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**COMPARISON OF THE DISTINICTIVE FEATURE OF UZBEK ENGLISH,AND
RUSSIAN PHRASES**

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Language is a crucial and surprisingly ideal medium for human interaction and sharing of ideas.The language is a system of signals with two components: the plan of expression and the plan of meaning. These two aspects of the language form its structure. The language is an essential component of human communication.There are numerous languages in the globe. Furthermore, there are numerous distinctions and similarities across the languages. Comparative typology is the study of taxonomy difficulties using a comparative method to investigate categorization and systematization theory.This article discusses the comparison feature of Uzbek, English, and Russian languages.

Introduction. Most of reserchers analyze some languages as a result they can easily notice the great similarities and differences in their vocabulary and grammar.For instance,in Russian and Polish they can analyze many words of the common root because of these two language are related to one genetic group that is Slavonic languages.The language is essential part of human communication.The adequate similarities they can see in the English and German languages that also belong to one genetic group,which is Germanic languages.The Uzbek, Turkic, Tatar, Turkmen, Kyrgyz are turkic language.These languages differ from those of Indo-European, both genetically and typologically.The linguistic typology investigates not private cases of similarity and distinctions in the structures of languages, but only those phenomena which have universal character, that is, those which include wide circle of similar signs.[Alimova,Rasulov p 13,2022]

The this article you learn about distiniective features of English, Russian,and Uzbek languages linguistic typology defines those features, which separate languages and those ones, which unite them.The term "typology" came from the Greek language. It's origin: typos-тип, logos-учение.In General typology studies the problems of taxonomy, which studies the theory of classification and systematization on the basis of comparative method.

Main part

Typology has the potential to evaluate language systems each synchronically and diachronically, irrespective of whether they are residing or dead. A unique term is studied by way of linguists who take a look at language diachronically. A synchronic method is one this is dynamic. Languages without temporal boundaries are analyzed the usage of linguistic typology. Renowned linguists who have researched language structures by contrast, like Yu. V. Rozhdestvensky, B. A. Uspensky, V. G. Gak, G. P. Melnikov, J. B. Buranov, and U. K. Yusupov, have made crucial contributions to the location of linguistic typology. Both full-size and non-tremendous comparisons are feasible. A sizeable assessment involves contrasting positive tangible objects or items. Comparing structures and their constituent parts is called non-tremendous contrast. For example, we can evaluate the grammatical structure of different languages [Alimova p, 16 , 2022].

There are many general universals concerning all languages of the world.

Any language can have its vocabulary enlarged to accommodate new terms for novel ideas. For instance

1. However, all language evolve
2. Discrete sound segments, such as p, n, or a are present in all spoken languages and are characterised by a limited number of sound attributes or characteristics.
3. There are classes of vowels and consonants in every spoken language.
4. All languages share similar grammatical categories, such as noun and verb.
5. Semantic universals, such "male" or "female," "animate" or "human," are present in all languages worldwide. [Joseph Greenberg ,1961]

Now ,we will compare differences and similarities of three different language such as Uzbek, English and Russian.

Turkic languages, mainly in Uzbek, phrase strain generally falls on the very last syllable. English, Uzbek, and Russian are called stress languages or languages with dynamic stress (pressure stress), in which depth is extra giant than the opposite correlates-period and pitch. Uzbek, English, and Russian are 3 awesome languages with their very own particular functions on the subject of grammar, vocabulary, and shape. Here are a few key points for contrast

Vocabulary:- Uzbek: Uzbek vocabulary is primarily Turkic in origin with loanwords from Arabic, Persian, Russian, and other languages.

- English: English is a Germanic language with a large vocabulary influenced by Latin, French, and other languages due to historical interactions.

- Russian: Russian vocabulary has Slavic roots with influences from Greek, Latin, French, and other languages.

Grammar:- Uzbek: The grammar of Uzbek is agglutinative, which means that affixes are added to a word's base form to indicate person, tense, and case.

- English: To express aspect and tense, English grammar relies on word order and auxiliary verbs.

- Russian: The grammar of Russian includes a sophisticated system of verb conjugation, aspect pairings for verbs, and noun cases.

Syntax: - Uzbek: The word order in Uzbek is normally Subject-Object-Verb (SOV).

- English: In declarative phrases, the word order is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO).

- Russian: The word order in Russian is variable, and links between words are frequently indicated by grammatical cases.

Writing Framework: - Uzbek: Prior to 1993, Uzbek was written in Cyrillic, but it now employs the Latin character.

- English: The Latin alphabet is used for English.

- Russian: The Cyrillic alphabet is used in Russian.

Cultural Influences: - Uzbek: Turkic, Islamic, Central Asian, and Persian traditions all had an impact on Uzbek culture.

- English: Global, Latin, Celtic, Germanic, and French influences have all influenced English culture.

- Russian: Slavic, Byzantine, European, and Asian influences can all be found in Russian culture. These are only a few things to take into account when examining the differences between the languages of Uzbekistan, Russia, and England. Every language has distinctive qualities that make them fascinating to learn. The following examples show how the distinguishing characteristics of Uzbek, English, and Russian sentences are compared:

1. Word Sequence: The Uzbek phrase is "Men kitob o'qiyman." (I finished reading a book.)

- In English, "I read a book."

- Russian: "I read books." (I finished reading a book.)

1. Noun Cases: "Uchastok - uchastkani tozalash" is the Uzbek phrase for "clean the site." Translated into English: "clean the site"

"уборка участка" in Russian means "cleaning the site."

5. Metaphorical Phrases: - "Salom, qalaysiz?" in Uzbek. (Hi, how are you doing?)

- "Hello, how are you?" in English.

"Привет, как дела?" in Russian. (Hello, how are you?)

6. Expressions of Culture: "Men hursandman" (I'm happy!) in Uzbek

In English: "I'm glad!"

- In Russian: "Я счастлив!" (I'm glad!)

These examples highlight the various vocabulary choices and sentence patterns found in Uzbek, English, and Russian phrases—highlighting their distinctive qualities and cultural influences. Every language expresses concepts in a unique way, which reflects the diversity and depth of human communication. Undoubtedly, there are distinctions between Uzbek, English, and Russian expressions as well as parallels. Let's investigate a few of them:

Variations:1. Alphabet: The Latin script is used in Uzbek.

- The Latin script is also used in English.
- The Cyrillic alphabet is used in Russian.

2. **Word Order:** The Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order is commonly used in Uzbek.

- The word order in English is mostly Subject-Verb-Object (SVO).
- Although Russian word order is more amorphous, it nonetheless generally adheres to the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) pattern.

3. **Grammatical aspects:** Uzbek is an agglutinative language, meaning that words are suffixed to denote case, tense, and other grammatical characteristics.

In contrast to Uzbek and Russian, English has a more straightforward grammar structure, despite having verb conjunction and noun cases.

- The grammar of Russian is intricate, with six cases for nouns and numerous verb tenses.

Similarities:

1. Loanwords:

- All three languages have borrowed words from other languages because of ancient interactions.

- English, Russian, and Uzbek have loanwords from various assets enriching their vocabulary.

3. Cultural Expressions:

- Each language has particular cultural expressions and idioms that mirror its cultural background.

- There may be similarities in the use of expressions associated with traditions, greetings, and ordinary interactions.

4. Pronouns:

- All 3 languages have private pronouns for diverse humans (I, you, he/she, we, they). - Pronoun usage can also vary in terms of formality and casual deal with in exclusive contexts.

While there are fantastic differences in the alphabet, grammar, and phrase order amongst Uzbek, English, and Russian, there also are similarities in components including loanwords, verb conjugation, cultural expressions, and pronoun utilization. These languages replicate their specific histories and numerous linguistic capabilities even as sharing a few not unusual linguistic factors. Certainly! Here are a few difficult examples that show the exclusive functions of Uzbek, English, and Russian phrases:

Complex Sentence Structures: - Uzbek: "O'qishini tugatib, ish bilan shug'ilanishni boshladi." (After finishing analyzing, he started working.)

- English: "After completing analyzing, he started out running."

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- Russian: "После того, как закончил читать, он начал работать." (After completing analyzing, he began operating.)

These examples spotlight the intricacies and challenges in translating and knowledge phrases in Uzbek, English, and Russian that contain unique vocabulary, grammar systems, idiomatic expressions, and cultural nuances. Each language gives its personal set of complexities and splendor in conversation. Certainly! Here are extra details about the evaluation of one of a kind functions in Uzbek, English, and Russian phrases:

1. Alphabet: - Uzbek: The Uzbek language currently makes use of a Latin-based totally alphabet but changed into historically written inside the Cyrillic script.

- English: English uses the Latin alphabet which include 26 letters.

- Russian: Russian uses the Cyrillic alphabet, which has 33 letters, which includes a few particular characters.

2. Verb Conjugation: - Uzbek: In Uzbek, verbs trade through including suffixes primarily based on aggravating, aspect, temper, and character.

- English: English verbs alternate based totally on nerve-racking (beyond, gift, future), however the changes are tremendously easier in comparison to Uzbek and Russian.

- Russian: Russian verbs conjugate consistent with anxious, issue, temper, character, and quantity, with a complex machine of verb conjugations.

3. Noun Cases: - Uzbek: Uzbek has fewer instances compared to Russian, offering nominative, accusative, genitive, and dative instances.

- English: English has confined noun cases, with distinctions in particular in pronouns (e.G., I/me, he/him).

- Russian: Russian has six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, and prepositional, requiring exceptional endings for nouns, adjectives, and pronouns.

4. Cultural Expressions: - Each language has specific cultural expressions, idioms, and proverbs that mirror the traditions and values of the respective cultures.

- Differences in cultural expressions can have an effect on the choice of words, terms, and communicative styles in every day interactions.

Conclusion . Therefore there are many similarities and differences in a few sort of language we can see in Uzbek, Russian, and English language, These comparative capabilities show off the numerous linguistic structures and cultural affects found in Uzbek, English, and Russian terms, imparting a deeper information of the complexities and nuances inside each language.

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