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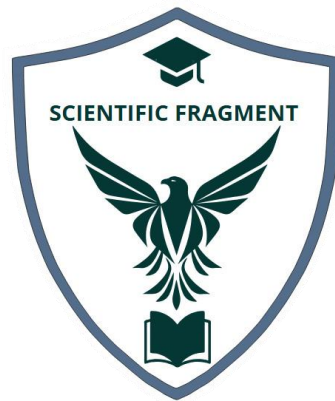
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## DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK VERBS

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**Annotation.** This article explores the key differences and similarities between English and Uzbek verbs by comparing their grammatical features, structures, and functions. The study highlights how both languages categorize verbs according to tense, aspect, and modality, while also showing essential distinctions in verb formation and usage. Special attention is given to the ways English relies on auxiliary verbs and fixed word order, whereas Uzbek verbs express meaning through rich suffixation and flexible sentence structure. The findings aim to provide a clearer understanding of how verb systems operate in each language and to support further comparative linguistic research.

**Keywords :** English verbs, Uzbek verbs, verb classification, tense and aspect, verb formation, suffixation, auxiliary verbs, agglutinative language.

**Introduction.** Verbs are central to sentence structure in any language, as they indicate actions, processes, and states of being. They carry essential grammatical information such as tense, aspect, mood, and voice, which helps speakers and writers convey meaning clearly. Understanding the verb systems of different languages is particularly important for linguists, translators, and language learners, as it enables a deeper comprehension of sentence construction and meaning. English and Uzbek, while serving the same communicative function, belong to different language families and therefore exhibit distinct grammatical patterns. English is a Germanic language with relatively fixed word order and relies heavily on auxiliary verbs to express tense, aspect, and modality. In comparison, Uzbek, a Turkic language, is an agglutinative language where verbs are marked through rich suffixation to indicate tense, aspect, mood, and voice. This difference in structure results in unique patterns of sentence formation, word order, and verb usage in the two languages. Several studies have highlighted the importance of comparing verbs across languages. Research on English verb patterns often focuses on tense, aspect, and auxiliary usage, while studies of Uzbek verbs emphasize agglutination, derivational

morphology, and flexible word order. However, few studies provide a direct contrastive analysis of the two languages, which makes this research significant for comparative linguistics and language pedagogy. The aim of this study is to identify and analyze the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek verbs. Specifically, the study focuses on verb classification, formation, tense and aspect, mood and modality, and sentence structure. By understanding these aspects, language learners and teachers can improve their comprehension of both languages, and linguists can develop more accurate comparative frameworks.

**Methodology.** This study uses a comparative-descriptive research method to analyze the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek verbs. The research focuses on grammatical features, verb formation, tense and aspect, mood and modality, and sentence structure in both languages. The data for English verbs were collected from standard grammar books, academic articles, and online linguistic resources. Uzbek verb data were obtained from textbooks, dictionaries, and scholarly articles on Uzbek grammar. Both primary and secondary sources were considered to ensure accuracy and reliability. Examples from real sentences were included to illustrate specific verb patterns and usages. Verbs were selected based on frequency of use, grammatical relevance, and representativeness in everyday communication. Both regular and irregular English verbs were analyzed, along with various derivational and inflectional forms in Uzbek verbs. Special attention was given to verbs expressing tense, aspect, and mood, as these are crucial for comparing the two languages. The analysis was conducted using a qualitative approach. First, verbs from each language were categorized according to their grammatical features. Then, a comparative analysis was performed to identify similarities and differences. Patterns such as auxiliary verb usage in English and suffixation in Uzbek were highlighted. Sentence structure was also examined to understand how verbs interact with other elements in both languages. The study focuses only on standard modern English and contemporary Uzbek. Dialectal variations, historical forms, or highly specialized academic registers were not included. The research also emphasizes grammatical comparison rather than semantic or pragmatic differences. By following this methodology, the study ensures a systematic, detailed, and reliable comparison of English and Uzbek verbs, providing clear insights into their structure, formation, and usage.

**Results.** The analysis of English and Uzbek verbs reveals both similarities and differences in their grammatical structures and usage. One of the main similarities is that in both languages, verbs are essential for expressing actions, events, and states, and they convey information about tense, aspect, mood, and

voice. Both languages categorize verbs according to these grammatical features, allowing speakers to indicate time, frequency, and modality in their sentences. For example, English verbs distinguish between simple, progressive, and perfect aspects, while Uzbek verbs use suffixes to indicate similar temporal distinctions and the completion of actions. Despite these similarities, the two languages differ significantly in how verbs are formed and used. English verbs often rely on auxiliary verbs such as “do,” “have,” and “be” to indicate tense, aspect, or voice. In contrast, Uzbek verbs achieve the same functions primarily through suffixation, which attaches grammatical markers directly to the verb root. This difference leads to a simpler morphological structure in English verbs but a richer, more flexible system in Uzbek verbs. Another significant difference is word order. English follows a relatively fixed Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) structure, which makes auxiliary verbs necessary to convey grammatical information. Uzbek, however, allows more flexible word order, and the verb often appears at the end of the sentence. This flexibility is supported by the agglutinative nature of Uzbek, where suffixes clearly indicate tense, mood, and person, reducing the need for auxiliary verbs. Additionally, the distinction between regular and irregular verbs in English contrasts with the productive derivational system in Uzbek. English irregular verbs must often be memorized individually because they do not follow standard patterns. Uzbek verbs, however, follow consistent rules for derivation and conjugation, making it possible to predict forms of new verbs using existing suffixes. In terms of mood and modality, English expresses modality using modal auxiliary verbs such as “can,” “must,” and “should,” whereas Uzbek uses specific suffixes and auxiliary constructions to indicate necessity, possibility, or obligation. Despite the difference in form, both languages allow speakers to express similar modal meanings, demonstrating functional equivalence. To sum up, the comparison shows that while English and Uzbek verbs share functional similarities, they differ in morphological complexity, verb formation, word order, and the use of auxiliary elements. These findings highlight the importance of understanding both languages’ verb systems for learners, translators, and linguists.

**Discussion.** The results of this study demonstrate both the functional similarities and structural differences between English and Uzbek verbs. Understanding these patterns is crucial for language learners, teachers, and linguists, as it provides insight into how verbs operate in typologically distinct languages. One of the key observations is that while both languages categorize verbs by tense, aspect, and mood, the methods of expressing these categories differ considerably. English relies on auxiliary verbs and fixed word order, whereas Uzbek uses rich suffixation and flexible sentence structure. This

distinction highlights the typological differences between a Germanic and a Turkic language and underscores the importance of morphology in Uzbek compared to syntax in English. The study also reveals practical implications for language learning and teaching. Learners of English whose first language is Uzbek may struggle with auxiliary verbs and fixed word order, while Uzbek learners may find verb suffixation and agglutination challenging. Recognizing these differences allows teachers to design targeted exercises that focus on problematic areas, improving comprehension and communication skills. From a linguistic perspective, the comparison emphasizes the interplay between morphology and syntax in shaping verb usage. Uzbek's agglutinative structure provides flexibility in sentence formation, allowing for emphasis and stylistic variation, while English requires auxiliary structures and strict word order to convey the same meanings. This contrast demonstrates that different languages can achieve similar communicative functions through diverse grammatical mechanisms. Furthermore, the study highlights that despite the structural differences, both languages achieve functional equivalence in expressing mood, aspect, and modality. For example, English uses modal verbs to indicate necessity or possibility, while Uzbek employs specific suffixes or auxiliary constructions for similar purposes. This suggests that language systems, regardless of their typology, develop strategies to fulfill universal communicative needs. The comparison of English and Uzbek verbs provides valuable insights into their grammatical systems. The findings not only contribute to the field of contrastive linguistics but also offer practical guidance for educators and learners. Future research could extend this study to include dialectal variations, historical forms, or other Turkic languages to further understand verb systems in a broader typological context.

**Conclusion.** This study has examined the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek verbs, focusing on grammatical features, verb formation, tense and aspect, mood and modality, and sentence structure. The analysis shows that while both languages share functional similarities in expressing actions, events, and states, they differ significantly in morphological and syntactic characteristics. English relies on auxiliary verbs and fixed word order, whereas Uzbek uses rich suffixation and flexible sentence structures to convey similar grammatical meanings. These findings have practical implications for language learners, teachers, and linguists. Understanding the structural differences between English and Uzbek verbs can help learners avoid common errors and improve their proficiency. Teachers can use this knowledge to design more effective teaching materials, emphasizing areas where learners are likely to face challenges. From a linguistic perspective, the study highlights

the diverse strategies languages use to fulfill universal communicative needs. Despite typological differences, both English and Uzbek verbs successfully express tense, aspect, and modality, demonstrating functional equivalence through distinct grammatical mechanisms. Future research could expand the scope of this study by including dialectal variations, historical forms, or comparative analyses with other Turkic languages. Such studies would deepen our understanding of verb systems and contribute to the broader field of contrastive linguistics. In conclusion, this study provides a comprehensive overview of English and Uzbek verbs, offering insights into their structure, formation, and usage, and supporting further research and practical applications in language learning and teaching.

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