

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF TENSE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE GRAMMAR

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the similarities and differences in the tense systems of English and Uzbek, two linguistically distinct languages from the Indo-European and Turkic families, respectively. Both languages use tense to convey the time of action, but they diverge significantly in their structures and usage. English tense includes three primary tenses (present, past, and future) and their perfect, continuous, and perfect continuous aspects. It relies heavily on auxiliary verbs and morphological changes to verbs. In contrast, Uzbek employs a more agglutinative structure with a simpler tense system. It uses suffixes to indicate tense and aspect, often combining them in a single verb form. The future tense in Uzbek is less grammatically distinct, sometimes inferred from context rather than explicit forms. Despite these differences, both languages share the fundamental purpose of tenses: to situate actions in time. Understanding these similarities and differences is crucial for language learners and linguists, shedding light on the cognitive and structural aspects of tense usage across different language families.

Key words: Basic tense, present tense, past tense future tense.

INTRODUCTION

The thinking of anxious is integral in the find out about of grammar, serving as a fundamental mechanism for expressing the time at which moves occur. This linguistic characteristic is present in actually all languages, although its implementation can differ widely. This paper explores the worrying structures of English and Uzbek, two languages from distinct linguistic families—Indo-European and Turkic, respectively. English, with its rich nerve-racking and issue system, contrasts with the greater agglutinative structure of Uzbek, which employs suffixes to bring temporal information. English aggravating is characterized by its complexity, featuring three essential tenses (present, past, and future), each with extra aspects (simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous) that add nuances to the primary time reference. This machine relies heavily on auxiliary verbs and morphological adjustments to indicate exceptional tenses and aspects.[1]

In contrast, Uzbek uses a more streamlined approach, relying on verb suffixes to categorical worrying and aspect. While it additionally has present, past, and future tenses, the distinctions between these are frequently less rigid, with context taking part in a extensive function in conveying temporal information. By evaluating and contrasting the tense structures of English and Uzbek, this paper goals to spotlight the structural and functional differences and similarities. Such an examination presents treasured insights for language newcomers and linguists, bettering our appreciation of how one of a kind languages manage the general want to specific time in communication.

Comparison of Tense in English and Uzbek language grammar:

The tense systems of English and Uzbek, while both serving the fundamental purpose of situating actions in time, exhibit significant differences in structure and usage due to their distinct linguistic roots. Below is a detailed comparison:

1. Basic Tenses

- English: English has three primary tenses:

- Present (e.g., "I walk")
- Past (e.g., "I walked")
- Future (e.g., "I will walk")

- Uzbek: Uzbek also has three primary tenses:

- Present (e.g., "men yuraman" - "I walk/I am walking")
- Past (e.g., "men yurdim" - "I walked")
- Future (e.g., "men yuraman" - "I will walk" - the same form as the present

tense, often context-dependent)

2. Aspect and Continuous Forms

- English: English extensively uses aspectual forms:

- Simple (e.g., "I walk")
- Continuous/Progressive (e.g., "I am walking")
- Perfect (e.g., "I have walked")
- Perfect Continuous (e.g., "I have been walking")

- Uzbek: Uzbek expresses aspect less formally and often relies on contextual and lexical means rather than distinct grammatical constructions. The use of auxiliary verbs like "bo'lmoq" (to be) and participles can imply continuous or perfective actions but not in a systematic aspectual paradigm as in English.[2]

3. Formation and Usage

- English: Tenses in English are formed using auxiliary verbs and changes in verb forms. For example:

- Present Continuous: "am/is/are + verb-ing" (e.g., "I am walking")
- Past Perfect: "had + past participle" (e.g., "I had walked")

- Uzbek: Tenses in Uzbek are primarily formed through suffixes attached to the verb stem:

- Present/Future: "-moq/-yapti" (e.g., "men yuraman" - "I walk/I will walk"; "men yuryapman" - "I am walking")

- Past: "-di" (e.g., "men yurdim" - "I walked")

- Uzbek does not use auxiliary verbs in the same way English does for tense formation.

4. Future Tense Specificity

- English: The future tense is explicitly formed using the auxiliary "will" or "shall" (e.g., "I will walk"), and sometimes "going to" (e.g., "I am going to walk").

- Uzbek: The future tense in Uzbek often shares the same form as the present tense (e.g., "men yuraman" - "I walk/I will walk"). The distinction is usually made through context rather than specific grammatical markers.

5. Context and Flexibility

- English: English relies on a combination of tense and aspect markers to precisely locate actions in time. The system is less flexible and requires specific forms to convey different nuances.

- Uzbek: Uzbek is more context-dependent. The same form can often convey different temporal meanings depending on the situation. This flexibility can simplify grammar but requires a deeper understanding of context for accurate comprehension and usage.[3]

6. Auxiliary Verbs and Inflections

- English: Uses a variety of auxiliary verbs (e.g., "do," "have," "be") and verb inflections to denote tense and aspect.

- Uzbek: Primarily relies on verb suffixes and inflection, with less dependence on auxiliary verbs for tense construction.

While both English and Uzbek use tense to indicate the timing of actions, their methods of doing so differ greatly. English employs a complex system of auxiliary verbs and aspects, providing precise temporal and aspectual distinctions. Uzbek, on the other hand, uses a more straightforward system of suffixes and relies heavily on context to convey similar meanings. Understanding these differences is crucial for learners and linguists to grasp the unique ways each language handles temporal expression.[4]

Differences between tense in English and Uzbek grammar:

Tense and Aspect in Uzbek:

Uzbek has a more complex tense and aspect system compared to English. In addition to the basic past, present, and future tenses, Uzbek has the following tense-aspect combinations:

1. Perfective Aspect:

- Simple Past: "Men bog'ga bordim." (Lit. "I went to the park.")

- Past Perfect: "Men bog'ga borgan edim." (Lit. "I had gone to the park.")

2. Imperfective Aspect:

- Simple Present: "Men bog'ga boraman." (Lit. "I go to the park.")

- Present Continuous: "Men bog'ga borayapman." (Lit. "I am going to the park.")

- Past Continuous: "Men bog'ga borayotgan edim." (Lit. "I was going to the park.")

- Future Continuous: "Men bog'ga borayotgan bo'laman." (Lit. "I will be going to the park.")

3. Habitual Aspect:

- Past Habitual: "Men bog'ga borar edim." (Lit. "I used to go to the park.")

- Future Habitual: "Men bog'ga boraman." (Lit. "I will go to the park [habitually].")

Tense and Aspect in English:

English has a more limited tense and aspect system compared to Uzbek. The primary tenses are:

1. Simple Tenses:

- Simple Present: "I go to the park."

- Simple Past: "I went to the park."

- Simple Future: "I will go to the park."

2. Progressive/Continuous Aspect:

- Present Continuous: "I am going to the park."

- Past Continuous: "I was going to the park."

- Future Continuous: "I will be going to the park."

3. Perfect Aspect:

- Present Perfect: "I have gone to the park."

- Past Perfect: "I had gone to the park."

- Future Perfect: "I will have gone to the park."

While English has a more limited tense system, it compensates by using auxiliary verbs (e.g., "have," "will," "be") to express additional nuances of time and aspect.

Verb Conjugation:

Another key difference is the level of verb conjugation in each language:

- Uzbek Verb Conjugation: Uzbek verbs are conjugated based on the subject, with distinct forms for each person and number (singular and plural).

- "Men boraman," "Sen borasan," "U boradi," "Biz boramiz," "Siz borasiz," "Ular boradilar." (Lit. "I go," "You go," "He/She goes," "We go," "You go," "They go.")

English Verb Conjugation: English verbs have a more limited conjugation system, with the main distinction being between singular and plural subjects in the present tense.

- "I go," "You go," "He/She goes," "We go," "You go," "They go."

This difference in verb conjugation complexity contributes to the overall structural differences between the two languages.[5]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the comparison of tense in English and Uzbek grammar reveals both similarities and key differences: Similarities: 1. Both languages have the basic tense categories of present, past, and future. 2. They both utilize verb forms to express these temporal relationships.

Differences: 1. Tense Marking: English primarily relies on auxiliary verbs and verb inflections to mark tense, while Uzbek uses dedicated verb suffixes. 2. Aspect: Uzbek has a more developed aspect system, with distinct perfective and imperfective forms, whereas English aspect is more limited. 3. Tense Variety: Uzbek has a richer tense system, including additional tenses like continuous past, continuous future, and past perfect, which are not as clearly marked in English. 4. Verb Conjugation: Uzbek verbs are extensively conjugated based on the subject, while English verb conjugation is more limited. These differences in tense and aspect systems, as well as the level of verb conjugation, contribute to the unique grammatical structures and temporal expression in each language. Understanding these nuances is crucial for effectively communicating and translating between English and Uzbek. The more elaborate tense and aspect system in Uzbek allows for greater precision and flexibility in expressing temporal relationships, while the more streamlined approach in English relies more on auxiliary verbs and context. These contrasting features reflect the underlying linguistic characteristics and typological differences between the two languages..

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