

MOOD, DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF MOOD IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES

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Annotation: The following article discusses the ways and problems of expressing mood categories in world linguistics analyzing them between English and Uzbek language. In particular, the article identifies different approaches to the semantic classification of sentences of the moods in both languages.

Keywords: mood category, indicative mood, imperative mood, subjunctive mood, imperative-subjunctive mood, conditional mood

Introduction

Many foreign scholars are engaged on problems in studying the system of modality in English and Uzbek and its specific methodological aspects and effective ways to apply them in oral and written speech and in the analysis of the theory of modal relations in English linguistics. In particular, Vinogradov V.V, Serebrennikov B.A, Yarseva V.N, Barkhudarov L.S studied language families approaching them comparatively. It is clear from their research that despite the huge differences between the two language families, they have many similarities and differences. According to English grammar, mood is a form of the verb that shows the relationship of action to reality. This attitude is established by the speaker. He can use the form of a verb to represent an action as real, problematic, unreal, or as a request or order. In English, as in Uzbek, there are three moods. According to Uzbek grammar, the grammatical forms that express the relation of action to reality are called moods. Mood categories are inextricably linked with verb tenses, person-number categories. The mood means the execution of an action is connected with a real being and, therefore, it expresses the meanings of indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and conditional. In Uzbek grammar imperative and subjunctive belongs to the same one type. Accordingly, the moods have three types: 1. Indicative; 2. Imperative and subjunctive; 3. Conditional. As a second language teacher, the ideal is to create a situation wherein language is used in order to fulfill authentic purposes. This in turn, will help students to 'acquire' the language instead of just 'learning' it".

The term of "mood"

In grammar, mood refers to the way a verb is used to convey the speaker's attitude towards the action or state expressed by the verb. Mood indicates the speaker's intention, whether it is a statement of fact, a command, a question, a possibility, a hypothetical situation, or a wish. There are three main moods in English grammar:

1. Indicative mood: This is the most common mood used to make statements, ask questions, or express facts or opinions. Verbs in the indicative mood are used to describe real or factual situations.

Example: She is reading a book.

2. Imperative mood: This mood is used to give commands, make requests, or offer suggestions. Verbs in the imperative mood do not typically have a subject explicitly stated.

Example: Close the door.

3. Subjunctive mood: This mood is used to express wishes, recommendations, hypothetical situations, or conditions contrary to fact. The subjunctive mood is less common in modern English but is still used in certain contexts.

Example: If I were you, I would go.

These moods play a crucial role in conveying the speaker's attitude and intention in communication. By understanding and using different moods appropriately, speakers can effectively express their thoughts, emotions, and desires in various contexts.

Main function of mood in grammar.

The main function of mood in grammar is to convey the speaker's attitude or intention towards the action or state expressed by the verb. Mood helps to indicate the speaker's perspective on the situation being described and can influence the overall meaning and tone of a sentence. By using different moods, speakers can express statements of fact, give commands, ask questions, express wishes, make suggestions, or describe hypothetical situations. In addition to conveying attitude and intention, mood also helps to clarify the relationship between different elements in a sentence and provide context for the action or state being described. By choosing the appropriate mood for a verb, speakers can effectively communicate their intended meaning and engage with their audience in a more nuanced and expressive way. Overall, the main function of mood in grammar is to enhance communication by allowing speakers to convey their thoughts, emotions, desires, and intentions in a clear and effective manner.

Differences of mood in English and Uzbek languages.

1. Verb conjugation: In English, verbs do not change based on mood. Instead, mood is typically indicated through modal verbs (e.g., can, could, will, would, should) or auxiliary verbs (e.g., be, have) combined with the base form of the main verb. For example, "I can go" (indicative mood) vs. "I should go" (subjunctive mood). In Uzbek, however, verbs can change based on mood, with distinct verb forms for indicative, imperative, conditional, and subjunctive moods.
 2. Subjunctive mood: The subjunctive mood is more prominent in English grammar compared to Uzbek. In English, the subjunctive mood is used to express hypothetical or unreal situations, wishes, suggestions, or requests. It often involves the use of specific verb forms (e.g., were instead of was in "If I were you..."). In Uzbek, while there are ways to convey similar meanings using different verb forms or constructions, the subjunctive mood is not as distinct or widely used as in English.
 3. Mood particles: In Uzbek grammar, there are specific mood particles or suffixes that can be added to verbs to indicate different moods or attitudes, such as certainty, doubt, politeness, or obligation. These mood particles play a significant role in shaping the overall tone and mood of a sentence. In English, mood is typically expressed through word order, auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, and other grammatical structures rather than through specific mood particles.
- In addition, the differences in how mood is expressed in English and Uzbek languages reflect variations in their grammatical structures and linguistic features. Understanding these differences can help learners navigate the nuances of expressing mood in each language effectively.

Similarities of mood in English and Uzbek languages.

While English and Uzbek languages exhibit differences in how mood is expressed in grammar, there are also some similarities between the two languages. Here are a few key similarities in terms of expressing mood:

1. Indicative mood: Both English and Uzbek languages use the indicative mood to make statements or ask questions about real or factual situations. In this mood, verbs are typically used in their base form to indicate actions that are happening or have happened.
2. Imperative mood: Both languages have an imperative mood used to give commands, requests, or instructions. Verbs in the imperative mood are typically in the base form and are often used without a subject (e.g., "Eat your food!" in English or "Yemang!" in Uzbek).
3. Conditional mood: English and Uzbek languages both have ways to express conditional statements, which indicate what would happen under certain conditions. In English, the conditional mood is often formed using auxiliary verbs like "would" or "could," while in Uzbek, conditional statements can be formed using specific verb forms or constructions.

4. Subjunctive mood: While the subjunctive mood is more prominent in English grammar compared to Uzbek, both languages have ways to express hypothetical or unreal situations, wishes, suggestions, or requests. In English, the subjunctive mood is often indicated through specific verb forms (e.g., "If I were you..."), while in Uzbek, similar meanings can be conveyed using different verb forms or constructions.

5. Politeness markers: Both languages use specific linguistic devices to convey politeness or formality in speech. In English this can include using modal verbs like "could" or "would" to soften requests or adding polite expressions like "please." In Uzbek, politeness markers can be added to verbs or sentences to show respect or deference.

Overall, while there are differences in how mood is expressed in English and Uzbek languages, there are also notable similarities in terms of the basic moods (indicative, imperative, conditional) and ways to convey politeness or formality in speech. Understanding these similarities can help learners identify common patterns and structures when expressing mood in both languages.

In conclusion, the mood in Uzbek and English grammar plays a significant role in expressing the speaker's attitude or intention towards the action being described. While there are differences in how mood is expressed in each language, such as the presence of specific mood markers in Uzbek and the use of modal verbs in English, both languages share similarities in their overall function of indicating the speaker's attitude or stance. Understanding the nuances of mood in both languages can help language learners effectively convey their intended meaning and communicate more effectively.

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