

THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article compares and contrasts the structural distinctions between English and Uzbek using concrete examples of the differences and similarities. In this post, we'll look at how to use verb grammatical categories in both languages.*

Keywords: *English, Uzbek, verb, suffixes, order, numeral, nouns, grammatical transformation, syntactical structures, pronouns, article, gender, tenses and other grammatical categories.*

INTRODUCTION We are already aware of the structure of declarative statements in English, which is as follows: It is subject, predicate, and object. For Uzbek sentences, a different structure is used: subject-object-predicate (located at the conclusion of a sentence). As a result, there is a significant difference in word order between English and Uzbek formulations. Furthermore, Uzbek phrases regularly use suffixes like -ni and -ini. Three different structural inconsistencies in English and Uzbek set expressions can be identified: 1. Complete conformity. 2. Partial conformity. 3. Complete discordance. **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS** The term "complete structural concordance" refers to the alignment of structures, word combinations, and parts of speech in both English and Uzbek. Consider the number category, which is similar in both languages: I would like to express my viewpoint – Men fikrimni aytmochiman I would like to express my viewpoints – Men fikrlarimni aytmochiman. But both expressions word orders are different: in English, the predicate comes after the subject, whereas in Uzbek, it comes after the subject and object. There are very few instances of structurally similar English and Uzbek speech formulations. Typically, such expressions have two or three parts: an international telegram – xalqaro telegramma travelers' check – sayohatchilar cheki.. Partially discordant categories include tense, voice, and case. There are two cases in English, and six in Uzbek. I heard much about your country – Sizning mamlakatingiz to'g'risida ko'p eshitganman. Two English words «your country» are rendered by one Uzbek word «mamlakatingiz». But, they vary from the viewpoint of category of cases. Another example: We are from Tashkent – Biz Toshkentdanmiz. As we see, three English lexemes «are from Tashkent» are combined in one Uzbek lexeme «Toshkentdanmiz». We came here on the invitation of the government of – Biz hukumati taklifiga binoan keldik. In this example the structure of the English expression «on the invitation of government» is different by word order in the Uzbek

equivalent «hukumati taklifiga» (word order is vice versa). As we see in the examples above, set expressions with partial accordance are similar in meaning but differ in structure: one letter – bitta kitob five letters – beshta kitob. As we see, English phrases consist of numeral and noun (singular and plural), but Uzbek phrases consist of numeral and noun in singular. Total structural discordance is first of all vivid in the category of possession which is expressed by possessive suffixes in Uzbek and by possessive pronouns in English: possessive pronouns in English: May I introduce you to my family? – Sizni oilamga tanishtirishga ruhsat bering. This is your invitation, please. – Marhamat, sizning taklifnomangiz. So, on these common examples we can confirm that a communicant of English-Uzbek conversation should master all possessive pronouns of English and possessive suffixes (endings) of Uzbek. Total grammatical discordance is vivid also on the use of English articles which don't exist in the Uzbek language system but sometimes can be rendered with the help of another lexical means: I would like to present you with the gift – Men sizga mana bu sovg'ani topshirmoqchi edim. In the Uzbek variant the English definite article «the»In this example the structure of the English expression «on the invitation of government» is different by word order in the Uzbek equivalent «hukumati taklifiga» (word order is vice versa).sferred by the Uzbek demonstrative pronouns «mana bu». What a lovely surprise! – Qanday ajoyib uchrashuv! In this Uzbek set expression there is no rendering of the English article «a». The most vivid examples of total structural discordances can be demonstrated on the material of English and Uzbek set expressions which have the form of sentence: It is I who should thank you – Sizga minnatdorchilik bildirishim kerak I'm terribly sorry – Meni afv eting It is just the other way round – Aksincha As the examples show, meaning and communicative aim of informing or rendering definite information, desire, point of view or feeling towards something is identical in both languages but their grammatical structures are totally different. Result and discussion for rendering the meaningful content of speech formulas from one language into another, we apply various types of grammatical transformation: change of word order, omitting some words, adding word(s), conversion of parts of speech and others. One of the most frequently used types of grammatical transformation is change of word order, i.e. change of position of parts of speech. Please, accept my sincerest wishes on your birthday – Tug'ilgan kuningizda mening samimiy tilaklarimni qabul qiling. In these examples we come across with change of structure: in the English variant the reason of congratulation is shown in the second part of the sentence, as for the Uzbek sentence, the reason comes at the very beginning of the sentence. Moreover, English «please» is omitted in Uzbek because its meaning is rendered by other components of the sentence. Another example of change of word order: I wish you speedy recovery – Tezda sog'ayib ketishingizni tilayman. Besides change of word order in these examples we come across with conversion of parts of speech: in English the phrase «speedy recovery» is expressed by adjective + noun, as for Uzbek «tezda sog'ayib ketishingizni» is expressed by adverb + verb. He is a good speaker – U yaxshi gapiradi.

As it is clear, English «good speaker» is expressed by an adjective + noun, in Uzbek we have «yahshi gapiradi» – adverb + verb. I wish you good luck – Sizga omad tilayman. Here we have omitting of the personal pronoun «I» but its meaning is rendered by suffix «-man» in the verb «tilayman». Omitting often takes place in Uzbek variants of conveying the meaning of English sentences with «that»: He said that he would be glad to see us – U bizlarni ko‘rsa hursand bo‘lishini aytdi. As we see the meaning of the sentence is rendered by another linguistic means. He said his opinion – U fikrini aytdi. In Uzbek sentence «his» is omitted because it is rendered by suffix «-ini» in the word . After deep studying the reasons of total structural discordances of English and Uzbek sentences we have revealed the most frequent of them: 1. There is no similar construction to render in another language. 2. There are specific peculiarities of word combinations in both languages due to lexical meaning and grammatical forms. 3. Absence of the same part of speech with this meaningful content (English articles and «that») and need in rendering it by another part of speech. English articles convey different information: suspicion, indexing, number and stressing. Being used in English sentences, the meaning of articles is rendered with the help of other language means in the Uzbek language: When we arrived at the airport, there had been a Mr. Brown who said you would not come. – Biz aeroportga kelganimizda qandaydir janob Braun siz kelmasligingizni aytdi. In the sentence «She will come in an hour» the article «an» points at number (one hour), so in Uzbek we‘ll have «U bir soatda keladi». So, English article «an» is rendered by Uzbek numeral «one». Many cases of structural discordance are based on inversion. It is natural because English sentences are formed on Subject + Predicate structure. Sometimes inversion of parts of speech takes place in EnglishUzbek sentences: The last week saw an intensification of diplomatic activity. – O‘tgan haftada diplomatic munosabatlarning faollashuvi kuzatildi.

CONCLUSION As it is clear from the given above examples, the expression of politeness is rendered by verbs «could», «would», etc. in English, in Uzbek – by verbs in negative form: «yordam qilolmaysizmi», «turolmaysizmi», etc. These are also vivid examples of structural discordance of English and Uzbek set phrases. So, grammatical system of any language plays a great role in its functioning. To render appropriate meaningful content in a correct grammatical construction needs perfect knowledge and mastering grammatical peculiarities of both languages. The most difficult points in this aspect are: syntactical structures, pronouns, article, gender, tenses and other grammatical categories.

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