



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VERBAL STRUCTURES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15461339>

Annotation: This article is devoted to a comparative analysis of verb constructions in English and Uzbek. The article shows the differences and similarities regarding the grammatical structure of verb constructions in both languages, their elements such as tense, person, second, modality and case. The semantic and pragmatic properties of verb constructions in English and Uzbek were also studied, with an emphasis on the practical application of these languages, including the problems of translation and language learning.

Keywords: Uzbek language, verb, English, tense, person, second, modality, grammatical structure, comparative analysis, speech, writing, semantics, pragmatics, linguistics.

Introduction. The relevance of the study on the topic "Comparative analysis of verb structures in English and Uzbek" can be seen in the following.

Comparative analysis of verb structures between English and Uzbek is important in linguistics, because verbs play an important role in the grammatical structure of each language. Different forms of verb structures can have several variations depending on tense, person, second, and factors. The study of these factors helps to further expand the theory of linguistics. Also, the correct use of verb structures ensures clarity and intelligibility in speech and writing.

There are significant differences between verb structures in the grammar of English and Uzbek. For example, in English or but, and in Uzbek, there are differences between the descriptive forms of the verb, the precise expression of tense and mood. The study of these problems is based on comparative grammatical analysis, which helps to understand the functions of verb structures in both languages.

Understanding grammatical differences is important when translating between languages. A comparative analysis of verb structures between English and Uzbek will help translators, linguists, and cultural scholars to correctly translate verb structures in the two languages and understand their existing differences.

Comparative analysis of verb structures in English and Uzbek is also of great practical importance. Such studies help to reduce grammatical errors in language learning, for English learners and Uzbek speakers. Also, interpretations aimed at the correct and effective use of language will become the basis for accurate and accurate communication of information in the educational process.

It will provide a basis for new research on the differences between English and Uzbek in verb constructions or grammatical transformations, interactions in usage, as well as the social and cultural changes that have occurred through the languages. As a result, comparative analysis may lead to the emergence of new directions in linguistics.

At the same time, verb constructions in English and Uzbek are a relevant and important research topic in the fields of linguistics, literary studies, and linguistic education.

The goals and objectives of the research on the topic "Comparative analysis of verb constructions in English and Uzbek" are as follows.

The main objective of the study — The aim of this study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the grammatical structure of verb structures in English and Uzbek, to identify common and specific aspects of verb structures in both languages, to analyze their grammatical functions, and to timely demonstrate the differences and similarities between the languages. It also aims to study the development of verb structures in both languages and their practical application.

Based on the main objective of the study, the following tasks were set:

1. Analysis of verb constructions in English and Uzbek: To study the structure and grammatical forms of verb devices in English and Uzbek and to study them comparatively. In this system, grammatical features of the verb such as tense, person, second, modality are analyzed.

2. Identifying common and specific aspects of verb constructions: To identify comparative features of verb constructions between English and Uzbek, that is, to show similarities and differences in the two languages.

3. Studying the semantic and pragmatic significance of verb constructions: To analyze the meanings of verb constructions in both languages and how they have developed in relation to their pragmatic context. This task involves studying how verbs are used in different places and situations.

4. Identifying grammatical differences between languages: Studying the differences in verb constructions in English and Uzbek, improving the methods of using their verb forms.

Based on the goals and objectives, the research is aimed at explaining the theoretical and practical significance of the comparative analysis of verb constructions in English and Uzbek, as well as showing their grammatical, semantic and pragmatic changes.

Level of knowledge of the research topic The level of study of the topic "Comparative analysis of verb structures in English and Uzbek" is high, and its relevance and importance are of great importance within the framework of comparative linguistics. Research on the comparative analysis of verb structures in English and Uzbek has been conducted by many researchers over the past centuries. These studies play an important role in the development of linguistic theory and help to identify grammatical differences between languages.

Therefore, the following factors serve as the basis for analyzing the level of study on this topic.

Verb structures in English and Uzbek have very different grammatical structures. In articles, dissertations and monographs, the differences and similarities between verb structures in both languages, their grammatical or semantic orientations have been examined. In this analysis, aspects such as the use of verb structures in correspondence and speech activities of both languages and their relevance to the context were considered.

Practical research on the comparative analysis of verb constructions in English and Uzbek has been conducted in the following areas: education, translation, literary studies, and reducing grammatical errors in everyday life. Research shows that for language learners, a clear understanding of verb constructions and their contextual use is a complex and important task.

International research on this topic has also been collected and has helped to compare English and Uzbek. Thus, the development of theoretical interpretations and methodologies

for identifying differences in verb constructions between English and Uzbek, in comparison with other languages, has been observed.

Scientific research in this area is carried out in accordance with modern linguistic theories and methodologies. Grammatical comparative analysis between English and Uzbek is aimed at identifying differences in the structure and semantics of verb constructions. These studies focus on four important grammatical categories: factors, tenses, modality, directions have been studied.

In the study of languages, some problems with verb constructions have been observed - for example, errors in the translation process, the detection of grammatical errors, and issues related to the dual use of languages. A researcher who conducted research on this topic (*N.Rahmat, A. Kadirov, A.Hojiyev*) are important for learning to use the grammatical devices of languages correctly.

Researchers conducted a study on the topic "Comparative analysis of verb devices in English and Uzbek" (*S.Botirbekov, P.Qodirov, O'.Hoshimov*) plays an important role in the development of linguistics, linguistics, and applied education. The level of study of this topic is high, as research is being conducted to identify grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic differences between languages, to create a scientific basis for linguists on the correct use of verb constructions, and to provide practical recommendations for language learners.

Research methodology This study identifies the characteristics of verb devices in English and Uzbek through a comparative analysis and identifies their similarities and differences. The main methodologies and methods used in the study are comparative analysis, semantic and grammatical analysis, contextual analysis, analytical and statistical methods.

Analysis and results. As a result of introducing various adjective, adverb, action noun, conditional verb forms into a simple sentence, the construction of this sentence becomes more complicated (both in form and content), and predicative aggregation may occur in the sentence due to secondary predication in such forms. In simple sentences complicated by such forms, determining the syntactic status of such sentences according to this predicative aggregation, that is, whether such sentences are really syntactically simple sentences or compound sentences with a subordinate clause, has been a hotly debated issue for many years, in particular in Turkology, as well as in other linguistics, but there has still not been a single, correct, and widely recognized opinion.

In such systems (constructions), although it is of secondary importance, predication brings these systems closer to certain systems used as subordinate clauses to a certain extent. Based on this, it is not correct to interpret the possessive adjective clauses as defining subordinate clauses, there is no complete equality between such systems and subordinate clauses in the full sense. There is a significant difference in the connection of these systems with the "main clause" compared to the connection of subordinate clauses with the main clause. At the same time, the degree of inflection of verb forms considered as inflections in these systems is not exactly the same as inflections in the "main clause".

In these systems, a certain proposition is expressed. This proposition consists of the relations between the action and its performer, between the sign and the owner of the sign, and so on. Therefore, between the parts of such systems, there is a subject-predicate relationship, but the absence of important possessive-interjectional signs of sentence construction in them does not allow these units to be considered as sentences. According to

this subject-predicate relationship, such systems can be called systems with secondary predication.

In such systems, in addition to impersonal forms of the verb, the function of the predicative part can be performed by modal words such as *bor*, *oyq*, as well as many other words expressing signs. For example: They were met by an old man with a white beard. They were met by an old man with a white beard. (*A.Qahhor*), **Those who have melody in their heart live in all the times. Those who have melody in their heart live in all the times.** (*M.Mahmudov*) In the sentences, the words *oppok* and *bor* function as predicative parts, that is, they express the second predicate, and these parts form a system with secondary predication. According to these systems, semantic-syntactic inconsistency has arisen in these simple sentences. Their semantic-syntactic properties are almost the same as the semantic-syntactic properties of adjective clauses with secondary predication.

Even the role of the clause *bolmoq*, which can be used as an adjective, is noticeable in them. Compare: *soch-saqoli oppok (chol)* - *soch-saqoli bolgan (chol)*; *Qalbida kuyu bor (odadamlar)* - *Qalbida kuyu bor bolgan (odadamlar)*. Therefore, the conclusions drawn from the semantic-syntactic analysis of simple sentences complicated by adjective clauses with secondary predication can be fully applied to simple sentences complicated by such systems.

In the case of simple sentences with secondary predicative adverbial clauses, an additional meaning can be expressed, consisting of the fact that the action in the secondary proposition and the action in the main proposition occurred at the same time. For example: Adolat went to the spring with her instrument on her shoulder. Adolat went to the spring with her instrument on her shoulder. (*I.Rahim*).

In some cases, when a predicate with a secondary predicate is formed from the analytical form of the same predicate verb or from the present tense form, a slightly different additional meaning is expressed. The action expressed in the secondary predicate is continuous, while the action expressed in the main predicate is performed "within" this continuous action. It can also be said that in this case the subordination of the secondary predicate to the main predicate is somewhat weakened, and at the same time its belonging to the common subject (expressed in the form of the possessor in the sentence) and its connection with it are even more emphasized. For example: **Drying her hands in the towel, Saltanat looked out of the kitchen Window. Drying her hands in the towel, Saltanat looked out of the kitchen Window.** (*O'.Usmonov*).

The connection of propositions in such sentences can reflect an additional meaning consisting in the cause-effect relationship between the same propositions. In this case, the connection of the same propositions is very dense, they always require each other. After all, there cannot be a cause without a cause and a cause without a cause logically. The same predicates with a secondary predicate express a proposition with a causal content, and this proposition causes the main proposition, becomes the reason for its occurrence. Therefore, the action in the secondary proposition (state, etc.) takes place before the action in the main proposition (state, etc.). For example: **Drying her hands in the towel, Saltanat looked out of the kitchen window. Drying her hands in the towel, Saltanat looked out of the kitchen window.** (*O'.Usmonov*).

The combination of propositions in such sentences can reflect an additional meaning consisting in the cause-effect relationship between the same propositions. In this case, the relationship of the same propositions is very dense, they always require each other. After all,

there cannot be a cause without a cause and a cause without a cause logically. The same predicate clauses with a secondary predicate express a proposition with a causal content, and this proposition causes the main proposition, becomes the reason for its occurrence. Therefore, the action in the secondary proposition (state, etc.) takes place before the action in the main proposition (state, etc.). For example: **Aziz, irritated by this weep, can't sleep on the balcony even in summer. Aziz, irritated by this weep, can't sleep on the balcony even in summer** (*O'Usmonov*).

In very many cases, a proposition expressed in adverbial clauses with a secondary predicate expresses the manner, method of performing the action in the main proposition. In this case, the subordination of this proposition to the main proposition is more clearly felt. For example: **Sherzod looked out moving the window curtain. Sherzod moved the window curtain and looked out.** (*O'Usmonov*).

In some cases, within a simple sentence containing secondary predicative adverbial clauses, the connection of two or more content relations can be very dense. This situation is observed when, in addition to the commonality of the subjects of the main and secondary predicates as a necessary condition for the connection of contents in the same systems, another necessary content element is also common. Let us consider the following sentence: Let us consider the following sentence: **Ikrom took out the knife from the metall-shield and put it close to the old man. Ikrom took out the knife from the brass-plated sheath and put it close to the old man.** (*Said Ahmad*). In this sentence, the subjects of the main predicate, which is the predicative part of the predicate "take out a knife from a brass-plated sheath", are common to the predicate. In addition to the commonality of the subjects, it is also possible to see the commonality of the necessary content members of the main and secondary predicates, which are the direct objects (to which the action is directly transferred). Since they are the same, repetition is avoided and they are not expressed syntactically in the next place. Compare: took out the knife; put the knife down. This situation ensured that the connection of these meanings was extremely dense.

The semantic construction of this simple sentence was complicated by the semantic connection.

In many cases, adjective clauses whose subject part is not directly expressed syntactically can become subject-specific as a result of the omission of the subject-denoting word that was previously determined by the adjective clause. Such words that are omitted are mainly words that denote a person, such as man, person. When the word that expresses the common subject of the main and secondary predicates is omitted, the adjective clause becomes the one that expresses the subject of the main predicate. The subject of the predicative clause in the adjective clause is understood from the content of the same predicate. The fact that the adjective clause, which is the representative of the secondary predication, expresses the necessary member of the main predication - the subject - ensures that the connection between the two propositions is extremely dense in terms of content. For example: **Those people in the corridor immediately called Aziz in. Those people in the corridor immediately called Aziz in.** (*O'Usmonov*) The adjective phrase "standing on the sidewalk" in the sentence originally identified the word "people" that was the subject of the main predicate (they called) and also expressed the subject part of the secondary predicate (standing) in terms of content. In this sentence, however, with the addition of the word "these people", the adjective phrase "standing on the sidewalk" was added and expressed the subject

of the main predicate. On this basis, the content of this simple sentence has become complicated.

Conclusion and suggestions of the article on the topic "Comparative analysis of verb devices in English and Uzbek":

Conclusion:

The results of this study helped to identify the differences and similarities between the grammatical and semantic features of verb constructions in English and Uzbek. The article analyzed the differences and common aspects of verb constructions in both languages based on grammatical elements such as tense, person, second, modality, and case.

While verb constructions in English are used in inflectional and analytic forms in response to changes, in Uzbek they are expressed mainly through inflectional forms. Both semantically and pragmatically, the use of verb constructions in both languages has similarities and differences.

The main result of the study is that identifying grammatical and semantic differences between verb constructions in English and Uzbek helps to find solutions to problems in translation and language learning between languages. This, in turn, helps language learners reduce grammatical errors and correctly convey meaning in the translation process.

Offers:

1. Clear understanding of verb constructions in language learning: In order to better understand the differences between verb constructions in English and Uzbek, language learners are encouraged to identify their use through grammar simulators and practical examples.

2. Grammar training for translators: It is recommended to organize special trainings for translators in order to identify the differences between verb constructions in translation between English and Uzbek.

3. Expanding linguistic research: It is necessary to further deepen research on the comparative analysis of verb constructions in English and Uzbek and develop new theoretical and practical approaches on this topic.

4. Interactive teaching methods: The introduction of modern interactive teaching methods in the study of verb constructions will help students quickly and effectively understand verb constructions in both languages.

These proposals will help create scientific and practical approaches aimed at the correct and effective use of verb constructions in the fields of linguistics, translation, and language learning.

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