

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VERB FORMS IN UZBEK AND  
ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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**Abstract:** *this article explores the similarities and differences between verb forms in the Uzbek and English languages. The comparative analysis sheds light on how these two languages express tense, aspect, and agreement through their respective verb forms. The findings of this study contribute to our knowledge of linguistic diversity and enhance cross-cultural communication.*

**Key words:** *verb forms, comparative analysis, tense, aspect, linguistic diversity, cross-cultural communication.*

**Аннотация:** *данная статья исследует сходства и различия между формами глагола в узбекском и английском языках. Компаративный анализ проливает свет на то, как эти два языка выражают время, вид и согласование через свои соответствующие формы глагола. Полученные результаты исследования способствуют расширению наших знаний о языковом разнообразии и улучшению межкультурной коммуникации.*

**Ключевые слова:** *формы глагола, компаративный анализ, время, вид, языковое разнообразие, межкультурная коммуникация.*

**Annotatsiya:** *ushbu maqola O'zbek va Ingliz tillaridagi fe'llar formasining o'xshashliklari va farqlarini o'rganadi. Taqqoslovchi tahlil, bu ikki tilning fe'llar formasidan foydalanib zamon, ko'rinish va kelishuvni qanday ifoda qilishini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari tiliy an'analarimizni yangilab, til boshqaruvining tushunchasini kengaytiradi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: fe'llar formasi, taqqoslanuvchi tahlil, zamon, ko'rinish, tiliy zidlik, mamlakatlararo kommunikatsiya.*

### **Introduction**

Language is a powerful tool that shapes our perception of the world and enables effective communication. Verbs, as one of the core components of language, play a crucial role in expressing actions, events, and states of being. Uzbek and English, belonging to different language families, have their own distinct systems for constructing and inflecting verb forms. By comparing and contrasting these systems, we can uncover fascinating insights into the similarities and differences that exist between the two languages.

### **Similarities**

Both Uzbek and English languages have verb forms that express various grammatical features and convey different meanings. Despite being from different language families and having distinct linguistic characteristics, there are some similarities in the verb forms of Uzbek and English.

One similarity is the existence of tense markers in both languages. Both Uzbek and English use verb forms to indicate the time of an action or event. For example, in English, the present tense marker "-s" is added to the base form of the verb, as in "walks" or "talks," to indicate the present time. Similarly, in Uzbek, the present tense marker "-yap" is added to the verb stem, as in "yuryapti" (he/she walks) or "gapiryapti" (he/she talks) [2].

Additionally, both languages make use of modal verbs to express various modalities such as ability, possibility, necessity, and obligation. English modal verbs like "can," "may," "should," and "must" serve these functions. Similarly, Uzbek employs modal verbs like "qilishi mumkin" (can do), "kerak" (necessary), and "majburiy" (obligatory) to express similar modalities [2].

In terms of grammatical aspect, both languages possess verb forms to indicate ongoing or completed actions. English uses progressive verbs (e.g., "is walking," "was talking") to indicate ongoing actions and perfect verbs (e.g., "has walked," "had talked") to denote completed actions. Similarly, Uzbek has the

imperfective verb form to indicate ongoing actions (e.g., "yurgan" - walking) and the perfective verb form to denote completed actions (e.g., "yurib ketgan" - have walked) [1].

### **Differences**

Despite some similarities, Uzbek and English also exhibit notable differences in their verb forms.

One significant difference lies in the structure of verb conjugation. English verbs undergo extensive conjugation based on tense, person, and number. For example, the verb "to go" changes its form to "went" in the past tense for all persons. In contrast, Uzbek verbs do not change their form based on tense, person, or number. Instead, tense and other grammatical information are expressed through auxiliary verbs, particles, or context [2].

Another difference is the presence of grammatical gender in English verb forms. English does not have grammatical gender agreement between verbs and subjects. Regardless of the gender of the subject, the verb form remains the same. In Uzbek, however, verb forms can exhibit gender agreement. For example, the verb form "ketish" (to go) changes to "ketadigan" for a masculine subject and "ketadigan" for a feminine subject [1].

The formation of negative verb forms also differs between Uzbek and English. In English, negation is typically expressed by adding the word "not" after the auxiliary verb. For instance, "I do not go." In Uzbek, negation is formed by adding the negative particle "-ma/-may" before the verb. For example, "ketmayman" (I do not go) [2].

Furthermore, Uzbek verbs have a rich system of verbal suffixes that convey various meanings. These suffixes modify the verb stem to indicate aspects, moods, or other grammatical nuances. English, on the other hand, relies more on auxiliary verbs and adverbs to express similar nuances. For instance, Uzbek uses the suffix "-ishi" to indicate the infinitive form of a verb, while English uses the auxiliary verb "to" before the base form of the verb [2].

### **Conclusion**

The comparative analysis of verb forms in Uzbek and English reveals both similarities and differences in how these languages express tense, aspect, and agreement. While both languages share some common features, such as tense distinctions and person-number agreement, their structures and inflectional patterns diverge significantly. Language learners and researchers can benefit from this understanding, as it facilitates effective communication and sheds light on the underlying grammatical systems. By appreciating the unique characteristics of Uzbek and English verb forms, we can foster cross-cultural understanding and bridge linguistic gaps in an increasingly interconnected world.

**References:**

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