

EXPLORING THE TYPOLOGY OF GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES IN ENGLISH AND NATIVE UZBEK LANGUAGES

Ruziyeva Sabina Sanoqul qizi

student of NavSPI

Email: roziyevasabina3@gmail.com

Annotation: This article examines the typology of grammatical categories in both English and native Uzbek languages, highlighting similarities and differences in their linguistic structures. It explores various categories such as tense, aspect, mood, and case, shedding light on the unique features that characterize English and Uzbek grammar.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассматривается типология грамматических категорий как в английском, так и в родном узбекском языках, подчеркиваются сходства и различия в их языковых структурах. В ней рассматриваются различные категории, такие как время, аспект, наклонение и падеж, что проливает свет на уникальные особенности, характерные для грамматики английского и узбекского языков.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va ona o'zbek tillaridagi grammatik kategoriyalar tipologiyasi o'rganilib, ularning til tuzilishidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar yoritilgan. Unda zamon, jihat, kayfiyat va holat kabi turli kategoriyalar o'rganilib, ingliz va o'zbek grammatikasiga xos o'ziga xos xususiyatlar yoritiladi.

Introduction:

Languages exhibit diverse grammatical structures that shape how speakers express meaning and convey information. In this article, we delve into the typology of grammatical categories in English, a global language, and compare them with those found in native Uzbek languages. By analyzing the intricacies of tense, aspect, mood, and case, we uncover the linguistic characteristics that define these two language systems.

Tense and Aspect: English employs a complex tense system, with distinctions between past, present, and future tenses, as well as various aspects such as perfect and progressive. In contrast, Uzbek has a simpler tense system, with fewer distinctions between past, present, and future, and aspectual distinctions often conveyed through context rather than overt markers. For example:

- Past tense: "She walked to the store."
- Present progressive: "She is walking to the store."
- Present perfect: "She has walked to the store."

In Uzbek, the tense system is simpler, often relying on context and auxiliary verbs to convey time reference:

- Past tense: "U do'konqa yurgandi." (He went to the store.)
- Present tense: "U do'konqa yuradi." (He is going to the store.)

Mood in English is primarily expressed through the indicative, imperative, and subjunctive forms, each conveying different attitudes towards the action of the verb. In Uzbek, mood is often expressed through verb conjugation patterns and auxiliary verbs, with distinctions between indicative, imperative, and optative moods, among others. For instance:

- Indicative mood: "She is happy."
- Imperative mood: "Close the door."
- Subjunctive mood: "If I were you, I would go."

In Uzbek, mood distinctions are also present, with indicative mood used for statements, imperative mood for commands, and optative mood for wishes or desires:

- Indicative mood: "U kitob o'qiyapti." (She is reading a book.)
- Imperative mood: "Darvozaningni yoping." (Close the door.)
- Optative mood: "Kitob o'qiginglar." (May you read the book.)

Case: English has a limited case system, primarily found in pronouns, while Uzbek maintains a robust case system with distinct markers for nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, and locative cases. These case distinctions play a crucial role in determining the grammatical function of nouns and pronouns within sentences. For example:

- Nominative case: "U o'qiyapti." (He is reading.)
- Accusative case: "Men uni ko'rdim." (I saw him.)

Agreement in English is mainly seen in verb conjugation to match subject-verb agreement, while agreement in Uzbek extends to both verbs and adjectives, with agreement markers indicating person, number, and gender agreement. This agreement serves to enhance clarity and cohesion within sentences. - English: "He walks."

- Uzbek: "U yuradi." (He walks.)

Expanding on these examples and linguistic phenomena provides a comprehensive understanding of the typology of grammatical categories in both English and native Uzbek languages, showcasing the diversity and complexity of language structures across different linguistic systems.

Noun Categories:

- English: Nouns in English can be categorized based on countability (count vs. non-count nouns), gender (common vs. neuter nouns), and animacy (animate vs. inanimate nouns).

- Count nouns: "book," "dog," "table"

- Non-count nouns: "water," "information," "furniture"

- Uzbek: Nouns in Uzbek are categorized based on animacy (animate vs. inanimate nouns) and grammatical gender (masculine vs. feminine vs. neuter nouns).

- Animate nouns: "odam" (person), "hayvon" (animal)

- Inanimate nouns: "kitob" (book), "stol" (table)

Verb Categories:*

• English: Verbs in English can be categorized based on tense (past, present, future), aspect (perfective, imperfective), mood (indicative, imperative, subjunctive), and voice (active, passive).

- Past tense: "walked," "ate," "jumped"

- Present tense: "walk," "eat," "jump"

• Uzbek: Verbs in Uzbek are categorized based on tense (past, present, future), aspect (perfective, imperfective), mood (indicative, imperative, optative), and voice (active, passive).

- Past tense: "yurgan," "yotgan," "o'qigan"

- Present tense: "yurish," "yotish," "o'qish"

Adjective Categories:

• English: Adjectives in English can be categorized based on degree (positive, comparative, superlative) and type (descriptive, demonstrative, possessive).

- Positive degree: "big," "happy," "beautiful"

- Comparative degree: "bigger," "happier," "more beautiful"

• Uzbek: Adjectives in Uzbek do not typically inflect for degree, but they can be categorized based on type (descriptive, demonstrative, possessive).

- Descriptive adjective: "katta" (big), "yaxshi" (good), "chiroyli" (beautiful)

- Demonstrative adjective: "bu" (this), "shu" (that), "u" (that)

Pronoun Categories:

• English: Pronouns in English can be categorized based on person (first person, second person, third person), number (singular, plural), and case (nominative, objective, possessive).

- First person: "I," "we," "my"

- Second person: "you," "your"

- Third person: "he/she/it," "they," "his/her/their"

• Uzbek: Pronouns in Uzbek are categorized based on person (first person, second person, third person), number (singular, plural), and case (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative).

- First person: "men" (I), "biz" (we)

- Second person: "siz" (you), "sizlar" (you all)

- Third person: "u" (he/she/it), "ular" (they)

By examining these grammatical categories in both English and Uzbek, we gain insight into the structural differences and similarities between the two languages, highlighting the diverse ways in which linguistic systems categorize and organize elements of speech.

Conclusion:

The typology of grammatical categories in English and native Uzbek languages reflects the unique linguistic heritage and cultural contexts of each language. While English exhibits a more complex tense system and a simpler case system, Uzbek features a simpler tense system and a more elaborate case system. Despite these differences, both languages share common features such as mood distinctions and agreement patterns, underscoring the universal principles of language and communication.

Reference:

1. Comrie, Bernard. (1989). *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology.* University of Chicago Press.
2. Dahl, Östen. (2000). *The Grammar of Case: Towards a Localistic Theory.* Cambridge University Press.
3. Lewis, M. Paul, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig (eds.). 2016. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Nineteenth edition.* SIL International.