

## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ADVERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation.** This article presents a comparative analysis of adverbs in English and Uzbek, focusing on their grammatical functions, classification, and usage. It explores how both languages express manner, time, place, frequency, and degree through adverbs, while highlighting structural and functional differences. The study aims to deepen understanding of how adverbs operate in each language and to provide practical insights for learners, linguists, and translators working between English and Uzbek.

**Key words:** adverb, english grammar, uzbek language, comparative linguistics, adverbial function, word class, syntactic structure, language contrast.

**Introduction.** Adverbs are an essential part of speech in many languages, serving to modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or even whole sentences. In both English and Uzbek, adverbs enrich communication by adding information related to time, manner, place, frequency, and degree. Despite this shared function, the structure, formation, and syntactic behavior of adverbs can vary significantly between the two languages. In English, adverbs are often formed by adding the suffix -ly to adjectives (e.g., quick → quickly), whereas Uzbek utilizes a variety of strategies, including reduplication and the use of specific particles (e.g., tez, juda tez, ertalab). Moreover, while English relies heavily on word order for meaning, Uzbek, being an agglutinative and more flexible language, allows for different adverbial positioning within sentences. Understanding these differences is essential for bilingual speakers, language learners, and translators. By examining the similarities and divergences in adverb usage across these two languages, this study contributes to the broader field of comparative grammar and cross-linguistic analysis.

1. Definition and Grammatical Role of Adverbs. In both English and Uzbek, adverbs are defined as words that modify verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or entire sentences. They typically answer questions such as how? (manner), when? (time), where? (place), how often? (frequency), and to what extent? (degree).

English: She speaks clearly.

Uzbek: U aniq gapiradi. While the core function is similar in both languages, their formation and syntactic behavior differ significantly due to typological differences between the two languages.

2. Types of Adverbs and Their Usage. Both English and Uzbek contain several common types of adverbs: a) Adverbs of Manner (Harakat usulini bildiruvchi ravishlar). These describe how an action is performed.

English: He runs quickly.

Uzbek: U tez yuguradi.

In English, most adverbs of manner are derived by adding -ly to adjectives. Uzbek, however, does not use suffixation for this purpose as frequently; many manner adverbs are formed as standalone words or via reduplication (e.g., sekin-sekin, juda tez). b) Adverbs of Time (Zamon ravishlari). These indicate when an action occurs.

English: They arrived yesterday.

Uzbek: Ular kecha kelishdi.

Both languages use independent lexical items to express time adverbs. In Uzbek, time adverbs may come at the beginning of the sentence, allowing more flexible word order than English.

c) Adverbs of Place (Joy ravishlari)

These describe the location of an action.

English: He is standing outside.

Uzbek: U tashqarida turibdi.

Uzbek often uses suffixes like -da to indicate location, making use of agglutination, whereas English uses prepositions and fixed adverb forms.

d) Adverbs of Frequency (Takrorlanish ravishlari)

They show how often something happens.

English: She often visits her grandparents.

Uzbek: U tez-tez buvisinikiga boradi.

The reduplication of adverbs like tez-tez, kam-kam, and ba'zan-ba'zan is a unique feature in Uzbek that is not commonly found in English.

e) Adverbs of Degree (Daraja ravishlari). These describe the intensity or degree of an action or quality.

English: It is very cold today.

Uzbek: Bugun havo juda sovuq. In English, "very," "too," "extremely" are typical; in Uzbek, juda, nihoyatda, anchagina serve this purpose.

3. Formation Differences. In English, adverbs are mainly derived from adjectives (happy → happily). In Uzbek, adverbs are often basic lexemes (tez, sekin) or formed using reduplication or affixes (kechqurun, ertalab). Additionally, English adverbs tend to have fixed positions in the sentence (usually after the verb or object), whereas Uzbek has more flexible word order, allowing adverbs to appear at the beginning or end of the sentence.

4. Syntactic Position and Word Order. English typically places adverbs mid-sentence or end-position: She always eats breakfast at 8. Uzbek allows more free movement: U har doim soat sakkizda nonushta qiladi. Har doim u soat sakkizda

nonushta qiladi. This reflects Uzbek's status as a free word order language (SOV), while English adheres to fixed SVO order, which constrains adverb placement.

5. Common Errors Among Learners. Learners of English who are native Uzbek speakers often face issues such as: misplacing adverbs due to word order transfer from Uzbek. Overusing basic adverbs (e.g., always using *very*) due to limited vocabulary. Confusing adjective/adverb forms (e.g., *He runs quick* instead of *quickly*). Uzbek learners of English should practice varied adverb placement in context-rich settings to gain intuitive control of usage.

6. Morphological Characteristics of Adverbs in Both Languages. The morphological features of adverbs vary between English and Uzbek due to typological differences. English: Most adverbs are morphologically derived from adjectives by adding *-ly* (e.g., *slow* → *slowly*, *happy* → *happily*). However, there are irregular adverbs (e.g., *fast*, *well*, *hard*) which do not follow this pattern. Uzbek: Adverbs are often not derived from adjectives with suffixation. Many adverbs exist as independent lexical items (*tez*, *kecha*, *ko'p*) or are formed by reduplication (*sekin-sekin*, *kam-kam*) or affixation (*ertalabki*, *tashqarida*). This demonstrates that while English relies on derivational morphology, Uzbek utilizes root-based vocabulary and agglutinative morphology more extensively.

7. Functional Equivalence and Translation Challenges. In translation between English and Uzbek, adverbs pose several challenges due to differences in expression style and syntactic structure. For example: *He answered quickly.*

Uzbek: *U tezda javob berdi.*

Although the meaning is preserved, the placement and word form differ. Uzbek may express adverbial meaning using verb forms, nouns, or adverbial participles, which are less common in English.

Another issue arises with degree adverbs. The English phrase “extremely difficult” may be translated into Uzbek as “*nihoyatda qiyin*” or “*juda ham og'ir*”, depending on context. This requires cultural and stylistic sensitivity, especially in literary or academic translation. These translation differences illustrate how functional equivalence rather than word-for-word correspondence should be prioritized when dealing with adverbs across languages.

This comparative study of adverbs in English and Uzbek languages reveals both striking similarities and key differences in form, function, and usage. While adverbs in both languages serve the fundamental role of modifying verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, their morphological formation and syntactic positioning vary greatly. English relies heavily on derivational morphology through the use of the suffix *-ly*, whereas Uzbek utilizes lexical adverbs, reduplication, and agglutinative structures. Syntactically, English follows a fixed word order which restricts adverb placement, while Uzbek permits more flexible structures due to its agglutinative and free word order nature. Moreover, cultural and contextual elements influence adverb

usage, especially in translation, requiring more than just literal equivalence. A deep understanding of adverbs in both languages not only enhances bilingual competence but also provides valuable insight for educators, translators, and linguists. Continued comparative linguistic research can further uncover nuances that bridge grammatical understanding between English and Uzbek.

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