

## Comparison of Tenses in English and Uzbek Grammar

**G'ofurova Mo'tabarxon Lutfillo kizi**

Fergana State University, Faculty of foreign languages, group 24.107

**Karimjonova Shahlo Ravshanjonovna**

Fergana State University, Senior Lecturer, Department of Practical English, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology (PhD)

**Abstract:** This article explores the similarities and differences between the tense systems of English and Uzbek languages. While English has a well-developed system of grammatical tenses, Uzbek relies more heavily on aspect and context. This comparative study highlights the key distinctions and provides examples to aid language learners and linguists.

### Introduction

Understanding verb tenses is essential for mastering any language. English, as a Germanic language, employs a complex tense system that includes twelve main tenses formed with auxiliary verbs. Uzbek, a Turkic language, uses a simpler structure with fewer tenses and relies more on lexical and contextual clues. This paper compares the tense systems of these two languages to identify structural and functional differences.

### Research and methods.

#### Tense in English Grammar

English grammar classifies tenses into three main categories: past, present, and future. Each of these categories is further divided into four aspects: simple, continuous (progressive), perfect, and perfect continuous. For example:

- **Present Simple:** Using this tense, people talk about their habits and other regular actions (frequency is important), as well as scientific facts and things that are always true. For example, hobbies, daily routine or events.

Example: I study every day.

- **Present Continuous:** is one of the tenses of the English language, expresses actions that are happening, are in development at a certain point in time. Can be expressed in the indicative or subjunctive mood.

Example: I am studying now.

- **Present Perfect:** in English is one of the modalities of the grammatical category of time, it is a combination of the present tense and the perfect aspect, which, according to some linguists, is used to express a past event that has consequences in the present.

Example: I have studied already.

- **Present Perfect Continuous:** is a tense that indicates the duration of an action that began in the past and continues to this day. To construct it, the verb is used in the form have/has been + -ing form of the main verb.

Example: I have been studying for two hours.

This system allows for nuanced expressions of time and aspect.

### Tense in Uzbek Grammar

Uzbek tenses are primarily classified into three: present (hozirgi zamon), past (o'tgan zamon), and future (kelasi zamon). However, the aspect is not marked grammatically as in English. Instead, context, adverbs of time, and verb affixes help convey temporal meaning. For example:

- The Present Tense in Uzbek is used to express actions that are happening right now or are currently ongoing. It is typically formed by adding the suffixes “-yapman”, “-yapsan”, “-yapti”, “-yapmiz”, etc., to the verb root.

Example: Men har kuni o'qiyapman.

- The Past Tense is used to describe actions that occurred and were completed in the past. It is typically formed using verb suffixes such as “-di”, “-gan”, or with auxiliary constructions like “-gan edi” for perfect aspect.

Example: Men kecha o'qidim.

- The Future Tense is used to describe actions that will happen after the present time. Uzbek forms the future tense by adding suffixes such as “-adi”, “-aman”, “-asan”, “-adi”, “-amiz”, etc., to the verb root, or by using auxiliary verbs to show intention or probability.

Example: Men ertaga o'qiyman.

Uzbek also uses modal verbs and particles to add temporal or aspectual nuance.

### Result and discussion.

#### Key Differences Between the Two Systems

1. Aspect Usage: English uses auxiliary verbs to mark aspect clearly, while Uzbek uses contextual cues
2. Tense Complexity: English has twelve primary tenses, whereas Uzbek has three main ones.
3. Verb Conjugation: English relies on helping verbs and participles; Uzbek uses suffixes directly attached to the verb root.

#### Examples for Comparison

Tense	English	Uzbek
Present Simple	I write a letter.	Men xat yozaman.
Present Continuous	I am writing a letter.	Men xat yozayapman.
Past Simple	I wrote a letter.	Men xat yozdim.
Past Continuous	I was writing a letter.	Men xat yozayotgan edim.
Present Perfect	I have written a letter.	Men xat yozganman.
Past Perfect	I had written a letter.	Men xat yozgan edim.
Future Simple	I will write a letter.	Men xat yozaman.
Future Perfect	I will have written a letter.	Men xat yozib bo'lgan bo'laman.

### Conclusion

While English and Uzbek differ significantly in their tense systems, both languages have efficient ways to convey temporal meaning. Understanding these differences is crucial for learners and translators, as it helps avoid common errors and improves fluency.

### References

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