THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PARTS OF THE SENTENCE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: this article examines the structure of sentences in English and Uzbek languages, focusing on the primary and secondary parts of the sentence. It explores the similarities and differences in the way these languages organize and express ideas through their respective sentence structures. The article provides a detailed analysis of the key components that make up a sentence in each language, highlighting the roles and functions of the primary and secondary parts. By comparing the sentence structures across these two languages, the article aims to contribute to the understanding of cross-linguistic variations and the underlying principles governing sentence formation.

Key words: sentence structure, primary parts, secondary parts, English language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis.

Абстракт: в этой статье исследуется структура предложений в английском и узбекском языках, акцентируя внимание на основных и второстепенных частях предложения. В ней исследуются сходства и различия в том, как эти языки организуют и выражают идеи через свои соответствующие структуры предложений. Статья содержит подробный анализ ключевых компонентов, составляющих предложение в каждом языке, освещая роли и функции основных и второстепенных частей. Сравнивая структуры предложений в этих двух языках, статья стремится внести вклад в понимание межъязыковых различий и основополагающих принципов, управляющих формированием предложений.

Ключевые слова: *структура предложения, основные части, второстепенные части, английский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ.*

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gaplarning tuzilishini, gapning asosiy va ikkilamchi qismlariga e'tibor qaratib o'rganadi. U ushbu tillar g'oyalarni o'z-o'ziga xos gap tuzilishlari orqali qanday tashkil etish va ifodalashidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni o'rganadi. Maqolada har bir tilning gap tarkibidagi asosiy komponentlarning batafsil tahlili berilgan, ularning asosiy va ikkilamchi qismlarining rollarini va funksiyalarini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu ikki til gap tuzilishlarini taqqoslash orqali maqola kross-lingvistik variantlarni va gaplarni shakllantirishning asosiy prinsiplarini tushunishga hissa qo'shishga intiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *gap tuzilishi, asosiy qismlar, ikkilamchi qismlar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, taqqoslama tahlil.*

Introduction

Sentence structure is a fundamental aspect of language that reflects the way speakers organize and convey their thoughts and ideas. The primary and secondary parts of a sentence play a crucial role in shaping the overall meaning and syntax of a language. In English, the primary parts of a sentence typically include the subject, verb, and object, while the secondary parts may include modifiers, complements, and subordinate clauses. In Uzbek, a Turkic language, the sentence structure exhibits both similarities and differences compared to English.

Sentence Structure in English

In the English language, the primary parts of a sentence are the subject, verb, and object (if present). The subject is the noun or pronoun that performs the action or represents the main topic of the sentence. The verb is the action or state of being expressed in the sentence, and the object is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb [2].

Secondary parts of an English sentence can include modifiers, such as adjectives and adverbs, which provide additional information about the subject, verb, or object. Complements, such as predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives, also serve as

secondary parts, further describing the subject or the object. Additionally, subordinate clauses, which contain their own subjects and verbs, can function as secondary parts within a larger sentence structure [2].

Sentence Structure in Uzbek

The Uzbek language, like many other Turkic languages, exhibits a subject-object-verb (SOV) word order, which differs from the subject-verb-object (SVO) structure of English. In Uzbek sentences, the subject is typically placed at the beginning, followed by the object, and then the verb at the end [1].

Similar to English, Uzbek sentences can also include secondary parts, such as modifiers (adjectives and adverbs) and subordinate clauses. However, the placement of these secondary parts within the sentence structure may vary from English. For instance, adjectives in Uzbek generally precede the nouns they modify, while adverbs often follow the verb they modify [1].

Comparison

While the primary and secondary parts of sentences in English and Uzbek share some common features, there are notable differences in the way these languages organize and express their sentence structures. The contrasting word orders (SVO in English and SOV in Uzbek) have implications for the placement and relationship of the primary and secondary parts within the overall sentence structure.

Conclusion

Understanding these cross-linguistic variations in sentence structure can provide valuable insights into the underlying principles of language and contribute to the field of comparative linguistics. Further research and analysis of these sentence structures can also have practical applications, such as in the development of language learning materials and the improvement of machine translation systems.

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