

## **A Comparative Analysis of Verbs in English and Uzbek Languages**

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**Abstract.** This paper presents a comprehensive comparative analysis of verbs in English and Uzbek languages, two linguistically distinct yet significant languages. Through an examination of their morphological, syntactic, and semantic features, this study aims to highlight similarities and differences in verb structures, conjugations, tense systems, and aspectual distinctions. Additionally, the research explores the cultural and historical influences shaping the evolution of verbs in both languages, shedding light on how linguistic diversity reflects broader socio-cultural contexts. By employing a contrastive linguistic approach, this analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic typology and facilitates language learning and translation practices between English and Uzbek.

**Keywords:** verb tenses, verb forms, mood, morphology, syntactic features, semantic meaning, socio-cultural context, linguistic diversity.

Verbs, the engines of any sentence, breathe life into language by expressing actions, states of being, or occurrences. Yet, despite their shared function, the intricacies of verbs can differ greatly between languages. This article delves into a comparative analysis of verbs in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct histories and structures. Our exploration aims to unveil the fascinating similarities and intriguing differences that govern how these languages handle verbs. This analysis will shed light on various aspects of verb conjugations, tense systems, and how they convey complex ideas like aspect (completedness of action) and modality (possibility or obligation). By dissecting these grammatical concepts, we will gain a deeper understanding of how speakers of English and Uzbek construct meaning and navigate the nuances of their respective languages. In English, there are several types of verbs:

**Action verbs:** These verbs describe actions performed by the subject. For example: *run, eat, sleep, write, play, jump*.

**Linking verbs:** These verbs link the subject of a sentence to a subject complement, which can be a noun, pronoun, or adjective, describing or renaming the subject. Common linking verbs include: *be (am, is, are, was, were), become, seem, appear, feel, look, sound, taste*.

**Modal verbs:** These auxiliary verbs express possibility, necessity, permission, ability, or obligation. Examples include: *can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would*.

**Transitive verbs:** These verbs require a direct object to complete their meaning. For example: *She \*\*ate\*\* (transitive verb) an apple (direct object)*.

**Intransitive verbs:** These verbs do not require a direct object to complete their meaning. For example: *He \*\*slept\*\* (intransitive verb)*.

**Phrasal verbs:** These are combinations of a main verb and one or more particles (such as prepositions or adverbs), forming a single semantic unit. For example: *give up, look after, run into, put off*.

**Regular and irregular verbs:** Verbs can be categorized as regular or irregular based on their conjugation patterns in past tense and past participle forms. Regular verbs follow a consistent pattern,

while irregular verbs have unique forms. For example, "walk" (regular) vs. "go" (irregular).

Uzbek verbs, like those in English, can be categorized in a few ways. Here's a breakdown of some common types:

*Transitive verbs* require a direct object to complete their meaning. They express actions that transfer to something or someone. Example: Men kitob **o'qiyman** (I **read** a book) - " (kitob)" (book) is the direct object receiving the action of reading.

*Intransitive verbs* do not require a direct object and express complete actions or states of being. Example: Men **yuraman** (I **walk**) - Walking is a complete action without needing an object to receive it.

*Simple verbs* consist of a single verb stem with tense and mood suffixes added. Example: Men **yeypman** (I **eat**) - "yeyp-" is the verb stem for "eat," and "-apman" indicates present tense and 1st person singular (I).

*Compound verbs* are formed by combining two or more verb stems to express a more complex meaning. Example: Men **gapira olaman** (I **can speak**) - This combines "gapisht" (to speak) with "olish" (to take/be able to) to express capability.

Uzbek has a unique distinction between verbs based on the aspect of the action:

*Momentary verbs* express actions that happen in a short, definite timeframe. Example: O'quvchi daftар **yozdi** (The student **wrote** in a notebook) - "yozdi" indicates a completed action of writing.

*Durative verbs* emphasize the ongoing nature of the action. Example: O'quvchi daftар **yozyapti** (The student **is writing** in a notebook) - "yozyapti" shows the continuous action of writing.

*Reflexive Verbs*: These verbs express actions performed on oneself. They are formed by adding the reflexive suffix "-ish" to the verb stem. Example: U **yuvinishi** kerak (He needs to **wash himself**) - "yuvinish" is the reflexive form of "yuvmoq" (to wash).

Our exploration of verbs in English and Uzbek has revealed both intriguing similarities and fascinating differences. While both languages utilize verbs to convey actions, states of being, and complexities like tense and aspect, their approaches diverge in specific ways. English relies on auxiliary verbs and verb tense variations, while Uzbek employs a rich system of suffixes to modify verb stems.

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