

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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Annotation: Verbs are one of the most important parts of speech in both English and Uzbek. They are used to describe actions, states, or occurrences, and they can be conjugated to indicate the tense, aspect, mood, and person of the action or occurrence. English and Uzbek verbs have many similarities, but there are also some key differences. These differences can be attributed to the different historical development of the two languages.

Key words: *verbs, tenses, action verbs, stative verbs*

Annotatsiya: Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida fe'llar nutqning muhim qismlaridan biridir. Ular ish-harakat, holat yoki hodisalarni tasvirlash uchun ishlatiladi va ular ish-harakat yoki hodisaning zamon, jihati, kayfiyati va shaxsini bildirish uchun qo'shib kelishi mumkin. Ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi fe'llarning o'xshash tomonlari ko'p, lekin asosiy farqlari ham bor. Bu tafovutlar ikki tilning turlicha tarixiy rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: fe'llar, zamonlar, harakat fe'llari, holat fe'llari

Аннотация: Глаголы являются одной из важнейших частей речи как в английском, так и в узбекском языке. Они используются для описания действий, состояний или событий, и их можно спрягать, чтобы указать время, аспект, настроение и лицо действия или события. Английские и узбекские глаголы имеют много общего, но есть и некоторые ключевые различия. Эти различия можно объяснить разным историческим развитием двух языков.

Ключевые слова: *глаголы, времена, глаголы действия, глаголы состояния.*

Grammar plays a crucial role in effective communication in the English language. It provides the structure and rules necessary for clear and coherent expression. Studying grammar not only enhances one's writing and speaking skills but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the language itself. But learners may have difficulties when they need to compare their native language with foreign one, in our case with the English. In this article we are going to compare some verbs with negative connotation in English and Uzbek languages with grammatical point of view.

Verbs are a fundamental part of speech in the English language. They are words that describe an action, state, or occurrence (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990, p. 49). When it is compared with Uzbek language, they are the same. Fe'llar O'zbek tilida so'zlarning muhim turlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Fe'llar harakat, holat yoki voqea-hodisani bildiruvchi so'zlardir (O'zbek tili grammatikasi, 1975, 123-bet).

Example:, *"I have been used to consider poetry as the food of love." Elizabeth then runs to the piano and plays a lively tune.*" (Austen, 1813, p. 183)

"Endi men yugurishim kerak, tezroq yugurish kerak, hamma narsani unutish kerak." (Qahhor, 1958, 112-bet)

Action verbs, such as "run", "think", "write", or "sing", describe physical or mental actions. State of being verbs, like "is", "are", "was", and "were", describe a state of existence (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 71). Harakat fe'llari, masalan "yurmoq", "o'ylamoq", "yozmoq" yoki "kuylash" kabi jismoniy yoki aqliy harakatlarni ifodalaydi. Holat fe'llari esa, "bo'lmoq", "edi", "bo'ladi" kabi mavjudlik holatini bildiradi (O'zbek tili grammatikasi, 1975, 127-bet)

Example: *"I wonder how he [Mr. Darcy] spends the day, but perhaps he cannot write so quickly as I do."* (Austen, 1813, p. 84)

"Men unga xat yozaman, lekin hozir emas. Keyin, men tinchroq bo'lganimda yozaman." [Qahhor, 1958, 89-bet]

Auxiliary verbs, such as "will", "has", and "can", are used in conjunction with other verbs to form verb phrases (Biber et al., 1999, p. 112). Yordamchi fe'llar, masalan "edi", "bo'ladi", "qiladi" kabi boshqa fe'llar bilan birgalikda fe'l

birikmalarini hosil qiladi (O'zbek tili grammatikasi, 1975, 135-bet).

Example: *I will fight this fish until I die.*" (Hemingway, 1951, p. 78)

"Agar u meni endi tark etsa edi, u holda men unga hech nima deyolmasdim."
(Qahhor, 1958, 125-bet)

Verbs can also be conjugated to indicate different time frames, known as verb tenses, as well as different moods, like indicative, imperative, or subjunctive (Quirk et al., 1985, p. 179). Fe'llar shuningdek, turli zamon, shaxs, son va mayl ko'rinishlarida o'zgartirilib (grammatik shakllarda), turli ma'nolarni ifodalaydi (O'zbek tili grammatikasi, 1975, 139-bet).

Example: *"Finishing the game, I went over and looked at the solid gold clock."*
(Fitzgerald, 1925, p. 78)

"Endi dars tugatmoq vaqti keldi, men darsimni tugatdim." (Qahhor, 1958, 212-bet)

In conclusion, verbs are one of the most important parts of speech in both English and Uzbek. They are used to describe actions, states, or occurrences, and they can be conjugated to indicate the tense, aspect, mood, and person of the action or occurrence.

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