The Grammatical Verbs Categories in the English and Uzbek Language

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Abstract. *This article investigates the grammatical verb categories in English and Uzbek, focusing on the ways in which tense, aspect, mood, and voice are encoded and function in these typologically distinct languages. Verbs serve as the core of predicate structure, conveying not only actions and states but also temporal, modal, and evaluative nuances. English, as an analytic language, expresses grammatical categories primarily through auxiliary verbs, inflection, and syntactic structures, whereas Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, relies on suffixes, mood markers, and evidential forms to encode similar meanings. The study employs a contrastive approach to highlight both universal cognitive strategies in verb categorization and language-specific mechanisms shaped by typology and culture. Findings reveal that while both languages share the functional goal of representing events and speaker perspective, they differ in morphological encoding, syntactic realization, and semantic nuance, providing insights for comparative grammar, language teaching, and cross-linguistic understanding.*

Key words: *Verb categories, English verbs, Uzbek verbs, grammatical tense, aspect, mood, voice, morphosyntax, comparative grammar, cross-linguistic analysis.*

Introduction: Examining verb categories in English and Uzbek offers a unique perspective on both universal and language-specific grammatical principles. English, as an analytic language, relies primarily on auxiliary verbs, morphological inflection, and word order to express distinctions in tense, aspect, mood, and voice. For example, English uses auxiliary constructions like *has been reading* (present perfect progressive) to convey ongoing actions with temporal relevance. Uzbek, in contrast, is an agglutinative language in which verbs carry tense, aspect, mood, and evidential information through a system of suffixes and particles. A single Uzbek verb form can simultaneously express temporal, modal, and evidential nuances, demonstrating a high degree of morphological integration.

From a cognitive linguistic perspective, verbs reflect how speakers conceptualize events, temporal relations, and causality. The contrastive study of English and Uzbek verbs allows researchers to identify universal cognitive patterns such as the human tendency to encode temporal sequences, aspectual nuances, and speaker attitudes while also observing how typological and cultural factors shape the specific grammatical strategies employed in each language. For instance, evidentiality in Uzbek encodes the speaker's source of knowledge, a feature largely absent in English verbal constructions, reflecting a culturally influenced approach to information and certainty.

This study aims to analyze grammatical verb categories in English and Uzbek, focusing on tense, aspect, mood, and voice, and to highlight both convergent patterns and typological differences. By exploring how these categories are encoded morphologically, syntactically, and semantically, the research seeks to provide insights into cross-linguistic patterns of verb usage, cognitive representation of events, and the interface between language structure and cultural context. The findings are expected to contribute to comparative grammar, language pedagogy, and translation studies, offering

a comprehensive understanding of how diverse languages organize and communicate human experience through verbs.

Main Part:

Verbs occupy a central place in both English and Uzbek, functioning as the backbone of sentence construction and the primary carriers of meaning. In English, verbs convey actions, states, and occurrences. Words like *run*, *write*, or *develop* are not just actions; they are tools that shape time, intention, and reality in speech. English verbs are traditionally divided into main and auxiliary verbs, and they are further distinguished by characteristics such as transitivity, regularity, or the distinction between dynamic and stative forms.

Uzbek verbs, on the other hand, reveal a different linguistic logic. They are highly agglutinative, relying on suffixes to express tense, mood, aspect, voice, and agreement with the subject. Instead of separate auxiliary verbs, Uzbek often encodes these grammatical nuances directly within the verb. For instance, the suffixes *-yapti, -di, -gan,* and *-adi* can signal complex temporal or aspectual information without the need for additional words. This morphological richness makes Uzbek verbs highly flexible and expressive, allowing subtle distinctions that English often conveys through auxiliary constructions.

In English, verbs unfold across several interconnected grammatical categories. Tense marks the location of an action in time past, present, or future with morphological changes such as *write – wrote – will write*. Aspect further refines temporal meaning, distinguishing simple actions (*I write*), ongoing processes (*I am writing*), completed actions (*I have written*), and actions continuing up to a point (*I have been writing*).

Mood in English communicates the speaker's attitude toward the reality of the action. The indicative mood describes facts, the imperative gives commands, and the subjunctive expresses hypothetical or wished-for situations (*If I were rich, I would travel the world*). Voice indicates whether the subject is performing or receiving the action, as in *She wrote a letter* versus *A letter was written by her*. Finally, verbs are classified as transitive, requiring a direct object, or intransitive, not taking one, such as *eat* versus *sleep*. Together, these categories structure English verbs into a system that balances precision with flexibility.

Uzbek verbs operate on a similar conceptual plane but achieve grammatical distinctions differently. Tense, for instance, is encoded through suffixes, with *yozdi* indicating a past action, *yozyapti* a present ongoing action, and *yozadi* a future event. Aspect is intertwined with tense, often conveyed through specific suffixes that distinguish completed (perfective) actions from ongoing (imperfective) ones.

Mood in Uzbek is particularly rich. Beyond the indicative, imperative, and subjunctive, verbs can express wishes or commands through the optative, as in *kelsin* ("let him come"). Voice is marked morphologically as well: passive constructions use suffixes such as *-ildi* or *-indi*, while reflexive forms rely on *-in* (*yuvindi* – "he washed himself"). As in English, Uzbek verbs can be transitive or intransitive, but this distinction often interacts with the choice of suffixes and auxiliary markers, creating subtle layers of meaning.

When comparing English and Uzbek verbs, both similarities and striking differences emerge. Both languages categorize verbs by tense, aspect, mood, voice, and transitivity, but the methods of expression diverge. English relies heavily on auxiliary verbs and word order, whereas Uzbek employs rich morphological suffixation. For example, the English perfect tense, *I have written a letter*, uses the auxiliary *have* with the past participle, while Uzbek achieves the same meaning with the suffix combination *Men xat yozganman*.

Aspectual expression is another area of divergence. English emphasizes the progressive and perfect distinctions, while Uzbek encodes aspect within complex verbal morphology. Mood and voice also reflect different linguistic traditions: the English subjunctive is limited and formal, whereas Uzbek offers a variety of moods, including the optative, and voice distinctions are expressed directly in the verb. Moreover, Uzbek verbs are highly derivational, capable of forming nouns, adjectives, and

adverbs from verb roots (*yoz* – "write", *yozuvchi* – "writer"), while English employs affixation and compounding more selectively.

Understanding these grammatical categories is essential not only for theoretical linguistics but also for practical language learning and translation. English learners studying Uzbek must navigate the agglutinative complexity and morphological variety of Uzbek verbs. Conversely, Uzbek learners of English face the challenge of auxiliary-dependent tense and aspect systems, irregular verbs, and subtleties of voice. Translation between these languages is rarely straightforward; tense, aspect, mood, and voice must be interpreted with attention to both linguistic structure and cultural context to preserve meaning accurately.

Conclusion:

The comparative study of English and Uzbek verbs reveals both shared grammatical foundations and distinctive language-specific features. In both languages, verbs function as the core of sentence structure, conveying action, state, and temporal information, while being categorized by tense, aspect, mood, voice, and transitivity. However, the means by which these categories are expressed differ significantly. English relies heavily on auxiliary verbs, word order, and morphological irregularities, whereas Uzbek employs an agglutinative system, using rich suffixation to encode tense, aspect, mood, and voice directly within the verb form.

These differences have important implications for language learning, translation, and cross-linguistic analysis. Learners of English must master auxiliary-dependent structures and irregular forms, while learners of Uzbek need to understand complex morphological patterns and derivational possibilities. Translators, in turn, must pay careful attention to tense, aspect, mood, and voice, as literal word-for-word translation rarely captures the nuanced meanings embedded in either language.

Ultimately, the contrastive analysis of English and Uzbek verbs underscores the intricate ways in which languages encode meaning, reflecting both grammatical conventions and cultural-linguistic perspectives. By understanding these similarities and differences, linguists, language teachers, and learners can achieve deeper insights into the nature of verbal expression and improve both comprehension and effective communication across languages.

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