

## **Analyse of Uzbek Translation of Means of Connecting Verb with Verb in the English Language**

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**Abstract.** *The question of the possibilities of combining words, phrases and other units of one language with units of another language, as well as the characteristics of the resulting combinations, has always been of interest in the field of linguistics, both in world linguistics and in Uzbek linguistics, in all periods. This interest stems from the fact that language units can express different meanings depending on their context. Moreover, the instrumental means chosen as objects of research reveal their grammatical functions in combinations that can be changed. In this respect, the analysis of word combinations, phrases and collocations linking verbs with verbs plays an important role in ensuring correct translation from one language to another.*

**Key words:** *verb, present participle, syntactic combination, phrase, colloquation, collocation, gerund, infinitive, preposition.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Words related to the verb group play an important role in the structure of the sentence. Words in this category are used in most sentences to express predicativeness and through it judgment. That is why, the means of linking verbs to verbs, learning the combinations made by them from English to Uzbek ensures a clear and understandable course of this process. An analysis of translation devices involving verb-to-verb linking devices shows that translation transformation is sometimes used in this process. After all, in some places, the verbs that form the compound are performed by means of other word groups. Means connecting the verb to the verb are translated as conjugation, auxiliary, and adverbial forms.

Language units can express different meanings depending on the environment. For example, the meaning of the verb "to jump" is "to move from place to place", "to move to the next one without stopping", "to rise and fall" and its other words and surface only when connected with compounds. We can see such a situation in the analysis of English verbs: "The moon like a spotlight ran over the facades of houses." We can see that the meaning of the verb to run in this sentence "swim" appears only in the text. In addition, it can be said that the connectives chosen as the object of research reveal their grammatical functions only in compounds.

### **METHOD AND METHODOLOGY**

As noted, the following syntactic devices are formed from the combination of two words in English: 1) combination of words; 2) collocations (collocations); 3) phrases (idioms). The listed units have certain aspects in common, but differ in other features. The first and second of these three syntactic devices, i.e., free combination of members in word combinations and collocations, and stable combination of members in phrases, it is appropriate to study them as phraseological units.

The syntactic unit called *combination of words* or *word combination* is formed by the free combination of two words. In such compounds, members are freely chosen for the speech situation. Although the members forming the compound are compatible in terms of content and grammar, they do not always require each other. For example, when the speaker knows that the car is white, he can form the combination "white car". It should be noted that the words "white" and "car" are used side by side in this part of the speech as required by the situation. But these two words are not always used together. For example, the word "car" can be combined with words such as "red", "yellow", "expensive", "cheap", and "fast" depending on the speech situation. Similarly, the word red forms free combinations with words such as flower, ship, color, hat, bag in various speech situations. Free combinations (word combination) in English can also consist of two verbs. Compounds in the form [verb + verb], like other compounds, take part in the construction of sentences as an important part. As in English and Uzbek, the combination of words expresses a more precise understanding of the word and helps the formation of the thought expressed in the sentence. Compounds consisting of two verbs are, of course, verb compounds. After all, in such compounds, the main word (the word in the governing status) is naturally represented by a verb group. In this case, the verbs in the status of governor and subordinate can also be joined by a conjunction. For example:

***She will study and pass the exam.***

In this sentence, the verb *study* in the subordinate position is used to clarify the meaning of the verb *ace*, which means "to pass the exam well". The translation of this sentence into Uzbek is somewhat different from a grammatical point of view: "He studies and passes the exam." The connecting device belongs to the connecting type of auxiliary words in both English and Uzbek<sup>1</sup>. As noted, while in English, this connecting tool can also connect the words of the ruler-subordinate relationship, in Uzbek it is its alternative and the connector connects only grammatical language units. After all, the conjunction *and* is included among equal conjunctions in Uzbek<sup>2</sup>. In addition, each of the two verbs used in the translated text in Uzbek has predicative. Therefore, they are considered as two separate simple sentences. It is known that the time and cause-and-effect relationships are expressed when conjunctions connect simple sentences<sup>3</sup>. Since the above sentence expresses a cause-and-effect relationship, the conjunction can be translated not exactly as a conjunctive conjunction, but as an auxiliary device: He studies, so he passes the exam well. As a result, there is also a change in the type of clause: a connected clause becomes a subordinate clause.

The word *and*, used as a means of connecting two verbs, can also be translated as an adverbial form that shows how the main action was performed. For example, in English, the word *and* is used as a conjunction in the following sentence, which combines two verbs:

***They should finish and submit the report.***

The most appropriate translation of this sentence into Uzbek is as follows: They must finish the report. Unlike in English, the idea is formed in Uzbek as a simple sentence. Because in the Uzbek language, the adverbial forms used in the sentence in the example are secondary participles (case). Because there is no predicativeness in the translation of the verb *finish*. Of course, the verbs used in this sentence can be translated as participles: They must finish and submit the report. In this sentence, since the two verbs are grammatically equal, the equal conjunction is used as a linking device. But this version of the translation does not fully cover the thought in English, in our opinion.

In the places where the conjunction and conjunction connects two verbs in an equal relationship, the verbs perform the function of a secondary clause, in which case the main verb expressing

<sup>1</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/And> [Elektron manba] Murojaat sanasi: 20.01.2024.

<sup>2</sup> Ҳожиев А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б.214. (– 256 б.)

<sup>3</sup> Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A., Sobirov A. Ona tili. Umumiy oʻrta taʼlim maktablarining 9-sinfi uchun darslik. – Toshkent: Tasvir, 2019. – B.28. (– 128 b.)

predicativity can also be used in the sentence. For example, I want to learn and speak Spanish fluently. In this sentence, the function of the main clause is the verb *want*, and it subordinates the verbs *learn* and *speak*, which are equally related to each other. The syntactic status of the verbs does not change in the translation of this sentence into Uzbek: I want to learn Spanish and speak fluently. That is, the verb *want* follows the verbs *learn* and *speak* as participles. It is understood that when a conjunction joins two verbs, a grammatical equality or a ruler-subordination relationship can arise between them in accordance with the speech situation. For this reason, the conjunction in such compounds is translated into Uzbek using conjunctions or auxiliary devices.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It should be noted that other means of connecting two verbs also form syntactic devices in the form of free phrases. This can be seen when the gerund verb forms a compound with predicative verbs: She loves dancing in the rain. In this sentence, the addition of the -ing form to the verb meaning "to dance" helps to form the compound "loves dancing". When adding a gerund-forming suffix to the verb as a means of connecting the verb to the verb, it characterizes the verb to perform the function of a noun in the construction of a sentence. Due to the fact that the gerund category is not developed in English, and prepositions perform its function, the gerund form itself also serves as a means of connecting two verbs. But the combinations in the form of [verb + gerund] in the English language are translated based on the content of the sentence by combining the noun of the action + the verb in the form of the agreement with the verb in the dominant position. For example. The above sentence is translated into Uzbek as follows:

*She wants to dance in the rain.*

Taking into account that the name of the action is also a noun-specific form of the verb in Uzbek, it is not difficult to understand that the gerund form of the verb, which serves as a means of connecting the verb to the verb in English, is translated according to its Uzbek alternative. But the name of the action itself cannot be a means of connecting the verb to the verb in the Uzbek language. In the above-mentioned sentence, the noun form of the action is attached to the verb (want) in the function of participle by means of the accusative agreement. In the translation of each [verb + gerund] pattern in the following sentences, we can see that the agreement category cooperates in connecting two verbs to the noun form of the action:

*I enjoy playing football;*

*They hate cleaning their room;*

*We don't mind waiting for you.*

In the quoted sentences, the meaning of the actions expressed by grammatically formed participles is clarified using verbs such as *to play*, *to clean*, and *to wait*. Naturally, in the translation of these sentences as well (I like to play football; They don't like to clean their room; We don't mind waiting for you), the agreement forms served as a means of ensuring the connection of action nouns to other verbs.

The combination of two verbs in English can be in the form [verb + infinitive]. In this case, the predicative verb is used first, and then the verb form that does not indicate a person is used. Compounds such as *to want to go*, *to need to study*, *to like to swim*, *to love to read*, *to try to win* are formed in the form of [verb + infinitive]. The concepts represented by these compounds become more defined when they are used in a sentence, and it becomes possible to analyze the peculiarities of their translation:

1. *I really want to go on vacation next month.*
2. *She needs to study for her upcoming exams.*
3. *We all like to swim in the lake during the summer.*
4. *He loves to read fantasy novels in his free time.*

5. *They are determined to try to win the basketball championship.*

In the given examples, the infinitive, which is the main form of the verb, acted as a means of connecting the verb to another verb. The infinitive form, compounds formed using it, and the whole sentence are translated into Uzbek as follows:

1. *I want to go on vacation next month.*

2. *He needs to prepare for the upcoming exams.*

3. *We all like to swim in the lake in summer.*

4. *He liked to read fantasy novels in his spare time.*

5. *They decided to try to win the basketball championship.*

## CONCLUSION

In the given examples, the infinitive shows that the translation of the compounds formed by it is carried out with the help of different grammatical and lexical units. For example, the phrase "to want to go on vacation" used in the first of the above examples is translated into Uzbek in the form of "want to go on vacation". This means that infinitive compounds can be expressed in the Uzbek language by means of a conjugated verb. In this case, the infinitive in Uzbek is represented by the name of action. Sometimes the word that is the main verb in the English text is translated into Uzbek as a non-independent word, that is, as conjunctions, as can be seen in the example given in sentence 2. That is, the phrase "to need to study" in English is translated into Uzbek in the form "it is necessary to prepare". The word necessary performed the task of forming the name of the action as a participle. After all, "The auxiliary verb that forms a participle and connects it with the possessor, an incomplete verb (edi, ekan, emis) and also temporary lexical items such as to be, to be counted, to be counted, to be called" "some independent word that has lost its noun, a word with a modal meaning such as need, should, necessary, needs - conjunction". It is understood that two-verb combinations in English formed using the infinitive form of the verb are translated into Uzbek as word combinations with the noun of action. Agreement forms are actively used as a binding tool. In general, the translation of free phrases in English into Uzbek is carried out with some changes from the lexical and grammatical point of view. This is directly related to the differences between the two languages, as well as the peculiarities of translation.

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