

# Occurrence of English and Uzbek Speech Patterns in Social Network Texts

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**Abstract:** This article provides a comprehensive overview of sentence structures in both English and Uzbek languages, examining diverse definitions put forward by scholars. It delves into the patterns observed within sentences and their prevalence in social media texts. By exploring the fundamental components of sentences, such as syntax and semantics, it offers insights into how language functions across different contexts. Additionally, it analyses the impact of digital platforms like social networks on the formation and dissemination of sentences. Through this examination, the article aims to enhance our understanding of linguistic structures and their evolution in contemporary communication mediums.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Language, as a social construct facilitating communication among individuals, evolves alongside humanity. Its essence lies in the syntactic framework of speech, encompassing phonetic, lexical, and morphological elements across all languages. This framework serves as the vehicle for the formation and expression of ideas, thus embodying the communicative function of language. Central to this function is the role of syntax, wherein language serves as a tool for comprehension and interpersonal exchange. Communication, inherently social, necessitates individuals proficient in the specific language's speech patterns and structures. Linguistic inquiry into concepts like "sentence" elucidates the syntactic unit's role in language construction, reflecting its dynamic nature. Understanding the nuances of language type and speech patterns becomes imperative for effective communication within a linguistic community. In essence, the study of language underscores its intrinsic social nature, highlighting the interconnectedness between language, communication, and human interaction.

## 2 LITERATURE & ANALYSIS

A. Gulomov, a distinguished figure within the Uzbek linguistic tradition, collaborated on the seminal work

"Modern Uzbek Literary Language: Syntax," where the concept of the sentence is expounded. According to Gulomov, a sentence is an amalgamation of sentences, each constituting a complete or relatively complete expression of an idea. This expression is typically fashioned through the arrangement of words according to grammatical principles, forming the fundamental, indivisible unit of conveying thoughts.

Similarly, B. Mengliyev, in "Syntax Book III" of the Contemporary Uzbek Literary Language series, elucidates speech as the quintessential medium for articulating and comprehending ideas. For the speaker, it serves as a vehicle for thought expression and information dissemination, while for the listener, it facilitates information absorption. Here, speech is portrayed as the manifestation of conceptual thought, wherein sentences emerge as the embodiment of these ideas, constructed through words and phrases, the elemental constituents of thoughts.

Further contributions to the discourse on sentences come from M.T. Iriskulov, whose work "Introduction to Linguistics" offers a comprehensive analysis. Iriskulov defines a sentence as a linguistic unit comprising one or more words, characterised by predictiveness and tonal integrity, and encapsulating a relatively complete idea. This definition underscores the multifaceted nature of sentences, necessitating not only the presence of words but also their cohesive arrangement to convey coherent thoughts with predictability and tonal coherence.

Thus, from the insights of Gulomov, Mengliyev, and Iriskulov, we glean a nuanced understanding of sentences as the cornerstone of linguistic communication, embodying complete ideas through structured arrangements of words within the syntactic framework.

### 3 ANALYSIS & FINDINGS

#### Scientific Interpretation of a Sentence:

- **Unity of Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics:**

- A sentence represents a syntactic unity, amalgamating grammatical components into a cohesive whole.
- It encompasses three aspects: material shell (words and grammatical forms), mental product (thought), and emotional state (pragmatics).
- This trinity of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics imbues sentences with intellectual and emotional communication.

- **Characteristics of a Sentence:**

- A sentence conveys a relatively complete thought.
- It adheres to grammatical rules.
- It possesses a complete tone, reflecting both the conveyed thought and syntactic structure.
- The sentence stands as the smallest communicative unit.

- **Typological Classification and Sentence Patterns:**

- Languages exhibit varied patterns of sentence formation.
- Uzbek, an agglutinative language, contrasts with English, which is analytic.
- Sentence patterns, like SVO, VSO, and SOV, vary based on verb, subject, and object positioning.

#### Analysis of Sentence Patterns:

- **SVO Pattern:**

- Subject-Verb-Object structure dominates English sentences.

- **VSO Pattern:**

- Verb-Subject-Object structure, although less common, exists in certain linguistic contexts.

- **SOV Pattern:**

- Subject-Object-Verb structure characterizes Uzbek sentences.

- English translations of Uzbek sentences often adhere to the SVO pattern.

#### Usage of Sentence Patterns in Social Media Texts:

- **Utilisation in Social Networks:**

- Social media users employ scientific and journalistic sentence structures for information dissemination.
- Texts on platforms like Google and Chrome follow specific sentence patterns tailored to the content's style and language.

- **Alan Bell's Perspective:**

- Media texts transcend traditional definitions, encompassing various forms beyond printed or written sequences.
- Sentences within media texts adhere to specific patterns, facilitating comprehension and engagement.

#### Example Analysis:

- **Comparison of Friendship Texts:**

- Sentences in Uzbek and English exhibit distinct patterns.
- Uzbek sentence follows a possessive-determiner-conjunction-participle pattern, while English employs the SVO structure.

Through this examination, we discern the intricate relationship between linguistic theory, sentence construction, and textual expression, underscoring the diversity and adaptability of language within different communicative contexts.

### 4 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our analysis highlights two significant observations regarding sentence patterns, particularly in the context of non-finite constructions. Firstly, the prevalence of patterns suggests a commonality across linguistic expressions, yet their seemingly infinite adaptability challenges conventional limitations imposed on linguistic units. This discrepancy raises questions about the consistency and universality of these patterns within linguistic frameworks.

Moreover, the divergent manifestations of sentence patterns in Uzbek and English social network texts underscore the intricate interplay between language families, structural capabilities, and communicative contexts. While both languages

exhibit templates for social media discourse and everyday communication, their distinct forms and functionalities underscore the nuanced dynamics of linguistic expression within each linguistic ecosystem. Thus, exploring the commonalities and disparities in sentence patterns between these languages offers valuable insights into the underlying principles governing linguistic diversity and adaptation across different sociolinguistic domains.

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