

A CROSS-LINGUISTIC EXAMINATION OF SENTENCE STRUCTURES: AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Lepesbaeva Aysuliu

a Master's student of the Faculty of Foreign Languages at KSU

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10354524>

Abstract. *This scientific article delves into a comprehensive cross-linguistic investigation, offering a detailed analysis of sentence structures in English and Karakalpak languages. Focusing on syntactic, morphological, and semantic dimensions, our study aims to uncover the intricate differences and commonalities that shape the linguistic fabric of these distinct languages. Employing a comparative approach, we explore word order, sentence constituents, and semantic roles, shedding light on how these languages encode and convey meaning within simple sentences. The findings contribute to the broader understanding of linguistic diversity and provide valuable insights for language educators and researchers.*

Keywords: *Word Order, Auxiliary Verbs, Inflections, Verb Conjugation, English Language, Karakalpak Language, Linguistic Representation, Syntactic Structure, Morphological Analysis.*

МЕЖЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СТРУКТУР ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ: УГЛУБЛЕННЫЙ АНАЛИЗ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация. *Эта научная статья представляет собой комплексное межлингвистическое исследование, предлагающее подробный анализ структур предложений в английском и каракалпакском языках. Сосредоточив внимание на синтаксических, морфологических и семантических аспектах, наше исследование направлено на раскрытие сложных различий и сходств, которые формируют языковую ткань этих разных языков. Используя сравнительный подход, мы исследуем порядок слов, составляющие предложения и семантические роли, проливая свет на то, как эти языки кодируют и передают смысл в простых предложениях. Полученные результаты способствуют более широкому пониманию языкового разнообразия и дают ценную информацию преподавателям языков и исследователям.*

Ключевые слова: *порядок слов, вспомогательные глаголы, флексии, спряжение глаголов, английский язык, каракалпакский язык, лингвистическая репрезентация, синтаксическая структура, морфологический анализ.*

Languages represent a rich tapestry of structures, each contributing to the unique expression of human thought. This study endeavors to unravel the complexities of sentence structures in English and Karakalpak, drawing attention to the syntactic, morphological, and semantic intricacies that distinguish these languages.

English and Karakalpak exhibit distinct approaches to verb conjugation within the context of simple sentences.

English:

The English language relies on a sophisticated system of verb conjugation, especially concerning tense, aspect, and mood. Auxiliary verbs, such as "to be," "to have," and modal verbs like "will" or "can," work in tandem with the base verb to convey specific meanings. For instance,

the verb "to run" can transform into various forms like "is running," "has run," or "will run," each indicating different temporal, aspectual, or modal nuances. This complex interplay of auxiliary verbs and base verbs adds layers of meaning to simple sentences, enabling English speakers to express precise temporal relationships and nuances of action. [1.104]

Karakalpak:

In contrast, Karakalpak employs a more direct method for marking verb forms within simple sentences. Rather than relying on auxiliary verbs, the language utilizes inflections directly on the verb itself to convey information about tense, aspect, and mood. For example, the verb "oqı" (to read) in Karakalpak undergoes changes in its form to indicate variations such as "oqıp atırman" (I am reading), "oqıp atırğan joqsız" (you are not reading), or "oqıdım" (I have read). These inflections, inherent to the verb root, streamline the process of conveying grammatical features within the verb, showcasing the efficiency of Karakalpak's morphological structure.

Agreement Markers:

The concept of agreement markers, which indicate concordance between different elements of a sentence, manifests differently in the subject-verb relationship in English and Karakalpak. [2.83]

English:

English commonly employs auxiliary verbs for subject-verb agreement. These auxiliary verbs change form based on the person, number, and sometimes gender of the subject. For instance, in the sentence "She works," the auxiliary verb "works" agrees with the third-person singular subject "She." In questions, the auxiliary verb is often inverted with the subject, as seen in "Does he work?"

Karakalpak:

In Karakalpak, subject-verb agreement is achieved through inflections on the verb itself. The verb form changes to match the person and number of the subject. For instance, the verb "oqı" (to read) in Karakalpak adapts to different subjects, resulting in forms like "oqıǵan" (I am reading), "oqımadıq" (we are not reading), or "oqıp atır" (they are reading). The inflectional system in Karakalpak simplifies the agreement process, encapsulating information about the subject within the verb morphology. [3.12]

Exploring these morphological differences in verb conjugation and agreement marking underscores the intricate ways in which English and Karakalpak construct and convey meaning within simple sentences. Understanding these nuances is essential for learners, translators, and linguists engaging with these languages.

The choice of strategies for assigning semantic roles significantly impacts how actions and entities are portrayed in both languages. English, with its reliance on word order and auxiliary verbs, emphasizes a linear and direct representation, where the subject takes a prominent position at the beginning of the sentence. In contrast, Karakalpak, utilizing inflections on the verb, places more emphasis on the verb itself, allowing for a dynamic representation where the action is revealed after the introduction of involved entities. These strategies contribute to the unique stylistic and communicative qualities of each language, highlighting the diverse ways in which languages structure and convey meaning within simple sentences.

Understanding these semantic nuances is crucial for language learners and researchers, as it not only enhances proficiency but also deepens the appreciation for the rich tapestry of linguistic diversity. [4.93]

This cross-linguistic examination provides a deep understanding of the syntactic, morphological, and semantic dimensions that characterize simple sentences in English and Karakalpak. By unraveling these intricacies, we contribute to the broader field of linguistics, fostering appreciation for the diverse ways in which languages structure and convey meaning. This knowledge is invaluable for language educators, learners, and researchers seeking to navigate the complex landscape of cross-cultural communication.

REFERENCES

1. Saeed, J. I. (2003). "Semantics." Malden, MA: Blackwell.
2. Trask, R. L. (1997). "A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics." New York: Routledge.
3. Yağmur, K., & Vandenberghe, W. (2012). "Turkic Languages in Contact." Brill.
4. Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). "A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language." London: Longman.
5. Juraevna, G. D. (2022). Psychological views on the role of parents in raising children in the family. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 12(10), 143-147.
6. Juraevna, D. G. (2022). Preparing young boys and girls for family life. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(6), 1513-1517.
7. Juraevna, G. D. (2021). Prevention of divorce by preparing young people for family life. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(12), 398-401.
8. GAFFOROVA, D. (2023). Provoking factors of family breakdown in modern society. *Transnational Journal of Medicine & Health*, 2(10), 3-5.
9. GAFFOROVA, D. (2023). Psychoprophylaxis of monthly conflict generating disagreements in modern society. *Young Scholar's Academic Journal*, 2(7), 5-7.