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Annotatsiya
Mazkur to‘plamda “Yangi davr ilm-fani: inson uchun innovatsion g‘oya va yechimlar” mavzusidagi IV Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari jamlangan. Nashrda respublikaning turli oliy ta’lim muassasalari, ilmiy markazlari va amaliyotchi mutaxassislari tomonidan tayyorlangan maqolalar o‘rin olgan bo‘lib, ular ijtimoiy-gumanitar, tabiiy, texnik va yuridik fanlarning dolzarb muammolari va ularning innovatsion yechimlariga bag‘ishlangan.
Ushbu nashr ilmiy izlanuvchilar, oliy ta’lim o‘qituvchilari, doktorantlar va soha mutaxassislari uchun foydali qo‘llanma bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, innovatsion yondashuv, zamonaviy fan, fanlararo integratsiya, ilmiy-tadqiqot, nazariya va amaliyot, ilmiy hamkorlik.

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MUNDARIJA

QISHLOQ XO‘JALIGI FANLARI

Turayev Ruhiddin, Safayev Sanjarbek
YER TUZISH LOYIHALARINI YURITISHDA YERLARNI BOSHQA YER TOIFALARIGA O‘TKAZILADIGAN YERLARDAN SAMARALI FOYDALANISH 5-9

TARIX FANLARI

Omonova Sarvinoz, Baratova Gulzoda
ABU ALI IBN SINO –ILM FAN OSMONINING YULDUZ 10-13

Muminov Azizbek
ILMIY TADQIQOT HAMDA GEOSIYOSIY MANFAATLAR O‘RTASIDA: TURKISTONDAGI XORIJIY ILMIY EKSPEDITSIYALAR VA MUSTAMLAKACHILIK JARAYONLARI 14-17

Darmenov Rustem
HIND-ERON DINIY AN’ANALARI KONTEKSTIDA CHIRIKRABOT MADANIYATINING DAFN MAROSIMI 18-19

IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

Xushvaqtov Jasur
O‘ZBEKISTONDA KO‘CHMAS MULK OBYEKTLARINI OMMAVIY BAHOLASH VA PROGNOZLASH MUAMMOLARI 20-25

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI

Madiraimova Moxlaroyim
CONSONANT CLUSTERS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR ABSENCE IN UZBEK: CHALLENGES FOR LEARNERS 26-30

Xaitbayeva Moxira
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORD ORDER IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH SPEECH STRUCTURE 31-34

YURIDIK FANLAR

Мухиддинова Эльзода
НЕДОПУСТИМЫЕ ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВА В СТАДИИ ДОЗНАНИЯ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ИХ ОСМЫСЛЕНИЕ 35-38

PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI

Ganiyev Elyorbek
HUQUQIY KOMPETENTLIKNI BAHOLASHNING ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLARI 39-44

Xabibullayev Alimardon
RIVOJLANGAN DAVLATLARDA QO‘SHMA TA’LIM DASTURLARINING PEDAGOGIK SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH MEZONLARI 45-50

Abdullayeva Asila
FALSAFIY KONSEPTLARNI O‘ZBEKISTON TARIXINING PEDAGOGIK MATERIALLARI BILAN UYG‘UNLASHTIRISH 51-56

G‘ofurova Barnoxon
OLIY TA’LIM JARAYONIDA TALABALARNING KONSEPTUAL FIKRLASHNI RIVOJLANTIRISH MEXANIZMNING LOYIHASI 57-59

Yuldasheva Maftuna
O‘QITUVCHILARNING KORREKTSION FAOLIYATINI REJALASHTIRISH VA BAHOLASH KO‘NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH 60-65

Samandarova Nargiza
IQTISODCHI MUTAXASSIS TAYYORLASHDA TIL VA KASBIY FANLAR
INTEGRATSIYASI MASALALARI 66-69

Raxmanova Nigora
SHARQ UYG‘ONISH PEDAGOGIKASINI ZAMONAVIY TA’LIM SIYOSATI
VA STRATEGIYASIGA INTEGRATSIYA QILISHNING
NAZARIY-METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI 70-75

Kamolov Baxtiyor
EKOLOGIK TA’LIM VA TARBIYA ASOSIDA TALABALARIDA
EKOTURISTIK MADANIYATNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING
INNOVATSION PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARI 76-82

Mavlonova Dildora
INGLIZ TILI DARSLARIDA TANQIDIY FIKRLASHNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING
DIDAKTIK TAMOYILLARI: TEXNOLOGIK YONDASHUV
ASOSIDA ILMIY-METODOLOGIK TAHLIL 83-85

Tojiboyeva Shohistaxon
AXBOROT MUHITIDA BO‘LAJAK INGLIZ TILI O‘QITUVCHILARI UCHUN
TANQIDIY FIKRNI SHAKLLANTIRUVCHI
ENG SAMARALI INTERFAOL METODLAR 86-89

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORD ORDER IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH SPEECH STRUCTURE

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Annotation. This paper presents a comparative study of word order in Uzbek and English speech structure, focusing on how syntactic organization shapes meaning, emphasis, and communicative clarity in both languages. Special attention is given to the contrast between Uzbek's predominantly SOV pattern and English's largely SVO pattern, as well as to situations where these typical patterns shift due to pragmatic purposes such as topic–focus structure, stylistic choice, or discourse context. The study also highlights that, even in official and educational settings, deviations from the norms of the literary language occur: speakers may violate standardized word-order rules or insert dialectal elements limited to particular regions. This demonstrates that word order is not only a grammatical issue, but also a sociolinguistic and pedagogical one. The findings are discussed in relation to foreign language learning, translation accuracy, and intercultural communication, emphasizing the need to develop learners' syntactic awareness and communicative competence.

Key words: methodology, innovation, foreign language, communication, skills, qualifications, teaching, intercultural communication.

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ NUTQ TUZILMASIDA SO‘Z TARTIBINING QIYOSIY TADQIQI

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Annotatsiya Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz nutq tuzilmasida so‘z tartibi qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganilib, sintaktik tashkil topishning ma’no, urg‘u va kommunikativ aniqlikka qanday ta’sir ko‘rsatishi yoritiladi. Tadqiqotda o‘zbek tilida asosan SOV (Ega–To‘ldiruvchi–Kesim) va ingliz tilida esa ko‘proq SVO (Ega–Kesim–To‘ldiruvchi) tartibi ustuvorligi, shuningdek, mavzu–fokus (topic–focus) tuzilmasi, uslubiy tanlov yoki nutqiy kontekst kabi pragmatik omillar ta’sirida odatiy tartibning o‘zgarishi holatlariga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Maqolada, shuningdek, rasmiy va ta’limiy muhitlarda ham adabiy til me’yorlaridan chekinishlar uchrashi — ya’ni so‘z tartibining me’yoriy qoidalariga rioya qilinmasligi yoki faqat ayrim hududlarga xos sheva unsurlarining nutqqa kiritilishi — masalaning dolzarbligini ko‘rsatishi ta’kidlanadi. Bu esa so‘z tartibi faqat grammatik hodisa emas, balki sotsiolingvistik hamda pedagogik ahamiyatga ega masala ekanini anglatadi. Tadqiqot natijalari chet tilini o‘qitish, tarjima aniqligi va madaniyatlararo muloqot bilan bog‘liq jihatlar doirasida tahlil qilinib, o‘quvchilarda sintaktik ong va kommunikativ kompetensiyani rivojlantirish zarurligi asoslab beriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: metodologiya, innovatsiya, chet tili, kommunikatsiya, ko‘nikmalar, malakalar, o‘qitish, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya.

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Syntactic typology is a branch of linguistic study that examines the structural patterns of sentence construction in different languages [1; 15-b]. One of the fundamental aspects of syntax is word order, which determines how subjects, verbs, and objects are organized in a sentence.

The most common word orders are Subject-Verb-Object (SVO), Subject-Object-Verb (SOV), and Verb-Subject-Object (VSO) [2; 3-b.]. English, an Indo-European language, generally follows the SVO order, while Uzbek, a Turkic language, primarily adheres to the SOV order.

This article explores and compares the syntactic patterns of these two languages, highlighting their differences, similarities, and implications for translation and language learning.

English has a relatively fixed structure, typically following the SVO pattern in declarative sentences. For example:

I am writing an article.

Here, “I” (subject) comes first, followed by “am writing” (verb phrase) and “an article” (object).

English uses word order as its primary means of indicating grammatical relationships because it has limited inflection compared to many other languages. In questions and passive constructions, there may be deviations from the typical SVO surface order:

Do you write an article? (question)

An article is being written (by me). (passive)

However, even in these cases, word order remains crucial for clarity. English thus demonstrates a strong reliance on syntactic structure rather than morphological markers.

Uzbek, unlike English, primarily follows an SOV word order:

Men maqola yozayapman. (I am writing an article.)

This structure places the verb at the end of the sentence, which is typical of many Turkic languages. However, Uzbek allows for greater flexibility in word order due to its agglutinative morphology [6; 112-b.]. Grammatical relations are marked with suffixes rather than fixed positions. For example:

Maqolani men yozayapman. (The article, I am writing.)

Yozayapman men maqolani. (I am writing the article.)

In these sentences, the object marker “-ni” in “maqolani” clarifies its grammatical role, allowing words to be rearranged without changing the core meaning. This flexibility contrasts with the relatively rigid word order of English. English, as an analytical language, relies heavily on word order to convey meaning [3; 45-b.]. Any change in word order can result in confusion or a change in grammatical function. For example:

The cat chased the mouse.

The mouse chased the cat.

In Uzbek, variations in word order are commonly used for stylistic or emphatic purposes rather than for marking grammatical relations. For example:

Men maqola yozayapman. (I am writing an article.)

Maqolani men yozayapman. (It’s the article I am writing.)

Despite these differences, both languages typically place the subject in a prominent position in neutral declarative clauses. In addition, Uzbek may occasionally use SVO-like sequences for emphasis or in conversational contexts, which can resemble English patterns on the surface.

1. Information structure: theme–rheme (topic–focus)

Another factor influencing word order is information structure [4; 37-b.]. In other words, it refers to how speakers organize given (known) information versus new (important) information. In many languages, topic/theme elements tend to appear earlier, while focus/rheme elements are often placed later or highlighted by special constructions.

In English, because word order is relatively fixed, emphasis is commonly expressed through intonation, cleft constructions, or passivization, for example:

It is the article that I am writing.

The article is being written by me.

In Uzbek, information structure is frequently expressed by rearranging constituents. Since case suffixes mark grammatical roles, the object can be moved to the front for emphasis:

Maqolani men yozayapman.

This illustrates that Uzbek word order flexibility is motivated by communicative goals such as emphasis, contrast, and topic management rather than by grammatical necessity.

2. Head-final vs head-initial tendencies

The contrast between English and Uzbek also reflects broader typological orientation. Uzbek often shows head-final tendencies [5; 78-b.]. Key elements such as the verb appear later, and modifiers typically precede the noun (e.g., “qiziqarli maqola” – “interesting article”). English, in comparison, is more head-initial and relies on a stable clause pattern that places the verb earlier, using function words and fixed positions to maintain clarity.

These tendencies help explain why direct, word-for-word translation may sound unnatural: Uzbek learners of English may postpone the verb, while English learners of Uzbek may place the verb too early and lose natural emphasis patterns.

3. Common difficulties for learners and translators

Differences in word order cause predictable challenges in translation and second-language acquisition. Uzbek-to-English learners may transfer the SOV pattern into English, producing non-native-like structures. English-to-Uzbek learners may overuse strict SVO patterns in Uzbek, which can reduce stylistic naturalness and pragmatic emphasis.

For translators, maintaining emphasis is especially important. Uzbek often expresses focus by moving constituents, whereas English frequently requires restructuring (for instance, using cleft constructions, passives, or careful stress/intonation). Therefore, successful translation depends not only on grammar, but also on preserving communicative intent.

In conclusion, word order in English and Uzbek should be viewed not only as a grammatical pattern (SVO vs SOV), but also as a system shaped by morphology, typology, and discourse needs. English depends on fixed positions to show grammatical relations, while Uzbek depends on suffixal marking and uses word order changes mainly to express emphasis and pragmatic meaning. This comparative understanding is essential for improving translation accuracy and for designing effective teaching strategies in Uzbek–English learning contexts. Future research could extend this analysis to other Turkic and Indo-European languages, as well as to corpus-based studies of spoken discourse, to further clarify the relationship between word order, information structure, and typology.

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