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## A Cross-Sectional Study of Auxiliary Verb Types in English and Uzbek Languages

*Panjiyeva Gulhayo*

*Teacher of English at the 12th general secondary school Bostanliq district, Tashkent region*

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### ABSTRACT

In this given article the author analyzed and classified a cross-sectional study of auxiliary verb types in English and Uzbek languages. And she learned addition to the transitive and intransitive verbs, bifunctional verbs have been identified in the English language, the grammatically significant classification of the verbs according to their lexico-grammatical meaning, formation, relation to the object, obligatory valiancy, whether they require prepositional object or not, the limit of the action in the time, the intransitive verbs which can be used in the passive voice and the verbs which are used with a formal subject have been worked out.

**KEYWORDS:** verb, transitional verb, lexico-grammatical meaning, formation, classification, similarities and differences.

### Introduction

Recent years, special attention has been paid to conducting scientific research within the framework of comparative and cross-linguistics in world linguistics. Already, hybrid linguistics is considered the linguo - didactic basis of the foreign language teaching methodology, and the study of the methodological importance of the differences and similarities between languages that are not related to each other is an interlanguage that occurs in the speech of those learning a foreign language. Identification of interferences and facilitations allows to clearly showing the convenient and effective aspects of the language being studied. Therefore, comparing different systematic languages and conducting research on their unexplored aspects are becoming more and more important in modern linguistics. Also, to reveal the specific tendencies and laws of different languages, interlanguage Issues such as identifying alternatives, mutual enrichment of languages in constant contact, and clarifying their influence on each other are among the theoretical tasks of cross-linguistics.

In world linguistics, the scope of research on the issue of the verb word group and its classification is expanding, the place of the verb in unrelated languages among the word groups, features, expression, forms of verb types, etc. New approaches to the study of names, morphological categories, usage and its specific aspects have attracted the attention of many linguists, and scientific research is being carried out. It should also be noted that most of the conducted researches are specific to one language only, verb types have not been studied in depth in the hybrid aspect, and the grammatical scientific classification of verb types has not

been developed. This requires the research of the direct connection of grammatical phenomena with lexical units and their types when determining the types of verbs.

### **The main part.**

Important information about the verb word group, its types, formation and grammatical categories are firstly ANKononov [1], AMSherbak, AG'. It was expressed in the scientifically based works of famous scientists such as Ghulomov, APHojiyev [2] and stimulated the development of research on the theory of verbs in Uzbek linguistics. Also, some semantic types of verbs (verbs of speech, state, action, perception, direction, action verbs with and without object), valence forms and their semantics features I.K. Kochkortoyev, R. Rasulov, SHMuhamedova, M.K. Abuzalova's PhD [3] and O'. Sharipova, D. Abdullayeva, Z.U. Siddikov, T.T. Musayev, G.A. Narimova, VAKarimjonova and others researched in candidate works [4]. Focusing on English linguistics, some aspects of the verb and its classification M.Aronoff, J.L. Bybee, W.Pagliuca, R.D. Perkins, A.M. Clark, R.A. Close, Sh.Fries, P.Hill, R.Huddleston, and JK. Pullum, O.E. Warriner, M. Swan, K. Walter, M. Haspelmath, Richard Nordquist, Kenneth Considered in the work of Beare [5].

A verb is one of the active word groups in all languages. The verb has a wide semantic range, but mainly means an action and a situation that gives the idea of action, that is, verbs such as *finger*, *kelmOk* indicate action, *kfirmOk*, *yeshitmOk* and the verbs *oylamaq* indicate the state.

Several morphological categories are characteristic of the verb group: functional forms, individuation, ratio, declension, mood and tense.

Formation of verbs. Verbs can be formed using word-forming affixes from categories other than verbs.

Some linguists view word groups as a grammatical classification of words and see in them grammatical categories. Another group of linguists call them lexicogrammatical classification of words. In our opinion, the second opinion is closer to the truth, because the grammatical meaning is expressed outside the base of the word, and the base of the word represents the lexical meaning. In response to the views of the proponents of the first view, if word groups are viewed as grammatical categories, the lexical there is a logical conclusion that abstract meaning (subjectivity, action and other meanings) does not exist. While word groups have lexical meaning, not all words in a dictionary are grammatical categories.

Accordingly, according to the independent meaning of verbs in English and Uzbek languages, independent and non-independent verb types were defined.

I. Independent verbs lexical meanings are complete and they are expressed independently. Independent verbs, usually used as part of a sentence, are rendered unmarked in dictionaries of both languages. Verbs with independent meaning form an open system and are objective in existence it forms the most necessary part of the sentence nomination (expressed event) by naming concrete actions, situations, processes. Examples: The order was done before expiration date. - The order was completed ahead of schedule.

II. Independent verbs do not have an independent meaning; they cannot act as part of a sentence and serve as independent verbs. They are used to express different grammatical meanings, often to add modal, tense, proportion, participle-infinitive, taxis and other grammatical meanings to the main verb. Independent verbs have an important grammatical importance, their number is very small, and so this type of verbs is considered a closed system.

Independent by a comparative study of the verbs, it was found that they are quite different from each other in their own way in both languages. In English: linking, auxiliary and modal verbs; In Uzbek: linking, auxiliary (incomplete) and auxiliary verbs.

1. Conjunctive verbs are mainly nouns (I am a teacher), adjectives (She is beautiful), number (It is 9 o'clock), pronouns (It is me) and express the meaning of the situation. Together with words (statives, adlinks) form a noun participle. According to the results of the analysis of the linking verbs, the following types were defined: pure (to be ); special (expressing sense: look , seem , appear , feel , taste ; not expressing sense: become , get , grow , remain , keep , turn , go , run ). Also, linking verbs can express an independent meaning, such linking verbs are still in use today, and they are formed from independent verbs. For example: To be or not to be, that's the question. (Shakespeare) – To be used as an independent verb.

In the Uzbek language, some linguists combine these two terms (conjunction and auxiliary verbs) into one term and use it as "incomplete verb". Accordingly, in the Uzbek language, it forms the incomplete verbs edi, emish, ekan. It was also observed that in the Uzbek language, an independent verb can become a conjunction and an auxiliary verb depending on the context. For example, the independent verb edi appeared in the first of the following sentences as a linking verb, and in the second as an auxiliary verb [9]: He was young (linking verb); 2. He used to come to our place (auxiliary verb).

Auxiliary verbs are added to independent verbs to form their categorical forms. Such forms are considered analytic forms and have one independent verb and one to four (in English) auxiliary verbs. Auxiliary verbs lose their lexical meaning and express grammatical meaning, and they mainly serve to make grammatical forms of the verb. In English, they are: to do, to have, to be, shall, will, should, would. In Uzbek linguistics, auxiliary verbs are sometimes called incomplete verbs.

Modal verbs do not exist in modern Uzbek literary language, but they do exist in English. Modal verbs differ from other independent verbs by their forms, grammatical features, meanings, usage, and many other features. They serve to express modal meanings such as need, opportunity, possibility, unreality, suspicion, distrust, desire, permission, prohibition, as well as a number of meanings such as emotion , surprise, hesitation. All modal verbs are neuter, except for San and May does not have grammatical categories, that is, tense, mood, proportion, manner, person-number morphological categories. None of them can come in the infinitive, adjective and gerund forms, auxiliary verbs are not involved in making the non-partition form, on the contrary, not negative charge is added. Therefore, they are considered defective verbs. The existence of modal verbs is recognized by all grammarians, but there are different opinions about their number and some meanings. O'. Q. Yusupov taking into account that the meanings expressed by modal verbs are complex, he tried to explain them through their translations into Uzbek language and gave alternatives of modal verbs in Uzbek language. In this part of the research work O'. Q. Yusupov ideas about the semantics of modal verbs were used. The following types of modal verbs were distinguished: ( can ( sould ) may ( might ), must , ought to, shall ( should ), will ( would )). The results of the analysis showed that there are no modal verbs in the Uzbek language. In many cases, it was observed that in the Uzbek language, instead of them, modal words (necessary, necessary, possible, perhaps, necessary) are used in the same way as modal verbs in English.

comparing transitive and intransitive verbs in English and Uzbek languages, common similarities and differences were found, that is, in Uzbek, verbs are transitive and intransitive, and in English, verbs are tense, intransitive and mixed (we call this type of verbs mixed - double function we called verbs) divided into types of verbs. Compound verbs characteristic of the English language can be transitive or intransitive depending on the context (distribution). For example: the verb to sell is transitive in the first sentence, and transitive in the

second used intransitively: 1. we sell books. (Transitive) – We sell books; 2. The books sell well (intransitive) – The books are selling well. It was recommended that a list of conjugated verbs be given in grammar textbooks and manuals, as well as a table of irregular verbs.

The analysis of the classification of verbs according to valence made it possible to divide verbs into single-valent (one-actant), two-valent (two-actant) and three-valent (three-actant) types of verbs. In this case, the presence of possessors and complements in the sentence depends on the verb representing the participle. The verb has its valence (conjugation) and gives place to complements.

In linguistics, the fact that a verb requires possessors and complements is called its obligatory valence. Verbs are divided into the above types according to the necessary valency.

Valence in language and valence in speech should be distinguished. In the language, the verb has valence and opens up potential places for complements, but also informs about what semantic types of nouns can fill these places. In speech, this valency is realized, that is, actants is filled with concrete words (nouns), in which the participle matches the possessive agent in the person-number, requires that the patient and addressees in the role of complement must come in a certain agreement or be used with certain prepositions. So, if verb valence is based on lexical semantics in language, then in speech it is based on both lexical semantics and grammatical semantics.

Verbs according to the prepositional complement, requiring a formal possessor and semi-predicative as a result of the study of verbs used with syntactic devices, it was found that these classifications exist only in English.

The result of the analysis of the types of verbs according to the time limitation of the action indicates that verbs are divided into terminative and non-terminative types according to this sign. The action represented by terminative verbs ends in a short time: to break, to close, etc. The action represented by non-terminative verbs is not limited in time: to think, to know, to play. Accordingly, several differences in the usage and formation of these verbs in both languages were noted. In English, these types of verbs are from the Uzbek language is grammatically important, because some non-terminative verbs (to know, to consist, to love, to live) Present Continuous It is hardly used in Tense. But the grammatical significance of these verbs requires a separate study. In the Uzbek language, they are not considered grammatically important, because in this language these verbs do not require certain forms of grammar.

### Summary

Uzbek, verbs are divided into transitive and intransitive, and in English, they are divided into transitive, intransitive and mixed (dual-task) verbs. Compound verbs are verbs that can be transitive or intransitive depending on the context (distribution). As a result of research, it was possible to identify about 1600 mixed verbs. Compound verbs are not listed in any grammar works, textbooks or manuals. A list of these verb forms is recommended for inclusion in English grammar resources.

As a result of the cross-analysis of a number of literatures on English and Uzbek grammar, it was observed that the opinions about the classification of verb types differ sharply from each other. The main reason for the differences between these theoretical views is explained by the following: the connection between the lexicon and grammar was not taken into account in the classification of verb types; verb types are not defined based on scientific classification; verb types in English and Uzbek languages have not been studied in a hybrid plan; Almost all Uzbek grammar resources are intended for native speakers only. These aspects became the basis

for developing a grammatically significant scientific classification of verb types. An approach to verb classification from the point of view of lexical-grammatical classification was proposed.

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