



Grammatical Category of Tense and its Types in the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: In the scientific article, we analyzed main features of Verbs and category Tense forms in the Uzbek language; synthetical and morphological features, main forms, inflections for making its forms.

Keywords: Analytic form, Continuous, Future, Inflections, Past, Present, Verb, Synthetic form, Tense.

INTRODUCTION

The category of Tense represents the relationship of the time of the action to the speech moment the time spoken by the speaker . In this connection three kinds of Tense are distinguished in the Uzbek language. They are:

1. An action which was done or was not done even a second before the talk time – **The Past tense** (O'tgan zamon);
2. A movement that continues or doesn't continue in the speech moment – **The Present Tense** (Hozirgi zamon);
3. An action which will do or will not do even a second after the talk time – **The Future simple** (Kelasi zamon).

These three types of the verb are further divided into several species. Because the forms of the Tense show not only some of the major parts of the time, but also show small moments within these parts. The forms of each shape have a certain grammatical value. Mostly, Participle and verbal adverb are used for making Tense forms.

In terms of the structure, the Tense forms of the verb are divided into two types:

- A) Synthetic form. This is made of a time frame-shaped affix. E.g. –di, -gan, moqchi, -yapti... yoz-dj-m; qil-a-san;
- B) Analytical form. At the same time, it is characterized and made by a combination of different functional forms and incomplete verbs as *emish, ekan, erur, edi*. Ex. *Yozgan edim, qilar emish, yozayotgan ekan*.

Past Tense form of the verb.

Past forms of the verb indicate the action taken prior to the speech. Past Tense have much more forms, various than the future and present tenses.

PAST Tense is divided into four subgroups in the Uzbek language They are:

1. Aniq o'tgan zamon (Past definite\simple)¹. This figure is derived from the verb by adding the suffix which makes Tense form –di, then plus suitable affix of person-number.

¹Imgliz tilidagi tarjimasini to'g'ridan-to'g'ri tarjima orqali berdik.

Singular. Plural.

I. Kel-di-m I. Kel-di-k

II. Kel-di-ng II. Kel- di- ngiz

III. Kel-di III. Kel-di-lar

This form indicates the action clearly performed in the past. In which the speaker reports it as a witness of the movement, as he\she saw it. Example: *Sayramov o'zga keksala r bilan ham qadrdonlarch ako'rishdi. Uy ichi, bola-chaqalarning ahvolini so'radi, hazillashdi.* (O.)

This form serves primarily to describe an incomplete, non-repeating, non-continuous action which was or was not done in the past. The text in which this form applies sometimes comes with special words that indicate the time of movement. We can call them as signal words or adverb of time. For instance, 5 kun oldin (5days ago), o'tgan kun (yesterday), o'tganyil\oy\hafta (last year\ month\week). Example: *Bu voqea 5 yil oldin bo'lgandi.* (T. Malik)

The action or event which was happened turn by turn, in the past time, may be expressed in a consecutive manner by this past form. In which the events are held at one point, often with the other. For example: *Ahmadjon nemisning o'n ikki otar to'pponchasiga "O'zbekning bir qoqar bolg'asi" – mushti bilan javob qaytardi, ofitser yiqildi va yotgan yerida qo'lini ko'tardi. Bu orada jang bosildi. Ahmadjon ofitserni olib ketdi.* (A. Q.)

2. Uzoq o'tgan zamon.

Its form is produced in two different ways:

1) It is made with the addition of person-numberoffixes made by the suffix of participle “-gan”. As:

Singular: Plural:

I. Kel-gan-man I. Kel-gan-miz

II. Kel-gan-siz II. Kel-gan-siz(lar)

III. Kel-gan. III. Kel-gan-dilar

2) Means of incomplete verbs as “emish”, “erur”, “edi”, “ekan”. “Emish” expresses the meaning of hearing is that it is uncertain whether the movement is in the past or not. Example: *Burun zamon bir tul kampir bo'lgan emish. Qalbi butkul g'azab bilan to'lgan emish.* (A. Muxtor)

3. O'tgan zamon hikoya shakli:

This type of Past Tense is made up of the suffix Verbal adverb –b,-ib.

Singular: Plural:

I. Kel-ib-man I. Kel-ib-miz

II. Kel-ib-siz II. Kel-ib-siz(lar)

III. Kel-ib-di. III. Kel-ib-dilar

4. O'tgan zamon davom shakli:

Singular: Plural:

I. Kel-gan-man I. Kel-gan-miz

II. Kel-gan-siz II. Kel-gan-siz(lar)

III. Kel-gan. III. Kel-gan-dilar

Present tense forms in The Uzbek language.

Present Tense expresses that the action and situation described in the verse does or doesn't occur in speech moments when the speech is being spoken. The forms of Present Tense are made by the suffix –yap, -moqda, -yotir, -(a)yotib.

Singular: Plural:

I. Kel-yap-man I. Kel-yap-miz

II. Kel-yap-siz II. Kel-yap-siz(lar)

III. Kel-yap-di. III. Kel-yap-dilar

There are some differences both in meaning and shaping among them²:

a) *yotir*, *-yotib* are added to the bases of the verbs which end with vowel sound.

Ex: o'q[i]yotibman; o'yn[a]yotir

b) *yap* is added to the verbs which end with consonant sound. Sometimes it may be pronounced as “-ayap” but it has to be written as *-yap*³.

Ex: yo[z]yapmiz; yoz ma yap san; yozayap man – is wrong.

c) One of the form of Present Tense is *-moqda*. It is added to the verbs which end both consonant and vowel sounds. But it has not any negative form.

Ex: yozmoqdaman; o'qimoqdamiz.

“*Yozmoamoqda*” or “*yozmoqdaemas*” both of them are not true.

The forms of Present Tense are also distinguished according to their Stylistic features.⁴ In the following you can see:

a) *yapti* is neutral. That is stylistic neutrality.

b) *moqda*, *-yotir* are for writing style i.e. are specified for writing speech.

Future Tense forms in Uzbek.

Expressions the fact that the verbs of the future will occur after the time when the verbs are spoken or acted upon.⁵ Future forms can be shaped by adding the suffixes “a”, “y”, “ar” to the basics of the verb then they are conjugated with the affix of person-number. For instance:

Singular: Plural:

I. Kel-a-man I. Kel-a-miz

II. Kel-a-siz II. Kel-a-siz(lar)

III. Kel-a-di. III. Kel-a-dilar

In some researches show that the suffix of “-moqchi” is also considered one form of Future Tense.⁶ As following:

Singular: Plural:

II. Kel-moqchi-man I. Kel-moqchi-miz

II. Kel-moqchi-siz II. Kel-moqchi-siz(lar)

III. Kel-moqchi. III. Kel-moqchi-lar

There is a few differences among the forms of Future Tense according to their both meanings and shapes. We tried to analyze them, You can see it on the following:

²A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, N.Qosimova Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili .-T.,2015-b 139

³Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A., Sobirov A., Nabiyeva D., Onatili:Umumta'limmaktablarining 6-sinfi uchundarslik. – Toshkent.:Tasvir ,2005.-B.80

⁴A.Nurmonov,.A.Sobirov, N.QosimovaHozirgio'zbekadabiytili .-T.,2015-b 141.

⁵Mengliyev B., Xoliyorov O'.,Abdurahmonova N., O'zbektilida universal qo'llanma. –Toshkent.: qaytaishlangan 4nashri ,2015 .-B.174-179

⁶A.Nurmonov,.A.Sobirov, N.QosimovaHozirgio'zbekadabiytili .-T.,2015-b 142.

- a) “r” or “ar” (“r” for the verb which ends vowel; “ar” for consonant) means supposition and assumption. They are added the base of the verb. In literature, in poetry the version of “ar” is “ur”.

Ex.: Orazin yopgo 'ch ko 'zimdin sochilur har lahza yosh,

Bo 'ylakim paydo bo 'lur yulduz nihon bo 'lg'och quyosh. (A. Navoiy)

- a) The form “-moqchi” means the meaning of “wish”, “intention” or “inclination”. The negative form of “-moqchi” can be formed with incomplete verb “emas”.

Ex: Men magistraturaga o 'qishga kirmoqchiman.

U ertaga kelmoqchi emas.

- b) One more Future Tense form is “gay”. Its phonetic forms are “kay”, “qay”. They are used to express elevated feelings, election, precision. They are considered as old version, literary version of the future Tense form.

Ex: Men ishonaman, u bu, ishni qilgay. Aks holda men kechikkayman.

- c) When the forms of “gay”, “moqchi”, “r” or “ar” come with incomplete verb “edi”, that forms express the meaning of unfulfilled dream or discontentment.⁷

Ex: Biz kinoga bormoqchi edik.

- d) The main forms of Future Tense are considered “a” and “y”. In some books, they are called as “Present-Future” Tense forms. Because They can be used for all the three tense.

Ex:

- 1) *Mening akam litseyda o 'qiydi. (My brother studies at lyseum)- Present Tense.*
- 2) *Oybek Na 'muna nomli boshlang 'ich maktabd ao 'qiydi. (Oybek studied at primary school which was called Namuna) – Past Tense*
- 3) *Siglim bu yil maktabda o 'qiydi. (My sister will study at school next year)- Future Tense*

To sum up, The classification of tense forms in the Uzbek language is somehow easier and simpler than English. Many scholars as A.Nurmonov, A.Sobirov, N.Qosimova, N. Mahmudov, D. Nabiyeva, Olimov suggested the same view point and classify three main tenses in Uzbek. They are:

1. Present;
2. Past;
3. Future.

According to the Yusupov’s classification, there are 18 tense forms in the Uzbek languages. But they are not divided into subgroups and not called as a special name.

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