

## THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VERB FORMATION OF ENGLISH IN COMPARISON WITH UZBEK

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**Annotation.** *In this article, a learner explore one particular aspect of language structure: verb formation. Verbs are widely recognized as the backbone of any sentence, conveying action, time, and mood. A thorough examination of verb formation in English and Uzbek will shed light on the striking similarities and intriguing differences between the two languages. By analyzing these characteristics, we can gain a deeper understanding of the diverse ways these languages allow speakers to express themselves. English, as a West Germanic language, has a complex and diverse verb system. Its verbs exhibit a range of inflections, modifications, and collocations that enable speakers to precisely convey actions, conditions, and states. The verb formation in English is primarily built upon the conjugation of verbs through tense, mood, voice, and other syntactic markers. English verbs are heavily influenced by Old English, Latin, and French, resulting in a rich array of irregular verb forms, auxiliary verbs, and phrasal verbs.*

**Key words:** *Turkic languages, official language whereby affixes, grammatical nuances, auxiliary verb, main verbs, adaptation contexes, underpin language.*

On the other hand, Uzbek belongs to the Turkic language family and is the official language of Uzbekistan. It is spoken by more than 35 million people, primarily in Central Asia. The verb formation in Uzbek is characterized by its agglutinative nature, whereby affixes are added to the verb root to indicate tense, aspect, mood, and other grammatical nuances. This means that various affixes are added to the root verb to create different forms, making Uzbek verbs flexible and adaptable to different contexts. Despite the structural and historical differences between English and Uzbek, it is fascinating to note the similarities they share in verb formation. Both languages have a range of tenses to express time, including past, present, and future. Additionally, they employ auxiliary verbs to indicate modalities, such as ability, necessity, and volition. This comparative study will explore these similarities in depth, allowing us to appreciate the universal principles that underpin language.

Verbs are an essential part of speech, and they are used to describe an action, occurrence, or state of being. In simple terms, verbs are words that express an action or a state of being. For example, words like run, sing, dance, and play are all examples of verbs. Verbs can be in the present, past, or future tense, and they can

be used in different forms depending on the subject. Verbs are essential in constructing sentences and expressing thoughts and ideas. They are the heart of every sentence, and they help convey the message of the speaker or writer. Verbs can be modified by adverbs, adjectives, and other words to provide a more detailed description of the action being performed. In addition, verbs can be used in different moods, such as indicative, imperative, and subjunctive, to express different attitudes and levels of certainty.

Verbs play a crucial role in language as they are the key components that express actions, events, or states of being. Without verbs, sentences would be incomplete and lack meaning. Verbs help us convey information about what someone or something is doing, how they are doing it, or what is happening to them. For example, in the sentence "She runs every morning," the verb "runs" indicates the action being performed by "she." Verbs bring life and dynamism to language, allowing us to communicate effectively and express ourselves with precision. Verbs are an essential part of the English language as they express actions, states, or occurrences. They are often referred to as "doing" words and play a crucial role in constructing sentences. Within the broader topic of verbs, one subtopic that is important to understand is verb conjugation and agreement.

Verb conjugation refers to the process of changing a verb to match the subject's tense, number, and person. In English, verbs undergo minimal changes in form, particularly in the present tense. For example, the verb "to run" remains the same for all subjects in the present tense: "I run," "you run," "he/she/it runs," "we run," "they run." However, in other tenses, such as the past tense, verbs often need to be modified. For instance, the past tense of "to run" is "ran." Verb conjugation ensures that the verb agrees with the subject in terms of grammatical criteria like tense, number, and person. Verb agreement, on the other hand, refers to the matching of the verb with its subject in number and person. When the subject of a sentence is singular, the verb must also be singular. For example, "She walks to school every day." In contrast, when the subject is plural, the verb needs to be plural as well. For instance, "They walk to school every day." This agreement ensures that the verb and subject are in harmony, maintaining grammatical correctness in the sentence. It is important to note that verb agreement may change in exceptional cases, such as with certain irregular verbs or when using collective nouns. Verb conjugation and agreement is crucial for constructing grammatically correct sentences. By properly conjugating verbs, we ensure that they match the tense, number, and person of the subject. Meanwhile, verb agreement ensures that the verb aligns with the subject in terms of number and person. These concepts provide clarity and coherence to sentences, allowing effective communication in written and spoken English. By mastering verb conjugation and agreement, students can enhance their language skills and express themselves accurately and fluently.

Moreover, verbs provide essential information about the time frame or tense of an action or event. Different verb tenses such as past, present, and future allow

us to indicate when an action occurred, is occurring, or will occur. This temporal aspect of verbs helps us convey a sense of time and establish a coherent timeline in our narratives or conversations. For instance, in the sentence "They will meet tomorrow," the verb "will meet" signifies a future event. By using verbs in different tenses, we can accurately describe events or actions in relation to specific time frames, enhancing the clarity and accuracy of our communication.

Furthermore, verbs enable us to express various moods and attitudes. Through verb forms such as indicative, imperative, and subjunctive, we can convey different meanings and shades of meaning. For instance, the verb "study" can be used in the indicative mood to state a fact ("I study every day"), in the imperative mood to give a command ("Study harder!"), or in the subjunctive mood to express a hypothetical situation ("If I were you, I would study more"). This flexibility in verb usage allows us to communicate our intentions, desires, or expectations effectively, influencing the overall tone and style of our language. Verbs hold immense importance in language as they serve as the backbone of sentences, allowing us to express actions, events, and states of being. They provide crucial information about tense, enabling us to establish a sense of time in our communication. Moreover, verbs allow us to convey different moods and attitudes, shaping the overall tone and meaning of our sentences. Understanding the significance of verbs is essential for effective and accurate communication in any language.

Verbs are an essential part of language and play a significant role in conveying action and expressing ideas. They are words that describe an action, occurrence, or state of being. In everyday language, we use verbs to communicate various activities and actions that we perform. By understanding and using verbs correctly, we can effectively communicate our thoughts and ideas.

In everyday language, we use verbs to describe actions that we perform. For example, when we say, "I walk to school every day," the verb "walk" describes the action of moving on foot. Verbs like "run," "jump," "eat," and "sleep" are frequently used to describe actions we do in our daily lives. They allow us to express what we are doing or what someone else is doing.

Verbs also help us describe occurrences or events. For instance, when we say, "The sun rises in the morning," the verb "rises" describes the occurrence of the sun moving above the horizon. Verbs like "happen," "occur," "take place," and "exist" are used to describe events or situations that take place around us. They help us convey information about something that is happening or has happened.

Verbs are an essential part of any language and play a crucial role in expressing actions, states, or occurrences. In Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan, verb formation follows specific patterns and rules. Understanding how verbs are formed in Uzbek is essential for anyone looking to communicate effectively in the language.

In Uzbek, verbs can be formed from nouns by adding the suffix "-la-" or «-a». For example, the noun "ish" means "work" in Uzbek. By adding the suffix "-la-" to

it, we get the verb "ishlamoq," which means "to work." Similarly, by adding the suffix "-a" to the noun "o'yin" (game), we form the verb "o'yna," meaning "to play". This process of noun-to-verb formation allows speakers of Uzbek to easily create new verbs by modifying existing nouns.

Another way to form verbs in Uzbek is by adding the auxiliary verbs "-qilmoq" or "bo'lmoq" to a noun or adjective. This suffix conveys the idea of performing an action or causing something to happen. For instance, the noun "yozuv" means "writing" in Uzbek. By adding the auxiliary verb "-qilmoq" to it, we create the verb "yozuv qilmoq," meaning "to write." Similarly, the adjective "yaxshi" (good) can be transformed into the verb "yaxshi bo'lmoq" which means "to improve"

Verbs are an essential part of any language, including Uzbek. They are words that describe an action, occurrence, or state of being. In Uzbek, verb tenses play a crucial role in conveying time and duration. By understanding the different verb tenses, students can effectively communicate in Uzbek and express themselves accurately. In Uzbek, there are three main verb tenses: present, past, and future. The present tense is used to describe actions that are happening now or are ongoing. For example, "Men o'qiyapman" means "I am studying." The past tense is used to talk about actions or events that have already happened. For instance, "Men kitob o'qidim" translates to "I read a book." Lastly, the future tense is used to discuss actions that will occur in the future. An example sentence would be "Men seni ertaga kutaman," meaning "I will wait for you tomorrow."

Understanding verb tenses is crucial in Uzbek as it allows students to express themselves accurately and precisely. By using the appropriate tense, students can communicate when an action occurred or will occur, providing clarity in their conversations and written texts. Additionally, learning verb tenses helps students comprehend the timeframe of events in different contexts, aiding in effective comprehension and communication in Uzbek.

To master the verb tenses in Uzbek, practice is key. Students should engage in various activities such as reading Uzbek texts, listening to native speakers, and practicing conversations. By immersing themselves in the language, students will become more familiar with the different tenses and their usage. Additionally, utilizing resources such as textbooks, online courses, and language exchange programs can provide structured guidance and opportunities for practice. With dedication and consistent effort, students can confidently navigate the verb tenses in Uzbek and enhance their language proficiency. In the Uzbek language, verbs are an essential part of speech that convey actions, events, or states of being. They are the words that describe what someone or something does. When learning about verbs in Uzbek, it is important to understand the concept of verb stem and suffixes.

The verb stem is the core part of the verb that remains unchanged throughout different forms and tenses. It is the base upon which suffixes are added to indicate different aspects, moods, tenses, or persons. For example, the verb stem "yoz-" means "to write." From this stem, different suffixes can be added to form

various verb forms such as "yozaman" (I write), "yozding" (you wrote), or "yozish" (writing). Suffixes, on the other hand, are added to the verb stem to modify the meaning of the verb or to indicate different grammatical features. For instance, the suffix "-gan" is added to the verb stem to indicate the past tense. Using the previous example, "yoz-" becomes "yozgan" (wrote). Similarly, the suffix "-a" can be added to the verb stem to indicate the future tense, as in "yoz-" becoming "yozaman" (I will write).

Comparative analysis is a method used to examine and evaluate the similarities and differences between two or more things. In the context of linguistics, comparative analysis can be applied to various aspects of language, including verb formation. When comparing English and Uzbek, two distinct language families with different grammatical structures, we can identify significant differences in how verbs are formed in these languages.

In English, verb formation typically involves the addition of suffixes to the base form of the verb. For example, the verb "walk" can be transformed into "walked" in the past tense by adding the suffix "-ed." Similarly, the verb "sing" becomes "singing" in the present participle form by adding the suffix "-ing." English also has irregular verbs, which undergo unpredictable changes in their base form, past tense, and past participle. These irregularities make English verb formation more complex compared to Uzbek.

On the other hand, Hojiyev A. says that Uzbek verb formation relies heavily on the use of prefixes and suffixes. In Uzbek, verbs can be formed by adding various prefixes and suffixes to the root form of the verb. For instance, the verb "o'qi" (to read) can be transformed into "o'qish" (to be reading) by adding the suffix "-ish" to the root form. Additionally, Uzbek verbs can be modified to indicate different aspects, such as habitual actions or completed actions, by adding specific prefixes or suffixes. This aspect of Uzbek verb formation makes it more intricate compared to English.

Overall, when comparing English and Uzbek verb formation, it becomes evident that they differ significantly in terms of the processes involved. English relies more on the addition of suffixes to the base form, whereas Uzbek utilizes a combination of prefixes and suffixes to modify verbs. Understanding these differences is essential for language learners, as it allows them to grasp the unique characteristics of each language and adapt their language skills accordingly. Comparative analysis in linguistics provides a valuable tool for exploring these differences and enhancing cross-cultural communication.

Furthermore, the impact of the characteristics of the verb formation of English in comparison with Uzbek extends beyond academic research and linguistic theory. It has practical implications for language teaching and learning, translation, and cross-cultural communication. Understanding the differences and similarities between the verb formation of these languages can help language learners and translators navigate the complexities of each language, enabling effective communication and cultural exchange. As we analyze the characteristics of the verb

formation of English in comparison with Uzbek, it is important to consider various perspectives on this topic. From a linguistic standpoint, the differences in verb formation reflect the unique grammatical structures and historical influences of each language. English, with its rich history and diverse linguistic influences, has developed a complex verb formation system that requires careful study and practice. On the other hand, Uzbek's systematic and rule-based verb formation provides a different set of challenges and opportunities for language learners and scholars.

Another perspective to consider is the cultural and social context in which these languages are used. English, as a global language with a significant presence in media, business, and international communication, has a wide range of verb forms and expressions that reflect its diverse user base and evolving usage. In contrast, Uzbek, as the official language of Uzbekistan, is deeply intertwined with the country's history, culture, and identity, shaping the way verbs are formed and used in everyday communication. Understanding the verb formation of each language in its cultural context is essential for effective communication and cultural exchange.

In terms of future developments, it is important to consider the evolving nature of language and the potential impact of technology, globalization, and cultural exchange on the characteristics of the verb formation of English in comparison with Uzbek. With the increasing use of digital communication and machine translation, there is a growing need for accurate and efficient tools that can handle the complexities of verb formation in different languages. As such, future developments in computational linguistics and language technology may lead to innovations in language learning, translation, and cross-cultural communication, providing more accessible and accurate resources for understanding and using English and Uzbek verbs.

In conclusion, the characteristics of the verb formation of English in comparison with Uzbek are shaped by their historical context, linguistic features, and cultural significance. The impact of these characteristics extends beyond academic research, influencing language teaching and learning, translation, and cross-cultural communication. By understanding the differences and similarities between the verb formation of these languages and considering various perspectives, we can gain valuable insights into the complexities and nuances of language. Looking ahead, future developments in technology and linguistic research may further enhance our understanding and use of English and Uzbek verbs, enabling more effective and meaningful communication across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

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