

# Comparative study of English and Uzbek adverbial clauses

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**Abstract:** This article covers a comparative view of adverbial clauses in English and Uzbek languages, and presents the similarities and differences between them. Problematic areas of using adverbial clauses are provided and suggestions are given for Uzbek learners while learning English.

**Key words:** types of adverbial clauses, problems of Uzbek learners, interlanguage inferences, complex sentences, conjunctions.

Comparative Grammar or Linguistics compares and contrasts correspondences and relationships of two or more languages to analyze whether these languages have any points to common in terms of their ancestors. Comparative linguistics is considered one of the most significant branches of linguistics since the last 19<sup>th</sup> century. Taking into account an increasing demand for learning foreign languages, there is a need for a further research for comparing the shared similarities and differences between languages so as to make the learning process easier and more effective. Regarding the grammar of any language, it may have common characteristics with other languages or it may have unique features, grammar rules according to their root or family.

Coming to the study of adverbial clauses which are also known as an adverb clause, it is defined as a group of words that form a dependent clause and it acts as an adverb in a sentence. It functions an adverbial modifier which modifies an adjective, an adverb and a verb of the principal clause. Adverb clauses play a role of explaining time, place, purpose, manner and more in a sentence. Learning an adverbial clause is crucial for Uzbek learners as it adds more information than a regular adverb can and it makes easy to make and use complex sentences in English language. Take as an example of following quote by abolitionist Harriet Tubmen:

*"Afterward, I looked at my hands curiously. There was such a glory over everything; the sun came like gold through the trees, and over the fields, and I smiled happily."*

In this quote, adverbial clauses are replaced by simple adverbs and here is the original quote with adverbial clauses:

*"When I found I had crossed that line, I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person. There was such a glory over everything; the sun came like gold through the trees, and over the fields, and I felt like I was in Heaven."* —Harriet Tubman<sup>1</sup>

As it can be seen, adverbial clauses When I found; I had crossed that line; to see; if I was the same person; like I was in heaven are used in the original quote and make the sentences more powerful imagery. In both languages, complex sentences with an adverbial clause are divided into several types each of which has their own set of common conjunctions and functions according to their meaning. They are adverbial clauses of manner, time, place, purpose, course, condition, result, concession, proportion and comparison.

The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of time: While he was playing, she watched TV	Payt ergash gapli qo`shma gap: U o`ynayotganda, u televizor ko`rdi
The complex sentences with an Adverbial clause of place: Where there is a will, there`s a way	O`rin ergash gapli qo`shma gap: Qayerda istak bulsa, iloj topiladi
The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of course: As I was late, I couldn`t enter the school	Sabab ergash gapli qo`shma gap: Kechikkanim uchun maktabga kirolmadim
The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of purpose: Take your umbrella in case it might rain	Maqsad ergash gapli qo`shma gap: Yomgir yogishi mumkinligi uchun soyaboningni olib ol

The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of condition: If I had had time, I would have gone	Shart ergash gapli qo`shma gap: Vaqtim bolganida edi brogan bo`lar edim
The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of result: The luggage was so heavy, that we had to take a taxi	Natija ergash gapli qo`shma gap: Yuk shunchalik ogir ediki, taksi toxtatishimizga to`gri keldi
The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of concession: they couldn't finish the assignment, although the deadline was extended	To`siqsiz ergash gapli qo`shma gap: Dedlayn cho`zib berilganda ham ular vazifani yakunlay olishmadi
The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of proportion: the more you read a book, the more clever you would become	Proporsional ergash gapli qo`shma gap: Qancha ko`p kitob o`qisang, shuncha aqli bo`lasan
The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of comparison: I studied as hard as my teacher taught	Qiyos ergash gapli qo`shma gap: O`qituvchim qanday o`qitgan bulsa shuncha qattiq o`qidim
The complex sentences with an adverbial clause of manner: Do as I say	Ravish ergash gapli qo`shma gap: Qanday aytgan bo`lsam shunday qil

Each of these clauses has their own formation and Uzbek learners face interlanguage inferences and other challenges. Moreover, majority of Uzbek learners fail to recognize kinds of adverbial clauses while making English constructions. For example:

*Studying all day, she felt tired.*

The learners might think that this could be an adverbial clause of time:

*When she studied all day, she felt tired.*

However, this may be an adverbial clause of reason as well:

*Because she studied all day, she felt tired.*

These clauses in English language always start with conjunctions known as subordinating conjunctions such as “after”, “before”, “whereas”, “in order to” and others. However, their place in Uzbek language is not fixed and it presents difficulties for Uzbek learners. For example:

As soon as I came home, I started cooking.

Uyga kelishim bilanoq, ovqat tayyorlashni boshladim.

Furthermore, in Uzbek the subordinate clause is considered prepositional, except the conjunctions chunki, sababki, zeroki, negaki are used. While making complex sentences with an adverbial clause of course, Uzbek learners face difficulties to acquire since, once, lest, for fear that.

Once he arrives, we can plan our journey.

Because, in this example, the word once functions as a conjunction, but in English Grammar it also functions as an adverb with a meaning of one single time and many Uzbek learners fail to make use of it as a conjunction. Another problematic area of using adverbial clauses is related to the place of conjunctions in both languages. In other words, their location in a complex sentence is totally different from one another.

As can be seen, in Uzbek language the meaning of complex sentences is mostly introduced by complicated simple sentences whereas In English language they are not as complicated as in Uzbek language.

Please, do as I say! (adverbial clause of manner)

Qandoq kirgan bulsangiz, shunday chiqib ketasiz (S.Akhmad).

They work together than if they are alone (Maugham)

Bu xonaga shunday jimjitlik chokkanki, bamisoli unda hayot yoq.

Learning and using complex sentences with adverbial clauses is not only challenging for Uzbek learners, but also it is considered problematic for many English language learners all over the world. In order to overcome interlanguage problems of Uzbek learners, classification and features of adverbial clauses should be taught properly as using interactive ways and effective methods in a communicative context so that learners will not face issues in their written and oral speech. *According to Ellis(1997)*, by noticing tasks, learners attend consciously to form or meaning and through this way they become aware of specific language features as well as adverbial clauses. Possible method and approaches to teach complex sentences

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effectively are TBLT,PPP and as well as inductive approach which should be implemented with authentic materials. As Kaplan(2004) stated that authentic materials are crucial in terms of using new language features in real-world circumstances. Because many Uzbek learners find it difficult to use adverbial clauses on their communication. Moreover, as an alternative instructional approach can be *structured input* while presenting grammatical point to the learners. Vanpettan(1996) defined structured input as pushing learners to attend to particular grammar point while doing tasks related to reading or listening.

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