

Comparative Grammar of Japanese and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract:

This discussion compares and contrasts the treatment of objects in Japanese and Uzbek languages. In Japanese, the direct object of a verb is marked by the particle "を" (o), which is placed after the object noun to indicate its role in the sentence. For example, in the sentence "Watashi wa sushi o tabemasu" (I eat sushi), the word "sushi" is marked as the object with the particle "を". On the other hand, in Uzbek, objects are typically placed after the verb in a sentence without the need for specific particles. For instance, in the sentence "Men non yeyman" (I eat bread), the word "non" (bread) serves as the object of the verb "yeyman" (eat) and comes after the verb without additional marking. Understanding these differences in how objects are expressed in Japanese and Uzbek languages can aid learners in accurately constructing sentences in each language.

Keywords: objects, Japanese language, Uzbek language, direct object, particle, を (o), word order, comparison, contrast, grammar structures, sentence construction.

The grammar in Japanese language is quite different from English and other Indo-European languages. Some key points of Japanese grammar include:

1. Word order: Japanese has a subject-object-verb (SOV) word order, which means that the verb comes at the end of the sentence. For example, "I (subject) apple (object) eat (verb)" would be "Watashi wa ringo o tabemasu" in Japanese.
2. Particles: Japanese uses particles to indicate the grammatical function of a word in a sentence. For example, the particle "は" (wa) is used to mark the topic of a sentence, and "を" (o) is used to mark the direct object of a verb.
3. Verb conjugation: Japanese verbs are conjugated to indicate tense, politeness level, and other grammatical features. There are different conjugations for past, present, and future tense, as well as for formal and informal speech.

4. Honorific language: Japanese has different levels of politeness and formality, and the choice of language depends on the social status and relationship between the speaker and the listener. For example, "desu" and "masu" are used to make a sentence polite, while "da" and "ru" are used in casual speech.

5. Adjectives and adverbs: Adjectives and adverbs in Japanese come before the noun or verb they modify, and they do not change based on the number or gender of the noun they modify. Japanese grammar can be quite complex and different from English, but with practice and study, it can be mastered.

Japanese and Uzbek languages have different grammar structures due to their unique linguistic backgrounds. Here are some key differences in grammar between Japanese and Uzbek languages:

1. Word order:

- Japanese: Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order, where the verb comes at the end of the sentence.
- Uzbek: Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order, similar to English.

2. Verb conjugation:

- Japanese: Verbs in Japanese are conjugated to indicate tense, politeness level, and other grammatical features. There are different conjugations for past, present, and future tense.
- Uzbek: Verbs in Uzbek also change based on tense, aspect, mood, and person, but the conjugation patterns are different from Japanese.

3. Particles:

- Japanese: Japanese uses particles to mark grammatical functions of words in a sentence, such as topic, subject, object, etc.
- Uzbek: Uzbek also uses postpositions to indicate grammatical relationships between words in a sentence, but the system is different from Japanese particles.

4. Honorific language:

- Japanese: Japanese has a complex system of honorific language to show respect and politeness when speaking to others.
- Uzbek: While Uzbek also has polite forms of speech, the honorific system is not as elaborate as in Japanese.

5. Adjectives and adverbs:

- Japanese: Adjectives and adverbs in Japanese come before the noun they modify, and they do not change based on the number or gender of the noun.
- Uzbek: Adjectives and adverbs in Uzbek can come before or after the noun they modify, and they may change based on the number and case of the noun.

Japanese and Uzbek languages have distinct grammar structures, and learners may find it challenging to navigate the differences between the two languages. With practice and exposure to both languages, learners can gradually improve their understanding of Japanese and Uzbek grammar.

In Japanese and Uzbek languages, the concept of objects in sentences is expressed in different ways. Here is how objects are handled in Japanese and Uzbek languages:

Japanese:

- In Japanese, the direct object of a verb is marked by the particle "を" (pronounced as "o"). This particle is placed after the object noun to indicate that it is the direct object of the verb.
- For example, in the sentence "I eat sushi," the word "sushi" would be marked as the object with the particle "を" as follows: "Watashi wa sushi o tabemasu" (私は寿司を食べます).

Uzbek:

- In Uzbek, objects are usually placed after the verb in a sentence without the need for specific particles to mark them.
- For example, in the sentence "Men non yeyman" (I eat bread), the word "non" (bread) is the object of the verb "yeyman" (eat), and it comes after the verb without any additional marking.

Determiners play an essential role in both Japanese and Uzbek languages by specifying or quantifying nouns. Here is a comparison of determiners in Japanese and Uzbek languages:

Japanese:

1. Demonstrative determiners: In Japanese, demonstrative determiners include "この" (kono) for "this," "その" (sono) for "that," and "あの" (ano) for "that (over there)." These determiners are placed before the noun they modify.

Example: この本 (kono hon) - this book

2. Possessive determiners: Possessive determiners in Japanese include "私の" (watashi no) for "my," "あなたの" (anata no) for "your," and so on. These determiners also come before the noun.

Example: 私の車 (watashi no kuruma) - my car

Uzbek:

1. Demonstrative determiners: In Uzbek, demonstrative determiners include "bu" for "this" and "shu" for "that." These determiners are placed before the noun they modify.

Example: bu kitob - this book

2. Possessive determiners: Possessive determiners in Uzbek include "mening" for "my," "uning" for "his/her," and so on. These determiners are also placed before the noun.

Example: mening mashinam - my car

Overall, while both Japanese and Uzbek languages have ways to indicate objects in sentences, the specific grammatical structures and markers used to denote objects differ between the two languages. Learners of Japanese and Uzbek would need to pay attention to these differences to accurately express objects in their sentences. While both Japanese and Uzbek languages use determiners to specify or quantify nouns, the specific determiners, their placement, and usage may vary between the two languages. Understanding how determiners work in Japanese and Uzbek can help learners accurately express possession, demonstrate proximity, and clarify relationships between nouns and their modifiers.

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