COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES: STRUCTURE, CATEGORY AND EXPRESSION OF MEANING

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Abstract: *This article studies the morphological and syntactic systems of the Uzbek and English languages on the basis of comparative analysis. The purpose of the study is to identify similarities and differences in the grammatical structure of the two languages. The article analyzes grammatical features such as agglutinative and analytic language models, tense and aspect categories, as well as the agreement system and word order based on scientific sources. The results of the analysis show the dominance of morphological means in the Uzbek language, and syntactic means in the English language. Grammatical features such as agglutinative and analytic language models, tense and aspect categories, agreement and word order are highlighted based on scientific sources.*

Key words: *comparative grammar, agglutinative language, analytical language, tense category, syntax.*

In world linguistics, the direction of comparative grammar serves to study the structural similarities and differences of languages on a scientific basis. In particular, comparing languages belonging to different language families allows for a deeper understanding of their grammatical models, categories, and speech formation mechanisms. The Uzbek language belongs to

the Turkic language family and has an agglutinative nature, while English belongs to the Germanic language group and is characterized by a dominant analytical structure.

Regarding the morphology of Turkic languages, Nikolay Baskakov emphasizes that in agglutinative languages, grammatical meaning is expressed through successive additions [1]. A fundamental study of English grammar — A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language — notes that grammatical relations in English are mainly conveyed through word order and auxiliary verbs [2].

The Uzbek language is an agglutinative language, and grammatical meaning is formed through a chain of affixes: (from my books) from books-my-books. Here, each affix performs an independent grammatical function. It is emphasized that "affixation is sequential and structurally transparent" as a characteristic of Turkic languages [1]. This fact indicates that the morphological system in the Uzbek language is consistent and systematic.

In English, grammatical relations are expressed mainly through auxiliary verbs and fixed word order: I have written; She is reading. Rodney Huddleston has noted that modern English is inclined towards an analytical structure [3]. It is also noted that word order in English has a grammatical significance [2].

In the Uzbek language, the category of agreement is expressed through additions: *maktabga, kitobni, uydan.*

In English, the agreement system is limited, and relationships are mainly expressed through prepositions: *to school, from home, in the room.* Scientific sources note that in English, consonant differences in nouns are minimally preserved [2].

In Uzbek, tense is expressed through suffixes: yozdi, yozmoqda, yozadi. Tense is often determined by context. The English language has a complex system of tense and aspect, with the temporal and duration aspects of action expressed in separate grammatical forms. In this regard, English Grammar in

Use emphasizes that the choice of tense is related to the aspectual nature of the action. [4]. For example: *I wrote, I have written, I had been writing.* These forms represent the characteristics of completion and continuity of action.

The Uzbek language is an SOV language, and its sentence structure is based on the possessive + object + clause model: Men kitobni o‘qiyman.

English is an SVO language, meaning that the sentence structure strictly follows the pattern (subject + object + object): *I read a book.* It has been noted that word order in English is relatively rigid [3].

In Uzbek, word order is more flexible due to the use of conjunctions: Kitobni men o‘qiyman. This situation shows that morphological means provide syntactic freedom.

The results of the comparative analysis show that, although the Uzbek and English languages belong to different language typologies, they have developed their own mechanisms for expressing grammatical meaning. As an agglutinative language, the Uzbek language expresses grammatical meanings mainly through morphological additions. In English, analytical means, in particular auxiliary verbs and strict word order, play an important role. While morphological means prevail in the Uzbek language, syntactic means play an important role in English.

The results of the analysis show that in the Uzbek language, the predominance of morphological means provides relative freedom in the construction of speech. In English, however, since syntactic relations are expressed mainly through word order, the construction of speech is relatively rigid. Also, the methods of expressing the categories of tense and aspect are formed differently in the two languages. While in English the temporal and durational features of action are expressed through special grammatical forms, in the Uzbek language such meanings are often understood with the help of context and additional morphological means.

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