

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MOOD OF VERB IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

*Writer: Atajanova Lobar*

*Navoi State Pedagogical Institute*

*The faculty of English language and literature*

*Research advisor: Muhammadiyev Aziz Shavkatovich*

**Annotation:** This article refers mood of verb to the form or manner in which a verb is used to express the speaker's or writer's attitude. The indicative mood is used for stating facts, the imperative mood for giving commands, and the subjunctive mood for expressing hypothetical or contrary-to-fact situations. These moods play a crucial role in conveying meaning and intention in language. While these are the primary verb moods, different languages may have additional or language-specific moods. Understanding verb mood is essential for effective communication.

**Annatatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada fe'ning mayli yoki so'zlovchi yoki yozuvchining munosabatini ifodalash uchun fe'ning ishlatilishi haqida gap boradi. Indikativ mayl faktlarni bayon qilish uchun, buyruq mayli buyruq berish uchun, subjunktiv mayl faraziy yoki qarama-qarshi holatlarni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu his-tuyg'ular tilda ma'no va niyatni etkazishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Bu fe'llarning asosiy belgilari bo'lsa-da, turli tillarda qo'shimcha yoki tilga xos belgilari bo'lishi mumkin. Samarali muloqot uchun fe'ning o'zgarishini tushunish juda muhimdir.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье речь идет о наклонении формы глагола или способе использования глагола для выражения отношения говорящего или писателя. Изъявительное наклонение используется для констатации фактов, повелительное наклонение — для отдачи приказов, сослагательное наклонение — для выражения гипотетических или противоречащих фактам ситуаций. Эти настроения играют решающую роль в передаче смысла и намерения на языке. Хотя это основные наклонения глаголов, в разных языках могут быть дополнительные или специфичные для языка наклонения. Понимание наклонения глагола необходимо для эффективного общения.

### INTRODUCTION

In grammar, mood refers to the form or manner in which a verb is used to express the speaker's or writer's attitude towards what is being said. It indicates the mode or manner in which an action or state of being is expressed. The mood of a verb can convey various attitudes such as certainty, possibility, doubt, command, desire, or hypothetical conditions.

The mood of a verb refers to the way in which the action or state expressed by the verb is conceived or regarded. Both English and Uzbek languages have different verb moods. Here's a comparison of the verb moods in English and Uzbek:

#### English Verb Moods:

1. Indicative Mood: This is the most common mood used to express statements, facts, and questions.

Example: She sings beautifully.

2. Imperative Mood: This mood is used to give commands, make requests, or express wishes. The imperative mood is used to give commands, make requests, or convey strong suggestions. It is commonly used when giving direct instructions or orders.

Example: Please close the door.

3. Subjunctive Mood: This mood is used to express hypothetical situations, doubts, or wishes that are contrary to reality. The subjunctive mood is used to express hypothetical or contrary-to-fact situations, doubts, wishes, or recommendations. It is less commonly used in modern English but is still found in certain contexts or expressions. [3, p 75].

Example: If I were rich, I would travel the world.

#### Uzbek Verb Moods:

1. Indicative Mood: Similar to English, the indicative mood in Uzbek is used to express statements and facts. The indicative mood in Uzbek is used to express facts, state actions, or provide information. It is the most commonly used mood in everyday communication.

Example: U yurishdi. (He walked.)

2. Imperative Mood: In Uzbek, the imperative mood is used to give commands or make requests.

Example: Kitobni o'qing. (Read the book.)

3. Conditional Mood: The conditional mood in Uzbek is used to express hypothetical or uncertain conditions. The conditional mood in Uzbek is used to express hypothetical or uncertain conditions. It is used to indicate actions that are dependent on a certain condition being met.

Example: Agar kelgan bo'lsam, men bilan gaplashing. (If you come, talk to me.) [ 1, p 42].

4. Optative Mood: The optative mood expresses wishes, desires, or hopes.

The optative mood is used to express wishes, hopes, or desires. It is often used to convey congratulations, blessings, or good wishes.

Example: Tabriklayman! (Congratulations!) [ 4, p 193].

It's important to note that while these are the common verb moods in English and Uzbek, there may be additional or more specific verb moods in each language depending on the context and grammatical structures used.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, verb mood is an important grammatical concept that refers to the form or manner in which a verb is used to express the speaker's or writer's attitude towards what is being said. It indicates the mode or manner in which an action or state of being is expressed. The three primary verb moods found in many languages, including English and Uzbek, are indicative, imperative, and subjunctive.

The indicative mood is used to make factual statements and express objective reality. It is the most common mood used in everyday communication. The imperative mood is used to give commands, make requests, or convey orders. It is used to express authority or urgency. The subjunctive mood is used to express hypothetical situations, doubts, wishes, or actions contrary to reality. It is often used in unreal or imagined conditions. While these are the primary verb moods, it's important to note that different languages may have additional or more specific verb moods to convey different nuances and attitudes. Understanding and correctly using verb moods is essential in effective communication as they help convey the speaker's intention and shape the meaning of the sentence or expression.

### REFERENCES

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