THE DIFFERENCE OF THE WORD ORDER OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: Comparative typology helps to compare languages through their grammatical structures. Among these, word order is a central feature that shows how Uzbek and English differ in their typological systems. Understanding word order typology is essential for linguists as it helps in comparative studies of languages. This study explores the typological features of word order in Uzbek and English languages. Word order plays a crucial role in expressing grammatical relations and sentence meaning. The study identifies similarities and differences between the two languages and shows their effects in sentences.

Key words: comparative typology, linguistic typology, Uzbek and English languages, typological features, word order, grammar rules, subject, object, verb.

Linguistic typology is the study of language by classifying and comparing languages based on their structural and grammatical features, such as word order, morphology, and phonology. **Comparative typology** is one of the independent branches of linguistic typology. It compares at least two languages. In todays, word order is one of the main systems of communication for Uzbek and English speakers. **Word order typology** influences sentence structure by providing a framework for how different languages organize subjects, verbs, and objects [5, p. 45]. For example, languages that follow an SVO pattern place the subject before

the verb and object, while SOV languages have a different arrangement [4, p. 2.1]. This structural organization can affect not only grammar but also meaning and emphasis within sentences, illustrating how diverse linguistic approaches can shape communication.

Varying word orders can significantly impact clarity and emphasis in communication. For instance, in an SVO language like English, placing the object at the end can highlight it as important information. Conversely, in an SOV language, the subject is often placed first, which may prioritize the action. These differences mean that speakers must be aware of their language's syntax to effectively convey intended meanings and avoid ambiguity.

The structural features of Uzbek and English languages are so different because of their typological systems. Structural features are that grammar, word order, morphology and syntax. English, as analytic language [2, p. 123], it uses word order and auxiliary words to express grammatical meaning. On the other hand, Uzbek is an agglutinative language that uses suffixes and case endings [6, p. 112].

WORD ORDER: English has a relatively fixed word order. The basic structure is Subject + Verb + Object. For example: She writes a letter.

Changing the word order often changes the meaning or makes the sentence ungrammatical. English uses prepositions, auxiliary verbs, and word position to show grammatical changes. For example, “The student reads the book” and “The book reads the student” have completely different meanings. This shows that English grammar depends mainly on the position of words.

Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, has a more flexible word order. Because Uzbek uses case endings (like –ni, –ga, –da), speakers can change the word order without changing the main meaning. The typical pattern is Subject + Object + Verb [1, p. 57]. For example: U xat yozadi (She writes a letter). However, for emphasis or stylistic reasons, word order can change: Xatni u yozadi (It is she who writes the letter). Grammatical relations in Uzbek are often shown through case endings, not only by position.

The three primary word order types are SVO, SOV, and VSO, however there are also variations and less common orders like VOS and OVS.

TYPOLOGICAL COMPARISON

Feature	**English**	**Uzbek**
Basic pattern	SVO	SOV
Grammatical markers	Word order, prepositions	Case endings, post positions
Word order flexibility	Rigid	Flexible
Modifier position	Before noun	Before noun or after, depend on focus

The table shows the basic syntactic differences between English and Uzbek word order systems. The difference in typological structure shows how English relies more on syntactic order, while Uzbek depends on morphological markers [6, p. 210]. These differences reflect the analytic way of English and the agglutinative way of Uzbek.

The study of word order typology explains that there are different structural and typological systems of English and Uzbek languages. English follows a fixed Subject–Verb–Object (SVO) pattern, while Uzbek usually follows a Subject–Object–Verb (SOV) pattern with greater flexibility [6, p. 156]. These differences result from the analytic way of English and the agglutinative way of Uzbek. Understanding a big range of typological features helps linguists and language learners better analyze sentence structures, improve translation accuracy, and deep and easy understanding.

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