

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article is devoted to a comparative analysis of the structural, semantic, and functional characteristics of adverbs in English and Uzbek languages. The study examines the types of adverbs, their formation methods, their position in sentences, and their semantic features. The aim is to identify similar and different aspects of adverbs in English and Uzbek languages, evaluate their communicative functions, and highlight problems that arise during translation. Based on examples from various sources, the linguistic and sociolinguistic characteristics of adverbs in these languages are analyzed.

Keywords: adverb, comparative linguistics, English language, Uzbek language, morphology, syntax, semantics, speech, translation.

Introduction

Adverbs are an important part of language, clarifying the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs while adding additional meaning to sentences. Despite English and Uzbek belonging to different language families, the presence and communicative importance of adverbs in both languages is noteworthy. However, differences exist in their structure, usage, and semantic characteristics. Studying the characteristics of adverbs in English and Uzbek from a comparative linguistic perspective helps to understand the grammatical structure of these languages more deeply and optimize the process of learning and translating them.

Materials and Methods

This study employed various methodological approaches including comparative linguistics, semantic analysis, and the use of linguistic corpora. Data sources included literary works in English and Uzbek, mass media, dictionaries, grammatical guides, and linguistic corpora (such as the British National Corpus and the National Corpus of the Uzbek Language). During the analysis process, attention was focused on the morphological structure, syntactic functions, and semantic characteristics of adverbs.

Adverbs were categorized according to established typologies: manner adverbs (expressing how actions are performed), time adverbs (indicating when actions occur), place adverbs (specifying locations), degree adverbs (showing intensity or extent), and frequency adverbs (denoting repetition patterns). Each category was further subdivided based on morphological and semantic criteria.

Results

The following main similarities and differences related to adverbs in English and Uzbek languages were identified:

Types of Adverbs: Both languages have manner adverbs, time adverbs, place adverbs, degree adverbs, and reason adverbs.

- **English examples:** He runs quickly. (Manner adverb) / I will see you tomorrow. (Time adverb)

- **Uzbek examples:** U tez yuguradi. (Manner adverb) / Men seni ertaga ko'raman. (Time adverb)

Formation Methods: In English, most adverbs are formed by adding the suffix "-ly" to adjectives (quick → quickly). In Uzbek, adverbs are mainly formed by adding suffixes to nouns, adjectives, and verbs (tez → tezda, yaxshi → yaxshilab).

Position in Sentences: In English, adverbs can come before the verb (He often reads) or after it (She sings beautifully). In Uzbek, adverbs usually come before the word they modify (U juda chiroyli kuyladi).

Semantic Characteristics: In both languages, adverbs can express the manner, time, place, degree, and reason of an action. However, cultural features in the languages may lead to differences in meaning. For example, in Uzbek, the adverb "sekin-asta" may express prolonging time or gentleness, while English does not have a single corresponding adverb.

Discussion

The obtained results clearly demonstrate the similarities and differences of adverbs in English and Uzbek languages. In English, adverbs are often formed analytically, namely by adding the suffix "-ly" to adjectives (sad → sadly, clear → clearly). In Uzbek, the synthetic method predominates, where adverbs are formed by adding various suffixes to nouns, adjectives, and verbs (sekin → sekinroq, yaxshi → yaxshilab). This difference reflects the general typological characteristics of the languages.

Position in sentences is also a significant difference. In English, an adverb can come before or after the verb, and its position can affect the meaning of the sentence:

- She carefully opened the package. (U paketni ehtiyotkorlik bilan ochdi.)
- She opened the package carefully. (U paketni ehtiyotkorlik bilan ochdi.)

In Uzbek, an adverb usually comes before the word it modifies, which indicates the relative rigidity of word order:

- U ehtiyotkorlik bilan paketni ochdi. (U paketni ehtiyotkorlik bilan ochdi.)

Regarding semantic characteristics, in both languages adverbs express the manner, time, place, degree, and reason of an action. However, the cultural context in the languages can lead to differences in meaning. For example, the Uzbek adverb "sekin-asta" can express not only the slowness of an action, but also the gentleness, patience, and attentiveness inherent in it. English does not have a single corresponding adverb; conveying this meaning requires constructions consisting of several words: slowly and carefully, gradually and patiently.

It is necessary to take these differences into account during translation. Literal translation may not always be appropriate, especially when conveying culturally specific meanings. For example, literal translation of the English sentence "He speaks very quietly" into Uzbek as "U juda tinch gapiradi" does not sound very natural. Instead, variants like "U juda sekin gapiradi," "Uning ovozi juda past," or "U shivirlab gapiradi" convey the meaning more precisely.

Conclusion

This study aimed to identify similar and different aspects of adverbs in English and Uzbek languages through comparative analysis. The obtained results provided deeper understanding of the adverb systems in these languages and showed aspects that need to be considered in the process of learning and translating them. In the future, it would be appropriate to study this topic more deeply and investigate the communicative impact and cognitive aspects of adverbs.

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