

## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORD ORDER IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH SPEECH STRUCTURE

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**Annotation:** This article devoted to the study if comparative study of word order in Uzbek and English structures. The fact that in official circles there are cases of non-compliance with the rules of literary language, adding only dialect elements used in a certain field, shows that these issues are still valid.

**Key words:** methodology, innovation, foreign language, communication, skills, qualifications, didactics, intercultural communication.

Syntax is a part of grammar that examines the combination of words and sentences, its basis is the doctrine of speech: sentence construction, word connection rules, sentence structure, function, application, interaction of sentences, etc. Syntax is closely related to other branches of linguistics. For example, in morphology, the structure of words is studied, and syntax examines their connections, connections, ways of connection and means. A word is also studied in vocabulary as a lexical unit, but its actual meaning is determined by the phrase. At the same time, tone is very important in sentence formation, as evidenced by the dependence of syntax on the phonetic system. The term syntax, like the term grammar, is used in two senses: the science of the syntactic structure of a language and the science of the grammatical structure of a language - part of grammar. In speech, words are connected according to certain grammatical rules. Each complex sentence is made up of two or more independent words forming a single grammatical whole, a semantic whole. A sentence has many forms, depending on the word group to which its main component belongs: compound riding (where the

dominant word is the word used in place of horse or noun; subordinate clause can are nouns, adjectives, adjectives, numbers, rhymes, forms, indefinite forms of verbs, imitation); verb conjugation; form a connection.

There are two types of phrases:

- simple compounds,
- joint connections.

There are three types of connections between sentence components: adaptation, control, and adhesion. It is connected to the pen by adaptation: people and figures are adapted: the child's notebook, our house, the school yard, etc. Adaptation refers to the audience to which an action, character or object belongs. In management, a word changes form according to the requirements of another word: a subordinate word has a certain form depending on the main word.

The order of words in English is more important than in Uzbek. Indicates the function of each word in the sentence to some extent independently. Due to the large number of word orders in Uzbek, the word order in English is almost variable and the positions of words in sentences are related to each other. 'do not change. If this is illustrated by exemplary examples, we cannot change parts of speech, mainly possessives and fillers.

*For example: Mrs Winter sent the little boy wishes a missage to the next village on December day.*

If we put the person in charge of the vehicle first and the vehicle owner third, the meaning of the sentence will change completely. In fact, the possessor becomes the owner placed after the participle placed at the beginning of the sentence and the participle placed after the participle placed at the beginning of the sentence.

*For example: The little boy sent Mrs. Winter wish a message to the next village on December day.*

Because in foreign language studies, to explain the importance and problems of word order in translation from English to Uzbek, translation, types, show what linguistic

problems are and draw conclusions about Grammatical problems in translation and the theory and classification methods of how to solve these problems are the main sources of English research. In addition, syntax

Syntax is a part of grammar that examines the combination of words and sentences, its basis is the theory of speech: sentence construction, word association rules, sentence structure, function functions, applications, sentence interaction attitudes, etc. Syntax is closely related to other branches of linguistics. For example, in morphology, the structure of words is studied, and syntax examines their connections, connections, ways of connection and means. A word is also studied in vocabulary as a lexical unit, but its actual meaning is determined by the phrase. At the same time, tone is shown to be important in sentence formation, showing that syntax depends on the phonetic system. Because the number of word orders in Uzbek is very large, the word order in English almost changes and the positions of words in sentences are related to each other. 'do not change. This is illustrated by the fact that we cannot modify parts of speech, mainly possessives and fillers. Possessives, participles and adjuncts of speech are studied.

Therefore, the important role of syntax in translating from English into Uzbek and the formation of grammatical skills, the development and formation of independent translation skills and their processing based on knowledge and grammatical skills of one language to another, each of which is the ability of a student to translate a text on a subject related to his/her expertise with or without a dictionary is rude and unprofessional. understandable when translating existing translation works in government and business agencies, from the original into Uzbek. to prevent problems. If you master English grammar and other knowledge, this English grammar will be a very good basis for collaborating with foreign countries and becoming a translator in the future.

## **CONCLUSION**

Comparing word order between Uzbek and English involves understanding their basic sentence structures. English follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, whereas

Uzbek generally follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order. However, there are variations and nuances in both languages:

Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) vs. Subject-Object-Verb (SOV):

- English: "I eat an apple."
- Uzbek: "Men olma yeyman." (I apple eat)

Adjective-Noun Order:

- English typically follows the Adjective-Noun order: "big house."
- Uzbek follows the Noun-Adjective order: "katta uy." (big house)

Adverb Placement:

- In English, adverbs usually come before the main verb or after the object: "She quickly runs" or "She runs quickly."
- In Uzbek, adverbs generally come before the verb: "U tez yuradi." (She quickly runs)

Question Formation:

- English often uses auxiliary verbs to form questions, leading to changes in word order: "Do you like apples?"
- Uzbek often uses question particles like "mi" or "mu" without altering the word order: "Olma yoqdimi?" (Do you like apples?)

Negation:

- In English, negation often involves auxiliary verbs or the use of "not": "He does not eat apples."
- In Uzbek, negation is typically formed using the particle "emas" after the verb: "U olma yemaydi." (He apple not eats)

Relative Clause Placement:

- In English, relative clauses usually come after the noun they modify: "The book that I read."
- In Uzbek, relative clauses often come before the noun they modify: "Men o'qidim kitob." (I read book)

Prepositions vs. Postpositions:

- English uses prepositions (before the noun) while Uzbek uses postpositions (after the noun): "in the house" vs. "uyda."

While these are general tendencies, both languages exhibit flexibility in word order, especially in more complex sentences. Additionally, cultural and contextual factors may influence word order in both languages.

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