

Comparative Differences of Adverbial Clauses of Time Between English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract. This article provides information on the history of the origins of English and Uzbek languages, as well as facts about which groups these two languages belong to. There is also information about adverbial clauses of time English and Uzbek languages, their differences. Syntax information is also provided. Information on the syntax structure of English and Uzbek is also provided. One thing is for sure, English and Uzbek are completely different. This is because the two languages belong to different language families. It is also known that each language has its own aspects. Although they differ in grammar and letters, languages serve humanity. There are so many languages in the world today. But 6 languages are recognized as world languages. Undoubtedly, English tops the list of world languages. This article provides information on the phonetics and syntax of the world-famous language, English and Uzbek. This information is of course supplemented with examples.

Key words: *Uzbek language, English language, grammatical differences, adverbial clauses of time, complex clause, adverb.*

Introduction

English and Uzbek have a number of grammatical differences. Although there are some similarities between the two languages, the differences are obvious. We can see these differences in the following language groups:

Uzbek belongs to the family of Turkic languages. There are about 30 languages in the Turkic language family. The speakers of this language live mainly in Asia, but also in Europe, America, and Australia. Turkic languages are agglutinative languages. In these languages, any grammatical meaning is expressed by a separate suffix. Attachments are usually added after the core.

I. LITERATURE REVIEW

English (English: English) is a language belonging to the Germanic group of the Indo-European family. The language of the English people. Australia, USA, United Kingdom, India, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, Liberia, Malta and official language. English is the third most widely used language in the world (after Spanish and Mandarin Chinese). The main language of the European Union. English is derived from the languages of the ancient Germanic tribes (English, Saxon, and Yut). English originated in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and the present-day southeastern Scotland in the former Kingdom of Norzumbria. According to historical sources, Old English includes many dialects. Ancient English (7th-11th centuries) was called the Anglo-Saxon language and had four dialects: Northumbrian, Mercian, Wessek, and Kent. In the 9th and 11th centuries, the literary English language was formed on the basis of the Welsh dialect. This

dialect was brought to the east coast of Great Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, a Germanic tribe. The word English is derived from the word Angles, whose ancestral homeland was Angeln, now Schleswig-Holstein. Most English words are derived from Latin, although Latin was the language of the Christian Church and of European thought. After the Viking invasions of the 8th and 9th centuries, English adopted part of the old Norse language. The conquest of England by the Normans in the 11th century led to a mixture of Norman French with English. That is why English is lexically and orthographically related to the Romans. In Middle English (12th-15th centuries), verb phrases underwent many changes as a result of the reduction of unstressed vowels. In the 16th and 17th centuries, a new English language emerged. English now has its own regional dialect. The United Kingdom has a group of Scottish, northern, southern, and central dialects, while the United States has a group of Eastern, Middle Atlantic (central), southeastern, middle, and western dialects. The English phonemic system has its own vowels and consonants. English differs from other Germanic languages by its analytical construction sign. Auxiliary words (articles, auxiliary verbs, prepositions) and word order are important in expressing grammatical relationships. English received about 70% of the words from other languages (Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, etc.).

Because the two languages belong to different groups, they are definitely grammatically different. Conjunctions with follow-up sentences also differ from each other. One of the simple sentences in the following compound sentence is subordinate to the other in terms of content and grammar, and performs tasks such as identifying and completing it. There are two types of simple sentences in a compound sentence. One is submissive to the other. This is called a follow-up sentence. The latter is followed by the sentence itself. Such a statement is said to be the main one. Simple sentences in a compound sentence are joined together by means of a conjunctive or connecting function, using different morphological features. [3,65.]

II. METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Follow-up sentences are divided into the following types. The following sentences are divided into the following types according to the content they perceive, repetition, and the way they relate to the main sentence: to have a subsequent sentence. Part subsequent sentence, complement subsequent sentence, determinant subsequent sentence, moment subsequent sentence, place subsequent sentence, reason subsequent sentence, purpose subsequent sentence, condition subsequent sentence, incomplete subsequent sentence, result subsequent sentence, similar subsequent sentence, quantitative subsequent sentence, adverb subsequent sentence. The adverb is in the form of a past participle, which takes the form of a part of speech, and since it is connected to the preposition with the help of an auxiliary, the adverb indicates the time of the beginning of the action in the preposition:... since all these sentences , Siddiqjon did not like Kori....

In English, tenses are formed by the conjunctions When, Which, that. When a sentence is given with a conjunction, it is translated into Uzbek as follows: 1. While her true love waited too, and they were still waiting when Bill came in (E.H., 113). [4, 21.]

III. RESULTS

In English an adverb clause is a subordinate clause. It must be attached to a main clause. Adverb clauses of time are introduced by the subordinating conjunctions while, after, whenever, before, since, as, till, until etc.

While you were playing I was working.

Don't use the cell phone **while** you are driving.

As I was walking down the street, I saw James driving a Porsche.

He went to work **after** he fed the cats.

When syntactic units expressing temporality are present in simple sentences, it means the time of the action represented by the part of the sentence, that is, the speaker participates in the sentence to clearly express to his interlocutor that the action has been performed. Thus, the expression of temporal elements in a simple speech device is adverbial units yet - yet, never - never, now - now, still - still, ever - once, once - once, just - once, already - already, always - during, always, then - then, then, then, at this time, sometimes - sometimes, at once - immediately, during Foreign philology №1, 2020 168 - at this time, during, soon now noun + dansonra, noun + before - before + number + before, before + noun - before + noun, at + noun - at + adjective, at + number + at, for + number + at - number + at + during, the prepositions in and by can be combined with lexical units representing time. In addition, the lexical units representing yesterday, tomorrow, tonight, day, days of the week are combined with one, all, next, last, some, each, etc. each + noun is translated. In the case of temporal conjunctions, tenses are given to the preposition with the help of conjunctions such as when, while, after, as, what time. clarifies the execution of the action. [6, 56.]

When a complex clause contains a temporal clause, the time clause has future reference. The future is normally indicated by will/shall ('shall' with 'I/we') but not in the subordinate clause.

Peter will return soon. Then he will telephone you.

Peter will telephone you when / as soon as he returns.

That has a future reference. Future is marked by the main clause.

Till / Until

The two words are inter-replacable and they mark the end point of the period of time and they are associated with the verb denoting an action or lack of action which can continue during the period ending at that point.

Wait till I come / I return.

Don't leave / You mustn't leave Waiting will continue throughout the period. 'Leave' and 'go' in the affirmative could not replace 'wait' (in the first sentence) since they denote actions performed at the point of time not continuing through the period.

Since

When it introduces a time clause, it can mark the beginning of the period of time which continues until now or until then. In temporal clause a verb in the past can mark the beginning of the period while the verb in the main clause is Present Perfect of the period which continues until now or Past Perfect if it continued till then (in the past).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, English and Uzbek languages have different style in grammatically. Each language grammar studies word forms, morphological features of word formation, and ways of combining words to form sentences. Compound-complex sentences consist of multiple independent clauses as well as at least one dependent clause. For example: “When the girl hit the ball, the fans cheered, and the ball flew out of the park.”

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