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TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK VERB FORMS

Annotation. The article presents a comparative analysis of the main characteristics of the verb forms in the English and Uzbek languages demonstrating differential and similar features.

Keywords: grammatical category, interaction between society, people, and the language, stylistic color, agglutinated, inflected, vowel change, consonant change, fusion, suppletive forms, synthetical, analytical.

Introduction

No language is relevant to society and can not develop on its own outside of society. Language is, first of all, a means of interaction between society and people, so society is a direct link between people and formation of a language vocabulary. It is important to remember that language itself is important because of the laws of its internal system of formation. Depending on the situation, a single idea in any developed language will be interpreted differently. Regardless of style, stylistic color, or situation, there are neutral words that are used in communication only for certain situations as the core of the language.

As the verb is one of the categories of words that is active in all languages, it has a wide semantic range and mainly refers to the case that gives an idea of the action as well as the action. The study of the verb series of words is inextricably linked with other categories of words. The largest category of words is also a verb. That's why this language unit has been interesting the scientists in the course of historical development of humanity and its communication. Mahmud Zamakhshari is the theologian, linguist, poet and interpreter of the Qur'on wrote several

works in linguistics. The work "prelude-ul Adab" consists of five parts and is composed in the form of a noun, a verb, a bundle, a noun change, a verb change. Zamakhshari is a scientist who was the first to group the verb according to the basic composition. The role of Zamakhshari in the study of morphology is invaluable [1]. One of the important written sources in the study of the history of the formation of the Ancient Uzbek literary language is "Tafsir", where characteristic of the verb series are used in a large number and various forms. Along with the aspects inherent in the Old Uzbek language, aspects related to the language of the ancient Turkic epochs are also shown. In the verb forms recorded in the work, the grammatical meanings of the person-number, tense and mood are expressed. In this work, full and abbreviated verb forms with person-number suffixes are used and detailed information about the verb series of words is given [2]. The work "Muhabbatnameh", which incorporated Common Turkic features, was noted by our scientists as an example of the Old Uzbek written literary language. Indeed, a number of morphological features are noted in the work. We can find out a number of verb forms in

the work “muhabbatnameh “ which correspond to the Old Uzbek language. But the grammatical means used in some verb forms are characteristic of the language of much earlier times [3], he says.

Materials and methods

There are two more works of the XIV century, the author of which is unknown, the first of which is the dictionary “translator”. This dictionary consists of 76 pages, as well as four sections. The first part is devoted to the noun, the second part is devoted to the question of the declension of the verb and the name of the action, the third part is devoted to speciation and declension, and the fourth part is devoted to the use of the word. The first three parts of this work are devoted to morphology, mainly — to the study of the verbal vocabulary. The second work is “At-Tukhfa”, where the verb category is also very widely demonstrated. The categories of the verb such as the categories of person, mood, tense are demonstrated in detail.

Result and discussion

The peculiarity of English verbs is that in addition to semantic verbs, as in the Uzbek language, there are modal verbs which form compound verbal modal predicate (*I must work on my grammar thoroughly*) and analytical subjunctive mood (*He demands that everything should be ready by 5*), copula (link verbs) verbs which form compound nominal predicate being combined with the predicative (*I am a student, He grew pale, The air is depressing*). Copula verbs such as *be, seem, look, sound, grow* and etc are linking verbs which give more information about the subject. The other feature of the English verb in difference with the verbs in Uzbek is that they can be regular and irregular. Irregular verbs differ from regular verbs in that the formation of the past simple and past participle is carried out synthetically, that is by vowel change (*write/wrote, get/got*), consonant change (*spend/spent, build/built*), by suppletive form, that is by changing the root as a whole (*go/went, be: am/is/are/was/were*), by fusion, that is the addition of the affixal

morpheme changes either the inside vowel of the root (inner fusion: *write/written, break/broken*) or the last consonant of the root (outer fusion: *leave/left*). These verbs have been preserved from the Old English as inheritance. In the course of historical development the pure inflected English language has lost the grammatical category of personal possessiveness in verbs, for example in pure inflected Russian language the verb used without the subject grammatically expresses the meaning of the subject: (*Ты*) читаешь, (*Он*) читает. (*Мы*) читаем. In the agglutinated Uzbek language we also find this category as well: (*Men*) o'qiyman, (*Sen*) o'qiysan, (*Biz*) o'qiymiz. In the Modern English verbs this category has lost its importance, though in Old English language the verbs being changed morphologically in order to express the category of possessiveness, they demanded the subject as well as it is now in German: *Ich been student, Do bist student, Er ist student*. It is the typological peculiarity of the inflected Germanic languages (English and German), but in the agglutinated Uzbek language we find the grammatical category of possessiveness in verbs (where the verbs do not demand the existence of the subject while expressing the state or the action of the subject: *Yozaman (men), Yozasan (sen), yozamiz(biz), Yozasiz(siz)*).

To find out what form the irregular verb has in the past simple tense form or in past participle, we need to use a special table available in dictionaries, textbooks and the Internet.

In the Uzbek language verbs express tense forms such as Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Perfect and Continuous tense, Passive voice forms in the same way, that is by adding affixal morpheme to the root of the verb, at the result of which neither the stem (root), nor the affixal morpheme changes its sound structure, that is by agglutination.

Another feature of the English verbs is the presence of Verbals (Non-finite forms of verbs) having the categories of tense (Indefinite and Perfect tense forms) and voice. English verbals are: participle, ger-

und and infinitive. In the Uzbek language there we find these forms of verbs which are called: Sifatdosh (participle), harakat nomi (infinitive), but there is no gerund. These forms of verbs in Uzbek are declined: yozadiganlarga, o'ynayotganlarni (sifatdosh), o'qishga, borishni, kelishdan (harakat nomi). In the Uzbek language we find the form of the verb called Ravishdosh, which is not found in English. In the English language there we find both modal verbs and modal words, but in the Uzbek language modal verbs don't exist. English modal verbs never have the suffixes -ING, -S and -ES. In some cases, modal verbs can be replaced by their equivalents or equivalent universal verbs. Equivalent verbs are usually used instead

of modal verbs in the past and future tense forms. Equivalent universal verbs, in addition to the modal function, can perform other functions, including semantic ones.

So there are many more differences and similarities between English and Uzbek verbs' typological features.

Conclusion

In conclusion we can say that the differentiated and similar features of verb forms between English and Uzbek languages is a very broad subject. As the verb makes up the main content of the sentence, this category of words is still being studied by scientists, as it causes a lot of controversy arguments.

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