

## GRAMMATICAL SIMILARITIES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the classification of word groups in modern English and Uzbek, primary grammatical categories, the division of existing words in each specific language into specific groups, lexical and lexical-grammatical, morphological forms according to their meanings to the generality of words belonging to a particular group.

**Keywords:** development, laws, worldview, aspirations, thinking, genres, figures, fraternal tribes, during the reign, tribal languages.

### INTRODUCTION

Primary grammatical categories are word groups or lexical-grammatical groups of words. The words available in each specific language are divided into specific groups, which are called word groups. The classification of word groups in modern English and Uzbek is determined by the following characteristics of words, a) lexical and lexico-grammatical meanings, b) the generality of morphological forms for words belonging to a particular group, c) the role of words in speech. Word groups are also called lexical-grammatical categories of words because their lexical and grammatical forms are taken into account when dividing words into groups [Chomsky 1957: 416]. For example, all words in the horse category refer to the subject name. It should be noted, however, that not all horses need to be subject. Although some words do not denote an object, they are still used in place of an object. For example, love in English, place of joy, friendship in Uzbek, happiness and so on. Words belonging to the category of adjectives mainly represent the sign and feature of the object. For example: blue blue, white white, clever smart, in Uzbek: long, wide, active, etc. Words belonging

to the category of verbs denote an action, state or process: run run, sleep sleep in Uzbek: to come, to blush, to see, and so on. Each category has its own morphological forms of words, which form morphological paradigms and are associated with known grammatical categories. e For example, the suffix -s added to a horse in English means a category of numbers, and the suffix -ed in a verb means a category of time.

### **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

The Uzbek language also has its own form of morphological paradigm, verbs and other word groups. For example: book - books; work - worked. In addition, the words in each word group also perform a specific syntactic function in the sentence. For example: a noun can be mainly as a possessive, a complement, a predicative part of a participle, an adjective, a predicative part of a participle, a verb can be a participle of a sentence. Two or more word combinations can perform the same function in a sentence. For example, a horse can come as a determinant, as a number. The communication process takes place with the direct participation of all language tiers. Even when a single tier is linguistically analyzed, the tiers are interconnected. For example, morphological tier units have their full description only in syntax. In modern English, a single word can refer to several word groups at the same time. This is especially evident in the modern English noun and verb, as the reduction results in the disappearance of the distinctive characters at the end of the English noun and verb. It is very difficult to determine whether a word belongs to a lexical-grammatical word group. Words in modern English are not rich in morphological features.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Therefore, the form of a word group may not differ from the second word group when it comes to its initial form or the first form of its paradigm. For example, if we take the words water, telephone, measure, mistake, they are both nouns and verbs at the same time, that is, water - water, to put water, to irrigate; telephone, to make a telephone call; measure - «measure, measure; mistake error; can come in the sense of making a mistake. Such cases are relative between horse and quality 1) relative; 2) related, relative; wet between adjective and verb 1) wet; 2) soaking, moistening; one

between a horse and a stalk 1) a; something is an object, the person also encounters it regularly. Some are made in the presence of conversion, some are made as a result of the loss of flexion, and the amount of such common words that are compatible in terms of form is very large.

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