

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA FE'L SO'Z TURKUMINING TIPOLOGIYASI

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**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida fe'l so'z turkumi tipologiyasi, fe'l so'z turkumining funksional xususiyatlari, uning grammatik kategoriyalari, o'xshash va farqli jihatlari qiyosiy aspektida tadqiq etiladi. Shu bilan birga, mazkur masalaga doir misollar ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tahlil qilinadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Nisbat kategoriyasi, shaxs kategoriyasi, son kategoriyasi, aspekt kategoriyasi, zamon kategoriyasi.

TYPOLOGY OF THE VERB IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

**Abstract:** In the article, the typology of the verb phrase, the functional characteristics of the verb phrase, its grammatical categories, and similarities and differences are studied in a comparative aspect in the English and Uzbek languages. At the same time, examples of this issue are analyzed in English and Uzbek.

**Key words:** Ratio category, person category, number category, aspect category, tense category.

ТИПОЛОГИЯ ГЛАГОЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

**Аннотация:** В статье изучается типология глаголов, функциональные особенности глаголов, их грамматические категории, сходные и разные аспекты в сопоставительном аспекте в английском и узбекском языках. При этом анализируются примеры данного вопроса на английском и узбекском языках.  
**Ключевые слова:** Категория отношения, категория лица, категория числа, категория вида, категория времени.

The verb word group has different categories than other word groups, and the verb is a word group rich in grammatical categories in English and Uzbek languages. However, the categories of verbs in these two languages are not only different from each other, but also similar in some aspects. In English, there are the following grammatical categories of the verb: Perfect (correlation) category (The category of perfekt (correlation Order)), ratio category (The category of voice), person category (The category of person), number category (The category of number), tense category (The category of tense), aspect category (The category of aspect), inclination category (The category of mood). Grammatical categories specific to verbs in modern Uzbek language are as follows: Level, participle - indivisibility, mood, tense, person - number . Grammatical categories of verbs are expressed by contrasting synthetic or analytical forms of words belonging to the verb group. The category of perfect (The category of perfect) shows that the work - action will happen, be completed or be completed before a certain period or time. For example: I have finished my work - I have finished my work. According to the perfect category, there are 2 types of verb forms: I. non-perfect verb forms (Non - perfect verb forms) II. analytical

perfect forms of the verb (Analytical perfect forms of the verb) Non-perfect forms of the verb are opposed to perfect forms in various categories, that is, they enter into opposition. The perfect form of the verb is formed by adding the verb to have to the adjective II. For example: I have come; I had come; I shall have come. The perfect form can also be formed by adding the verb to be to the adjective II, and when formed in this way the verb is always intransitive. For example: His parents were gone for a fortnight's holiday. It was all gone.

Speaking about the ratio category, it can be explained in such a way that the ratio category specific to the verb shows the nature of the relationship between the participants of the situation expressed by the syntactic construction and its direction. The presence of the ratio category in the language is usually determined by contrasting the definite ratio forms of the verb with the passive ratio forms. It is expressed using the adjective form II of the main verb, that is, be - V en. In such an opposition, the passive level is considered a defined, that is, expressive and strong member of the opposition. The passive voice expresses the acceptance of the action by the owner of the syntactic device. The possessor in these devices is referred to as the passive or passive possessor and serves as the object of the action. The form of definite ratio is the weak member of this opposition and summarizes this meaning in the form of anonymity. This anonymity can be expressed in the Uzbek language in the form of causative ratio, self ratio, unity ratio. In English, the scope of the use of verbs in the passive form is quite wide. For example, in English, not only transitive verbs, but also intransitive verbs are used in the passive form as in Uzbek. For example: Tom has just been rung up by the police. Tomga hozirgina polisiyadan qo'ng'iroq qilishdi. The diplomat was refused transit facilities through London. Diplomantga London orqali o'tishga ruxsat berilmadi. In the first sentence, the passive participle in English is given in Uzbek as the singular participle. In the second sentence, the passive tense form in English is also preserved in Uzbek. Let's pay attention to the following sentence: She was undisturbed by the frown of his face. The angry expression on the young man's face did not bother the girl. In this sentence, the expression of the passive participle is expressed through the form of the personal participle. Also, when translated into Uzbek, the passive form of the English language can be given by the ratio of unity or the ratio of accuracy. For example: Have you ever been told that you were good looking? Have you ever been told that you're too hot to want? Above we observed that some verbs used with a complement are used in the passive level. But not all verbs of this type are used in the passive form. For example, verbs denoting status, that is, a number of verbs such as to have, to belong, to cost, to resemble, to fail, to misgive are not used in passive form. Accordingly, verbs are divided into two large groups: 1) verbs used in passive voice; 2) verbs that are not used in passive form; If it is taken into account that most of the verbs in English are not used in the form of the passive participle, it seems that there is no reason to say that the category of participle is a grammatical category belonging to verbs in English. Because if it is assumed that the opposition of the ratio category consists of two members - active and passive members, and this opposition meets neutralization in a large group of verbs, thinking about the place of such a grammatical category among the existing grammatical categories in the language must be seen. Because in order to prove the activity of the active form, it is necessary to compare it to the passive form, so that the fact that the active form is not similar to the passive form is the basis for saying that it is active. In these places where the active-passive opposition does not work, that is, it is neutralized, it is not possible to talk about the ratio at all. But unlike the English language, in Uzbek such verbs and all other verbs cannot leave the orbit of the ratio category, because, first of all, the ratio category in these languages has a multi-

membered opposition. Second, if the number of members is large, it is difficult to call it opposition. There was a need to clarify this issue in English, which is explained by the poor morphological structure of the English language in the current state. Therefore, the opposition is not active-passive, but non-passive-passive. Because verbs that are not used in the passive have all other categorical forms according to their lexical-grammatical characteristics and form a complete paradigm. For example: takes - goes is taking - is going has taken - has gone Therefore, some of the non-passive meanings, as we mentioned above, are expressed syntactically or lexically. Eshik ichkariga ochiladi. In this case, the relation of the verb opens is evaluated differently in the Uzbek and English languages. In English, the form is active, but the meaning does not correspond to the meaning of the active participle. The meaning is closer to the passive, but the form is not correct. Therefore, such cases are called middle voice in English. For example: Jurnal yaxshi sotilmaydi. In addition, the border between verbs that are used in the passive voice and those that are not used is very relative, that is, verbs that are not used in the passive voice may appear in speech in the passive form. For example: The bed had not been slept in. The house seems hot to have been lived in for a long time. Thus, passive forms can potentially be used with all verbs in English. But there may be some limitations in expressing it in speech. The English ratio paradigm has the following form: A c t i v e - P a s s i v e 1. Present Indefinite 1. Present Indefinite Passive 2. Past Indefinite 2. Past Indefinite Passive 3. Future Indefinite 3. Future Indefinite Passive 4. Present Continuous 4. Present Passive 5 Past Continuous 5. Past Continuous Passive 6. Future Continuous 6. Future Continuous Passive 7. Present Perfect 7. Present Perfect Passive 8. Past Perfect 8. Past Perfect Passive 9. Future Perfect 9. Future Perfect Passive 10. Present Perfect Continuous 10 \_ 11. Past Perfect Continuous 11. \_ 12. Future Perfect Continuous 12. \_\_\_ Naturally, why do continuous forms have no forms in the perfect aspect? Why is the passive form of continuous forms negated in normative grammars? questions may arise. While almost all scholars believe that there are two proportions in the English verb system, Poutsma, B.N. Jigadlo says there are two proportions in English, while Whitehall says there are four. G. Suit defines the ratio as follows: "By voice we mean different grammatical ways of expressing the relation between a transitive verb and it's subject and object." L.S. Barkhudarov, D.A. Stelling: "the relative category of the verb expresses a different direction in relation to the doer of the action." describes as In the current Uzbek language, there are five different forms of the verb: definite, singular, accusative, unitary, and passive. The ratio category in both languages differs from each other in terms of construction. The passive participle in English is made up of specific verb forms. In the Uzbek language, all ratios except the definite ratio are formed by the affixation method. For example: The letter was written by him. The letter was written by him. In the English form of these examples, the passive participle is made from the forms to be and PII. Summary. A verb is a group of words rich in complex categories. Grammatical categories of verbs are expressed by contrasting synthetic or analytical forms of words belonging to the verb group. As a result of our analysis, we have seen that in Uzbek, the verb can appear syntactically at the end of the sentence in the function of participle, and in English it can come in the second place. In general, in the process of observing the verb categories of English and Uzbek languages, we witnessed that they have common and unique characteristics in both languages.

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