

## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF VERB STRUCTURAL CLASSES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE GRAMMAR

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### ABSTRACT

This paper provides a comparative analysis of the verb structural classes in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct linguistic origins and typological features. The study examines the similarities and differences in the morphological, syntactic, and semantic properties of verb structures in these languages. In English, verbs are classified into main verb classes such as transitive, intransitive, copular, and phrasal verbs. These classes are primarily determined by the verb's argument structure and its ability to take direct objects. In contrast, the Uzbek verbal system demonstrates a more complex and nuanced classification, with verbs organized into categories based on transitivity, valency, aspectual properties, and morphological markers. The analysis reveals that while both languages have certain parallel verb structures, such as transitive and intransitive verbs, Uzbek exhibits a richer and more intricate system of verb classes. This includes distinct categories for causative, reflexive, reciprocal, and dative verbs, among others, which are marked through specific morphological processes. The findings of this study contribute to the understanding of cross-linguistic variations in verbal systems and provide insights into the underlying grammatical principles and typological differences between English and Uzbek. The implications of this research extend to areas such as language teaching, translation studies, and theoretical linguistics.

**Key words:** Transitive Verbs, Intransitive Verbs, Linking Verbs, Phrasal Verbs, Causative Verb, Reflexive Verbs, Reciprocal Verbs, Dative Verbs, Aspectual Verb Forms.

### INTRODUCTION

The study of verb structures and their classification is a fundamental aspect of language grammar and syntax. Verbs, as the central elements of clauses, play a crucial role in the organization and interpretation of linguistic expressions. Comparative analysis of verb structures across languages can shed light on the underlying principles governing verbal systems and reveal the diversity of grammatical structures found in the world's languages. This paper focuses on the similarities and differences in the

structural classes of verbs in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct linguistic origins and typological features. English, an Indo-European language, and Uzbek, a Turkic language, present an intriguing case for comparative investigation, as they offer insights into the range of possibilities in the organization and categorization of verbal elements. In English, verbs are typically classified into main categories, such as transitive, intransitive, copular, and phrasal verbs, based on their argument structure and ability to take direct objects. This classification system has been extensively studied and well-documented in the literature on English grammar. In contrast, the Uzbek verbal system exhibits a more complex and nuanced classification, with verbs organized into various categories based on criteria such as transitivity, valency, aspectual properties, and the presence of morphological markers. This rich and intricate system of verb classes in Uzbek has received relatively less attention in the broader linguistic discourse, particularly in comparison to the well-studied English verbal system.[1]

By conducting a comparative analysis of the verb structural classes in these two languages, this study aims to illuminate the similarities and differences in the underlying principles governing verbal systems, and to contribute to the understanding of cross-linguistic variations in the organization and categorization of verbs. The findings of this research have implications for areas such as language teaching, translation studies, and theoretical linguistics.

### **Comparison of the Verb structural classes in English and Uzbek language grammar:**

#### 1. Verb Classes in English:

1.1. Transitive Verbs: Verbs that require a direct object to complete their meaning, e.g., "She wrote a letter."

1.2. Intransitive Verbs: Verbs that do not require a direct object, e.g., "She laughed."

1.3. Copular/Linking Verbs: Verbs that connect the subject to a subject complement, e.g., "She is a teacher."

1.4. Phrasal Verbs: Verbs combined with a preposition or adverb to create a new meaning, e.g., "She looked up the information."

#### 2. Verb Classes in Uzbek:

2.1. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs: Similar to English, Uzbek verbs can be classified as transitive or intransitive based on their ability to take a direct object.

2.2. Causative Verbs: Verbs that express the causation of an action, e.g., "to make someone do something," formed through specific morphological processes.

2.3. Reflexive Verbs: Verbs where the subject and the object are the same, marked by a reflexive pronoun, e.g., "to wash oneself."

2.4. Reciprocal Verbs: Verbs that express a mutual action between two or more participants, marked by a reciprocal pronoun, e.g., "to help each other."

2.5. Dative Verbs: Verbs that take a dative (indirect) object, e.g., "to give something to someone."

2.6. Aspectual Verb Forms: Uzbek verbs can express different aspectual meanings, such as perfective, imperfective, and progressive, through morphological markers.[2]

### 3. Similarities and Differences:

#### 3.1. Similarities:

- Both English and Uzbek have transitive and intransitive verb classes.
- Both languages have verbs that can take direct objects (transitive verbs) and verbs that do not (intransitive verbs).

#### 3.2. Differences:

- Uzbek exhibits a more complex and nuanced classification of verb structures, with distinct categories for causative, reflexive, reciprocal, and dative verbs, in addition to aspectual verb forms.
- English has a separate category for copular/linking verbs, which is not as clearly defined in the Uzbek verbal system.
- Uzbek verb classes are often marked through specific morphological processes, while English verb classes are primarily determined by the verb's argument structure and ability to take direct objects.

### 4. Implications and Conclusions:

- The comparative analysis of verb structural classes in English and Uzbek provides insights into the diversity of grammatical structures found in the world's languages.
- Understanding the similarities and differences in verbal systems can contribute to language teaching, translation studies, and theoretical linguistics.
- Further research may explore the semantic and functional implications of the distinct verb classes in these two languages and their broader typological implications.[3]

#### 1. Transitivity and Argument Structure:

- Both English and Uzbek have a distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs, where transitive verbs require a direct object and intransitive verbs do not.
- However, Uzbek verbs exhibit a more nuanced system of transitivity, with additional categories such as causative verbs, which express the causation of an action.
- Uzbek also has a distinct class of dative verbs, which take an indirect (dative) object in addition to the direct object.

#### 2. Morphological Marking:



- In Uzbek, the verb classes are often marked through specific morphological processes, such as the addition of prefixes or suffixes.

- For example, causative verbs are formed by adding a causative suffix to the verb stem, e.g., "o'qimoq" (to read) becomes "o'qitmoq" (to make someone read).

- Reflexive and reciprocal verbs are also marked through the use of reflexive and reciprocal pronouns in Uzbek.

- In contrast, English verb classes are primarily determined by the verb's argument structure and ability to take direct objects, with less overt morphological marking.[4]

### 3. Aspectual Distinctions:

- Uzbek verbs have a rich system of aspectual distinctions, including perfective, imperfective, and progressive forms, which are marked through inflectional morphemes.

- These aspectual categories are not as clearly defined in the English verbal system, which relies more on auxiliary verbs and adverbial expressions to convey aspectual meanings.

### 4. Semantic and Functional Implications:

- The distinct verb classes in Uzbek, such as causative, reflexive, and reciprocal verbs, allow for more nuanced and precise expression of various semantic and pragmatic relationships.

- These verb classes can have implications for the interpretation of agency, affectedness, and the nature of the actions being described.

- In contrast, the English verbal system, while simpler in its classification, may rely more on contextual and pragmatic factors to convey similar semantic nuances.

### 5. Typological Considerations:

- The differences in verb structural classes between English and Uzbek can be attributed to their distinct linguistic origins and typological features.

- English, as an Indo-European language, exhibits a more analytic structure, whereas Uzbek, as a Turkic language, has a more agglutinative and morphologically complex verbal system.

- These typological differences contribute to the divergent approaches to verb classification and the expression of verbal semantics in the two languages.

By examining the similarities and differences in the verb structural classes of English and Uzbek, we gain a deeper understanding of the diversity of grammatical structures found in the world's languages and the underlying principles that govern verbal systems. This comparative analysis has implications for language teaching, translation studies, and cross-linguistic investigations in theoretical linguistics.[5]

## CONCLUSION

The comparative analysis of verb structural classes in English and Uzbek language grammar has revealed both similarities and significant differences in the organization and categorization of verbal elements in these two languages. The shared characteristics include the fundamental distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs, which is present in both English and Uzbek. This basic classification reflects the core function of verbs in taking or not taking direct objects to complete their meaning.

However, the Uzbek verbal system exhibits a much richer and more nuanced classification, with additional categories such as causative, reflexive, reciprocal, and dative verbs. These specialized verb classes are often marked through distinct morphological processes, allowing for more precise expression of semantic and pragmatic relationships. In contrast, the English verbal system, while simpler in its classification, relies more on contextual and pragmatic factors to convey similar nuances in verbal meaning. The absence of overt morphological markers for these specialized verb classes in English suggests that the language has developed alternative strategies to achieve comparable semantic and functional distinctions. The differences observed in the verb structural classes of these two languages can be attributed to their distinct linguistic origins and typological features. English, as an Indo-European language, exhibits a more analytic structure, while Uzbek, as a Turkic language, has a more agglutinative and morphologically complex verbal system.

This comparative investigation has important implications for language teaching, translation studies, and theoretical linguistics. Understanding the similarities and differences in verbal systems can inform pedagogical approaches, enhance cross-linguistic communication, and contribute to the broader understanding of the underlying principles governing linguistic structures. Further research in this area may explore the semantic and functional implications of the distinct verb classes, as well as their broader typological significance within the broader landscape of the world's languages. By delving into the complexities of verbal systems, we can gain valuable insights into the richness and diversity of human language.

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