Word order comparison in Uzbek and English speech structure

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Abstract: Word order in Uzbek and English speech structures is compared. These concerns are still relevant, as evidenced by the instances of non-adherence to literary language rules in official circles, adding only dialect elements used within a certain area.

Keywords: syntax, morphology, grammar, phonetic system, complex phrase, linguistic disciplines, syntactic structure

There is an unbreakable bond between syntax and other linguistic disciplines. For instance, the structure of words is studied in morphology, and their connections, ways of connecting, and means are investigated in syntax. Although a word is examined as a lexical unit in the lexicon as well, the sentence determines the word's actual meaning. However, as the phonetic system is necessary for syntax to function, tone plays a crucial role in sentence formation.

Like the word grammar, the term syntax has two meanings: the science of a language's syntactic structure and the science of its grammatical structure, which is a subset of grammar.Words in speech are connected by specific grammatical rules. Every complex phrase consists of two or more independent words that together make up a semantic whole, which is a single grammatical whole. There are various ways to phrase a sentence depending on which word group the dominant element in the phrase's composition belongs to: verb conjugation; form connection; subordinate clause can be noun, adjective, number, rhyme, form, indefinite form of a verb, imitation; equestrian compound (where the dominant word is a word used in place of a horse or noun).

Phrases fall into two categories:

* simple compounds

* joint connections.

The components of a phrase are connected in three different: adhesion, control and adaptation.

It is related to the pen through adaptation: the child's notebook, our home, the schoolyard, and so forth are examples of places where the person and the number are

adapted. The object to which an action, character, or object belongs is referred to as its adaptation.

In management, a word can take on a different form at the request of another word: the dominant word determines the form that the subordinate word takes.

In English, word order matters more than in Uzbek. shows how each word in a sentence functions, albeit not entirely independently. The word order in English essentially changes and the placement of the words in a sentence is connected because of the abundance of word order in Uzbek. remains unchanged. The possessor and the filler are the two main parts of speech that cannot be changed, as demonstrated by the following examples.

For instance, on December Day, Mrs. Winter wished a missive to the next village. The meaning of the sentence will completely change if we order the owner third and the vehicle filler first. This is due to the fact that the possessor becomes the possessor positioned after the participle positioned at the beginning of the sentence and the participle positioned after the participle positioned at the beginning.

For instance: On December Day, the young boy wrote to the next village wishing Mrs. Winter well.Since theories and classification methods of how to solve these problems are the main sources in the study of English, they are used in the study of foreign languages to explain the significance and problems of word order in translation from English to Uzbek, to translate, what types are there, to show what are the linguistic problems, and to draw conclusions on grammatical problems in translation.

Furthermore, syntax The doctrine of speech serves as the foundation for syntax, a branch of grammar that studies word combinations and sentences. This includes sentence construction, word association rules, sentence structure, function, application, sentence interaction attitude, and more. There is an unbreakable bond between syntax and other linguistic disciplines. For instance, the structure of words is studied in morphology, and their connections, ways of connecting, and means are examined in syntax. Although a word is examined as a lexical unit in the lexicon as well, the sentence defines its actual meaning. Simultaneously, tone is demonstrated to be significant in sentence construction, demonstrating that the phonetic system influences the syntax.

Owing to the abundance of word order in Uzbek, English word order virtually fluctuates and words are related to one another in sentence structure remains unchanged. The inability to alter the possessor and filler, two essential components of speech, serves as an example of this. Study is done on the possessive, participle, and secondary parts of speech.

Therefore, when translating existing translation work in government agencies and enterprises from the original into Uzbek, it is impolite and incomprehensible. This highlights the importance of syntax in the translation process from English to Uzbek

and the development of grammatical skills, as well as the ability of students to independently translate and process texts based on grammatical knowledge and skills from one language to another to avoid issues. If you are proficient in other languages and have mastered English grammar, this will serve as a solid foundation for future international collaboration and your career as a translator.

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