



**COMPARABLE LEARNING OF WORD ORDER IN DIFFERENT
LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
In different languages word order can be different, especially if they are not closely related to each other. Every language has own peculiarities making up sentence. So some languages can be seen more distinctive features rather than similarities. However, morphological side of three languages can be found the change of the verb and omission of the subject.	Typical word order, untypical word order, affirmative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, special question, general question.

Introduction

Studying any language require to know some characteristics of languages which can be the determining factor in order to learn the target languages more easily. It helps to analyse how the languages are closely related to each other. This makes learners comprehend any grammatical structures and utilise them in a correct way. Comparative learning of word order and inversion in English, German and Uzbek languages can be estimated a bit difficult. Since these languages are not similar with one another, especially, using the words in different positions. However, when we learn grammatical structures in this way, it can be more understandable for learners since they know better about this construction in their source language.

While learning structures in the languages, it should be investigated thoroughly with the help of sentences to identify their peculiarities of orders of words. After comparing these languages, it can be clearly seen their distinctive and similar features of statements.

Literary Review:

In these three language word order are not considered closely associated, which English is inflexible in using words of the sentence, while German words is freely altered their position in the sentence, because it is typical for the German language to change word order through the sentence. When we look through Uzbek word order in the sentence we can identify that it is totally different from two other language.

As we know, the English language is considered fixed word order. It obeys strict rules in order to make up sentences. Its structure is S+V+O, followed in affirmative sentences:

The Professor looked at me. (“The Lost World”)

I have no choice. (“The Lost World”)

We cannot change the order of words in English. There are rules putting subject first, then predicate and after them secondary parts of speech in every sentence.

However, in German we can freely use the order of words. There are two types of word order: typical and untypical. We can choose which they are independently. These structures are: S+V+O or O+V+S.

Ihr erzählte das Unglück. (“Frau Holle”)

(You speak about misfortune.)

Es ging auf dieser Wiese fort. (“Frau Holle”)

(She continued to go to this meadow.)

or

Das Unglück erzählte ihr.

Auf dieser Wiese ging es fort.

In German untypical word order is mostly used form rather than typical one. So we can utilise more freely German words in sentences. The learners can be more confident exploiting words in the sentence

In Uzbek, like German words in the sentences are flexible. We can put words independently within sentence but word order is unlike two languages, the structure is like: S+O+V. Firstly we use subject, then secondary parts of speech and after that predicative. In this language words can also change its place and it is not considered wrong.

Bola jinoyat kodeksining moddasini aytdi. (“Alvido bolalik”)

(The boy said article of criminal code.)

Siz ham nasihatni yaxshi ko’rar ekansiz. (“Alvido bolalik”)

(You also like to admonish)

Interrogative sentence in English it is important to know how questions are formed. They should be followed the order in accordance with general and special questions, which in the former we add only auxiliary verb and in the latter we use question word and auxiliary verb before subject in the sentences.

Do you observe something there? (“The Lost World”)

Would you kindly look at this? (“The Lost World”)

Sometimes, when we make up interrogative sentence we can see some changes for the main verb.

Did you see any trace of life?

How did they come to be there?

We don’t put auxiliary or modal verbs before the subject when we pose a question about someone or something which did it.

Who said that?

What may be near us?

In German, interrogative sentences can be changed more easily from affirmative sentences, which questions are made up to put the main verb before the subject and other part of speech without any change, if they are general questions. If they are special ones we should put special question words before the main verb and the other parts of speech.

Habt ihr keine andere Tochter? (“Aschenputtel”)

(Do you have another daughter?)

Was willst du haben? (“Aschenputtel”)

(What do you want)

These statements in Uzbek are considered to follow totally different structure contrasting to the others. If a question is general, we can only utilise the suffix “-mi” at the end of the sentence, i.e. the predicate of the sentence by adding the particle to predicate verb or noun.

Bu yer joningga tegdimi? (“Alvido bolalik”)

(Are you fed up there?)

Kecha to’yda yaxshi tushdimi? (“Alvido bolalik”)

(Have you earned more in the wedding?)

However, if they are special ones, we should use a special word, which omitted in the sentence. We can put the special word in accordance with which of word left out, by putting them in the place where queried.

Endi nima bo’ladi? (“Alvido bolalik”)

(What is going to happen now?)

U qaysi yo’lga kiradi? (“Alvido bolalik”)

(Which way does he choose?)

In imperative sentences of the English language there are two types: positive and negative forms. For positive forms we can put the verb in the first position, since in it there is not any subject. So imperative sentences is to have only one form.

Let me remind you. (“The Lost World”)

Send for ropes, Massa Malone. (“The Lost World”)

In German there are four forms of imperative. They are: second person singular, second person plural, first person plural and polite form. They take “-e”, “-en” or without any suffixes to form them. They can be differentiated from one another, according to meaning and structures.

Bäumchen, rüttel dich und schüttel dich. (“Aschenputtel”)

(A little tree, shake over me).

In Uzbek there are four forms of imperative sentences, which are They are: second person singular, second person plural, first person plural and polite form. It is similar with the German language. To form imperative we can add some supplements to the verb such as “-ing”, “-gin”, “-aylik”, “-sin” or without any suffixes.

Ro’yxatingizda turuvchi barcha o’smirlar haqidagi ma’lumotni olib keling.

(Bring me information about all teenagers in your list.)

Siz charchabsiz, dam oling yoki davolaning.

(You have been tired, have a relax or look for cure.)

Looking through all communicative levels of these language, they do not have much similarities among them. However, when we investigate these structures, we come across resemblance to the predicative by adding or changing the verb of the sentence. So comparative learning of languages is to support our understanding about the source language and the target language, which can be very effective to teach learners.

Results

Based on the research, given sentences in these certain languages can be investigated various structures of the statements in word order. By analyzing various statements, the order of the words can play important role in every language, despite being different. While words in sentences are investigated through their peculiar order, they can be identified different types of characteristics of the

languages. The most common order for English can be fixed all the time, however, the remaining two languages are totally different opposing the former languages, they can be used freely in the statements changing the order of words. Through sentences we can analyze distinctive features of three languages.

Conclusion

While representing the peculiarities of fixed and non-fixed orders in the variety of languages can be stood differently in according with the characteristics of the language. Investigating this research by taken several examples in order to explore fixable and unfixable variation of the sentences is showed how different can be their features through the statements. It lead to a clear imagination of the word order in every chosen languages within given sentences.

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