

English children. It is important that the gender metaphors in the speech of Uzbek children are as different as those of English children. While the names of animals (lion, skunk are used as metaphors for boys, fox, scorpion, goat for girls according to their physical appearance), birds, insects create metaphors for gender in Uzbek language, sea animals are not used specifically for a specific gender. They establish metaphors for group of people not for only one person.

In conclusion, it can be said that gender metaphors in the speech of English and Uzbek children have partly similarity and different aspects. Metaphors with animals, in general, they are compared taking into account the appearance, physical strength, skills and personal abilities of a person according to their gender. In this case, the child creates metaphors in a unique individual approach. Metaphors help the child's speech to be fluent and interesting and help to automate communication.

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## THE OCCURRENCE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK SENTENCE PATTERNS IN SOCIAL NETWORK TEXTS

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**Abstract:** This study investigates the occurrence of English and Uzbek sentence patterns in social network texts. Utilizing a corpus of social media posts from English and Uzbek-speaking users, we analyzed the frequency and distribution of sentence structures in both languages. Our findings reveal distinct patterns in sentence construction, with English texts exhibiting a higher prevalence of complex and compound sentences compared to Uzbek texts, which

predominantly feature simple sentence structures. Furthermore, we identified variations in sentence length and syntactic complexity between the two languages, highlighting the influence of linguistic factors on social media discourse. This research contributes to our understanding of language use in digital communication and underscores the importance of considering linguistic diversity in online interactions.

**Keywords:** cultural boundary, linguistic background, linguistic diversity, dominant patterns, multilingual communication.

## **ВСТРЕЧЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ В ТЕКСТАХ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ**

**Аннотация:** В данном исследовании исследуется встречаемость английских и узбекских предложений в текстах социальных сетей. Используя совокупность публикаций в социальных сетях англо- и узбекоязычных пользователей, мы проанализировали частоту и распределение структур предложений на обоих языках. Наши результаты выявили четкие закономерности в построении предложений: в английских текстах наблюдается более высокая распространенность сложных и составных предложений по сравнению с узбекскими текстами, в которых преимущественно используются простые структуры предложений. Кроме того, мы выявили различия в длине предложений и синтаксической сложности между двумя языками, подчеркнув влияние лингвистических факторов на дискурс в социальных сетях. Это исследование способствует нашему пониманию использования языка в цифровом общении и подчеркивает важность учета языкового разнообразия в онлайн-взаимодействии.

**Ключевые слова:** культурная граница, языковой фон, языковое разнообразие, доминирующие модели, многоязычное общение.

In today's digital age, social networking platforms have become an integral part of our daily lives. People from different cultural backgrounds and linguistic communities interact with each other through these platforms, leading to a rich diversity of languages being used in online communication. This study aims to explore the occurrence of English and Uzbek sentence patterns in social network texts, shedding light on the linguistic diversity found in online interactions. In the era of digital globalization, social networking platforms have revolutionized the way people communicate and connect with each other across geographical and cultural boundaries. These platforms serve as virtual spaces where individuals from diverse linguistic backgrounds interact, share information, and express themselves. As a result, a multitude of languages are used in online communication, reflecting the rich tapestry of global linguistic diversity.

Among the myriad languages utilized in social network texts, English and Uzbek stand out as distinct linguistic entities with unique grammatical structures and sentence patterns. English, as a widely spoken language worldwide, serves as a *lingua franca* in many online interactions, facilitating communication between individuals from different language backgrounds. On the other hand, Uzbek, primarily spoken in Uzbekistan and neighboring Central Asian countries, represents a language rich in cultural heritage and history. This study seeks to delve into the occurrence of English and Uzbek sentence patterns in social network texts, aiming to unravel the intricate interplay between these two languages in online communication. By examining the syntactic structures, word orders, and stylistic features of English and Uzbek sentences in social network contexts, this research endeavors to shed light on how language choice influences the expression of ideas, emotions, and identities in digital spaces.

Through an exploration of the linguistic landscape of social network texts, this study aims to contribute to our understanding of the complex dynamics of multilingual communication in the digital age. By unraveling the nuances of English and Uzbek sentence patterns in online interactions, we can gain valuable insights into how language shapes social networking practices, fosters cross-cultural understanding, and reflects the diverse linguistic repertoires of individuals engaging in virtual communities. English and Uzbek are two distinct languages with different sentence structures and grammatical rules. English is a widely spoken language around the world, while Uzbek is primarily spoken in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. The coexistence of these two languages in social network texts provides a unique opportunity to examine how language influences online communication.

**Methodology:** To conduct this study, a corpus of social network texts containing both English and Uzbek content was collected. The texts were analyzed to identify the sentence patterns used in each language, with a focus on differences and similarities between English and Uzbek sentence structures. The frequency of occurrence of specific sentence patterns was also examined to determine the dominant patterns in each language.

**Results:** The results of the analysis revealed that English and Uzbek sentence patterns exhibit distinct differences in terms of word order, verb placement, and sentence complexity. English sentences tend to follow a subject-verb-object (SVO) structure, while Uzbek sentences often use a subject-object-verb (SOV) structure. Additionally, English sentences are typically shorter and more concise, while Uzbek sentences are longer and more elaborate. Furthermore, the analysis showed that English sentence patterns were more prevalent in the social network texts compared to Uzbek sentence patterns. This could be attributed to the global dominance of English as a *lingua franca* in online communication. However, it was also observed that bilingual individuals often code-switch between English and

Uzbek sentence patterns, creating a hybrid linguistic style in their online interactions.

There are many researchers who are working on the same topic. For instance, Rizayeva Kamola Shuhratovna (2023) published an article on the topic: "Analyzing English and Uzbek media discourse linguistically". In the course of its development, media linguistics gradually separated from a number of other sciences into a separate, special direction, which, with the help of resources of different languages is aimed at exploring the global spectrum of problems linguistics, among which is the formation of "media reality". This article analyses English and Uzbek media discourse linguistically. Thus, the creation, implementation, interpretation and use information, its functioning is a multifaceted phenomenon, in which will be based on an event that forms around itself various interpretations and options. The subject matter of these interpretations and interpretations can be the most varied. In accordance with the stated purpose of our study the theme is catastrophes and natural disasters.[1]

Pazilova Nasibaxon Muhammadqosimovna and G'opurova Xusnora Muxsinjon Qizi (2022) published an article on the topic "Analysis of written and spoken texts in English and Uzbek". This article is devoted to problems of written and spoken text which deals with general definitions of text by linguists. It gives information about linguistic features of spoken and written text.[2]

**Conclusion:**In conclusion, this study highlights the linguistic diversity present in social network texts, with English and Uzbek sentence patterns coexisting and influencing online communication. The findings suggest that language plays a significant role in shaping the way people express themselves in digital spaces. Future research could further explore the impact of language on social network interactions and examine how language choice affects online identity construction. Overall, understanding the occurrence of different sentence patterns in social network texts can provide valuable insights into the complex dynamics of multilingual communication in the digital age. In conclusion, the analysis of English and Uzbek sentence patterns in social network texts provides valuable insights into the intricate interplay between these two languages in online communication. The findings of this study highlight the diverse ways in which individuals utilize English and Uzbek to express ideas, emotions, and identities in digital spaces. By examining the syntactic structures, word orders, and stylistic features of sentences in social network texts, we can gain a deeper understanding of how language choice influences the dynamics of virtual interactions.

Furthermore, the study underscores the importance of linguistic diversity and cultural heritage in shaping online communication practices. The presence of English as a global lingua franca alongside Uzbek, a language rich in history and tradition, reflects the complex interconnections between language, culture, and

identity in social networking contexts. By recognizing and appreciating the unique linguistic characteristics of English and Uzbek in online discourse, we can foster cross-cultural understanding and promote inclusivity in digital communities.

Overall, this research contributes to our understanding of multilingual communication in the digital age by highlighting the significance of language choice in shaping social networking practices. By unraveling the nuances of English and Uzbek sentence patterns in online interactions, we can celebrate the richness of global linguistic diversity and enhance our appreciation for the diverse ways in which individuals connect and communicate across borders.

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## TOPONIM VA NEKRONIMLARNING LEKSIK XUSUSIYATLARI (NAVOIY VILOYATI NAVBAHOR TUMANI MISOLIDA)

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**Annotatsiya.** Toponim va nekronimlarning leksik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinib, ma'lum hudud toponimiyasi negizida yotgan topoleksemalar va ularning miqdorini aniqlash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Toponegiz, oykonimlar, etnooykonimlar, antropooykonimlar, fitooykonimlar, antropotoponim, topotoponim, etnotoponimlar, neotoponimlar

**Аннотация.** Анализируя лексические особенности топонимов и некронимов, важно определить тополексемы и их количество, составляющие основу топонимии определенной территории.

**Ключевые слова.** Топонимы, ойконимы, этноойконимы, антропойконим, фитоиконим, антропотопоним, топотопоним, этнотопонимы, неотопонимы.

**Annotation.** Analyzing the lexical features of toponyms and necronyms, it is important to determine the toponyms and their number, which form the basis of the toponymy of a certain territory.

**Key words.** Toponyms, oikonims, ethnooikonims, anthropoikonims, phytoiconims, anthropotoponyms, topotoponyms, ethnotoponyms, neotoponyms