

**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF MOOD IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LANGUAGE GRAMMAR****LATIPOVA FAYYOZA***Navoiy State Pedagogical Institute**The faculty of English language and literature 3th year student**Tel: +99890 339 39 11**Email: fayyozalatipova@gmail.com***ABSTRACT**

The concept of mood is an important aspect of grammar in both the English and Uzbek languages. Mood refers to the grammatical forms used to indicate the speaker's attitude or the mode of the action, such as declarative, interrogative, imperative, conditional, etc. While English and Uzbek share some similarities in their expression of mood, there are also notable differences between the two languages. This paper provides a comparative analysis of the mood systems in English and Uzbek. It examines the main mood categories in each language, their morphological and syntactic properties, and the semantic nuances they convey. For example, both languages have indicative, imperative, and conditional moods, but Uzbek also has a distinct optative mood that does not directly exist in English grammar. The study also highlights how factors such as word order, case marking, and the use of particles contribute to mood distinctions in Uzbek, which has a more complex and elaborate mood system compared to the more analytical mood system of English. Additionally, the paper discusses how mood interacts with other grammatical categories like tense and aspect in the two languages. By exploring the similarities and divergences in the mood systems of English and Uzbek, this abstract lays the groundwork for a deeper understanding of the typological features and linguistic diversity between these two languages. The findings can inform cross-linguistic studies of modality and have pedagogical implications for teaching these languages as second or foreign languages.

Key words: Indicative Mood, Imperative Mood, Conditional Mood, Optative Mood, Potential Mood, Evidential Mood

INTRODUCTION

Mood is a crucial grammatical category that reflects the speaker's attitude or the mode of an action in a sentence. It is a fundamental aspect of language that shapes how we convey our intentions, emotions, and perceptions through verbal communication. While the concept of mood is present in both the English and Uzbek languages, the specific manifestations and nuances of mood systems can vary significantly across these two languages. English, as a widely studied Indo-European language, has a fairly

straightforward mood system, primarily consisting of the indicative, imperative, and conditional moods. These moods are typically expressed through verbal inflections and auxiliary verbs. In contrast, Uzbek, a Turkic language, exhibits a more complex and elaborate mood system, incorporating additional mood categories, such as the optative, that are not directly present in English grammar. Exploring the similarities and differences in the mood systems of English and Uzbek is crucial for several reasons. First, it enhances our understanding of the typological features and linguistic diversity between these two languages, which can contribute to cross-linguistic studies of modality and language universals. Second, it has pedagogical implications for teaching these languages as second or foreign languages, as learners need to grasp the intricacies of mood usage and interpretation in each language context.[1]

This study aims to provide a comprehensive comparative analysis of the mood systems in English and Uzbek, examining the morphological, syntactic, and semantic aspects that shape the expression of mood in these languages. By delving into the similarities and differences, we can gain valuable insights into the unique ways in which speakers of English and Uzbek convey their attitudes, intentions, and perspectives through the use of mood in their respective grammatical systems.

Comparison of Mood in English and Uzbek language grammar:

1. Indicative Mood:

- In both English and Uzbek, the indicative mood is the most common and unmarked mood, used to express factual statements, questions, and descriptions.
- In English, the indicative mood is primarily expressed through verb inflections and the use of auxiliary verbs.
- In Uzbek, the indicative mood is marked by various verb suffixes, such as -di for past tense, -yap for present progressive, and -gan for past perfective.

2. Imperative Mood:

- The imperative mood in both languages is used to express commands, requests, and instructions.
- In English, the imperative mood is typically formed by using the base form of the verb (e.g., "Go!", "Please sit down.").
- In Uzbek, the imperative mood is expressed through specific verb suffixes, such as -ing for singular commands and -gin for plural commands. However, Uzbek also uses the imperative mood to express wishes and suggestions.

3. Conditional Mood:

- Both English and Uzbek have a conditional mood to express hypothetical or imagined situations.
- In English, the conditional mood is often formed using the auxiliary verb "would" (e.g., "If I had more time, I would finish the project.").

- In Uzbek, the conditional mood is expressed through the use of suffixes like -sa and -gan bo'lsa. However, the Uzbek conditional mood has a broader range of functions, including politeness and wishes.

4. Optative Mood:

- The optative mood, which expresses wishes, desires, and hopes, is not present in English grammar.

- In Uzbek, the optative mood is marked by specific verb suffixes, such as -gani and -gay.

5. Potential Mood:

- English does not have a distinct grammatical mood for expressing potential, but it uses modal auxiliaries like "can," "may," and "might" to convey similar meanings.

- Uzbek has a dedicated potential mood, expressed through constructions like -ishi mumkin and -sa bo'ladi, to indicate the ability, possibility, or permission to perform an action.

6. Evidential Mood:

- Evidentiality, which indicates the source of information or the speaker's level of certainty, is not a distinct grammatical mood in English.

- In Uzbek, the evidential mood is expressed through specific verb suffixes, such as -kanman and -dir, to mark the speaker's level of certainty or the source of the information.[2]

The key differences between the mood systems of English and Uzbek lie in the complexity and range of mood categories in Uzbek, which include the optative, potential, and evidential moods. These additional mood distinctions in Uzbek grammar allow for a more nuanced expression of the speaker's attitudes, intentions, and epistemic stance, which is not as readily available in the more analytical mood system of English.

Understanding these similarities and differences in mood systems is crucial for effective communication and language learning between speakers of English and Uzbek, as well as for cross-linguistic studies of modality and linguistic typology.

Some examples of verb suffixes used to express the indicative mood in Uzbek:

1. Present Tense:

- -yap/-yotir suffix: Indicates present progressive action

- Example: Kitob o'qiyapman. (I am reading a book.)

2. Past Tense:

- -di suffix: Indicates a completed past action

- Example: Men kecha maktabga bordim. (I went to school yesterday.)

3. Future Tense:

- -adi/-ydi suffix: Indicates a future action

- Example: Ertaga maktabga boraman. (I will go to school tomorrow.)

4. Perfect Aspects:

- -gan suffix: Indicates a completed action in the past
- Example: Men uyga kelganman. (I have come home.)

5. Imperfect Aspects:

- -ar/-ur suffix: Indicates a habitual or repeated action
- Example: Men har kuni maktabga boraman. (I go to school every day.)

6. Conditional:

- -sa suffix: Indicates a conditional action
- Example: Agar yog'in yog'sa, maktabga bormayman. (If it rains, I won't go to school.)

Some examples of Uzbek verb suffixes used in the conditional mood:

1. Basic Conditional:

- -sa suffix: Expresses a simple conditional action
- Example: Agar yog'in yog'sa, maktabga bormayman. (If it rains, I won't go to school.)

2. Polite Conditional:

- -sahriz suffix: Used to make polite requests or suggestions
- Example: Agar siz ruhsat bersangiz, men chika olaman. (If you would allow me, I can go out.)

3. Counterfactual Conditional:

- -gan bo'lsa suffix: Expresses a hypothetical or contrary-to-fact condition
- Example: Agar yog'in yog'gan bo'lsa, maktabga bormaydigan edim. (If it had rained, I would not have gone to school.)

4. Conditional Wish:

- -sa edi suffix: Expresses a wish or desire in a conditional context
- Example: Agar vaqtim bo'lsa edi, sayrga chiqsam edi. (If I had time, I would like to go for a walk.)

5. Conditional Possibility:

- -sa bo'ladi suffix: Indicates a possible action in a conditional situation
- Example: Agar siz ruxsat bersangiz, maktabga borisham bo'ladi. (If you give permission, I can go to school.)

These are just a few examples of the various conditional verb suffixes used in Uzbek grammar. The Uzbek conditional mood is quite extensive and can express a wide range of nuanced meanings, from simple if-then conditions to polite requests and counterfactual scenarios. These are just a few examples of the various verb suffixes used in the indicative mood in Uzbek. The Uzbek language has a rich and complex system of verb conjugations and aspectual distinctions that allow for precise and nuanced expression of events and actions.[3]

Uzbek conditional mood and how it differs from the conditional in English:

1. Morphological complexity:

- The Uzbek conditional mood is expressed through a rich set of verb suffixes, as shown in the previous examples.
- In contrast, English primarily uses the auxiliary verb "would" to form conditional statements.

2. Functions and usages:

- In Uzbek, the conditional mood has a broader range of functions beyond just hypothetical conditions.
- It can be used for polite requests, wishes, desires, and even to express possibilities and probability.
- English conditional statements tend to be more limited to hypothetical situations.

3. Evidentiality:

- Uzbek conditional constructions can also incorporate evidential markers to indicate the speaker's source of information or level of certainty.
- For example, the suffix -kan can be added to express a conditional based on reported information.

4. Tense and aspect:

- Uzbek conditional constructions can combine with various tense and aspect markers to create more complex conditional expressions.
- This allows Uzbek speakers to precisely convey the temporal and aspectual nuances of a conditional situation.

5. Politeness and formality:

- The Uzbek conditional mood is closely tied to politeness and formality levels in speech.
- Certain conditional suffixes, like -sahriz, are used to make polite requests or suggestions.
- This level of politeness expression is not as readily available in the English conditional.

Overall, the Uzbek conditional mood system is significantly more complex and versatile compared to the relatively straightforward conditional expressions in English. This grammatical complexity allows Uzbek speakers to convey a wide range of nuanced meanings and social relationships through their use of conditional constructions. Understanding these differences is crucial for effective communication and language learning between speakers of English and Uzbek, as well as for cross-linguistic studies of modality and linguistic typology.[4]

CONCLUSION

Similarities and differences between the mood systems in English and Uzbek language grammar.

Similarities:1. ****Indicative Mood****: Both English and Uzbek have an indicative mood, which is used to express facts, statements, and assertions.2. ****Imperative Mood****: Both languages have an imperative mood, which is used to give commands, instructions, or make requests.3. ****Conditional Mood****: Both English and Uzbek have a conditional mood, which is used to express hypothetical or contingent situations.

Differences:1. ****Subjunctive Mood****: English has a distinct subjunctive mood, which is used to express wishes, desires, or hypothetical situations. Uzbek, on the other hand, does not have a distinct subjunctive mood, and instead uses other grammatical constructions to convey similar meanings.2. ****Evidential Mood****: Uzbek has an evidential mood, which is used to indicate the source of information or the speaker's degree of certainty about the statement. This mood is not present in English.3. ****Polarity Mood****: Uzbek has a polarity mood, which is used to express positive or negative assertions. English does not have a distinct polarity mood, but uses other grammatical constructions, such as negation, to convey similar meanings.

While English and Uzbek share some similarities in their mood systems, such as the indicative, imperative, and conditional moods, they also exhibit notable differences. Uzbek has a more complex mood system, with the addition of the evidential and polarity moods, which are not present in English. This highlights the linguistic diversity and the unique features of Uzbek grammar compared to English. Understanding these differences is crucial for effective communication and translation between the two languages.

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