

AN ANALYSIS OF PARTICLES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract. This article examines the grammatical and functional characteristics of particles in Uzbek and English. It aims to identify the similarities and differences between particles in the two languages through a comparative linguistic analysis. Particular attention is paid to their semantic meanings, grammatical functions, and roles in expressing emphasis, restriction, affirmation, negation, and the speaker's attitude. The study also explores how particles interact with other linguistic units and contribute to the meaning of sentences in different communicative contexts. The findings highlight both common features and language-specific characteristics of Uzbek and English particles, demonstrating the importance of understanding their functions for comparative linguistics, translation, and foreign language teaching.

Keywords: particles, Uzbek language, English language, comparative analysis, grammar, semantics, linguistic features, functional characteristics.

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi yuklamalar tahlili

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi yuklamalarning grammatik va funksional xususiyatlari o‘rganiladi. Maqolaning maqsadi qiyosiy lingvistik tahlil orqali ikki tildagi yuklamalarning o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlashdan iborat. Tadqiqotda yuklamalarning semantik ma’nolari, grammatik vazifalari hamda ta’kidlash, chegaralash, tasdiqlash, inkor va so‘zlovchining munosabatini ifodalashdagi o‘rni alohida e’tiborga olinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada yuklamalarning boshqa til birliklari bilan o‘zaro munosabati va turli kommunikativ vaziyatlarda gap ma’nosini shakllantirishdagi hissasi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari o‘zbek va ingliz tillari yuklamalarining umumiy xususiyatlari bilan bir qatorda, har bir tilga xos jihatlarini ham yoritib beradi. Bu esa qiyosiy tilshunoslik, tarjima nazariyasi va chet tillarini o‘qitishda yuklamalarning funksiyalarini o‘rganish muhimligini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: yuklamalar, o‘zbek tili, ingliz tili, qiyosiy tahlil, grammatika, semantika, lingvistik xususiyatlar, funksional xususiyatlar.

Анализ частиц в узбекском и английском языках

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются грамматические и функциональные особенности частиц в узбекском и английском языках. Цель исследования заключается в выявлении сходств и различий между частицами в двух языках посредством сравнительно-лингвистического анализа. Особое внимание уделяется их семантическому значению, грамматическим функциям, а также роли в выражении усиления, ограничения, утверждения, отрицания и отношения говорящего к высказыванию. Кроме того, в статье исследуется взаимодействие частиц с другими языковыми единицами и их вклад в формирование смысла предложений в различных коммуникативных контекстах. Результаты

исследования раскрывают как общие черты, так и специфические особенности частиц в узбекском и английском языках, подчёркивая важность изучения их функций для сравнительного языкознания, перевода и преподавания иностранных языков.

Ключевые слова: частицы, узбекский язык, английский язык, сравнительный анализ, грамматика, семантика, лингвистические особенности, функциональные характеристики.

Introduction. In both English and Uzbek, particles stand out as distinct words within a text, making them easy to identify. However, because they carry various subtle shades of meaning, determining the specific sense in which a particle is used is possible only by examining the context. As R. Begmatova notes: “The semantics of particles become evident through their functions and the purposes for which they are employed. Consequently, only the individual using them in their own speech can fully grasp which particle was chosen and for what specific purpose. It is in this regard that an individual’s influence on language becomes apparent” [Begmatova R.F., 2020; 12].

In the Uzbek language, particles are categorized into two types based on their form:

1. Word-particles (independent words): -akhir *hatto(-ki, -nahot(ki), -ham, -g'irt, -faqat, -atigi, -naq, -xuddi, -qoq, -hech, -sira, -na...
2. Affixal particles (suffixes): -mi, -chi, -a,-ya, -u, -yu, -ku,-da, -oq, -ek, -e,-gina, -kina, -ki, -dir...

It is also important to note that particles in English primarily take the form of independent words. In Uzbek, by contrast, particles that function as suffixes play a significant role (Table 1.1).

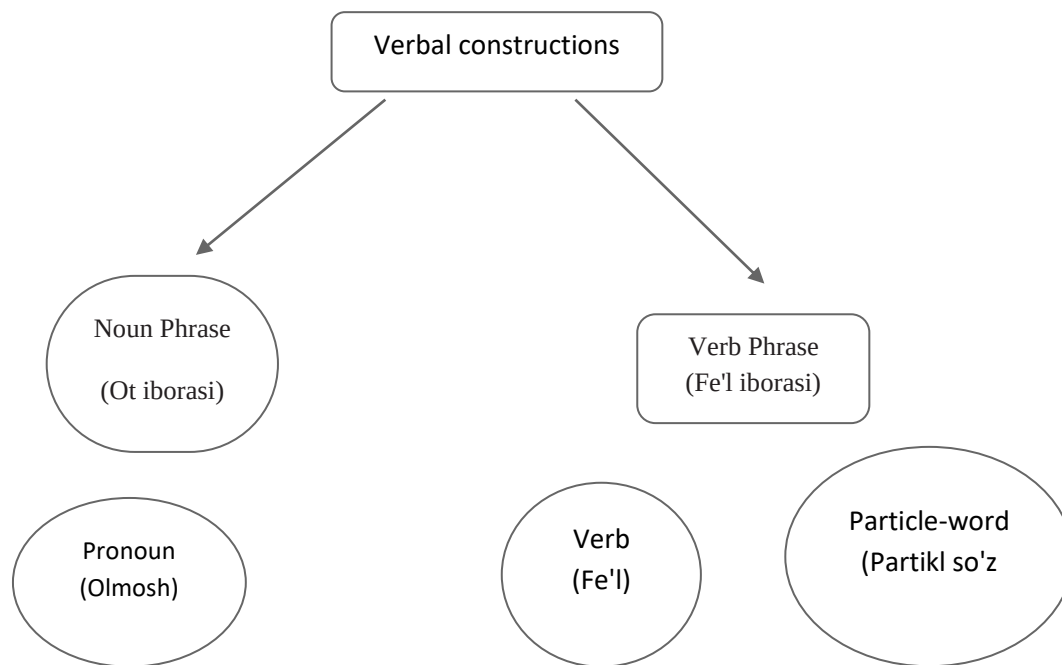
Table 1.1.

Particles in the Uzbek language can be categorized into three types based on their essence.		
Net-particles	Additional-type particles	Half- particles
after all, even, only, also, exactly, just like, really?	a, -ya, -mi, -ku, -u, -yu, - da, -ok, (-ek), -e, -gina (-kina, -kina), -dir, -ki, (-kim)	alone, single, sometimes, one, just one, not, again, furthermore, let alone, only

Main part. Particle words, which resemble prepositions in form, function as particles within three types of English constructions:

1. Particles in phrasal verbs (phrasemes). These include words that function as particles. In such grammatical structures, the phrasal verb is followed by one or more particles. The particle within a phrasal verb serves the function of a grammatical particle. Examples include: call off (cancel); lay into (criticize); let u(diminish, lessen); pass on (transmit, pass along); rule out (eliminate); throw up (vomit). The following grammatical diagram shows the particles in the loading attribute and the verbs in them:

Diagram 1.1.



The game was called off

2. Quasy-modal Verbs. In the English language, there is a second grammatical structure—quasi-modal verbs—that incorporates a particle functioning like a functional word (or "particle"). The term "quasi-" implies something similar or analogous—not identical, but retaining certain characteristics. A quasi-modal verb consists of a verb combined with a preposition or an adverb, where the latter functions as a particle. For example: ought to, used to = verb + particle;

Modal verbs include pure modal verbs and verbs that have quasi-modal properties. They are a special form of auxiliary verbs in English, differing from verbs in grammatical form and function. Three English quasi-modal verbs include particle words that perform the function of a predicate. These are the verbs: ought (to), had better, used to.

3. Particles in modifying phrases. The third grammatical structure involving a particle—a word functioning as a particle in English—is the modifying phrase. In English grammar, multiple modifiers within a modifying phrase can serve to modify a single word or phrase. The underlined modifiers below serve as examples of modifying phrases:

All three of the friends had been interviewed for the job, however, the board were not satisfied any of their answers (Har uch do'st bilan ishga olish uchun suhbat kilindi, birok commission ularning birort javobidan konikmadi). Both of the girls sitting at the front table received excellent marks on the exam.

In the sentences above, elements such as "all three of the," "any of their," and "both of the"—found within the modifying phrases—function as particles. The grammatical chart below illustrates the form and function of the modifying phrase, as well as the role of these elements as particles: Words that express a grammatical relationship with other words but do not have a specific lexical meaning - phrasal verbs, quasi-modal verbs, and particle words within the framework of defining phrases in English - perform the grammatical function of loadings. In English grammar, grammatical forms that can perform the function of a predicate are considered as participles, as they have a grammatical form, have a grammatical meaning, and are considered to be words that perform a specific grammatical function. Phraseme, quasi-modal verbs, and other determiners perform the function of a predicate.

In English, the grammatical function of affixes can be performed by only one grammatical form. A series of such words, preceded by a particle name, is formed by a preposition or adverb that does not perform the function of a preposition or adverb, including affixes in phrasal verbs, verbs with almost

modal properties and definite articles, and structures with an infinitive (name of action).

It should be noted that, in English, particles are generally placed before the word to which they relate. Only in rare cases do they appear after the word they modify. For example: "I can't remember him at all. I've even forgotten what he looks like." (Translation: "I cannot remember him at all; I have even forgotten what he looks like.")

In the Uzbek language, particles can appear either before or after the word to which they are attached. For instance, the particle "faqat" ("only") is most commonly used before the word it singles out; however, in sentences involving inversion or in poetic works, it may also appear after the word to which it relates. Yet, such positioning does not prevent the particle "faqat" from conveying a presupposition. For example: "Don't scold "me"—and only me—Mother."

It is well known that in the Uzbek language, particles are not formed, nor can they serve as a basis for word formation. In English, however, particles can play a role in word formation—specifically, they participate in the creation of compound words. In this process, a particle functions as a component of the compound word. In general, particles in English take part in the formation of words belonging to other parts of speech, serving as one of their essential components.

If a particle is omitted, the meaning of the sentence is also lost. This point was also noted by the scholar G. Weydt, who specializes in the study of particles [Weydt H., 1983: 141]. Particles can relate to a single word, a phrase, or an entire sentence, adding meaning to them. Particles play a significant role in the formation of sentence types based on their communicative purpose and intonation—a point that is particularly relevant to the formation of

interrogative sentences. However, particles are also used in declarative and imperative sentences; in these cases, they serve to intensify the meaning rather than to form the sentence type itself. Thus, particles are instrumental in defining the lexical and morphological characteristics of sentence types categorized by their communicative purpose and intonation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the analysis of particles in Uzbek and English demonstrates that particles play an important role in expressing additional meanings, emphasizing ideas, and conveying the speaker's attitude and intentions. Although particles exist in both languages, their grammatical characteristics, functions, and usage differ due to the structural and typological differences between Uzbek and English. In Uzbek, particles are widely used to express emphasis, limitation, confirmation, doubt, and other shades of meaning. In English, similar meanings are often conveyed through particles, adverbs, auxiliary constructions, intonation, and other linguistic devices.

The comparative analysis shows that particles contribute significantly to the clarity, expressiveness, and communicative effectiveness of both languages. Despite certain similarities in their semantic functions, particles cannot always be translated directly from one language into another because their meanings depend on context and sentence structure. Therefore, understanding the similarities and differences between Uzbek and English particles is essential for language learning, translation, and linguistic research.

Ultimately, the study of particles provides valuable insights into the grammatical systems of Uzbek and English and highlights the importance of considering both structural and functional aspects when comparing languages. Further research into the use of particles in different communicative contexts

may contribute to a deeper understanding of their role in language and improve the accuracy of translation between Uzbek and English.

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