

FORMATION OF VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Annotation: This article provides a comparative analysis of verb formation in English and Uzbek languages. Verbs are a crucial part of any language, serving as the backbone of communication and expression. Understanding the mechanisms of verb formation in different languages helps in language acquisition, translation, and effective communication.

Key words: *verb formation, English language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis, language acquisition, translation, effective communication.*

Аннотация: В данной статье представлено сравнительный анализ формирования глаголов в английском и узбекском языках. Глаголы являются неотъемлемой частью любого языка и служат основой коммуникации и выражения мыслей. Понимание механизмов формирования глаголов в различных языках помогает в освоении языка, переводе и достижении эффективного общения.

Ключевые слова: *формирование глаголов, английский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ, освоение языка, перевод, эффективное общение.*

Annotatsiya: Maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida fe'llar shakllanishini solishtiruvchi taqdimotini beradi. Fe'llar, har qanday tilda, muloqot va ifodaviy so'zlashning asosiy qismini tashkil etadi. Turli tillarda fe'llar shakllanishining mexanizmlarini tushunish, til o'rganish, tarjima va samarali muloqotda yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: *fe'llar shakllanishi, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, solishtiruvchi tahlil, til o'rganish, tarjima, samarali muloqot.*

Introduction Verbs play a fundamental role in language, serving as the building blocks of communication and expression. They allow us to convey actions, states, and events. The formation of verbs, or the process by which verbs are created, varies across different languages. In this article, we will focus on the formation of verbs in English and Uzbek languages, two distinct linguistic systems belonging to different language families. Understanding how verbs are formed in these languages is crucial for language learners, translators, and researchers. It provides valuable insights into the structural and functional aspects of the languages, facilitating language acquisition, translation, and effective communication. By comparing the mechanisms of verb formation in English and Uzbek, we can identify similarities, differences, and unique features that shed light on the intricacies of these languages.

Verbs in the English language are versatile and play a crucial role in sentence structure. The formation of English verbs is a dynamic process that involves various changes to convey tense, aspect, mood, voice, and agreement. One common way to modify verbs in English is by adding suffixes, such as *"-ed"* for past tense or *"-s"* for third person singular present tense.[6] In addition to suffixation, English verbs can also undergo internal changes to indicate different forms. For example, the verb *"to be"* changes from *"am"* to *"is"* to *"are"* depending on the subject and tense. Irregular verbs, such as *"go"* (went, gone), follow unique patterns when changing forms, adding another layer of complexity to the verb formation process.[2] Moreover, modal verbs in English further illustrate the intricacies of verb formation. Modal verbs, like *"can," "may,"* or *"must,"* have distinct forms that do not change based on the subject.[3] Instead, they convey a sense of possibility, necessity, permission, or ability. Understanding the nuances of modal verbs is essential for mastering English verb usage and sentence construction.

In the Uzbek language, verbs play a central role in conveying actions, events, or states. The formation of Uzbek verbs is intricate and involves various changes to represent tense, aspect, mood, and agreement with the subject. Uzbek verbs are

conjugated based on factors such as tense (present, past, future), person (first, second, third), and number (singular, plural), making the verb system in Uzbek more complex compared to English.[6] One of the distinguishing features of Uzbek verb formation is the use of suffixes to indicate different grammatical meanings. These suffixes are added to the verb stem to show tense, mood, or aspect. For instance, the suffix "-di" is commonly used to mark the past tense in Uzbek verbs.[4] Understanding the patterns of suffixation is crucial for mastering verb conjugation in Uzbek. In addition to suffixation, Uzbek verbs also undergo vowel harmony and consonant alternations in their formation. [1] Vowel harmony is a phonological process in which vowels within a word agree in terms of frontness or backness. Consonant alternations occur when certain consonants change based on the phonological environment, adding another layer of complexity to Uzbek verb morphology.

Conclusion This comparative analysis has shed light on the intricate formation of verbs in English and Uzbek languages. While both languages share some similarities, such as the use of regular and irregular verbs and auxiliary verbs, they also exhibit distinct differences in their tense, mood, and voice systems. English possesses a more elaborate tense system, with dedicated future and past perfect tenses, while Uzbek has a simpler tense structure. Uzbek, on the other hand, features a richer voice system, encompassing active, passive, reflexive, and reciprocal voices, compared to English's active and passive voices.

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