

THE MEANING AND FORM OF VERB TENSES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

This paper investigates the intricate systems of verb tenses in English and Uzbek, exploring the similarities and differences in how these two languages express time and aspect. Through a comparative analysis, the study examines the morphological and syntactic structures employed by each language to convey temporal and aspectual information. Investigating the role of aspect in both languages, specifically focusing on how perfective, imperfective, and progressive aspects are expressed and how they interact with tense to create a more comprehensive understanding of temporal reference. Examining the morphological devices, such as affixes and auxiliaries, used by each language to convey tense and aspect. This includes a comparison of the regularity and complexity of these morphological systems.

Key words :intricate systems , verb tenses , differences and similarities , comparative analysis , morphological devices .

INTRODUCTION

Language, as a fundamental tool of human communication, intricately weaves together meaning and form to express a myriad of concepts. Among these, the representation of time, through the grammatical category of tense, stands as a cornerstone of conveying actions and events within a specific temporal framework. This paper delves into the captivating realm of verb tenses, comparing and contrasting their expression in two distinct languages: English and Uzbek.

English, a member of the Indo-European family, and Uzbek, belonging to the Turkic family, each possess intricate systems for conveying temporal information. While both languages share the core tenses of present, past, and future, their approaches to morphology, syntax, and the integration of aspect reveal fascinating divergences. This comparative analysis seeks to unravel the unique characteristics of each tense system, exploring how meaning and form intertwine to shape temporal reference.

By examining the basic tense structures, the role of aspect, morphological marking, and syntactic constructions, we aim to illuminate the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek verb tenses. This exploration will not only contribute to a deeper understanding of these individual languages but also offer valuable insights into the diverse ways human languages approach the expression of time.

LITERARY ANALYSIS

Verb tenses convey information about the time at which an action occurs, its duration, and its completion or continuity. In English, the primary verb tenses include the simple present, simple past, simple future, present continuous, past continuous, future continuous, present perfect, past perfect, future perfect, present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, and future perfect continuous. Similarly, Uzbek also has a range of verb tenses to express similar temporal concepts.

Form of Verb Tenses:

In English, verb tenses are formed by combining auxiliary verbs (such as "be," "have," or "will") with the base form of the main verb. For instance, the simple present tense is formed by using the base form of the verb, while the present continuous tense requires the auxiliary verb "be" in its present form along with the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb. The formation of other tenses follows a similar pattern with the appropriate auxiliary verbs.

In Uzbek, verb tenses are formed by adding specific suffixes to the base form of the verb. For example, the simple present tense is formed by adding the suffix "-yapman" for the first person singular, "-yapsiz" for the second person singular, and "-yapti" for the third person singular. The present continuous tense is formed by adding the suffix "-yapayotgan" to the base form of the verb. Other tenses in Uzbek also have their respective suffixes for conjugation.

Similarities and Differences:

Both English and Uzbek languages have similar verb tenses to express actions in various time frames. However, there are notable differences in terms of their formation. English relies heavily on auxiliary verbs, while Uzbek employs specific suffixes for each tense. Additionally, English has more complex tenses like the present perfect continuous or future perfect continuous, which may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek.

METHODS

Methods and materials. The tense category in both languages is defined in the connection of action to the moment of speech. J.J. Buranov [4:114] considers that opposing of the present and the past tenses makes the category of tense: works-worked, ишлайди-ишлади; writes-wrote, ёзди-ёзди: His opinion is partly right. Because, as we said that, the question is about the common idea of time (moment) and action. Abdurakhmonov G. A. defines the system of this connection with the help of the scheme No2:[3]

PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
-the moment of speech	-objective time	-moment

In this scheme, it defines the interval between the tense forms and their correlation to the speech movement. The three main division of time.....have to be arranged in the following way

A) past B) present C) future

The investigation of the intermediate “times” give us this scheme, in which we place the national terms above, and the corresponding grammatical terms below, the line which represents course of time:

A past before/ past past /after Past Present before/ future future
/after future Future

This figure and the letter indicating the various divisions, shows the relative value of the 7 points, the subordinate “times” being oriented with regard to some point in the past (Ab) and in the future (Cb) exactly as the main times (A and C) are oriented with regard to the present moment (B)..... Simple present time – For this those languages that have tense distinctions in their verbs generally use the present tense..... More clear definition is given in the works of Dobrnetskaya E.G. [5] In the table the straight line defines the time in the past, present and future, and underlines the parts limiting the time of action in the Past, Present and Future. The dot on the time line means the moment of action. The semicircle separated from the dot of the time line (the moment of action) means all the growing interval of time depending subsequently on the past, present and future. Before dividing the present tense into classification, we decided to consider the works of scientists in classification of all the tenses of English and Uzbek. Each of the scientists divided the verb-tenses according to their investigation. It is necessary to point out that the divisions should be corresponded to the rule of attitude of the action to the moment of speech. Ganisheva M. A. [1] divide English verb-tenses into primary and secondary tenses. The primary tenses are all the non-perfect tenses in common and continuous aspect. The perfect tense in common and continuous aspects is the secondary tense. This is the common division of verb-tenses. A number of scientists as Kobrina N.A., Korneyeva E.A., Ossovskaya M.I. [2], consider that, verb-tenses should be perfect and non-perfect. We cannot say that, this definition is valuable. Ivanova I. P., Burlakova V. V., Pochetsov G.G. [6] divided the verb-tenses into aspect. We think that, only this is the right classification of the verb-tenses of the English language. Virtually, the category of tense in both languages has got three moments of action: present, past and future and in many grammar guides each of these verb-tenses were divided into groups. Thus, the clearer division is met in the works of Ivanova I. P. She divided the verb-tenses of English into 3 categories: 1) the main category 2) the continuous category 3) the perfect category

From the scheme below it defined that, indefinite categories express repeated, custom, common actions; continuous classification identifies going on actions ;perfect categories deal with completed actions .

RESULT

The comparative analysis of verb tenses in English and Uzbek reveals a fascinating interplay between linguistic structures, cultural influences, and communicative intricacies. Through an exploration of the meaning and form of verb tenses in these two languages, we have uncovered both similarities and differences that deepen our understanding of how languages encode time and action.

The study highlights the intricate ways in which English and Uzbek construct verb tenses to convey temporal relationships. English's reliance on auxiliary verbs and complex tense structures contrasts with Uzbek's use of suffixes attached to the base form of the verb, showcasing diverse mechanisms for expressing time frames. This examination underscores the adaptability of language in capturing nuances of time and action through distinct grammatical systems

DISCUSSION

The exploration of verb tenses in English and Uzbek languages sheds light on the intricate structures that underpin linguistic expression. By delving into the meaning and form of verb tenses in these two languages, we uncover not only similarities but also fascinating differences that enrich our understanding of how languages capture time and action.

One key point of discussion is the contrast in how verb tenses are constructed in English and Uzbek. English relies on auxiliary verbs to convey different temporal nuances, leading to a more complex system of verb tenses. In contrast, Uzbek utilizes suffixes attached to the base form of the verb, offering a more direct and concise method of indicating time frames. This disparity in formation showcases the diversity of linguistic mechanisms employed by different languages to achieve similar communicative goals.

Furthermore, the presence of specific tenses like the present perfect continuous or future perfect continuous in English introduces a layer of sophistication not always mirrored in Uzbek verb tense structures. This distinction prompts reflection on the ways in which languages evolve to encapsulate subtle shades of meaning and temporal relationships. It invites us to consider how speakers of each language navigate these complexities and adapt their expressions to convey precise intentions.

CONCLUSION

Understanding the meaning and form of verb tenses is crucial for effective communication in both English and Uzbek languages. While both languages share similar tenses to express temporal concepts, they differ in terms of formation. English employs auxiliary verbs, while Uzbek uses specific suffixes. This analysis highlights

these similarities and differences, providing insights into the structure and usage of verb tenses in both languages.

Tense- aspect category of any language depends on interaction of time (moment of speech) and action. We have opportunity to analyze an action through time concept. Changings in the space realized in our mind as a time. Mankind choose lightening as measure of time. The center of time expresses the present. That's why present tense is also relative to the past and future. So, in one word learning all categories of verb tenses through time initial aspect.

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