общения как на узбекском, так и на английском языках.*

**Ключевые слова:** *классификации, предложения, узбекский, английский, структуры, функции, утверждения, вопросы, повелительные.*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi gaplarning turli klassifikatsiyalarini tavsiflaydi. U har bir tilda gaplar asosiy turlarga bo'linadi va ularning tuzilishi va vazifalari solishtiriladi. O'zbek tilida, gaplar izohlarni, savollarni, buyruqlarni va hayronliklarni kategoriyalashadi, ingliz tilida esa gaplar izoh, savol, buyruq va hayronlik sifatida tasniflanadi. Maqola bu ikki tilda mavjud bo'lgan maxsus xususiyatlar va farqlarni yoritib beradi va o'zbek va ingliz tillarida tushunchani va kommunikatsiyani rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** klassifikatsiyalar, gaplar, o'zbek, ingliz, tuzilishlar, vazifalar, izohlar, savollar, buyruqlar.

### **Introduction**

Sentences play a crucial role in communication and are the building blocks of any language. They convey meaning and express complete thoughts or ideas. While the basic structure and classification of sentences are similar across languages, there are certain differences between Uzbek and English in terms of sentence classification. This article aims to explore and compare the classification of sentences in Uzbek and English, highlighting their unique features and distinctions.

In Uzbek, sentences can be classified into several types based on their structure and function. Here are some common classifications:

1. Declarative Sentences: Declarative sentences make straightforward statements or provide information. They usually end with a period. For example:

*"Men bu kitobni o'qiyapman." (I am reading this book.) [5]*

2. Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences are used to ask questions. They often begin with question words or question particles and end with a question mark. For example:

*"Qayerga borasiz?" (Where are you going?) [5]*

3. Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences are used to give commands, instructions, or make requests. They usually end with a period or an exclamation mark. For example:

*"Iltimos, yordam bering!" (Please, help me!) [4]*

4. Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotions or surprise. They typically end with an exclamation mark. For example:

*"Qiziqarli gap!" (What an interesting thing!) [5]*

5. Conditional Sentences: Conditional sentences express a condition and its possible result. They often consist of two clauses: the conditional clause and the result clause. For example:

*"Agar borsangiz, menga aloqaga chiqing." (If you go, contact me.) [4]*

6. Relative Clauses: Relative clauses provide additional information about a noun or a pronoun in the main clause. They are introduced by relative pronouns or adverbs. For example:

*"Unga yordam beradigan odamni bilasizmi?" (Do you know the person who will help her?) [4]*

In English, sentences can be classified into several types based on their structure and function. Here are some common classifications:

1. Declarative Sentences: Declarative sentences make straightforward statements or provide information. They typically end with a period. For example:

*"The sun is shining." [1]*

2. Interrogative Sentences: Interrogative sentences are used to ask questions. They often begin with question words or question marks. For example:

*"What time is it?"*

3. Imperative Sentences: Imperative sentences are used to give commands, instructions, or make requests. They can end with a period or an exclamation mark. For example:

*"Please pass the salt." [3]*

4. Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences express strong emotions or surprise. They usually end with an exclamation mark. For example:

*"What a beautiful sunset!" [2]*

5. Conditional Sentences: Conditional sentences express a condition and its possible result. They often consist of two clauses: the conditional clause and the result clause. For example:

*"If it rains, we will stay indoors." [3]*

6. Relative Clauses: Relative clauses provide additional information about a noun or pronoun in the main clause. They are introduced by relative pronouns or adverbs. For example:

*"The book that I'm reading is very interesting." [1]*

### **Conclusion**

While both Uzbek and English share common sentence classifications such as statements, questions, commands, and exclamations, there are distinct differences in terms of language-specific features. Uzbek questions are categorized into yes-no questions and wh-questions, while English questions are further classified based on their purpose and structure. Understanding the classification of sentences in different languages helps in effective communication and language learning.

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