

INGLIZ TILI VA O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI GRAMMATIK LAKUNALARNING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK GRAMMATICAL GAPS

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ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЛАКУНЫ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ И ИХ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

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Abstract: In comparative linguistics, grammatical gaps, or “lacunas” are among the most intriguing phenomena that highlight the unique features of languages. This article presents a comparative analysis of grammatical gaps in English and Uzbek, providing scholarly perspectives, theoretical approaches, and practical examples.

Key words: grammatical lacuna, comparative linguistics, translation theory, linguistic differences, articles and cases, morphological analysis, cultural lacuna, universal grammar, communication methods.

Annotatsiya: Qiyosiy tilshunoslikda grammatik bo‘shliqlar yoki “lakunalar” tillarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini ko‘rsatuvchi eng qiziqarli hodisalardan biridir. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi grammatik lakunalar qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi, olimlarning qarashlari, nazariy yondashuvlar va amaliy misollar keltiriladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: grammatik lakuna, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, tarjima nazariyasi, lingvistik farqlar, artikllar va kelishiklar, morfologik tahlil, madaniy lakunalar, universal grammatika, muloqot usullari.

Аннотация: В сравнительном языкознании грамматические пробелы или “лакуны” являются одним из самых интересных явлений, подчеркивающих уникальные особенности языков. В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ грамматических лагун в английском и узбекском языках, приводятся мнения ученых, теоретические подходы и практические примеры.

Ключевые слова: грамматическая лагуна, сравнительное языкознание, теория перевода, лингвистические различия, артикли и падежи, морфологический анализ, культурные лакуны, универсальная грамматика, методы общения.

INTRODUCTION. Grammar is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure and rules of language use. It determines the rules of forming words, linking them together and forming sentences. Grammatical rules are necessary for correct and understandable expression of language. A lacuna is a

linguistic phenomenon that exists in one language but has no equivalent or direct expression in another language. A lacuna occurs not only at the level of words, but also at the level of culture, method of communication or grammar. For example:

- Lexical lacuna: The English word privacy does not have a direct equivalent in Uzbek.
- Cultural lacuna: Absence of the concept that represents the unique tradition of one nation in another culture.

The study of grammatical gaps in English and Uzbek provides insight into the structural differences and similarities within these two languages. Below are some of the key areas where grammatical gaps can be observed. A grammatical lacuna is a structure or category that exists in one language but is not grammatically equivalent in another language. Grammatical gaps indicate differences in the structure and rules of languages. Examples of these are articles, cases, verb tenses and auxiliary verbs. Grammatical lacunas play an important role in the analysis of differences between languages in linguistics. They require new approaches and challenges in translation or language teaching. In Uzbek linguistics, there are a number of scholars who have dealt with issues related to grammatical lacunae or their analysis [1]. Below is information about scholars who have researched grammatical lacunae or related topics in Uzbek linguistics and their work.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC. Shodmonov O. conducted research on the comparative study of the grammatical structure of Uzbek and other languages. In his works, he compared the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language with other languages, especially Russian and English. His works allow a deeper understanding of the concept of grammatical lacunae. Yuldoshev M. conducted a number of studies on morphology and syntax. In his comparative analysis of the language, Yuldoshev wrote about the unique grammatical system of the Uzbek language and revealed the differences in grammatical categories. The topic of grammatical gaps has been studied by many scholars in international linguistics, especially English linguists who have deeply analyzed this issue from the point of view of comparative linguistics, translation theory and the study of language structures [2]. Below are the names and works of English linguists who have contributed to this topic:

Noam Chomsky's Universal Grammar Theory directly contributed to the concept of grammatical gaps. He revealed the differences between languages, including the lack of grammatical

structure and categories, universality, and language-specific features. Chomsky's theory provides a theoretical basis for a deeper understanding of grammatical gaps. Peter Newmark's works on the theory of translation, in particular, *A Textbook of Translation*, are devoted to the issues of how to solve grammatical gaps in translation. He emphasized that grammatical lacunae are semantically and functionally important in translation and developed compensation strategies. Michael Halliday's Functional Grammar Theory is based on the function of grammatical structures in communication. He analyzed grammatical gaps and showed that each language creates a grammatical system according to its communicative needs. "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language" by Randolph Quirk and his team is one of the main sources for the comparative study of the grammatical system of the English language with other languages. Their work provides an in-depth analysis of the appearance of grammatical lacunae in the English language. Eugene Nida made an important contribution to the theory of translation and the explanation of linguistic lacunae. In his *Toward a Science of Translating*, he developed strategies for overcoming grammatical differences in the translation process. Geoffrey Leech analyzed grammatical lacunae through his work on the semantics and grammar of the English language. He focused on logical and functional explanation of grammatical differences between languages. John Lyons' *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics* study of grammatical categories from the point of view of universality and specificity developed an approach to the problem of grammatical lacunae. He emphasized that grammatical differences are related to the structure of the language and communication needs [3].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. The main topics related to grammatical gaps in English linguistics include:

1. Universal grammatical categories: Features that are common to every language, but not expressed in some languages.
2. Comparative Linguistics: The study of differences in the grammatical systems of languages.

Comparative-analytical method - To analyze grammatical gaps, it is necessary to compare grammatical categories of languages (for example, Uzbek and English). See Chomsky, N. *Lectures on Government and Binding: The Pisa Lectures*. This

theory provides a basis for understanding the differences between grammatical universals and languages. This helps to identify grammatical gaps in English and Uzbek, such as articles, conjunctions, and verb forms. Descriptive method is one of the necessary methods for in-depth description and study of grammatical systems of each language. See Lyons, J. Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics: It helps to describe universal and specific aspects of grammatical systems. This will help to describe what grammatical lacunae cause difficulties in translation and their solutions.

ANALYZES AND RESULTS. The following are examples of grammatical features in English that do not exist in Uzbek:

1. Articles

In English, articles (a, an, the) are very important to determine the definiteness or indefiniteness of nouns. In the Uzbek language, this concept is expressed lexically or contextually. For example:

- English: I saw a cat.

- Uzbek: Men bir mushuk ko'rdim.

Auxiliary verbs for tense and "mood".

The English language uses auxiliary verbs such as "do", "have", "will" to express time and inclination. The Uzbek language expresses similar meanings using verb suffixes. For example:

- English: She has been reading.

- Uzbek: U o'qiyotgan edi.

Brown and Levinson's politeness theory suggests that such grammatical forms reflect social hierarchies, while in English such hierarchies are less overtly expressed.

The views of scientists on grammatical gaps: Famous linguists have extensively discussed the effects of grammatical gaps:

- Chomsky's Theory of Universal Grammar: Grammatical lacunae challenge the idea of the universality of grammar and suggest that certain linguistic features are idiosyncratic adaptations.

- Newmark: Grammatical gaps can cause problems in translation, where strategies such as compensation or adaptation are used to preserve meaning.

- Holliday's Functional Grammar: Differences in grammatical structures reflect communicative priorities of languages.

In addition to the grammatical gaps mentioned above, we can cite the following examples:

1. Idiomatic expressions - Grammatical gaps often involve idiomatic structures. For example:

- English: It's raining cats and dogs.

- Uzbek: It is raining heavily.

Such expressions reflect differences in grammatical and cultural aspects and show the worldview of languages.

2. Formal and informal speech - Uzbek grammar more accurately reflects the nuances of formal and informal speech, which affects sentence structure and word choice [4].

The comparative analysis of grammatical gaps between English and Uzbek reveals significant differences in structure and usage. Understanding these gaps can aid language learners and linguists in grasping the intricacies of each language's grammar.

CONCLUSIONS. Grammatical lacunas in English and Uzbek indicate not only linguistic differences, but also cultural and cognitive differences [5]. Understanding these lacunae enriches comparative linguistics, translation practice, and language teaching methodology. In Jakobson's words: "Languages differ mainly in what they can express, not in what they must express". This comparative analysis shows that grammatical gaps are not a barrier, but a pathway to deeper linguistic and cultural understanding.

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