

## MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK VERBS

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### **Abstract**

This article examines the morphological structure of English and Uzbek verbs from a comparative linguistic perspective. The study focuses on the ways grammatical meanings such as tense, aspect, voice, mood, person, and number are expressed in the two languages. English, as an analytic language, relies heavily on auxiliary verbs and word order, whereas Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, primarily uses affixation. Through comparative analysis, the paper highlights both typological differences and functional similarities between the verbal systems of English and Uzbek.

**Key words:** verb morphology, English verbs, Uzbek verbs, agglutinative language, analytic language, comparative linguistics.

### **Introduction**

Verbs play a central role in the grammatical systems of all languages, as they express actions, processes, and states, and serve as the core of the predicate. The morphological structure of verbs reflects the typological characteristics of a language. English and Uzbek belong to different language families and typological groups, which results in significant differences in their verb morphology.

English is generally classified as an analytic language, where grammatical relationships are often expressed through function words and auxiliary verbs. Uzbek, a Turkic language, is agglutinative in nature, meaning that grammatical meanings are expressed by adding a sequence of suffixes to a verbal stem. The aim of this article is to

analyze and compare the morphological structure of English and Uzbek verbs and to identify their main similarities and differences.

### ***Morphological Structure of English Verbs***

In English, the verb consists of a root (or stem) and a limited number of inflectional morphemes. The main inflectional categories of English verbs include tense, aspect, voice, mood, person, and number.

#### ***1. Root and Derivational Morphemes***

The verbal root carries the core lexical meaning (e.g., *write, read, go*). Derivational morphemes may be added to form new verbs, often through prefixes or suffixes:

- *modern* → *modernize*
- *legal* → *legalize*

These derivational processes change the lexical meaning or word class but are relatively limited compared to Uzbek.

#### ***2. Inflectional Morphemes***

English verbs have a small set of inflectional endings:

- *-s* for the third person singular present tense (*works*)
- *-ed* for the past tense and past participle (*worked*)
- *-ing* for the present participle (*working*)

Irregular verbs form tense and participles through internal vowel changes (*sing – sang – sung*) or suppletion (*go – went*).

#### ***3. Analytical Verb Forms***

Many grammatical meanings in English are expressed analytically with the help of auxiliary verbs (*be, have, do, will*):

- Perfect aspect: *has written*
- Continuous aspect: *is writing*
- Passive voice: *was written*

Thus, English verb morphology combines limited inflection with extensive use of auxiliary constructions.

### ***Morphological Structure of Uzbek Verbs***

Uzbek verbs have a rich morphological structure characterized by extensive suffixation. A single verb form may contain several morphemes, each expressing a specific grammatical meaning.

### ***1. Verbal Stem and Derivational Suffixes***

The Uzbek verb stem conveys the basic lexical meaning (e.g., *yoz-* “to write”, *kel-* “to come”). Various derivational suffixes can be attached to form new meanings:

- Causative: *yoz-* → *yozdirmoq* (to make someone write)
- Passive: *yoz-* → *yozilmoq* (to be written)
- Reciprocal: *ko‘r-* → *ko‘rishmoq* (to see each other)

These suffixes can occur in combination, reflecting the agglutinative nature of Uzbek.

### ***2. Inflectional Suffixes***

Uzbek verbs express grammatical categories through suffixes added in a fixed order:

- Tense and aspect: *yoz-di* (wrote), *yoz-yapti* (is writing)
- Mood: *yoz-sin* (let him write), *yoz-sa* (if he writes)
- Person and number: *yoz-dim* (I wrote), *yoz-dilar* (they wrote)

Each suffix typically carries a single grammatical meaning, and morpheme boundaries are usually clear.

### ***3. Negation and Interrogation***

Negation in Uzbek is expressed morphologically by the suffix *-ma/-me* (*yoz-ma-di* – did not write), while interrogation is often marked by particles (*yoz-di-mi?* – did he write?). This contrasts with English, where negation and questions rely heavily on auxiliary verbs.

### ***Comparative Analysis***

The comparison of English and Uzbek verbs reveals clear typological contrasts:

- English uses a limited number of inflectional morphemes and relies on auxiliary verbs.
- Uzbek employs numerous suffixes that are systematically attached to the verb stem.
- In English, grammatical meanings are often expressed syntactically, while in Uzbek they are primarily morphological.

Despite these differences, both languages share universal grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, and voice, although they are realized through different morphological mechanisms.

### **Conclusion**

The morphological structure of English and Uzbek verbs reflects the broader typological characteristics of the two languages. English demonstrates an analytic approach with minimal inflection and extensive auxiliary constructions, whereas Uzbek shows a highly agglutinative structure with rich suffixation. Understanding these differences is essential for comparative linguistics, language teaching, and translation studies, as it helps learners and researchers better grasp the grammatical logic underlying each language.

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