O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILIDAGI OTLARNING QIYOSIY TIPOLOGIK TAHLILI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi otlarning qiyosiy tipologik tahlilini o'tkazishga qaratilgan. O'zbek tili asosan O'zbekistonda so'zlashadigan turkiy til bo'lsa, ingliz tili esa butun dunyo bo'ylab millionlab odamlar gapiradigan g'arbiy german tilidir. Tahlil jarayonida har ikki tildagi otlarning morfologiyasi, sintaksisi va semantikasiga e'tibor qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qiyosiy, tipologik tahlil, otlar, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, morfologiya, sintaksis.

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NOUNS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: This study aims to conduct a comparative typological analysis of nouns in Uzbek and English languages. Uzbek is a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan, while English is a West Germanic language spoken by millions of people around the world. The analysis will focus on the morphology, syntax, and semantics of nouns in both languages.

Key words: Comparative, typological analysis, nouns, Uzbek language, English language, morphology, syntax.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация: Целью данного исследования является проведение сравнительно-типологического анализа существительных в узбекском и английском языках. Узбекский — тюркский язык, на котором говорят преимущественно в Узбекистане, а английский — западногерманский язык, на котором говорят миллионы людей по всему миру. Анализ будет сосредоточен на морфологии, синтаксисе и семантике существительных в обоих языках.

Ключевые слова: Сравнительный, типологический анализ, существительные, узбекский язык, английский язык, морфология, синтаксис.

We know that, today language typology is the study of the structure and use of languages across the world. It involves the comparison of various languages with a view to identifying similarities and differences between languages. Morphology is the study of the structure of words and how they are formed. It includes the study of inflection, derivation, and compounding. Inflection refers to the modification of a word to indicate its grammatical role in a sentence, such as tense, case, gender, number, or person. Derivation involves the formation of new words from existing words, while compounding involves the combination of two or more words to form a new word.

I should say that, in the Uzbek language, nouns are inflected for case and number. There are six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative. The genitive case is used to indicate possession, while the accusative case is used to mark the direct object of a sentence. The locative case is used to indicate location or direction, while the ablative case is used to indicate motion away from a location. Uzbek nouns also have a singular and plural form. The plural form is formed by adding the suffix -lar to the singular form, depending on the final vowel of the word. In English, nouns are inflected for number and case. There are two cases: the common case and the possessive case. The common case is used for the subject of a sentence and the direct object, while the possessive case is used to indicate possession. English nouns also have a singular and plural form. The plural form is generally formed by adding the suffix - s or -es to the singular form, depending on the final consonant of the word. The analysis of morphology, syntax, and semantics of nouns in Uzbek and English has revealed some similarities and differences between the two languages. Both languages inflect their nouns for number, but Uzbek inflects for case while English inflects for case and gender. The word order of sentences is also different, with Uzbek using SOV while English uses SVO. In terms of semantics, both languages classify nouns into animate and inanimate categories, but English also has grammatical gender. One notable difference between the two languages is the use of postpositions in Uzbek and prepositions in English. This difference can be seen in the phrases "hikoya haqida" (about the story) in Uzbek and "about the story" in English. Another difference is the use of possessive pronouns in Uzbek and possessive case in English to indicate possession. For example, "Uning sumkasi" (his bag) in Uzbek and "His bag" in English. Making nouns by syntactic method. It is syntactic to combine two or more words in some way to form a noun denoting an object. For example, penknife – penknife, railway- railway, bluebell - a bell and breakstone-gravel Compound, regular, abbreviated and double nouns are made by syntactic method. Compound noun. Compound nouns are compound nouns that are pronounced with a head accent and formed by combining two or more words or roots in terms of meaning and grammar. The syntactic connection between their organizational parts is weakened. The first of the words in the compound noun structure often defines the second. A) The fact that the second part belongs to the first part, it is unique to it, it is a type of it is expressed as sunglasses , lampglasses - lamp glasses , shoe maker - shoemaker b) secondly, the parts of the compound noun are combined in the following grammatical relation. C) The identifier is of the defined type. From the combination of two nouns or zero and is formed from the combination of noun. For example, oqtepa - white hill, oq qush-white bird, As in all languages, there are abbreviations in English. Toshkent Davlat Unversiteti - Tashkent State University. Conciseness in speech is achieved by partially shortening the above phrases Nouns shortened for this purpose are called abbreviations or abbreviations: United States of America – USA, Navoi State Pedagogical Institute- NSPI, World Aealt Organization – WAO, Women's International Democratic Federation - W.I.D.F United Nations Organizations UNO (Bolshoi Anglrto-Russian Dictionary Moscow 2002) Lexico-grammatical determinants of creator all suffixes are lexico-grammatical signs of om. This formation of Om is the formation of a noun by the morphological method: husband: -er: writer, diver; -or: transator, actor; -yer: lawyer, -ee: examinee, -ist: linguist, -ing: building, -ness: greatness, happiness; - ment: development, improvement -ship: friendship, championship; -hood: childhood, manhood; -dom: freedom, kingdom; -ion: connection, information. Semantic classification of nouns. In modern English, the semantic classification of nouns is based on the principle of animate and inanimate, singularity and generality. According to the principle of animate and inanimate, or tkki is divided into nouns with animate and inanimate objects. Verbs representing living objects are further

divided into two: a) personal names and b) nouns representing other living beings. Nouns representing the name of a person who? to the question, what are the nouns representing other living beings? there will be an answer to the question. Inanimate objects (nouns denoting lifeless things): book, bread, tree. Living objects (nouns denoting living beings): boy, girl, John, bird, etc. Nouns expressing persons: father, mother, sister, brother, etc. What is your father? Who is he? I am on duty today. Who is on duty today? Other living beings (nouns showing other living beings except persons): cow, horse, sheep, fox, sparrow, etc. According to the principle of singularity and generality, nouns are divided into two: 1) turdosh ot (common noun) 2) atoqli ot (proper noun) Common names of objects of the same type are called common nouns. Cognate nouns include: a) Nouns meaning general names of animate or inanimate things: book -kitob, country-shahar, teacher-o'qituvchi. b) A collective term meaning a group of things or people: lockherd, crowd c) nouns denoting things and articles: aluminum-aluminum, paperpaper d) abstract nouns denoting the general name of a quality, action, state: courage, speed youth, freedom A noun that names a single object, specific person, special place, or event is called a proper noun. A proper noun is a special name given to some object or person. In English, proper nouns are always capitalized. Articles, plural suffixes, etc. can be mentioned as the main lexical indicators of singularity and generality and grammatical indicators. Proper nouns represent one of a kind of object, but also the name of an object that is different from certain others. For example: when you say London, you mean a certain city, when you say city, you mean it in a general sense, when you say writer, you mean a generic noun - a writer. Tohir Malik means the author of certain works, which is one of famous Uzbek writers. Each word belonging to the group of nouns can be defined in this way. Common nouns differ from common nouns in that they are not used in the plural form. In conclusion, the comparative typological analysis of nouns in Uzbek and English has revealed both similarities and differences between the two languages. Uzbek and English both inflect their nouns for number, but Uzbek inflects for case while English inflects for case and gender. The word order of sentences is also different, with Uzbek using SOV while English uses SVO. In terms of semantics, both languages classify nouns into animate and inanimate categories, but English also has grammatical gender. These differences and similarities provide insight into the structure and use of language across the world, and highlight the importance of language typology in understanding language and its role in communication.

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