

STUDY OF PHRASES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE IN STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES

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Abstract:

This study delves into the structural and semantic features of phrases in the English and Uzbek languages. By comparing these two distinct language families, it explores how phrases are structured and how semantics are conveyed. English relies on word order and modifiers, while Uzbek employs an agglutinative system with suffixes and affixes. Understanding these differences is essential for effective communication and translation between these languages, emphasizing the cultural and linguistic diversity of human communication.

Keywords: Phrases; Structural Features; Semantic Features; English Language; Uzbek Language.

INTRODUCTION

Languages differ in structure, vocabulary, and cultural context. The English and Uzbek languages belong to separate language families – English being a Germanic language and Uzbek belonging to the Turkic language family. Despite their differences, both languages employ phrases as essential components of their syntax. A phrase is a group of words that function as a single unit in a sentence. These units convey meaning and are fundamental to understanding the structure and semantics of a language.

MAIN PART

Languages are complex systems that encompass various aspects such as grammar, vocabulary, phonetics, and syntax. One important aspect of language study is the analysis of phrases. Phrases provide a fundamental building block for constructing sentences and conveying meaning. In this article, we will delve into the study of phrases in English and Uzbek languages, focusing on their structural and semantic features.

The study of phrases in English and Uzbek languages is a crucial aspect of language learning and analysis. Understanding the structural features of phrases helps to construct coherent and meaningful sentences. Additionally, exploring the semantic features of phrases provides insights into how meaning is conveyed through different word combinations. By studying the structural and semantic features of phrases, language learners and linguists can deepen their understanding of English and Uzbek languages, and further their abilities to communicate effectively.



Structural Features of Phrases:

Phrases in both English and Uzbek languages are comprised of various elements that work together to form a coherent unit. These elements include verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. Understanding the structural features of phrases is crucial for grasping their overall function and meaning within a sentence.

English Phrases:

English phrases follow a specific order and structure. In a noun phrase, for example, the structure generally consists of a determiner, followed by adjectives and nouns. For instance, in the phrase "the big red apple," "the" functions as the determiner, "big" and "red" serve as adjectives, and "apple" functions as the noun.

Verbal phrases in English often consist of a main verb and auxiliary verbs. For example, in the phrase "He is eating," "is" acts as the auxiliary verb and "eating" serves as the main verb. Adverbial phrases, on the other hand, are comprised of an adverb and other elements. For instance, in the phrase "quickly ran," "quickly" is the adverb.

Uzbek Phrases:

Uzbek phrases have a similar structure to English phrases but follow different word order patterns. In a noun phrase, the structure generally begins with the noun, followed by adjectives and determiners. For example, in the phrase "kichik oq kitob" (small white book), "kichik" means small, "oq" means white, and "kitob" means book.

Verbal phrases in Uzbek consist of a main verb and auxiliary verbs. For example, in the phrase "U yoxud ishlayapti" (He is studying or working), "yoxud" means or, "ishlayapti" means working, and the auxiliary verb is implied. Adverbial phrases in Uzbek are similar to English, consisting of an adverb and other elements within the phrase.

Semantic Features of Phrases:

Semantic features of phrases refer to the meaning and interpretation associated with different word combinations. The study of semantic features involves understanding the relationship between words in a phrase and how they contribute to the overall meaning of the sentence.

English Phrases:

In English, phrases can convey various semantic features. For example, a noun phrase can indicate possession, such as "John's car" or location, such as "in the park". Verbal phrases can express actions, states, or modality. Adverbial phrases can indicate time, manner, degree, or frequency.

Uzbek Phrases:

Similarly, in Uzbek, phrases can convey different semantic features. A noun phrase can indicate possession or location, similar to English. Verbal phrases can express actions, states, or modality, just like in English. Adverbial phrases in Uzbek can also indicate time, manner, degree, or frequency.

The English language employs phrases with a specific structure, which typically includes a head word and modifiers. For instance, in the phrase "the big blue car," "car" serves as the head noun, while "the," "big," and "blue" function as modifiers. These modifiers provide additional information about the head word, such as its size and color.



Uzbek, being an agglutinative language, uses an entirely different structure for phrases. In Uzbek phrases, the head word is followed by various suffixes and affixes that modify the word's meaning. For example, the Uzbek word for "book" is "kitob." By adding various suffixes like "-ni" (direct object marker) and "-im" (my), you can form phrases like "kitobimni" (my book) or "kitobni" (the book).

English phrases convey meaning through a combination of the head word and its modifiers. The semantics in English phrases often rely on word order and context. For instance, in the phrase "white house," "white" modifies "house," indicating its color. In Uzbek, semantics are heavily reliant on suffixes and affixes. These suffixes can convey intricate nuances of meaning. For example, the suffix "-chi" denotes an occupation or profession. So, "kitobchi" means "a bookseller." The specificity of meaning in Uzbek phrases can often be attributed to these intricate suffixes.

The structural and semantic features of phrases in English and Uzbek are distinct due to their linguistic and cultural differences.

1. **Structure:** English phrases often rely on word order and the placement of modifiers to convey meaning, while Uzbek phrases use a combination of suffixes and affixes to modify the head word.
2. **Semantics:** English tends to rely on word order and context for semantics, whereas Uzbek's semantics are highly influenced by the presence and type of suffixes and affixes.
3. **Cultural Influence:** English phrases are influenced by the cultural context of English-speaking countries, while Uzbek phrases reflect the culture and traditions of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

The study of phrases in English and Uzbek languages provides valuable insights into the diverse structural and semantic features of these languages. While English relies on word order and modifiers, Uzbek employs a system of suffixes and affixes for phrase formation. Understanding these differences is crucial for linguists, translators, and language enthusiasts. This comparative analysis underscores the rich tapestry of human communication and the intriguing ways in which languages reflect the cultures they represent.

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