

EXPRESSION OF TENSE CATEGORIES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Annotation: This research is devoted to studying how tense is expressed in English and Uzbek languages. It compares their grammatical systems, main tense forms, and the way speakers use them in communication. The paper shows that English uses auxiliary verbs and specific forms to show time and aspect, while Uzbek expresses tense through suffixes and the meaning often depends on the context. The research also explains how these differences can cause difficulties in translation and language learning. Understanding the tense system of both languages helps to use them more accurately and naturally.

Key words: tense, verb forms, auxiliary verbs, suffixes, English, Uzbek, comparative analysis, translation.

In every language, time plays an important role in communication. Through tense, we show when the action happens — in the past, present or future. English and Uzbek both have tense systems, but they express them in very different ways. English belongs to the analytical type of languages, where tense is mostly shown with the help of auxiliary verbs like do, be, have and changes in verb forms. Uzbek, on the other hand, is an agglutinative language. It uses special endings (suffixes)

attached to the verb stem, such as -di, -gan, -moqda, and so on.

In English, there are twelve basic tense forms that help to show not only time but also aspect — whether the action is complete, continuous, or repeated. For example, I have worked means the action has a connection to the present, while I was working shows that something was happening for some time in the past. Uzbek does not have exact equivalents for all these forms. Usually, Uzbek expresses the meaning through one tense form and the situation gives the rest of the meaning. For example, the English sentence I have just finished my homework can be translated as Men endi uy vazifamni tugatdim, where the adverb endi helps to show the same sense of completion.

English relies on auxiliary verbs to make negatives and questions: He doesn't go, Does he go? In Uzbek, however, everything is expressed inside the verb itself: U bormaydi, U bordimi? The negative or question is formed by adding suffixes like -ma or -mi, without extra words. This shows how Uzbek verbs can carry several meanings — tense, negation, and even emotion — in a single word.

Another interesting difference is that Uzbek tense forms can also show the speaker's attitude or the source of information. For instance, U kelgan can mean "He has come," but it also suggests that the speaker didn't see it directly — it's reported or assumed. English does not have such evidential meaning in tense; it would use other words like apparently or it seems. So, Uzbek tense sometimes tells not only "when" but also "how" the speaker knows the information.

These differences make translation between English and Uzbek challenging. A translator must think not only about grammar but also about meaning and style. For example, translating English continuous forms requires understanding the situation, because Uzbek doesn't always need to mark them separately. In teaching English to Uzbek students, teachers should pay attention to these points and explain that tenses do not always match one-to-one.

To sum up, English and Uzbek express tense in different ways because of their structure and history. English uses auxiliary verbs and verb combinations, while Uzbek uses affixes and context. Both systems have their own logic and

beauty. Studying them together helps learners to understand language deeper and to translate ideas more accurately.

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