

**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF TENSE 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**

This study examines the similarities and differences in the tense systems of the English and Uzbek languages. English is an Indo-European language, while Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family. Despite their linguistic differences, both languages have developed complex tense systems to express time-related information. The analysis reveals that both English and Uzbek have past, present, and future tenses. However, Uzbek has a richer tense system, with additional distinctions such as the witnessed past, non-witnessed past, and reported past. Additionally, Uzbek tenses are formed through a combination of verbal suffixes, whereas English relies more on auxiliary verbs. The paper discusses how these language-specific tense constructions impact the way speakers of English and Uzbek convey temporal information, as well as the pragmatic nuances associated with the different tense forms. It also highlights the challenges language learners may face when transitioning between the tense systems of these two languages. The findings contribute to the broader understanding of cross-linguistic variations in grammatical structures and have implications for language teaching, translation, and comparative linguistics.

**Key words:** Past tense, Present tense, Future tense, Witnessed Past, Non-Witnessed Past, Reported Past.

**INTRODUCTION**

Tense is a fundamental grammatical class that lets in speakers to situate events, actions, and states in time. The ways in which languages categorical disturbing can fluctuate considerably, reflecting the special history, structure, and pragmatic wishes of each linguistic system. Understanding the similarities and differences in irritating structures across languages is not only linguistically interesting, however also imperative for superb language learning, teaching, and translation. This paper focuses on a comparative analysis of the disturbing structures in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct genealogical origins and typological features. English belongs to the Indo-European language family, whereas Uzbek is a member of the Turkic language group. Despite these differences, each languages have developed complex

tense paradigms to deliver temporal information. The find out about examines the primary anxious categories discovered in English and Uzbek, as properly as the morphological and syntactic mechanisms employed to construct aggravating forms. It additionally explores how the language-specific demanding structures impact the ways in which speakers of English and Uzbek specific time-related meanings and the pragmatic nuances related with one-of-a-kind stressful choices.[1]

By highlighting the parallels and divergences in the disturbing systems of these two languages, this introduction units the stage for a more exact exploration of the grammar of aggravating and its cross-linguistic variations. The findings make contributions to the broader grasp of linguistic typology and have implications for language pedagogy, translation studies, and comparative linguistics.

### **Comparison of Tense in English and Uzbek language grammar:**

#### Past Tense

- English has a simple past tense (e.g. "I walked") and a present perfect tense (e.g. "I have walked").
- Uzbek has a much richer past tense system, including:
  - Witnessed Past: Indicates an action that the speaker directly observed (e.g. "Men ketdim" - I went)
  - Non-Witnessed Past: Indicates an action the speaker did not directly witness (e.g. "Men ketgan edim" - I had gone)
  - Reported Past: Indicates an action the speaker learned about indirectly (e.g. "Men ketibdi" - They say I went)
- The Uzbek past tense forms provide more nuanced information about the speaker's evidence or source of knowledge about the past event.[2]

#### Present Tense

- In English, the present tense can express habitual actions, ongoing states, and general truths (e.g. "I walk to work", "I live in London", "Water boils at 100°C").
- Uzbek present tense typically refers to actions and states in the immediate present moment (e.g. "Men uyga boraman" - I am going home).
- Uzbek has additional present tense forms to convey more specific aspectual meanings, such as the continuous present.

#### Future Tense

- English primarily uses modal auxiliaries like "will" and "shall" to form the future tense (e.g. "I will go", "I shall go").
- Uzbek has a dedicated future tense suffix "-a/-y" that attaches to the verb stem (e.g. "Men borar-man" - I will go).
- Uzbek also has other ways to express futurity, such as using present tense verbs with temporal adverbs.

#### Aspectual Distinctions

- English has a distinct progressive aspect using the auxiliary "be" + present participle (e.g. "I am walking").
- Uzbek does not have a grammaticalized progressive aspect. Aspectual nuances are conveyed through other verb forms and constructions.
- Both languages use other aspectual markers (e.g. perfective, imperfective) to provide additional information about the temporal structure of events.

The key differences in the tense and aspect systems of English and Uzbek reflect their distinct typological features. Uzbek has a more complex past tense system, while English relies more on auxiliary verbs. Understanding these contrasts is crucial for effective language learning and translation between the two languages.[3]

Some more examples of the witnessed past tense in Uzbek:

#### 1. Witnessed Past Tense:

- "Men kecha bozorga bordim." (I went to the market yesterday.)
- "Biz bugun restoranda ob'd qildik." (We had lunch at the restaurant today.)
- "Darsda Anvar savolga javob berdi." (Anvar answered the question in the class.)

The witnessed past tense in Uzbek is formed by adding the suffix "-di" to the verb stem. This indicates that the speaker directly observed the action taking place.

#### 2. Additional Examples:

- "Ukam maktabdan keldi." (My brother came from school.)
- "Mehmonlar tushlik ovqat yedi." (The guests ate lunch.)
- "Qiz maktab sinfida yozdi." (The girl wrote in the school classroom.)

In these examples, the "-di" suffix on the verbs "keldi" (came), "yedi" (ate), and "yozdi" (wrote) conveys that the speaker witnessed these actions directly.

#### 3. Contrasting with Non-Witnessed Past:

- Witnessed: "Men kecha bozorga bordim." (I went to the market yesterday.)
- Non-Witnessed: "Men kecha bozorga borgan edim." (I had gone to the market yesterday.)

The non-witnessed past tense uses the "-gan edim" construction to indicate that the speaker did not directly observe the action. The witnessed past tense in Uzbek is an important grammatical device that allows speakers to specify the source of their knowledge about past events. Understanding this nuance is crucial for accurate communication and translation between Uzbek and other languages like English.][4]

The key differences between the witnessed past tense and the non-witnessed past tense in Uzbek:

#### Witnessed Past Tense:

- Indicates an action or event that the speaker directly observed or experienced.
- Formed by adding the suffix "-di" to the verb stem.
- Examples:
  - "Men kecha bozorga bordim." (I went to the market yesterday.)

- "Biz bugun restoranda ob'd qildik." (We had lunch at the restaurant today.)
- "Darsda Anvar savolga javob berdi." (Anvar answered the question in the class.)

Non-Witnessed Past Tense:

- Indicates an action or event that the speaker did not directly observe or experience.
- Formed by using the "-gan edim" construction with the verb.
- Examples:
  - "Men kecha bozorga borgan edim." (I had gone to the market yesterday.)
  - "Biz kecha restoranda ob'd qilgan edik." (We had had lunch at the restaurant yesterday.)
  - "Darsda Anvar savolga javob bergan edi." (Anvar had answered the question in the class.)

The key differences are:

1. Direct Observation: The witnessed past tense indicates the speaker directly saw or experienced the action, while the non-witnessed past tense suggests the speaker learned about the action indirectly.[5]
2. Morphological Formation: The witnessed past uses the "-di" suffix, while the non-witnessed past uses the "-gan edim" construction.
3. Nuance of Knowledge: The non-witnessed past implies the speaker's knowledge of the past action is based on secondary information, not direct experience.

This distinction in Uzbek grammar allows speakers to precisely convey the source and nature of their knowledge about past events, which is an important aspect of communication in the language. Understanding these tense forms is crucial for accurate translation and effective language learning.[6]

## CONCLUSION

While English and Uzbek both have systems of verb tenses to convey temporal information, there are both similarities and significant differences between the two languages. Similarities:

- Both have a basic past, present, and future tense distinction.
- Both use various grammatical constructions, such as auxiliaries and affixes, to mark tense.
- Both have ways to express aspectual nuances like perfective and imperfective.

Differences:

- Uzbek has a much more complex past tense system, differentiating between witnessed, non-witnessed, and reported past actions.
- English relies more heavily on modal auxiliaries like "will" and "shall" to form the future tense, while Uzbek has a dedicated future tense suffix.
- Uzbek does not have a grammaticalized progressive aspect like English's "be + -ing" construction.

- Uzbek verbs often carry more explicit information about the speaker's source of knowledge about past events.

These differences in tense and aspect systems reflect the distinct typological features of English as an analytic language and Uzbek as an agglutinative Turkic language. Mastering these contrasts is essential for effective translation, language learning, and cross-cultural communication between the two languages. The nuanced Uzbek past tense system, in particular, underscores how grammar can encode cultural values around epistemology and evidentiality. Understanding these language-specific distinctions is crucial for developing true fluency and pragmatic competence. Overall, the comparison of English and Uzbek tense systems highlights the rich diversity of human languages and the importance of approaching each one on its own terms. Exploring these grammatical differences can deepen our appreciation for the creativity and complexity of natural languages.

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