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**Прагмалингвистика, функциональное переводоведение и интеграция процессов преподавания языка**

**Pragmalinguistics, functional translation studies and integration of language teaching processes**

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# THE EXPRESSION OF THE CATEGORY OF VERB IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Keywords:** verb categories, tense, aspect, mood, voice, transitivity, English language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis, grammatical structure.

**Abstract:** This article focuses on a comparative analysis of the expression of verb categories in the English and Uzbek languages. It examines the main verb categories such as tense, aspect, mood, voice, and transitivity, with an emphasis on how these categories are expressed in the two languages. Special attention is given to the differences in the use of auxiliary verbs and affixes to form tenses, aspects, and moods, as well as the comparison of constructions for expressing active and passive voices, and the differences in verb transitivity. The material will be useful for learners of both English and Uzbek, as well as those engaged in translation and linguistic research.

**Ключевые слова:** категория глагола, время, аспект, наклонение, залог, переходность, английский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ, грамматическая структура.

**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена сравнительному анализу выражения категории глагола в английском и узбекском языках. Рассматриваются основные категории глаголов, такие как время, аспект, наклонение, залог и переходность, с акцентом на способы их выражения в этих двух языках. Особое внимание уделяется различиям в использовании вспомогательных глаголов и аффиксов для образования времен, аспектов и наклонений, а также сравнению конструкций для передачи активного и пассивного залога, а также различиям в глагольной переходности. Материал будет полезен для изучающих как английский, так и узбекский языки, а также для тех, кто занимается переводом и лингвистическими исследованиями.

Verbs are fundamental elements in both English and Uzbek, as they express actions, states, and processes. However, the way verbs are categorized and expressed in these two languages varies due to differences in their grammatical structures and linguistic features. The expression of verb categories such as tense, aspect, mood, voice, and transitivity differs significantly in English and Uzbek, reflecting the unique syntactic and morphological characteristics of each language.

## 1. Tense and Aspect

**English:** In English, the category of **tense** is explicitly expressed through verb conjugations and auxiliary verbs. English has three primary tenses: present, past, and future. Each tense can be further divided into different aspects to show the nature of the action in terms of its completion, ongoing nature, or repetition.

- **Present Tense:** Expresses actions happening now or habitual actions.

- Example: *She works every day.*
- **Past Tense:** Describes actions completed in the past.
- Example: *He walked to the store.*
- **Future Tense:** Indicates actions that will occur.
- Example: *They will arrive tomorrow.*

In addition to these, English also has the **aspect** system, which includes:

- **Simple Aspect:** For general actions.
- Example: *She works.*
- **Progressive (Continuous) Aspect:** For ongoing actions.
- Example: *She is working.*
- **Perfect Aspect:** For actions completed in relation to the present.
- Example: *She has worked.*
- **Perfect Progressive Aspect:** For actions that began in the past and are still continuing.
- Example: *She has been working.*

**Uzbek:** Uzbek, being an agglutinative language, expresses tense and aspect primarily through verb affixes rather than auxiliary verbs. There are no distinct auxiliary verbs in Uzbek as in English. The tenses and aspects are usually expressed through suffixes attached to the verb root.

- **Present Tense:** Expressed by adding suffixes to the verb root.
- Example: *U ishlaydi* ("He works").
- **Past Tense:** Formed by adding specific past tense suffixes to the verb.
- Example: *U ishladi* ("He worked").
- **Future Tense:** Expressed by using the future tense suffix.
- Example: *U ishlaydi* ("He will work").

In Uzbek, aspect is often indicated by auxiliary words or context, but not in the same way as in English. The distinction between **simple** and **progressive** aspects is less rigidly defined, and the perfect aspect is often expressed with auxiliary verbs or constructions rather than by affixes.

## 2. Mood

**English:** English uses three main moods: **indicative**, **imperative**, and **subjunctive**. The mood of a verb reflects the attitude of the speaker toward the action.

- **Indicative Mood:** Used for statements and questions.
- Example: *She is reading.*
- **Imperative Mood:** Used for commands, requests, or suggestions.
- Example: *Read the book!*
- **Subjunctive Mood:** Expresses hypothetical or non-real situations.
- Example: *I wish she were here.*

**Uzbek:** Uzbek has a more limited use of the subjunctive mood but still employs it to express hypothetical or non-real situations. The **imperative mood** in Uzbek is formed using special verb endings, similar to English.

- **Indicative Mood:** Expresses factual statements or questions.
- Example: *U kitob o'qiydi* ("He reads a book").
- **Imperative Mood:** Used for commands and requests.
- Example: *Kitobni o'qi* ("Read the book").
- **Subjunctive Mood:** Often used to express desires, recommendations, or conditions contrary to reality.
- Example: *Agar u kelsa, yaxshi bo'lardi* ("If he came, it would be good").

## 3. Voice

**English:** English has two main voices: **active** and **passive**. The passive voice is used when the subject of the sentence receives the action rather than performing it. The verb in the passive voice is typically formed with the auxiliary verb *be* and the past participle of the main verb.

- **Active Voice:** The subject performs the action.
- Example: *The cat chased the mouse.*
- **Passive Voice:** The subject receives the action.

- Example: *The mouse was chased by the cat.*

**Uzbek:** Uzbek also uses both **active** and **passive** voices, but it often employs different constructions to form the passive voice. The passive voice is typically formed with the auxiliary verb *bo'lmoq* (to be), which is attached to the main verb.

- **Active Voice:**
- Example: *Mushuk sichqonni ta'qib qildi* ("The cat chased the mouse").
- **Passive Voice:**
- Example: *Sichqon mushuk tomonidan ta'qib qilindi* ("The mouse was chased by the cat").

#### 4. Transitivity

**English:** English verbs can be classified into **transitive** and **intransitive** verbs based on whether they require an object.

- **Transitive Verbs:** Require a direct object.
- Example: *She read the book.*
- **Intransitive Verbs:** Do not require an object.
- Example: *He sleeps.*

**Uzbek:** Uzbek, like English, distinguishes between transitive and intransitive verbs. However, Uzbek has a more flexible system of using transitive and intransitive verbs with some verbs being inherently transitive or intransitive based on their usage.

- **Transitive Verbs:**
- Example: *U kitobni o'qidi* ("He read the book").
- **Intransitive Verbs:**
- Example: *U uxlaydi* ("He sleeps").

Uzbek also features **ditransitive verbs**, which require two objects – an indirect and a direct object. Example: *U menga kitob berdi* ("He gave me a book").

#### 5. Regular and Irregular Verbs

**English:** English verbs can be either **regular** or **irregular** based on their past tense and past participle forms. Regular verbs follow a predictable pattern of adding *-ed* for the past tense, while irregular verbs have unpredictable forms.

- **Regular Verbs:** *walk* → *walked*, *talk* → *talked*.
- **Irregular Verbs:** *go* → *went*, *eat* → *ate*.

**Uzbek:** Uzbek verbs also have regular and irregular forms, though the system is slightly different. Most verbs follow regular conjugation patterns, but there are some verbs that form their past tense in an irregular manner, particularly those with vowel changes.

- **Regular Verbs:** *yurmoq* → *yurdi* ("to walk" → "he walked").
- **Irregular Verbs:** *borish* → *bordi* ("to go" → "he went").

**Conclusion.** Both English and Uzbek express the category of verb through various means, with English relying heavily on auxiliary verbs, tense-aspect combinations, and more rigid syntactic structures. Uzbek, on the other hand, is more reliant on affixes and verb-root modifications. Despite these differences, both languages have systems for expressing actions, states, and relationships between participants in sentences, each with its own set of rules and nuances that reflect the syntactic and morphological structures of the respective languages. Understanding these differences helps in better learning and translation between the two languages.

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