



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL DIVISION OF THE SENTENCE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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### ABSTRACT

*Sentence division is one of the most critical aspects of language that helps in conveying the message in a clear and concise manner. The importance of accurate grammar in both written and spoken communication cannot be overemphasized. This paper will delve into comparative analysis of actual division of the sentence in English and Uzbek language.*

In linguistics, a sentence is a group of words comprised of a subject, predicate, and an object that conveys a complete thought. Sentence formation is crucial in any language because it helps to communicate meaning in an orderly and structured manner. Thus, having a comparative analysis of actual division of sentence in two different languages, like English and Uzbek, can help better understand the complexities of sentence division and how the languages differ from one another. English is a widely spoken language globally, and Uzbek is the official language of Uzbekistan, a landlocked country in Central Asia. Both languages have their unique grammatical rules and sentence structures. In this article, we will perform a comparative analysis of the actual division of sentences in English and Uzbek, highlighting similarities and differences, to better understand the structure and complexity of the two languages.

**English Language Sentence Division.** In English, the sentence division comprises of the subject, verb, and object. The subject is the person or object that the sentence is about; the verb is the action performed, the 'doing' word, and the object is the noun associated with the verb, or the recipient of the action. A sentence can, however, have more components such as adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. In the English language, the sentence division is well regulated, and it is clear that the role of each component plays in the structure of sentences.

**Uzbek Language Sentence Division.** In Uzbek, sentence division is more straightforward. It can be broken down into two parts: the subject and the predicate. The subject is the thing or person described in the sentence, and the predicate is the verb that accompanies the subject. The predicate may also contain other elements like adverbs, objects,

or participles. In Uzbek, the division of sentences is not as strict compared to English. It's important to note that Uzbek language has a more flexible word order than English. However, in this paper, we will focus on the standard division of sentences in both languages.

**Subject.** In terms of sentence structure in both languages, there is a significant difference in the position of the subject. In English, the subject usually precedes the verb. When a sentence structure is inverted, like in a question, for instance, the auxiliary verb comes before the subject. In Uzbek, however, the subject can come before or after the predicate.

*English example: The dog chased the cat.*

*Uzbek example: It is important to note that in Uzbek, the definite article does not exist.*

**Predicate.** Unlike Uzbek, English requires more emphasis on embedding the predicate to ensure clarity in a sentence. Generally, the verb in the sentence is the focus of the predicate. This means that everything else in the predicate serves to elaborate on the intended action or state of being. In Uzbek, there is typically no need for this kind of elaboration, as the predicate is already a complete statement.

*English example: The dog (subject) chased (predicate) the cat.*

*Uzbek example: It (subject/predicate) mushukni quvdi.*

**Objects, Adverbs and Adjectives.** In both English and Uzbek, objects, adverbs, and adjectives can be used in conjunction with the subject and predicate to provide more context to the sentence. In English, these elements are often prepositional phrases which are placed after the verb in a sentence. In Uzbek, these elements can be placed anywhere in the sentence, giving speakers more freedom and flexibility to create sentences with the intended meaning.

*English example: John bought a car for his son (prepositional phrase with an object).*

*Uzbek example: Javohir o'g'liga mashina olib berdi.*

**Sentence Length and Complexity.** In both languages, sentence length and complexity vary from simplistic to highly structured. In English, the sentence is often long and complex, especially in written form, containing multiple clauses and subclauses. In contrast, Uzbek sentences are typically shorter and less complex, except for the literary language used in written texts. The sentence is the basic unit of communication in any language. Understanding the actual division of a sentence is key to understanding the meaning and intention behind it. In this article, we will take a comparative analysis of the actual division of the sentence in English and Uzbek. In English, the sentence has a subject, a predicate, and an object. The subject is the person or thing that is performing the action, while the predicate is the action being performed. The object is the person or thing that is receiving the action. The general word order in English is subject-verb-object (SVO), although this can be reversed for some types of sentences. English also has subject-verb agreement, which means that the verb must agree with the subject in terms of tense and number. In Uzbek, sentence division follows this basic structure as well, but the language is agglutinative in nature. This means that words are formed by adding suffixes to a base word, which can change the word's meaning, tense, or case. Unlike English, Uzbek does not adhere to a strict SVO order. Instead, word order is more flexible, and context and inflection determine the roles of words in the sentence. In addition to the basic division of the sentence, Uzbek also employs cases, which are suffixes that indicate the grammatical function of a noun. Another notable difference between English and Uzbek sentence division is the script used to write them. English uses the Latin script, while Uzbek

uses Cyrillic. However, Uzbek is gradually transitioning to the Latin script, and this change is expected to affect the language's structure as well. Uzbek is an agglutinative language, meaning that words are formed by adding prefixes and suffixes to base words. Word order in Uzbek is flexible and does not follow a strict SVO pattern. Instead, Uzbek uses postpositions to assign roles to nouns in the sentence, making the order of these words less important. Furthermore, Uzbek also employs cases to indicate the relationship between words in a sentence. This allows for a great deal of flexibility in sentence structure, as grammatical relationships can be indicated by case, rather than by word order. Another difference between English and Uzbek is the way they are written. English uses the Latin alphabet, whereas Uzbek used to use the Cyrillic alphabet, although a switch is currently underway to the Latin script. This change in script is likely to have an impact on the structure of the language, as certain grammatical rules may need to be modified to suit the Latin script.

### **Conclusion.**

In conclusion, this paper has provided a comparative analysis of the actual division of the sentence in English and Uzbek. While there are similarities in the basic structure of both languages, there are also significant differences that impact the way sentences are constructed and understood. English has a rigid structure that dictates the order of the subject, verb, and object, while Uzbek is more flexible, allowing for greater variation in sentence structure. The use of prepositional phrases in English also plays a significant role in sentence structure, while Uzbek relies more on simple subject-predicate constructions. Furthermore, English is more likely to utilize compound and complex sentences, while Uzbek tends to rely on shorter, simpler sentences. The comparative analysis of the actual division of the sentence in English and Uzbek provides an understanding of the fundamental differences between the two languages. Further study in this area can help improve communication between speakers of these languages and gain a better understanding of the syntax and structure that underlie them. While English and Uzbek both share the basic structure of subject, predicate, and object, their actual division differs due to their unique linguistic features. English employs a strict SVO word order with subject-verb agreement, while Uzbek is more flexible and agglutinative in nature, making use of cases to indicate noun function. While it may seem daunting to learn a new language, understanding the actual division of a sentence is key to mastering the language, and this comparative analysis has shown how English and Uzbek differ in this regard.

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