

## PROCEDURE FOR USE OF SPEECHES IN SCHOOL CLASSES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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### ANNOTATION

In this article, we will compare the order of use of parts of speech in Uzbek and English in school lessons with the help of examples, as well as consider the similarities and differences between the two languages.

**KEYWORDS:** Uzbek and English, parts of speech, possessive, participle, verb participle, determiner, complement.

### INTRODUCTION

Any foreign language in the world is Russian, German, French, Spanish or Hindi whether they are strictly defined, syntactic based on the ruler of law units. As with any language, Uzbek and English also has grammatical features.

### MAIN PART

Each language has its own grammatical structure and features. The clarity, brevity and brevity of the point to be made depend on the correct use and order of the words in the sentences. At the same time, the role of parts of speech in the conversation also affects the content of the thought expressed. Their presence in the sentence when they change their place or as a part of another sentence is a direct factor in the change of the content. Even the necessary additions can be misinterpreted and similar methodological error can have a positive and negative effect on the meaning of the sentence. From this point of view, it is expedient to learn by comparing our native language and foreign languages. Both languages have five parts of speech. However, many studies and comparisons have shown that there are many differences occur in the translation process. In the Uzbek language, parts of speech are divided into two parts: primary and secondary. It has main parts and cuts secondary parts include filler, determiner and case. The cut is the semantic and grammatical center of the sentence and an important part of the sentence. The cut usually comes at the end of the sentence.

In English, it is placed after the main verb. For example: As Azizkhan passed through the corridor, he saw Lutfinisa's body on the parch covered with white sheet. In English: Azizkhon saw Lutfinisa's body covered with a white sheet on the parch, as he walked down the aisle.

The part that expresses the performer of the action the owner of the sign, understood from the possessive part of speech. The owner always matches the person and number with the cut. The owner usually.

Comes at the beginning of the conversation. For example: The winter of the forty first year has come. (S.Axmad) The winter of the fourty-first year entered.

If the owner and the cut are interchange able, the owner is the cut and the cut is the owner will come For example. A century is a hundred years a hundred years is a century. This can also be seen in English. A centure is a hundred years, hundred years are a centure.

If in English there an auxiliary or model verb in the cut, the returned verbs go before the possessive and remain in place of the main verb. Also, if the cut consists of the verbs "to be" "to have" the whole cut goes to the possessor. For example: Do you like these mysteries?

Are these scientists in the lab?

The cut is divided into large groups according to the expression: horse cut and verb cuts, verb cut action, horse cut type or sign of the object represents.

1. Horse cuts are represented by the name of a horse, a diamond, a number, an adjective, a form, an action. This case occurs in English in conjunctions "to be". For example: Tursunboy was an incomparable young man.

In English: Tursunboy was an unequal young man in beauty.

2. Verb participles are asserted by the verb and its forms (pure verb and sometimes relative). For example: He read a book. The beginning of the work-before it begins. In English: He read book. The beginning of the work until it begins. According to the structure of the section is divided into three groups:

1. Soda cuts

2. Composite cuts

3. complex cut

1. A cut expressed in one word is a soda cut. For example: The truth is better. Tell the truth. In English: The truth is bitter. Tell the truth. 2. Conjunctions are formed by combining two or more words. 12 For example: Teachers are happy with us. In English: The teachers were pleased with us.

3. A section consisting of more than one word is called a complex section. For example: Uzbekistan is a country with a great future. Wedding-when spring comes.

To reinforce the meaning an important piece is placed from the cut. For example: yesterday my brother flew from Fergana to Tashkent (not elsewhere, but to Tashkent)

In English: Yesterday my brother flew from Fergana to Tashkent.

Determinant- an object is a secondary part that identifies the parts of speech that is represented by a name, indicating the color, taste, pilgrimage, who or what it belongs to. We use the identifier, and Focus identifier in both languages for the same purpose.

#### CONCLUSION

In short, in both Uzbek and English it comes before the word he is defining. We know that there are three types of determiners in Uzbek. There are: Adjective identifier, interpretive identifier and Focus Identifier.

In recent years, the teaching of foreign language in universal linguodidactics to the communicative teaching of language, which is a modern methodological approach foreign teaching is widely introduced.

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