



## ASPECTS OF THE VERBS IN THE UZBEK AND IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGES

---

*Hamroyeva Umida Mirzohid qizi*

*Student of NDPI English*

*Language and Literature faculty 305-group.*

*E-mail: xamroyevaumida622@gmail.com*

*Phone: +99894-879-33-23*

*Scientific adviser: A.Shavkatovich*

**Annotation.** This article delves into the structural discordances present in English and Uzbek languages, offering detailed examples to illustrate the variations and parallels between them. Specifically, we will explore the utilization of grammatical categories of verbs in both languages.

**Keywords:** English, Uzbek, verb, suffixes, order, numeral, nouns, grammatical transformation, syntactical structures, pronouns, article, tenses and other grammatical categories.

**Аннотация.** В этой статье рассматриваются структурные несоответствия, существующие в английском и узбекском языках, и предлагаются подробные примеры, иллюстрирующие различия и параллели между ними. В частности, мы исследуем использование грамматических категорий глаголов в обоих языках.

**Ключевые слова:** английский, узбекский язык, глагол, суффиксы, порядок, числительное, существительные, грамматическая трансформация, синтаксические конструкции, местоимения, артикль, времена и другие грамматические категории.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mavjud bo'lgan strukturaviy kelishmovchiliklar ko'rib chiqilib, ular orasidagi o'zgarishlar va parallelliklarni ko'rsatish uchun batafsil misollar keltirilgan. Xususan, biz ikkala tildagi fe'llarning grammatik kategoriyalaridan foydalanishni o'rganamiz.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ingliz, o'zbek, fe'l, qo'shimchalar, tartib, son, ot, grammatik transformatsiya, sintaksik tuzilmalar, olmoshlar, artikl, zamon va boshqa grammatik kategoriyalar.

Among English learners, there are varied opinions regarding the number of tenses in the language. While some argue that there are over 26 tenses in English, the



reality is that there are only three: Present, Past, and Future. However, the distinction between "simple" (indicating general or repeated actions), "continuous" (denoting ongoing or temporary actions), "perfect" (actions with present consequences), and "perfect continuous" (actions spanning a specific timeframe) complicates matters. It might be more accurate to classify these not as separate tenses but as "aspects" of time within English grammar. This concept of aspect is present not only in English but also in other languages, as explained in the Cambridge grammar of English, which defines aspect as indicating the speaker's viewpoint on the timing of an action in a verb phrase. English features two aspects: perfect and progressive (also known as continuous).

This understanding aligns with various dictionaries, which define aspect as the form of a verb indicating how the action relates to time, whether it's complete, ongoing, repeated, or continuous. Those who argue for over 3 tenses in English typically include various forms of the active voice, such as Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, and so forth, along with their passive voice counterparts. However, this perspective would necessitate considering constructions like "have something done" as additional tense forms. [Rakhimov; 176].

Similarly, Uzbek also exhibits aspects of time, though many English learners may overlook this fact. Even those aware of these aspects often struggle to explain their rules, as doing so requires a deep understanding of grammar and extensive experience with both languages. Unfortunately, many English learners study English grammar before mastering the grammar of their native language, limiting their proficiency in understanding and utilizing grammatical aspects of time fully.

Examining the use of these aspects in Uzbek, we find parallels with English progressive aspect, represented by constructions like "to be + V.ing." In Uzbek, this aspect is conveyed through suffixes like "-moq," "-moqda," and "-yapti," with the choice depending on the context or speech style. "-moq" and "-moqda" are generally more formal than "-yapti." [Sweet; 500]

In comparing English and Uzbek language structures, notable differences arise, particularly in the translation of specific linguistic elements such as definite and indefinite articles. For instance, the English definite article "the" is often represented in Uzbek by demonstrative pronouns like "mana bu." However, in expressions like "What a lovely surprise!" the indefinite article "a" is typically omitted in Uzbek translations. Despite these discrepancies, the underlying meaning and communicative intent remain consistent between the two languages.



To effectively convey the essence of speech formulas from one language to another, various grammatical transformations are employed. This includes altering word order, omitting or adding words, converting parts of speech, and more. For example, in English, a phrase like "Please, accept my sincerest wishes on your birthday" places the reason for congratulation towards the end of the sentence, while in Uzbek, it is positioned at the beginning. Additionally, nuances such as the inclusion of "please" in English may be conveyed differently in Uzbek.

Another aspect of transformation involves changing word order and converting parts of speech. For instance, in English, phrases like "speedy recovery" are expressed as adjective + noun, whereas in Uzbek, they may be rendered as adverb + verb. Similarly, in expressions like "good speaker" and "good luck," where English uses adjective + noun, Uzbek employs adverb + verb and omits personal pronouns to maintain clarity and conciseness.

Furthermore, when translating sentences containing words like "that," the absence of direct equivalents in Uzbek necessitates alternative linguistic strategies, such as suffixes or restructuring. Structural disparities between English and Uzbek sentences often stem from the lack of analogous constructions, differences in word combinations influenced by lexical and grammatical factors, and the need to adapt or substitute parts of speech to convey intended meanings effectively. [Tukhlieva; 120]

In English, articles play various roles, indicating suspicion, indexing, number, or emphasis. However, in Uzbek, these functions are typically fulfilled by other linguistic means. For example, the English article "a" may be translated into Uzbek using the indefinite pronoun "qandaydir" to signify someone or something unspecified. Similarly, the English article "an," denoting a singular countable noun, can be conveyed in Uzbek by the numeral "one" to signify a specific quantity. [Satimov; 205]

Structural disparities often arise due to differences in sentence formation, with English following a Subject + Predicate structure while Uzbek places the predicate at the end of the sentence. Despite these challenges, careful consideration of linguistic nuances and effective grammatical transformations can facilitate accurate and meaningful translation between English and Uzbek. [Нариманов; 286]

In English-Uzbek sentence structures, inversion of parts of speech sometimes occurs. For instance, in the English sentence "The last week saw an intensification of diplomatic activity," "last week" serves as the subject, while in Uzbek, "o'tgan haftada" functions as an adverbial modifier of place.



Another challenge in English-Uzbek translation involves conveying gender, which is often indicated by pronouns such as "he," "she," "his," "her," and "him" in English. However, Uzbek lacks specific gendered pronouns, and the same pronoun can be used for both male and female referents. For example, "U" may translate to "he" or "she" depending on context, and "uning (u kishining)" is used to indicate possession, regardless of gender.

Structural discordance can also arise in translating compound and complex sentences. For instance, the English sentence "I remember the time when we were children" becomes a simple sentence in Uzbek, where the subordinate clause is expressed as an adjective + object phrase.

Additionally, speech formulas for requesting actions differ between English and Uzbek. In English, the verb typically appears at the beginning of the sentence, while in Uzbek, it comes at the end. Furthermore, the negative form is often used in Uzbek to convey politeness in requests. For example:

Would you give me your book? – Kitobingizni berib turolmaysizmi?

Could you stay here another day? – Bu erda yana bir kun qololmaysizmi?

As evident from the examples provided, expressions of politeness in English often involve modal verbs such as "could" and "would," whereas in Uzbek, politeness is conveyed through the use of verbs in the negative form, like "yordam qilolmaysizmi" and "turolmaysizmi." These instances highlight the structural disparities between English and Uzbek set phrases.

The grammatical system of any language plays a significant role in its functionality. Achieving accurate and appropriate meaningful content in a correct grammatical structure requires a thorough understanding and mastery of the grammatical nuances of both languages involved. Some of the most challenging aspects in this regard include syntactical structures, pronouns, articles, gender, tenses, and other grammatical categories.

#### References:

- [1] Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary, 3rd edition.
- [2] Lectures of comparative typology, С. Satimov, М. Просвещению
- [3] Нариманов Б. А., Шодийева Н. Ш. К. ОБ ПОЯТИЕ ГИДРОАККУМУЛИРУЮЩЕЙ ЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИИ (ГАЭС) //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 286-293.
- [4] Rakhimov G.H. Theory and practice of translation. Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2016. 176 P.
- [5] Sweet H. A new English Grammar, logical and historical. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1995. Part 1. 500 p.
- [6] Tukhlieva Sh.B. Systemic relations of speech formulas and stylistic pragmatic peculiarities of their functioning in the texts of dialogic speech. Tashkent, 1994.