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COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF PHRASES, WORD COMBINATIONS AND SENTENCES OF THREE LANGUAGES: ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK***Bekmurodova Maftuna Jumanazar kizi****Teacher at the Department of English Teaching Methodology №2,
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+998901835359 E-mail: kamolahamidova88@gmail.com***Theme:**Comparative typology of phrases, word combinations and sentences of three languages: English, Russian and Uzbek**Annotation:**This article conducts a comparative analysis of phrase structures, word combinations, and sentence typologies in English, Russian, and Uzbek. It examines the syntactic properties, agreement mechanisms, and variations in word order across these languages. By adopting a comparative linguistic approach, the study identifies both shared features and distinguishing characteristics among phrases, word combinations and sentence structures, particularly in relation to inflectional morphology, case systems, and auxiliary verb usage. The findings offer valuable insights for linguistic research, translation studies, and cross-linguistic analysis. Ultimately, this comparative analysis of phrases, word combinations and sentence structures in English, Russian and Uzbek can enrich our appreciation for the diverse ways languages express meaning and navigate the ever-evolving landscape of communication.

Данная статья представляет сравнительный анализ структуры фраз, словосочетаний и типов предложений в английском, русском и узбекском языках. В исследовании рассматриваются синтаксические особенности, механизмы согласования и различия в порядке слов в этих языках. Применяя сравнительный лингвистический подход, авторы выявляют как общие черты, так и отличительные особенности фраз, словосочетаний и предложений, уделяя особое внимание флективной морфологии, системе падежей и использованию вспомогательных глаголов. Полученные результаты предоставляют ценные научные данные в области лингвистики, теории перевода и межъязыкового анализа. В конечном итоге, сравнительный анализ фраз, словосочетаний и структуры предложений в английском, русском и узбекском языках способствует углубленному пониманию разнообразных способов выражения смысла и адаптации языков в условиях постоянно развивающейся коммуникации.

Ushbu maqola ingliz, rus va o'zbek tillaridagi iboralar tuzilishi, so'z birikmalari va gap turlarining qiyosiy tahlilini olib boradi. Unda ushbu tillarning sintaktik xususiyatlari, moslashuv mexanizmlari hamda so'z tartibidagi farqlar o'rganiladi. Qiyosiy lingvistik

yondashuvdan foydalangan holda, tadqiqot iboralar, soʻz birikmalari va gap tuzilmalaridagi umumiyliklar va farqlarning tahlilini taqdim etadi, ayniqsa, fleksion morfologiya, kelishik tizimi va yordamchi feʼllarning qoʻllanilishiga alohida eʼtibor qaratiladi. Natijalar lingvistik, tarjima tadqiqotlari va qiyosiy tilshunoslik boʻyicha qimmatli ilmiy xulosalarni taqdim etadi. Oxir-oqibat, ingliz, rus va oʻzbek tillarida iboralar, soʻz birikmalari va gap tuzilmalarining qiyosiy tahlili tillarning maʼnoni ifodalash va doimiy rivojlanib borayotgan kommunikatsiya jarayonlarini boshqarishdagi turli usullarini yanada chuqurroq tushunishga yordam beradi.

Keywords: Typology, syntax, word order, phrase structure, grammatical agreement, inflectional morphology, case systems, auxiliary verbs, English language, Russian language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis, grammatical category, language evolution, morphosyntactic features, lexical units, functional typology. Типология, синтаксис, порядок слов, фразовые структуры, грамматическое согласование, инфлекционная морфология, казусы, вспомогательные глаголы, английский язык, русский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ, грамматическая категория, языковая эволюция, морфосинтаксические особенности, лексические единицы, функциональная типология. Tipologiya, sintaksis, soʻz tartibi, iboralar tuzilishi, grammatik moslashuv, fleksion morfologiya, kelishiklar, yordamchi feʼllar, ingliz tili, rus tili, oʻzbek tili, qiyosiy tahlil, grammatik kategoriya, til evolyutsiyasi, morfosintaktik xususiyatlar, leksik birliklar, funksional tipologiya.

Introduction

Language is a dynamic and evolving system, with structural and syntactic variations that shape communication across different linguistic traditions. One key aspect of linguistic diversity is the formation and organization of phrases, word combinations, and sentences. This article provides a comparative analysis of these linguistic components in English, Russian, and Uzbek, highlighting their syntactic structures, agreement mechanisms, and word order patterns. English, a West Germanic language within the Indo-European family, is characterized by relatively fixed word order, analytical grammar, and minimal inflection. Russian, a Slavic language also within the Indo-European family, is distinguished by its extensive case system, flexible word order, and complex agreement patterns. Uzbek, belonging to the Turkic language family, follows an agglutinative morphological structure, where meaning and grammatical relationships are conveyed through suffixation and a predominantly Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order. Despite their typological differences, all three languages employ specific syntactic rules to construct meaningful expressions. This article explores the typology of these linguistic elements in **English, Russian, and Uzbek**, analyzing their syntactic structures, patterns of agreement, and differences in word order. Through this analysis, the study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic syntactic structures and their implications for translation, language learning, and linguistic research. Ultimately, the findings underscore the intricate relationship between word formation, syntax, and typological classification, enriching our comprehension of the diverse ways in which languages encode meaning and facilitate communication.

Methods:

Data Collection:

A well-structured data collection process is crucial for conducting a comprehensive comparative analysis of phrase structures, word combinations, and sentence typologies in English, Russian, and Uzbek. This study constructs distinct corpora for each language, incorporating diverse sources to ensure a balanced representation of syntactic patterns. **Source Selection:** Authentic linguistic materials will be drawn from **news articles** (The New York Times, The Guardian, Izvestia, RIA Novosti, Gazeta.uz, Kun.uz), **academic writing** (peer-reviewed journals across various disciplines), and **literary works** (novels, poetry, and essays). These sources will capture a broad spectrum of formal and informal linguistic structures. **Sampling Strategy:** To maintain methodological rigor, a combination of **random sampling** (ensuring unbiased text selection) and **stratified sampling** (categorizing texts by genre) will be employed. This dual approach guarantees a well-rounded analysis of syntactic structures across different registers. By integrating these strategies, this study aims to uncover meaningful insights into the structural complexities of these languages, contributing to linguistic research with a well-rounded, data-driven perspective.

Data Analysis:

Comparative Analysis:

The comparative analysis of phrase structures, word combinations, and sentence typologies across English, Russian, and Uzbek provides valuable insights into their syntactic and morphological characteristics. This study examines the similarities and differences between these languages, focusing on word order, agreement mechanisms, and structural variations. By employing a multifaceted analytical framework, we can uncover how each language constructs meaning and adapts to diverse communicative contexts. A crucial aspect of this comparative study involves analyzing the frequency of specific syntactic structures and word combinations across different genres. By examining corpora from news articles, academic writing, and literary texts, this study seeks to determine whether one language exhibits a stronger preference for a particular phrase type, word combination and sentence structures.

- **English:** Due to its analytical nature and relatively fixed SVO word order, English relies heavily on **collocations, prepositional phrases, and phrasal verbs**.
- **Russian:** With its highly inflected system, Russian demonstrates **case-based phrase structuring and idiomatic expressions that rely on verbal aspect**.
- **Uzbek:** As an agglutinative language with an SOV word order, Uzbek employs **postpositional phrases and extensive use of idioms that reflect cultural and historical nuances**.

Example (Journalistic Texts):

- **English:** "The government introduced new policies to support economic growth."
(Collocation: introduce a policy)
- **Russian:** "Правительство ввело новые меры для поддержки экономического роста."
(Collocation: ввести меры - 'implement measures')

- **Uzbek:** "Hukumat iqtisodiy o'sishni qo'llab-quvvatlash uchun yangi siyosatlar joriy qildi." (Collocation: qo'llab-quvvatlash - 'support')

Categorization of Phrase and Sentence Structures with Word Combinations

To further investigate typological differences, this study categorizes phrase and sentence structures into three primary classifications: **noun-based, verb-based, and adjective-based structures.**

- Noun-Based Constructions and Word Combinations

Noun-based constructions play a crucial role in sentence formation, especially in formal writing and academic discourse.

Word Combinations in Noun-Based Structures: English: **Common noun phrases rely on determiners, premodifiers, and noun-noun collocations (e.g., "climate change," "economic policy," "scientific research").** Russian: **Noun-based word combinations heavily depend on case endings and are often verb-noun fixed expressions (e.g., "принимать решение" - 'make a decision').** Uzbek: **Uzbek noun phrases often incorporate postpositions and possessive suffixes, forming compound nouns and descriptive expressions (e.g., "ilmiy tadqiqot" - 'scientific research').**

- Verb-Based Constructions and Word Combinations

Verb-based constructions vary significantly due to morphological and syntactic differences across languages.

Word Combinations in Verb-Based Structures: English: **Strong reliance on phrasal verbs and verb-adverb collocations (e.g., "carry out research," "set up a meeting," "bring about change").** Russian: **Prefixed verbs create fixed expressions (e.g., "проводить исследование" - 'conduct research').** Uzbek: **Uzbek verbs combine with auxiliary verbs or adverbial elements to create meaning (e.g., "tadqiqot o'tkazmoq" - 'conduct research').**

- Adjective-Based Constructions and Word Combinations

Adjectives function differently across these languages, particularly in agreement and placement. Word Combinations in Adjective-Based Structures: English: **Adjective-noun collocations are common and fixed (e.g., "strong argument," "heavy rain," "highly qualified professional").** Russian: **Adjectives agree in gender, number, and case with the noun, and adjective-noun collocations are often idiomatic (e.g., "сильный аргумент" - 'strong argument').** Uzbek: **Uzbek adjectives remain unchanged but follow strict syntactic order, forming descriptive phrases and fixed expressions (e.g., "kuchli dalil" - 'strong argument').**

Contextual and Register-Based Variation in Word Combinations

The choice of word combinations depends on **context and register**. **Formal settings:** Fixed noun and verb collocations dominate. **English:** "Conduct a study" (Academic) **Russian:** "Провести исследование" (Academic) **Uzbek:** "Tadqiqot o'tkazish". **Informal communication:** More idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs are used. **English:** "Look into something" (Conversational) **Russian:** "Разобраться в чем-то" (Conversational) **Uzbek:** "Biror narsani tushunib olish".

Conclusion:

This comparative analysis examines phrase structures, word combinations, and sentence typologies in English, Russian, and Uzbek, highlighting key syntactic and morphological distinctions while identifying areas of convergence. The study demonstrates that English, as an analytical language, relies on fixed word order, prepositions, and auxiliary verbs, whereas Russian's inflectional morphology allows flexible word order, with case markings indicating grammatical relationships. Uzbek, an agglutinative language with SOV word order, predominantly employs postpositions, suffixation, and idiomatic expressions to structure meaning. Additionally, the study underscores the role of word combinations—such as collocations, idioms, and syntactic patterns—in shaping linguistic expression. English favors phrasal verbs and fixed adjective-noun structures, Russian relies on case-based expressions and prefixed verbs, while Uzbek utilizes compound nouns, possessive suffixes, and descriptive phrases. Context and register further influence phrase structures, with formal settings favoring fixed expressions and informal discourse permitting greater variation. This research contributes to comparative linguistics by elucidating syntactic and morphological variations across the three languages, with implications for translation studies, language acquisition, and cross-linguistic analysis. Future studies could explore spoken discourse, historical developments, and computational linguistic applications to further investigate the interplay of syntax, word formation, and typology.

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