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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPOKEN UZBEK AND ENGLISH FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF STUDYING THE PHENOMENON OF THE PROBLEM OF EXPLANATION

Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of oral explanation styles in Uzbek and English and their differences. The phenomenon of explanation is formed in each language in its own way and is based on differences in cultural, grammatical and communicative styles. While in English, explanation is short, clear and based on a logical sequence, in Uzbek explanations often rely on context and social relationships. The article discusses the influence of grammatical structure, expressions, forms of respect and speech intonation on explanation. It also analyzes the difficulties that arise in the translation process and the cultural influences on the effectiveness of explanation in both languages.

Keywords: Uzbek language, English language, oral explanation, grammatical structure, cultural differences, intonation, expressions, forms of respect, context, translation difficulties.

Spoken Uzbek and English exhibit unique linguistic patterns and cultural nuances that influence the way explanations are constructed and delivered. A comparative analysis reveals key differences and challenges faced when studying the phenomenon of explanation within these languages. Explanations in spoken English often rely on concise, sequential logic that prioritizes clarity and linear progression, whereas Uzbek explanations may embrace a more contextual and relationship-oriented approach. This difference can affect understanding and interpretation for speakers transitioning between the two languages. The grammatical structure of English, which relies on word order for meaning, contrasts with Uzbek's agglutinative nature, where word endings convey detailed information. These structural distinctions shape how explanations are framed and comprehended in spoken discourse.

In spoken Uzbek, politeness markers and cultural expressions play a significant role in constructing explanations, reflecting a strong emphasis on social context. English speakers, while still mindful of politeness, often prioritize efficiency and directness in explanation. The reliance on metaphors and idiomatic expressions differs between the two languages, influencing the delivery of complex ideas [1]. Uzbek speakers may use culturally specific idioms that rely on shared context, while English speakers often lean on globally recognized metaphors to aid explanation. Tone and intonation in English are critical for signaling emphasis, intent, and meaning within explanations. In spoken Uzbek, the use of intonation can be subtler, relying more on context and grammatical markers to convey the explanatory tone.

Code-switching and borrowing from other languages impact explanations differently in Uzbek and English. In Uzbekistan, influences from Russian or Persian can appear within explanations, whereas English speakers may incorporate terms from globalized contexts. Uzbek explanations often employ repetition and redundancy as tools to reinforce understanding, while English explanations may avoid repetition in favor of brevity and clarity. This stylistic contrast can affect communication effectiveness. The level of formality in spoken explanations varies greatly. Uzbek, with its system of honorifics, adjusts explanations based on the social status of the listener, while English explanations rely more on context and phrasing to convey formality.

The role of non-verbal cues, such as gestures and facial expressions, differs between the languages. Uzbek speakers may emphasize non-verbal elements to provide context for explanations, whereas English speakers rely more on verbal clarification to achieve understanding. Spoken Uzbek explanations tend to incorporate background context and narrative elements, which help listeners grasp the reasoning behind a point. In contrast, English explanations often prioritize delivering the key point first, followed by supporting details [2].

Explanations in spoken Uzbek often prioritize establishing relationships and context before delivering the core idea. In contrast, English speakers frequently provide the main point first, following a deductive approach. Uzbek's rich system of affixes allows speakers to embed layers of meaning within a single word, which can lead to more compact explanations. English relies on separate auxiliary words, resulting in a more segmented explanatory structure. Cultural values embedded in each language shape explanatory styles. In Uzbek, collectivist principles emphasize community and shared understanding, whereas English explanations often reflect individualism and personal perspective. Differences in temporal references affect how explanations are structured. Uzbek's flexible verb tenses allow for nuanced shifts between past, present, and future, while English explanations typically follow strict tense consistency.

The structure of questions used in explanations differs significantly. In English, rhetorical questions often guide the listener toward conclusions, while Uzbek explanations might use reflective questions to encourage shared dialogue. In Uzbek, explanations may include proverbs or culturally familiar sayings to reinforce a point. English speakers, however, may favor analogies or simplified examples tailored to the listener's specific context [3]. The presence of directness versus indirectness influences how explanations are perceived. Spoken English often values direct, clear statements, while Uzbek speakers may prefer indirect approaches to maintain politeness and social harmony.

The hierarchical nature of Uzbek society means that explanations are often tailored to reflect respect for authority and social standing. English speakers, while sensitive to hierarchy, generally adopt a more egalitarian tone in spoken explanations. Uzbek's vowel harmony and phonetic structure create a rhythmic quality to speech, which can affect the pacing and style of explanation. English, with its stress-timed rhythm, tends to favor varied pacing that emphasizes key points. Explanations in spoken Uzbek may incorporate historical or cultural references to provide deeper context. In English, explanations are often stripped of cultural specifics to maintain universality, especially in cross-cultural contexts.

Uzbek and English differ greatly in their grammatical structure, lexical aspects, and cultural foundations. Therefore, various difficulties arise in the translation process. The agglutinative structure of the Uzbek language uses suffixes to change the meaning of each word. In English, such changes in meaning are expressed through auxiliary words or word order. This creates the need to correctly interpret suffixes in translation. In Uzbek, word order is flexible, and the meaning of a sentence is determined by suffixes. In English, changes in word order have a significant impact on the meaning of a sentence. This difference is especially difficult when translating complex sentences. Uzbek is rich in forms of respect and formal-stylistic pronunciation. English also has formality, but these forms are often expressed directly through word choice or tone. This cultural difference can lead to a loss of nuance in translation [3]. Context and cultural information are of great importance in interpreting a particular event or concept in Uzbek. When translated into English, if this cultural information is not adequately explained, the meaning can be misinterpreted. Uzbek idioms and proverbs often lose their

full meaning in translation, because they do not have an equivalent in English. In such cases, it is necessary to rework the idioms to convey the meaning correctly.

Differences in verb tenses are another problem in translation. In Uzbek, tenses are often comprehensive and meaningful. In English, each tense denotes a specific and specific state. Synonyms and polysemous words are widespread in Uzbek. In the translation process, it is important to choose the most appropriate version of these words for the context. English has a more precise system of synonyms, and the wrong choice can distort the meaning. In Uzbek, additional meaning is conveyed through the tone and stress of speech. In English, stress and tone are based on different rules for conveying meaning. This difference requires translators to pay attention to the subtleties of the language. While Uzbek sentences are often long and full of explanations, English sentences tend to be short and clear. Such a difference requires adapting the structure of the sentence during the translation process. When translating technical and scientific texts, special words for some terms in Uzbek may not yet be fully formed. In this case, it is necessary to adapt or explain the English terms [4].

Language is not only a means of communication, but also a reflection of the culture, values, and worldview of a people. Therefore, cultural differences play an important role in the translation process. Cultural differences affect the work of a translator in several ways and sometimes create certain difficulties. Each culture has its own unique expressions and phraseologisms. Uzbek expressions such as “suv tebratsa tosh qoz‘galadi” or “ogizda shirinlik bolsla, yuzda nur boladi” cannot be translated directly into English. Their meaning must be explained and translated or an equivalent in English must be found. English expressions such as “Break the ice” are also translated into Uzbek figuratively.

Each society has its own religious and spiritual values. For example, Islamic traditions and religious beliefs play an important role in Uzbek culture. When translating concepts such as “halal” or “haram” into English, a detailed explanation of the meaning of these concepts is required. There are many forms of address in the Uzbek language that express respect: “siz”, “sen”, “aka”, “opa”, “khan”, “janob”. In English, such forms of address are few and not very clear. In conveying these differences in English, it is necessary to pay attention to word choice and context. For example, if the Uzbek text addresses “Muallim”, the English translation uses “Teacher” or “Sir”, but this may not be a complete equivalent.

Historical images and heroes specific to the culture may not find their place in the translation process. For example, if heroes such as “Alpomish” or “Tomaris” in Uzbek culture represent a certain courage, in order to explain these images in English, their characteristics must be described in detail [5]. Uzbek culture has its own national holidays, ceremonies and daily routines. When translating concepts such as “Navruz” or “Khatna toyi” into English, it is necessary to explain the meaning and significance of these rituals. In English, holidays such as “Christmas” or “Thanksgiving” are also translated into Uzbek through explanations, not with equivalent concepts. Cultural differences are also noticeable in the representation of gender and social roles. Traditional views and gender roles in Uzbek sometimes do not correspond when translated into English. The concept of “Uy bekasi” is translated into English as “Housewife”, but this concept can have a negative or limited meaning in English society.

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