

Uzbek Dependency Treebank in Universal Dependencies

RAXIMBOYEVA XULKAR
National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Uzbek syntax, along with its own characteristics, shows interesting similarities and differences when compared with the syntax of other languages. This article examines the main features of Uzbek syntax, their connection with other languages and their comparison. Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure, order, and interrelationships of words and their combinations. The syntactic system of each language has its own characteristics, which are related to the historical development of the language, culture, and relations with other languages. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family and has its own syntactic system. However, comparing the Uzbek syntax with the syntax of other countries is important in determining its uniqueness and common features. Uzbek syntax mainly has the following features. In Uzbek, the order of words is usually placed in the order of subject (S), verb (V) and object (O). For example: "I am reading a book." Short and simple sentences are often used in the Uzbek language, which ensures the uniqueness of the language. In the Uzbek language, words and sentences are formed with the help of adverbs, which further enriches the syntactic structure.. As the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family, there are syntactic similarities with Turkish, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and other Turkic languages. Aspects such as word order, adverbs, and sentence structure are similar among them. When comparing the Uzbek language with Slavic languages (for example, Russian), the differences in syntactic structure are noticeable. This process helps to study not only the

development of the Uzbek language, but also its relations with other languages. The connection of Uzbek syntax with other languages allows for a deeper understanding in linguistic, cultural and historical context. This, in turn, serves to further strengthen the position of the Uzbek language in global linguistics.

Keywords: Uzbek syntax, other languages, grammatical construction, sentence, simple sentence, connection, phrase, thought, sentence.

INTRODUCTION

The term "syntax" is also used to refer to the meaning of grammatical constructions that encompass word combinations and sentences and their use in language. Syntax is very important in the grammatical construction of the language, because it includes language units such as simple sentences and compound sentences that directly help people to carry out the communication process. A simple sentence expresses a specific event, a compound sentence expresses the relationship between events, and a clause expresses the functions of the elements of the event.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Syntax is closely related to morphology. In syntax, as in morphology, the word is the basic unit, but it is studied not in terms of form formation, but in terms of the participation of word forms in word combinations and sentence formation. Phrases and sentences are the main syntactic units of the language, and each of them has its own internal characteristics. A sentence, a part of a sentence, a phrase are the basic units of syntax. units such as paragraph, period, and text are added to these later. A word combination is formed from two or more independent words using the means of subordinate communication (connection) - adaptation, management or conjugation. Sentence is the central unit of syntax. It is studied as a structural-semantic pattern and a

thought, which is a speech unit. Speech is a means of expressing thoughts - feelings arising from contact with the external world. A sentence is formed from one independent word ("it's getting dark", "silence"), and in most cases from several words. Basically, in the Uzbek language, which has the characteristics of synthetic languages, as well as analytical languages, it is possible to indicate auxiliary words - auxiliaries and connectives, flow order, tone, etc. In purely analytic languages, the means of connection of words in a sentence are mainly auxiliary words, while in agglutinative and amorphous languages this function is performed by word order. In the current Syntax, the concept of sentence as an abstract grammatical structure and the concept of expression as means of concrete occurrence of this structure in speech are distinguished; accordingly, sentence theory and expression theory are also limited. The methods and means of its formation are included in the scope of Syntax of the sentence, and the means of actual division of the sentence and the problems of its meaning structure are included in the scope of expression.

Syntax also studies parts of speech. They consist of the main (possessive, participle) and secondary clauses (complement, determiner, case). In recent times, the issue of the participle being the basis of the sentence, giving the impulse, introductory words and introductions the status of third-level parts of the sentence is also being raised.

The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family, and its syntactic structure has many unique features. The main features of Uzbek syntax are as follows. Sentences in Uzbek are usually built in the order "Subject-Verb-Object" (SVO). This is seen, for example, in the sentence "I read a book." In the Uzbek language, words often change with the help of suffixes. These adverbs determine the meaning and syntactic role of the word. In Uzbek, the connections between words are often made through adverbs, so the word order is relatively free. When comparing Uzbek syntax with other languages, a number of interesting similarities and differences can be seen. In Russian, the syntactic structure may be more in the order of "Subject-Object-Verb" (SOV). This is different from Uzbek, but Russian also has freedom of word order. In Russian, the position and form of the

verb is important in determining the meaning of the sentence. English also has the SVO structure, but unlike the Uzbek language, the position and form of the verb is more rigid. In English, the connections between words are mostly made through auxiliary verbs and prepositions.

In Arabic, the syntactic structure is more complex and the position of the verb often changes. In Arabic, the connections between words are based more on morphological features, which is different from Uzbek. Uzbek syntax, because it belongs to the Turkic language family, has many similarities with other Turkic languages. For example, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Turkmen languages also have word changes through SVO structure and suffixes. This shows common syntactic features between Turkic languages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Sentences in Uzbek are usually built in the order "Subject-Verb-Object" (SVO). For example, in the sentence "I read a book", "I" is the subject, "I read" is the verb, and "the book" is the object. In the Uzbek language, words often change with the help of suffixes. These suffixes determine the meaning, grammatical role and syntactic function of the word. For example, tense and person can be expressed by adding suffixes to the verb. In the Uzbek language, the connections between words are often made through adverbs, so the word order is relatively free. This allows words to be placed in different orders without changing the meaning of the sentence. In the Uzbek language, connections between words are often based on morphological features. For example, connections between words are made with the help of adverbs, which play an important role in determining the meaning of a sentence. In Uzbek, the verb is usually placed at the end of the sentence, which determines the general structure of the sentence. The position and form of the verb is important in determining the meaning of the sentence. Words in Uzbek are morphologically rich, which affects the syntactic structure.

Words can be modified using various suffixes, which determine their syntactic role. In the Uzbek language,

connections are established between sentences using opposite conjunctions (for example, "and", "but", "or"). These conjunctions enrich the meaning of the sentences. These features determine the uniqueness of Uzbek syntax and its difference from other languages.

Some languages with which Uzbek syntax can be compared are:

Since Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family, it is very useful to compare it syntactically with other Turkic languages (for example, Kotz, Turkish, Kyrgyz). These languages also show similarities in word order, suffixes and morphological features. Mongolian provides an interesting syntactic comparison with Uzbek. Word order and morphological features of both languages may interact. A comparison with the Persian language helps to study aspects such as the syntactic structure of the Uzbek language and the place of the verb. Word order and syntactical connections may be different in Farsi. A comparison of Uzbek with Russian shows differences in syntactic structure, word order, and morphological features. In Russian, free word order and syntactic connections can be more complex. Arabic, as a language that influenced Uzbek, makes for an interesting syntactic comparison [11].

The connections between verbs and nouns in Arabic can influence the syntactic structure in Uzbek. A comparison with English shows the differences between the syntactic structure and word order of the Uzbek language. In English, the order of SVO (Subject - Verb - Object) is stricter, while in Uzbek this order is more relaxed. A comparison with these languages will help to better understand the specific features of Uzbek syntax and its difference from other languages. [2]

The role of Uzbek syntax in the global context consists of a number of aspects. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family, which makes it possible to study syntactic similarities and differences with other languages of this family (for example, Turkish, Kotz, Kyrgyz). It helps to understand the common syntactic features of Turkic languages. As an agglutinative language, the Uzbek language is morphologically

rich and has complex syntactic structures. This allows for interesting research in comparison with other agglutinative languages (for example, Turkish, Mongolian). Uzbek syntax is an interesting object for linguistic studies and theories. Syntactic structures in the Uzbek language, compared with syntactic theories in other languages, help to develop new concepts and theories. The Uzbek language and syntax were formed as a result of historical and cultural influences. The influence of Arabic, Russian and other languages on the Uzbek language is reflected in syntactic structures. This further expands the position of the Uzbek language in the global context. In the process of globalization, the Uzbek language and syntax interact with other languages, leading to the emergence of new syntactic structures and expressions [1].

This will help the Uzbek language to strengthen its position in the global language environment. Uzbek syntax is being studied globally through educational and linguistic resources. Syntactic rules and structures are important for those learning the Uzbek language. In general, Uzbek syntax is determined by its place in the global context, its place in the Turkic language family, morphological features, cultural and historical influences, as well as changes in the process of globalization. This further increases the uniqueness of the Uzbek language and its importance in the global language environment.

The main features of Uzbek syntax are as follows. The main syntactic structure in the Uzbek language is subject (S) - verb (V) - object (O). For example, in the sentence "I read a book", "I" is the subject, "I read" is the verb, and "the book" is the object. The Uzbek language is an agglutinative language, and words are formed using many suffixes. This complicates syntactic structures and expands the meaning of words. In the Uzbek language, it is possible to express different forms of verbs and nouns, time, person, number and case with the help of adverbs [4].

This further enriches syntactic structures. Inter-sentence relations are important in Uzbek syntax. For example, sentences are connected to each other using linking words (and, but, because). Case and comparative structures are widely used in Uzbek. With the help of case suffixes, the function and location

of words is determined. For example, in the sentence "I am going to school", the word "to school" is expressed with a case suffix.

In Uzbek, verbs change depending on the person, tense and case. It plays an important role in the formation of syntactic structures. There are short and complex sentences in Uzbek syntax. Complex sentences can be expressed with many subjects and objects. Uzbek syntax interacts with other languages, resulting in the emergence of new syntactic structures and expressions. This causes the language to evolve and change. In Uzbek, intonation and tones can change syntactic meaning. This is important in determining the meaning of the sentence. In general, Uzbek syntax has its own characteristics, which are closely related to the morphological and lexical aspects of the language [5].

Many syntactic structures, sentence structures and connecting words have entered the Uzbek language from the Russian language. For example, complex sentences in Russian and their structure are also used in Uzbek. Since the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family, syntactic features and structures from other Turkic languages, in particular, from the Kotz, Kyrgyz and Turkic languages, have interacted. The Uzbek language has many words and expressions derived from the Persian language. Some syntactic structures of the Persian language are also reflected in the Uzbek language. Words and phrases from Arabic are widely used in Uzbek. Some syntactic features of the Arabic language also influenced the Uzbek language. In recent years, words and syntactic structures from English have been used more in the Uzbek language, especially as a result of modern technologies and globalization processes. As a result of social and cultural changes, the Uzbek language is influenced by other languages, for example, French, German and other languages. These influences caused the development and change of Uzbek syntax and contributed to the enrichment of the language. The Uzbek language, while preserving its traditional features, also included elements borrowed from other languages [7].

The study of Uzbek syntax helps to understand the structural features of the Turkic language family. This is important for

linguists to identify similarities and differences between Turkic languages.

The Uzbek language and its syntactic structures reflect the rich cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. By learning the Uzbek language, other peoples can better understand the culture, traditions and history of Uzbekistan. The Uzbek language and syntax play an important role in the process of globalization. Knowledge of the Uzbek language can be useful in international relations and business cooperation with Uzbekistan. The study of Uzbek syntax helps to develop new methodologies in the educational system. It also creates new opportunities for scientific research and linguistic research. Learning Uzbek syntax helps to preserve and develop the language. It helps to understand how the language works in modern conditions and to pass it on to future generations. Learning Uzbek syntax enhances interaction with other languages and cultures. It helps to develop international cooperation and communication. In general, the study of Uzbek syntax is important not only for Uzbekistan, but for the whole world, because it allows a deeper understanding of the language and culture [3].

The study of Uzbek syntax can affect the global culture in several ways. Studying Uzbek syntax introduces the culture of Uzbekistan and its uniqueness to other nations. It enhances cultural exchange and develops mutual understanding between different peoples. Syntactic structures show how language is related to culture. By studying Uzbek syntax, other nations can better understand the traditions, values and worldview of Uzbekistan. Learning Uzbek syntax supports global language diversification. This will strengthen interactions between different languages and cultures and help maintain language diversity. Learning Uzbek syntax facilitates communication with other languages and cultures. This is important in the processes of international cooperation and diplomacy. The study of Uzbek syntax helps to develop new methodologies in the educational system. This creates new opportunities for scientific research and linguistic research, as well as contributing to the global scientific community. Studying Uzbek syntax helps to form the global identity of Uzbekistan. This will serve to promote Uzbekistan in

the international arena and develop its culture. The study of Uzbek syntax helps to promote Uzbek literature and art on a global scale. This allows to translate the works of Uzbek writers and artists into other languages and bring them to a wide audience. In general, the study of Uzbek syntax has a positive impact on global culture, which contributes to the development of cultural diversification, mutual understanding and international relations [6].

The study of Uzbek syntax can be used in several areas. The study of Uzbek syntax is important in linguistics and literature classes, as well as in foreign language studies. It helps students and learners to better understand the structure and grammar rules of the language. It serves as a primary source for the study of Uzbek syntax, linguistic research, and linguistic theory. This allows you to study the structure of the language, syntactic rules and their interaction with other languages. The study of Uzbek syntax is used in the analysis of Uzbek literature and the study of writers' styles. This helps to understand the syntactic structure of literary works and their meaning. Learning Uzbek syntax is important for translators. This helps to correctly express syntactic structures when translating from Uzbek to other languages and vice versa [8].

It is used in the fields of learning Uzbek syntax, natural language processing (NLP) and artificial intelligence. This is important in the development of algorithms for automatic language understanding and analysis. The study of Uzbek syntax is used to study the process of language learning and how the human brain processes syntactic structures. Studying Uzbek syntax helps to understand the culture of Uzbekistan and its uniqueness [9].

This is important in cultural studies and international relations. The study of Uzbek syntax is used in the study of relations between language and culture in social sciences, including anthropology and sociology. Learning Uzbek syntax will help you use the language correctly and effectively in journalism and mass media. In general, the study of Uzbek syntax can be applied in many areas and it will help you gain a deeper understanding of the language and culture [10].

CONCLUSION

Uzbek syntax, along with its own peculiarities, shows interesting similarities and differences compared to other languages. The syntactic structure of the Uzbek language, its connection and comparison with other languages, is important in the fields of linguistics and linguistics. This reveals not only the uniqueness of the Uzbek language, but also the general features of the Turkic language family. The study of Uzbek syntax, by connecting and comparing it with other languages, helps to gain a deeper understanding of the development and change of the language.

REFERENCES

1. Erkaboyeva, N. (2015) O'zbek tilidan ma'ruzalar to'plami. – Toshkent, 2015.
2. Nurmonov A., Sobirov A. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2013.
3. Qudratov T., Nafasov T. Lingvistik tahlil. – Toshkent, 1981.
4. Shavkieva M. S., Daniyoroova Y. The Linguistic Analysis of Syntactic Units, Word Combinations and Sentences // Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal – 2023. – T.11. – № 4 – C. 361-363.
5. Shavkieva M. S., Daniyoroova Y. The Linguistic Analysis of Translating Syntactic Units and Word Combinations from English into Uzbek // Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal – 2023. – T.11. – № 4 – C. 359-360.
6. Orinboyev B., Problems of Uzbek colloquial speech syntax. - Tashkent: "Fan", 1974.
7. Gulomov A., Askarova M. Modern Uzbek literary language. Syntax. - Tashkent, 1987.
8. Berdialiyev A. Syntactic connection and syntactic relations in Uzbek adverb clauses. - Tashkent, 1992.
9. Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1995, p. 21.
10. Orinboyev B., Lectures on the phraseology and syntax of the modern Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent, 1990, page 86.
11. Nurmonov A. And others. Meaningful syntax of the Uzbek language. -Tashkent, 1992, p. 94.

12. Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. and others. Meaningful syntax of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1992.
- 13 Shodiyev S. Syntactic derivation of Turgun word combinations// Dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, - Samarkand, 2020, 125 pages.

RAXIMBOYEVA XULKAR

PHD STUDENT,

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN,

UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <H.RAHIMBOYEVA@NUU.UZ>