



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FUTURE TENSES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** This article provides a comprehensive comparison of the future simple tense in English and Uzbek languages. The future simple tense is a grammatical structure used to express actions or events that are anticipated to occur in the future. The analysis focuses on the similarities and differences in the formation, usage, and semantic nuances of the future tenses in both languages. It examines the auxiliary verbs employed, the range of situations in which the tense is used, and the subtle variations in meaning that can arise.

**Keywords:** Future Simple Tense, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, English, Uzbek, Comparative Analysis, Grammar, Language Comparison.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье проводится всесторонний сравнительный анализ будущего простого времени в английском и узбекском языках. Будущее простое время — это грамматическая структура, используемая для выражения действий или событий, которые, как ожидается, произойдут в будущем. Анализ сосредоточен на сходствах и различиях в образовании, использовании и смысловых нюансах будущего времени в обоих языках. Рассматриваются вспомогательные глаголы, используемые для образования времени, спектр ситуаций, в которых используется время, и тонкие смысловые различия, которые могут возникнуть.

**Ключевые слова:** Будущее простое время, будущее продолженное время, будущее совершенное время, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ, грамматика, сравнение языков.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi kelasi oddiy zamonning har tomonlama qiyoslanishi keltirilgan. Kelasi oddiy zamon - kelajakda sodir bo'lishi kutilayotgan harakat yoki hodisalarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladigan grammatik tuzilishdir. Tahlilda har ikki tilda kelasi zamonlarning hosil bo'lishi, qo'llanishi va semantik jihatlaridagi o'xshashlik va farqlarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Unda qo'llanilgan yordamchi fe'llar, zamon qo'llanilgan vaziyatlar doirasi va yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan nozik ma'no o'zgarishlari tekshiriladi.



**Tayanch so‘zlar:** Kelajakdagi oddiy zamon, kelasi davomiy zamon, kelasi tugallangan zamon, inglizcha, o‘zbekcha, qiyosiy tahlil, grammatika, til taqqoslash.

Grammar plays a crucial role in effective communication in the English language. It provides the structure and rules necessary for clear and coherent expression. Studying grammar not only enhances one's writing and speaking skills but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the language itself. But learners may have difficulties when they need to compare their native language with foreign one, in our case with the English. In this article we are going to compare future tenses in English and Uzbek languages with grammatical point of view.

According to grammar, the future tense indicates that the action will take place after the speech process. The expression and types of meaning of this tense are also not the same in languages. In modern English, this meaning is expressed through this way:

1. Through the auxiliary verbs *shall*, *will* and, the infinitive. The auxiliary verb *shall* is used for the first person singular and plural and *will* is used for the second and third persons. For example:

- I shall go to school tomorrow (Men ertaga maktabga boraman).
- She will bring my books (U meni kitoblarimni olib keladi).

This method expresses the simple future tense.

2. The meaning of the future tense can be expressed from the perspective of the past tense.

3. The meaning of another action that takes place before the action that will take place in the future tense can be expressed. This is expressed as a result of combining the infinitive with the two auxiliary verbs *should* and *would* from the future tense:

- Malika promised that she would finish all tasks in an hour (Malika barcha vazifalarini bir soat ichida tugatishini aytdi).<sup>1</sup>

The auxiliary verb “*should*” is used for the first person, and “*would*” for the second person. The third tense of the future tense is a verb with two future tenses, one of which will happen before the other or two actions that will happen in succession, for example:

- When you come he will have finished his letter (Sen kelganingda, u xatini yozib bo‘lgan bo‘ladi).

A.Sodikov confirms the same meaning of the future tense.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Iriskulov M. Introduction to Linguistics.–T.: Teacher, 1992.–256 p.–B. 81-82.

<sup>2</sup> Sadikov A. and others. Introduction to Linguistics.–T.: Teacher, 1986.–B. 165-166.



The future tense in Uzbek is very different from that in other languages. The Uzbek language has no verb form that means the exact future tense. As mentioned above, one form of the verb also means the future tense. Both future tenses consist of the future tense verb and the future tense verb.

The future tense verb conjecture expresses that the action is expected to happen after the speech. This meaning is expressed by marking the adjective formed with the affixal morpheme *-(a)r*: Men ishlarman – Biz ishlarmiz.

The purpose of the verb in the future tense means an action that is intended to be performed after the speech process. This meaning is expressed by adding and accenting the affixal morpheme *-moqchi* to the verb stem, or by adding and accenting the affixal morpheme *-digan* to the present participle. Men ishlamoqchiman - Biz ishlamoqchimiz. work.

It is clear from this that in Uzbek language, the future tense and target verbs are different. These kinds of differences can be represented by grammatical forms.

According to M. Iriskulov's words, the future tense in Uzbek does not correspond to any of the known Indo-European languages. Therefore, each language has its types of grammatical meanings and ways of expressing them.

In English, the following verb forms are distinguished:

1. The Simple Future Tense is made from the auxiliary verbs shall (first person singular and plural) and will (second and third persons singular and plural) and the infinitive form of the main verb without "to" is used. In modern English, it has become common to use the auxiliary verb will in all persons, both singular and plural. I shall (will) do it tomorrow // Men buni ertaga bajaraman. In oral speech, abbreviated forms of auxiliary verbs are used in affirmative and interrogative sentences.

Future Simple expresses actions that will happen in the future. The following tenses are often used in the future tense: tonight (bugun tunda), tomorrow (ertaga), the day after tomorrow (indinga), in two days (ikki kundan keyin), next week (kelasi hafta(da), next month (kelasi oy(da), soon (yaqinda, tezda). For example: She travels a lot (U juda ko'p sayohat qiladi). Tomorrow she will go to Rome, next week she'll visit Tokio (Bugun u Londonda. Ertaga u Rimga boradi, kelasi hafta(da) Tokioga tashrif buyuradi).<sup>3</sup>

**The Future Continuous Tense** is used in the following cases:

1. When expressing actions that will happen in the near or far future: What will you be doing tomorrow? (Ertaga nima qilasan?).

<sup>3</sup> Iriskulov M. Introduction to Linguistics.–T.: Teacher, 1992.–256 p.–B. 81-82.



2. When expressing an action that will happen at a certain time in the future: I shall be doing my homework at eight o'clock tomorrow again (Men ertaga soat sakkizda yana uy vazifamni tayyorlayotgan bo'laman).

**The Future Perfect Tense** is formed by the auxiliary verbs shall have or will have and the past participle of the main verb. The Future Perfect tense expresses another action that will take place before an action that will happen in the future. In this sense, the words that come with the preposition by, for example, by the end of the year (yil oxiriga kelib), at that time (o'sha vaqtda), by tomorrow (ertaga), by this afternoon (bugun kunduzi), by tonight (bugun tunda/oqshom), by next week/month/year (kelasi hafta/oy/yil) comes.

English verbs expressed in this tense are usually translated into Uzbek using the past participle (-gan) or adverb (-ib) and various auxiliary verbs (for example, tugatgan bo'ladi or tugatib bo'lgan bo'ladi; ko'rib chiqadi yoki ko'rib chiqqan bo'ladi). For example: By the end of the winter season, more tourists will have visited the island than ever before (Qish mavsumining oxiriga kelib orolga har doimgidan ham ko'proq sayyohlar kelib ketishgan bo'ladi). I left several letters unfinished on my desk, but I will have finished them before noon tomorrow (Yozuv stolimda bir nechta tugatilmagan xatlarni qoldirdim, lekin ertaga peshingacha ularni tugatib bo'laman).

Overall, the Uzbek tense system is a complex and sophisticated system that allows speakers to express a wide range of temporal and aspectual meanings. Its unique features make it a fascinating object of study for linguists and language learners alike.

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