

## SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK GRAMMAR

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the similarities and differences in the phenomenon of basic word formation in English and Uzbek languages, its theoretical aspects, as well as the importance of word formation in both languages, their similarities and differences.

**Keywords:** Morphemics, lexicology, affixal morpheme, affixation, morphology.

English and Uzbek do not belong to the same language family, and we can easily say that there are many differences between these languages. As an example, there are similarities and differences in tenses from the formation of words. The phenomenon of word formation has been one of the most pressing problems in linguistics and is still a controversial debate that has not lost its complexity. Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the possibilities and materials available in the language.

The lexicon of the language is regularly enriched due to the factors of the change of dictionary meanings, the formation of words and the creation of new words. These factors, interacting with each other, serve to determine language development. Their interrelationship is that new words in the language are associated with word acquisition, while word acquisition is important in differentiating the meaning of lexical units. There is a need (possibility) for a change of meaning in cases where the content of the lexical units does not contradict the meaning of the emerging new word (or concept).

It is known from history that the creation of a word seems to be simple, but since its object and subject analysis is extremely complex, it is considered the most complex phenomenon in all fields except linguistics. The reason is that certain regularities in it must be proven directly through the analysis of linguistic facts. For these reasons, scientists sometimes include the phenomenon of word formation in the field of morphology, and sometimes it belongs to the field of lexicology. In many scientific works, word formation is given as a part of grammar, while in other literature, it is applied as a part of lexicology. It is permissible to mention the works of scientists A.I.Smirnitsky, I.V.Arnold, T.I.Arbekova, who included the phenomenon of word formation in the department of lexicology, as a proof of the above ideas [1]. The topic of word formation in English has been researched by a number of linguists such as H. Marchand, L. Bauer, A. Hatcher, A. I. Smirnitsky, Z. A. Kharitonchik, O. D. Meshkov, A. N. Ilina. In his book "The categories and types of present day English word formation", Marchand talked about patterns and examples of the word formation system in English. He expresses the following opinion about word formation: "Word formation is such a branch of linguistics that studies new lexical units in the language, that is, patterns that form words [2].

In Uzbek linguistics, the topic of word formation has been widely studied. The issue of word formation and word formation methods has been researched in Uzbek linguistics by A. Hojiyev, A. Gulomov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, A. Nurmonov, R. Sayfullayeva, Sh. Mirzaqulovov.

Instructional manuals and textbooks provide methodical recommendations on the topic of word formation [3]. The term "word formation" is used in two senses in linguistics: on the one hand, it refers to the process of creating new words in a language, and on the other hand, it refers to the

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branch of linguistics that studies the word formation system. Word formation studies the word formation structure and word formation methods present in a language. Studying them gives an opportunity to determine the standard of word formation in the modern Uzbek literary language, to understand its laws correctly. The word formation department is closely related to the morphemic department of linguistics. Meaningful parts of the word, stem and affixal morphemes are considered important elements of new word formation in the language. Let us quote the following opinion from the article of the 1950s by the scientist A. Ghulomov, who was one of the first to contribute to word formation in Uzbek linguistics: no matter how a word is formed, it must form a new word in some way. So it belongs to the lexical-word argument." "According to the old grammatical doctrine, word formation and word change are considered in morphology. In fact, they are formally similar, but functionally different phenomena." According to A. Gulomov, word formation is one of the effective ways to enrich the language lexicon. The basis of word formation is the vocabulary of the language, which includes all the root words as its core. In the literature, there are different views on word formation and word formation in word groups. Most of the literature emphasizes that word formation is characteristic of independent word groups.

The phenomenon of word formation is mainly characteristic of independent categories. The composition of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs is always enriched with new formations. In the literature, there are different views on word formation and word formation in word groups. Most of the literature emphasizes that word formation is characteristic of independent word groups. The phenomenon of word formation is mainly characteristic of independent categories. The composition of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs is always enriched with new formations.

Nouns can be characterized in a couple of ways, depending on which criteria you choose. So, one division would be into:

- common nouns: sugar, book, patience
- proper nouns: Paris, John, Jupyter

Nouns can be also divided into:

- count nouns: dog, man, chair
- noncount nouns: information, milk, anger

Morphological Characteristics of Nouns

Nouns are inflected for:

- number (only count nouns): cat – cats
- case: Steve – Steve’s

Nouns also differ in structure. Here the division is into:

- simple nouns: car, table, water
- derived nouns: friendship, hopelessness, helper
- compound nouns: fingernail, arrowhead, windscreen

Syntactic Characteristics

Nouns can occur as the head of a noun phrase: the most interesting movie I have ever seen

Nouns can have different syntactic roles, e.g.:

- subject: Tom wants to know the truth.
- direct object: I just bought a house.
- indirect object: I gave your sister some flowers.

Semantic Characteristics. Nouns can denote different things:

- concrete entities: girl, car, water

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– qualities: darkness, obedience, likelihood

– states: freedom, imprisonment, death

Nouns can have different semantic roles, like for example:

– agent: The doctor examined the patient and gave him some pills.

– recipient: He sold Luke his car.

– affected: They painted the fence.

Realities in English can include national clothes, types of food and drink, names of restaurants, currency and hakazos characteristic of the British. For example [4]:

- food - biscuit, hamburger, sandwich, toast, hot dog, pudding, omelet, sausage, chips, crisp, jam, mash, celery, berkswell;

- drinks: frizzy drink (soda), yogurt, wine, cola, cocktail.

In different societies, similar tasks are carried out by means of different realities (functional similarity of different realities). For example, hotdog (Am.E) – hot sausage sandwich; soda fountain (AmE.)- ice cream cafe.

Similar realities are functionally different. For example, "cuckoo's call" refers to how many years a girl has until marriage according to American beliefs.

In conclusion, it can be said that if we learn the language by comparing it with our own language, it becomes easier to learn the language. Studying the similarities and differences of the language makes the language learning process easier.

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