SEMANTIC FEATURES OF "TIME" CATEGORY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article researched those various languages convey the idea of time through their grammatical structures is covered by the semantic aspects of the time category. One of the most basic aspects of the human experience is time, and language systems have developed a number of ways to represent this idea in speech.

Keywords: analysis, code, linguistics, system, words, syntactic, stylistic, lexical

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье исследовано, что различные языки передают идею времени через свои грамматические конструкции, освещаются семантические аспекты категории времени. Одним из наиболее основных аспектов человеческого опыта является время, и языковые системы разработали ряд способов представления этой идеи в речи.

Ключевые слова: идиома, анализ, код, лингвистика, система, слова, синтаксические, стилистические, лексические.

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada turli tillar vaqt haqidagi fikrni o'z grammatik tuzilmalari orqali yetkazishi vaqt kategoriyasining semantik jihatlari bilan qamrab olinganligi o'rganilgan. Inson tajribasining eng asosiy jihatlaridan biri vaqtdir va til tizimlari bu fikrni nutqda ifodalashning bir qancha usullarini ishlab chiqdi.

Kalit so'zlar: tahlil, kod, tilshunoslik, tizim, so'zlar, sintaktik, stilistik, leksik.

INTRODUCTION

The semantic features of the time category pertain how different languages express the concept of time through their grammatical structures. Time is one of the most fundamental dimensions of human experience, and linguistic systems have evolved various ways to encode this concept in communication. Verbs serve as the support of language, facilitating the expression of actions, states and events. Their changeability and significance cannot be overstated, as they form the foundation upon which communication is built. In this article, we embark on a comparative exploration of verbs in two diverse linguistic realms: English and Uzbek. English, a member of the Indo-European language family, stands as one of the most widely spoken languages globally, serving as a lingua franca in many parts of the world. Its verbs, characterized by a relatively straightforward morphological structure and

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intricate syntactic nuances, reflect centuries of linguistic evolution and cultural assimilation. On the other hand, Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan and neighboring regions, offers a unique perspective on verbal expression. Rooted in a rich historical and cultural context, Uzbek verbs boast a complex system of agglutination, where multiple suffixes are appended to convey tense, aspect, and mood.

LITERATURE REVIEW

English exhibits a rich system of tense and aspect, allowing speakers to encode precise temporal information within verbal constructions. Studies by Comrie (1985) and Smith (1997) have extensively documented the complexities of English tense and aspect, highlighting the grammaticalized distinctions between past, present, and future time reference. Comrie's typology of tense and aspect systems provides a framework for understanding the morphosyntactic and semantic properties of temporal expressions in English. Additionally, Klein (1994) discusses the aspectual distinctions in English, emphasizing the role of auxiliary verbs and lexical aspect in conveying temporal meanings. The interplay between tense and aspect in English grammar contributes to the nuanced expression of temporality in discourse (Smith, 2003). Through a meticulous examination of the morphological structures, syntactic functions, and semantic roles of verbs in English and Uzbek, we endeavor to unravel both the distinct and shared traits of these languages. By delving into the intricacies of verb formation and usage, we aim to shed light on how linguistic diversity manifests itself in the realm of verbal communication. This comparative analysis serves not only to highlight the linguistic peculiarities of English and Uzbek but also to foster a deeper understanding of the broader principles that underpin human language. As we navigate through the intricate tapestry of verbs in these languages, we invite readers to embark on a journey of discovery, exploring the nuances that shape our linguistic interactions and cultural identities. English Verb Morphology Verbs in the English language are vital components of speech, allowing us to convey actions, states, and events.

METHODOLOGY

Many studies compare how various cultures express time linguistically. Researchers look at languages from different families, including Indo-European, Uralic, and Sino-Tibetan languages, to identify patterns and differences. Investigations into how time-related language varies within communities (based on factors like region, age, and social class) help highlight the dynamic nature of temporal expression. Understanding cultural perceptions of time can enhance communication in multicultural settings, such as in business or diplomacy. Insights

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into how time is expressed in different languages can inform language teaching methodologies, helping learners grasp cultural nuances.

National-cultural characteristics of the time category in linguistics explore how different cultures perceive, express, and interact with time through language. Cultures may view time as a straight line (linear) or as a repeating cycle (cyclical). Linear cultures (like many Western societies) focus on progress and future goals, while cyclical cultures (like some Indigenous and Eastern cultures) emphasize natural rhythms and the repetition of events. Some cultures prioritize the past (emphasizing history and tradition), others focus on the present (valuing immediate experience), and many look toward the future (goal-setting and planning).

Understanding the morphological structure of English verbs is fundamental to comprehending how they function within sentences. In this section, we delve into the intricate world of English verb morphology, exploring the various forms and their functions. The base form of an English verb serves as its simplest and most fundamental representation. It is the form listed in dictionaries and serves as the foundation for conjugation. For example, the base form of the verb "to walk" is simply "walk." Past Tense English verbs typically inflect to indicate past tense, marking actions or states that occurred before the present moment. Regular verbs form their past tense by adding the suffix "-ed" to the base form. For instance, "walk" becomes "walked." However, irregular verbs deviate from this pattern, undergoing unique changes. For example, "go" transforms into "went" in the past tense.

The past participle of an English verb often shares its form with the past tense, particularly for regular verbs. It is used in various constructions, including the passive voice and perfect aspect. Regular verbs form their past participle by adding "-ed" to the base form, similar to the past tense. For instance, "walked" serves as both the past tense and past participle of "walk." However, irregular by the verb is occurring in the present or will occur in the future. For example, "yuradi" translates to "walks" or "will walk" in English, depending on the context. Example: "Yuradi" (walks/will walk) Imperative Mood Uzbek verbs also feature an imperative mood, which is used to give commands, requests, or instructions.

The imperative mood is formed by adding specific suffixes to the root form of the verb. For example, the suffix "-ing" is added for singular commands, while "-inglar" is added for plural commands. Thus, "yuring" translates to "walk!" in a polite or formal command. Example: "Yuring/yur" (walk!)Auxiliary Verbs and Copulas In addition to suffixation, Uzbek employs auxiliary verbs and copulas to construct various grammatical forms and express nuanced meanings[1]. These auxiliary verbs

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[1] Sinclair, John. (2003). Reading upside down. Oxford University Press.

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and copulas work in conjunction with the main verb to convey tense, aspect, mood, and other grammatical distinctions. Vowel Harmony A distinctive feature of Uzbek morphology is vowel harmony, where suffix vowels change to harmonize with the root vowel of the verb. This phenomenon ensures phonological consistency and ease of pronunciation in Uzbek verbs.In essence, understanding the components and functions of Uzbek verb forms allows speakers to articulate a wide range of meanings and effectively communicate in the language.

Syntactic Functions of Verbs. Verbs play a pivotal role in the syntactic structure of sentences, serving as the core elements around which sentence construction revolves. In this section, we delve into the syntactic functions of verbs, exploring their role in English syntax and how they contribute to the formation of various sentence structures. English Verb Syntax In English syntax, verbs are essential components in constructing predicates, which convey the action or state expressed in a sentence. Predicates can take the form of simple predicates, consisting of a single verb, or compound predicates, composed of a verb phrase. The arrangement of these elements within a sentence adheres to specific syntactic patterns, most commonly the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order.

1. Simple Sentences: Simple sentences in English comprise a subject and a predicate, with the predicate typically consisting of a single main verb. For example, "She runs" features the subject "She" and the main verb "runs," expressing a straightforward action.

2. Compound Sentences: In compound sentences, two or more independent clauses are joined by coordinating conjunctions, such as "and," "but," or "or." Each independent clause contains its own subject and predicate. For instance, "She runs and he walks" consists of two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction "and," each featuring its own subject ("She" and "he") and predicate ("runs" and "walks").

3. Complex Sentences: Complex sentences involve at least one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses and cannot stand alone as complete sentences. An example of a complex sentence is "She runs because she loves it," where the independent clause "She runs" is followed by the dependent clause "because she loves it."English verbs also influence the placement of adverbs, prepositions, and objects within sentences, contributing to the overall meaning and structure. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs and can be positioned before or after the main verb. Prepositions establish relationships between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence, often preceding their objects. Objects,

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whether direct objects or indirect objects, receive the action of the verb or indicate to whom or what the action is directed. Understanding the syntactic functions of verbs in English syntax is crucial for constructing coherent and meaningful sentences.

By grasping how verbs interact with other elements of a sentence, speakers and writers can effectively convey their intended messages with clarity and precision. Uzbek Verb Syntax In Uzbek syntax, the arrangement of elements within sentences follows a distinct pattern, primarily characterized by the Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order. Verbs typically occupy the final position in a sentence, aligning with the syntactic norms observed in many Turkic languages. Let's explore the syntactic functions of verbs in Uzbek, examining their role in constructing various sentence structures.Simple SentencesSimple sentences in Uzbek feature a straightforward structure where the verb concludes the sentence, highlighting the action or state expressed. This adherence to the SOV order is a hallmark of Uzbek syntax. For example, "U yuradi" translates to "He/she walks," where the subject "U" (he/she) is followed by the verb "yuradi" (walks).Example: "U yuradi" (He/she walks)Compound SentencesIn compound sentences, multiple independent clauses are connected using conjunctions and verbal suffixes. Despite the prevalence of the SOV order, Uzbek employs conjunctions and verbal suffixes to link clauses seamlessly. For instance, "U yuradi va men yuguraman" combines two independent clauses with the conjunction "va" (and) to express coordination. Here, "U yuradi" (He/she walks) and "men yuguraman" (I run) form the compound sentence meaning "He/she walks and I run."Example: "U yuradi va men yuguraman" (He/she walks and I run)Complex SentencesComplex sentences in Uzbek incorporate subordinate clauses that precede the main verb.

Subordinating conjunctions introduce these clauses, indicating a relationship of dependence or subordination. Despite the primary SOV structure, Uzbek syntax accommodates subordinate clauses effectively. For instance, "U uyda ekan, men yugurdim" comprises a subordinate clause "U uyda ekan" (Since he/she was at home) preceding the main clause "men yugurdim" (I ran). This structure elucidates causal or temporal relationships within the sentence. Example: "U uyda ekan, men yugurdim" (Since he/she was at home, I ran)Uzbek verbs exert significant influence on the placement and form of objects, adverbs, and other sentence elements, thereby maintaining the language's characteristic syntactic structure. Understanding Uzbek verb syntax enables speakers to construct coherent and meaningful sentences that effectively convey their intended messages.

In the English language, verbs serve as dynamic tools for expressing a broad spectrum of semantic roles, ranging from concrete actions to abstract states and

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occurrences. Understanding the semantic nuances of verbs is crucial for comprehending the intricacies of communication and effectively conveying meaning. In this section, we delve into the diverse semantic roles of verbs in English, exploring their implications and usage within various contexts. Action Verbs associated with action form a substantial category in English semantics, encompassing physical and mental activities performed by individuals or entities. These verbs denote the act of doing something, engaging in an activity, or carrying out a task. Examples of action verbs include "run," "jump," "write," "think," "read," and "eat." These verbs vividly depict movement, effort, and intention, capturing the dynamic essence of human behavior[2]. Action verbs play a fundamental role in narrative construction, driving the plot forward and creating vivid imagery. For instance, in a sentence like "The horse galloped across the meadow," the verb "galloped" conveys a sense of speed, energy, and movement, painting a vivid picture of the horse's actions. State In contrast to action verbs, state verbs describe static conditions, emotions, perceptions, or qualities rather than specific actions.

These verbs convey a sense of being or existing in a particular state or condition, highlighting a stable or ongoing state of affairs. Examples of state verbs include "know," "believe," "understand," "love," "hate," "seem," and "appear. "State verbs often express psychological states, emotions, or cognitive processes. For instance, in the sentence "She knows the answer," the verb "knows" indicates a state of awareness or possession of knowledge. Similarly, in "He seems happy," the verb "seems" suggests a state of emotional well-being or contentment. Occurrence Verbs denoting occurrence or happening describe events, incidents, or phenomena that take place in time. These verbs emphasize the unfolding of events or the occurrence of specific incidents within a narrative or context. Examples of occurrence verbs include "happen," "occur," "take place," "transpire," "arrive," "meet," and "conclude.

"Occurrence verbs are essential for narrating events, describing sequences of actions, or recounting experiences. For instance, in the sentence "The meeting concluded at noon," the verb "concluded" signifies the ending or culmination of the meeting, indicating a specific event within a timeframe. Auxiliary and Modal Verbs Auxiliary verbs and modal verbs further refine the semantic meaning of main verbs by expressing various modalities such as necessity, possibility, permission, and obligation. Auxiliary verbs include "be," "have," and "do," which combine with main verbs to form various verb phrases and tenses. Modal verbs such as "can," "must," "will," "shall," "may," and "should" indicate different degrees of modality, reflecting the speaker's attitude towards the action or event. Understanding the semantic roles of

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[2] Sinclair, John. (2003). Reading upside down. Oxford University Press.

	Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences	*(E)ISSN: 2181-1784*
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verbs in English enables speakers to convey precise meanings, express subtle nuances, and engage effectively in communication across diverse contexts.

By mastering the semantic nuances of verbs, individuals can enhance their language proficiency and articulate their thoughts and experiences with clarity and precision. Uzbek Verb Semantics In Uzbek, verbs play a central role in conveying a wide range of semantic roles, reflecting the diverse experiences and expressions of speakers. From actions and states to occurrences, Uzbek verbs encompass a rich tapestry of meanings, often nuanced by affixation and auxiliary verbs. Let's explore the semantic roles of verbs in Uzbek, examining their significance and usage within the linguistic landscape[3].

Action Verbs associated with action form a foundational category in Uzbek semantics, representing physical activities performed by individuals or entities. These verbs capture the essence of movement, effort, and intention, depicting the act of doing something. For example, the verb "yur-" means "to walk" in Uzbek. This verb conveys the action of moving one's body forward by foot, encapsulating the fundamental notion of physical activity. Example: "Yur-" (to walk)StateState verbs in Uzbek describe static conditions, emotions, perceptions, or qualities, providing insights into the inner world and subjective experiences of individuals.These verbs convey a sense of being or existing in a particular state or condition, highlighting stable or ongoing aspects of existence. For instance, the verb "bil-" means "to know" in Uzbek.

This verb indicates a state of awareness or possession of knowledge, emphasizing cognitive processes and mental states.Example: "Bil-" (to know)OccurrenceVerbs denoting occurrence or happening in Uzbek signify events, incidents, or phenomena that take place in time. These verbs emphasize the unfolding of events orthe manifestation of specific incidents within a narrative or context. For example, the verb "bo'l-" means "to become" in Uzbek. This verb indicates a change of state or transformation, highlighting the dynamic nature of life and existence.Example: "Bo'l-" (to become) Aspectual and Modal DistinctionsUzbek employs various suffixes and auxiliary verbs to impart aspectual and modal distinctions, enriching the semantic content of verbs and adding layers of meaning to communication. These linguistic devices enable speakers to convey nuances of intention, obligation, possibility, and necessity. For instance, the verb "yur-" (to walk) can be combined with the suffix "-moqchi" to create "yurmoqchi," meaning "intends to walk" in Uzbek. This construction adds a modal dimension, indicating the speaker's intention or desire to perform the action of walking.Example: "Yurmoqchi"

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[3] Stubbs, Michael. (2008). Text analysis in corpus linguistics. Routledge.

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(intends to walk)In summary, Uzbek verbs encompass a diverse array of semantic roles, ranging from actions and states to occurrences. Through affixation and auxiliary verbs, Uzbek speakers intricately weave meanings into their linguistic expressions, capturing the nuances of human experience and communication. Mastery of Uzbek verb semantics empowers speakers to articulate their thoughts, emotions, and experiences with precision and depth.

The morphological structures of English and Uzbek verbs offer intriguing insights into the linguistic characteristics and grammatical complexities of both languages. While English verbs exhibit relatively simple inflectional morphology, Uzbek verbs showcase rich agglutination, with multiple suffixes denoting a range of grammatical categories[4]. *In this comparative analysis,* we explore the morphological differences between English and Uzbek verbs, focusing on tense and aspect, voice, and mood. Tense and Aspect English and Uzbek approach tense and aspect differently, with distinct mechanisms for indicating temporal and aspectual distinctions. English: In English, tense and aspect are primarily expressed through auxiliary constructions. For example, to convey progressive aspect, English utilizes auxiliary verbs such as "is," "am," and "are" followed by the present participle of the main verb (e.g., "is walking," "are running"). Similarly, to indicate perfect aspect, English employs auxiliary verbs like "has," "have," and "had" followed by the past participle of the main verb (e.g., "has walked," "had eaten").Uzbek: In contrast, Uzbek relies heavily on suffixes to denote tense and aspect. For progressive aspect, Uzbek adds the suffix "-moqda" to the stem of the verb (e.g., "yurmoqda" meaning "is walking"). To express perfect aspect, Uzbek attaches the suffix "-ib/-ub" to the stem of the verb (e.g., "yuribdi" meaning "has walked").

These suffixes allow Uzbek to convey temporal and aspectual distinctions without the need for auxiliary constructions, showcasing the language's agglutinative nature. Voice Voice, which indicates the relationship between the subject and the action expressed by the verb, is another aspect where English and Uzbek demonstrate morphological differences. English: English utilizes auxiliary verbs, particularly "be" in various forms (e.g., "is," "was," "were"), along with past participles to form passive constructions. For example, "The house was built" employs the auxiliary "was" and the past participle "built" to indicate the passive voice. Uzbek: In Uzbek, the passive voice is formed using the suffix "-il/-ul" attached to the stem of the verb. For instance, "yasaldi" means "was made," where the suffix "-ldi" marks past tense and "-il" indicates the passive voice[5].

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[4] Tomasello, Michael. (2003). Constructing a language: A usage-based theory of language acquisition. Cambridge University Press.
[5] Uzbek Language Society. (2010). Uzbek language grammar. Sharq nashriyot-matbauoti kompleksi.

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	Research BIB / Index Copernicus	*www.oriens.uz*

This agglutinative approach allows Uzbek to express passive constructions succinctly and transparently.MoodMood, which expresses the speaker's attitude towards the action or event described by the verb, is another area where English and Uzbek diverge in their morphological strategies.English: English utilizes modal verbs to convey mood, expressing notions of possibility, necessity, permission, and obligation.

Modal verbs such as "can," "could," "may," "might," "shall," "should," "will," "would," "must," and "ought to" precede the main verb to indicate mood. For example, "You should study" employs the modal verb "should" to convey obligation or advisability. Uzbek: In Uzbek, mood is primarily indicated through suffixes attached to the stem of the verb. For instance, the subjunctive mood is formed using the suffix "-sin" (e.g., "yursin" meaning "you may walk"). Similarly, the imperative mood is marked by specific suffixes (e.g., "-ing" for singular and "-inglar" for plural) attached to the stem of the verb (e.g., "yuring" meaning "walk!").In summary, while English verbs rely on auxiliary constructions and modal verbs to convey tense, aspect, voice, and mood, Uzbek verbs employ agglutination with suffixes to achieve similar grammatical functions. Understanding these morphological differences enhances our appreciation of the structural intricacies and expressive capabilities of both languages. Syntactic Comparison The syntactic structures of English and Uzbek languages offer intriguing insights into their respective grammatical frameworks and linguistic typologies.

Rooted in distinct word orders—English favoring Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) and Uzbek adhering to Subject-Object-Verb (SOV)—these languages exhibit notable differences in sentence structure, verb placement, and the construction of compound and complex sentences. In this comparative analysis, we explore these syntactic disparities and their implications for language comprehension and expression. Sentence Structure English: In English, sentences typically follow the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, where the subject precedes the verb, and the verb precedes the object. This word order is the default arrangement for constructing declarative sentences. For example, "The cat (subject) chased (verb) the mouse (object)."Uzbek: Conversely, Uzbek adopts the Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order, with the subject preceding the object, and the verb appearing at the end of the sentence[6].

This syntactic structure is characteristic of Turkic languages and reflects Uzbek's typological affiliation. For instance, "Mushuk (subject) sigirni (object) urdi (verb)" translates to "The cat chased the mouse." The differences in sentence structure between English and Uzbek stem from their distinct typological features and

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[6] Uzbek Language Society. (2010). Uzbek language grammar. Sharq nashriyot-matbauoti kompleksi.

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historical development, shaping the way information is organized and conveyed in each language. Verb Placement English: English allows flexibility in verb placement within sentences, with verbs often appearing in the middle of the sentence. This flexibility extends to adverbs, which can precede or follow the verb. For example, "He quickly runs" and "He runs quickly" are both grammatically correct constructions, demonstrating the versatility of English syntax. Uzbek: In contrast, Uzbek exhibits a more rigid word order, with verbs typically appearing at the end of the sentence. Adverbs, like other modifiers, generally precede the verb. For instance, "U tez yuradi" translates to "He walks quickly," where the adverb "tez" (quickly) precedes the verb "yuradi" (walks).The differing patterns of verb placement in English and Uzbek reflect their syntactic typologies and the conventions of information structure within each language. Compound and Complex Sentences English: English utilizes conjunctions to link independent clauses in compound sentences, with the position of the conjunction relative to the verb offering flexibility in sentence construction. For example, "She runs, and he walks" and "She runs and walks" are both grammatically acceptable forms, demonstrating the versatility of English syntax. Uzbek: Similarly, Uzbek employs conjunctions to connect clauses in compound sentences. However, the position of conjunctions relative to the verb is fixed, reflecting the language's SOV typology. For instance, "U yuradi va men yuguraman" translates to "He walks and I run," with the conjunction "va" (and) positioned between the verbs. In complex sentences, subordinate clauses precede the main verb in both English and Uzbek, reflecting their respective syntactic structures and information flow.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Recent studies often combine insights from linguistics, anthropology, and psychology to offer a comprehensive view of how cultural perceptions of time are constructed. This interdisciplinary approach helps explain how language use reflects and reinforces cultural values. Researchers have explored how globalization affects perceptions of time across cultures. The blending of Western and Uzbek temporal values may lead to shifts in how time is understood and expressed, particularly in urban settings and among younger generations. These ideas highlight the rich interplay between language, culture, and perceptions of time in English and Uzbek contexts [7]. Understanding these national-cultural characteristics enhances cross-cultural communication and fosters greater appreciation for the diversity of human experience. Thus, the *syntactic comparison* between English and Uzbek unveils

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[7] Bekmurodova, M. (2019). METAPHOR AS A STYLISTIC DEVICE. Проблемы педагогики, (4), 43-44.
Maftuna, B. (2019). Metaphor as a stylistic device. Проблемы педагогики, (4 (43)), 43-44.

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significant differences in sentence structure, verb placement, and the construction of compound and complex sentences. These disparities underscore the distinct typological features and grammatical conventions of each language, shaping the way information is organized and conveyed in linguistic communication. Understanding these syntactic differences enhances cross-linguistic comprehension and appreciation of language diversity. The semantic characteristics of verbs in English and Uzbek languages reveal intriguing similarities and differences, highlighting the nuanced ways in which speakers express meaning and convey intentions[8].

While both languages' verbs serve similar roles in representing actions, states, and occurrences, they employ distinct mechanisms to express semantic nuances. In this comparative analysis, we delve into the semantic features of English and Uzbek verbs, examining aspectual distinctions, modality, and verb classes. Aspectual Distinctions English: English employs auxiliary verbs to convey aspectual distinctions, particularly for continuous andperfect aspects. For example, "is running" indicates continuous action, with the auxiliary "is" preceding the present participle "running." Similarly, "has run" signifies a completed action in the past, with the auxiliary "has" preceding the past participle "run." Uzbek: In contrast, Uzbek utilizes specific suffixes to denote aspectual distinctions, reflecting the language's agglutinative nature. For continuous aspect, Uzbek adds the suffix "-moqda" to the stem of the verb (e.g., "yurmoqda" for "is walking"). This suffix directly indicates the ongoing nature of the action without the need for auxiliary verbs.

The differences in aspectual distinctions between English and Uzbek verbs showcase the diverse morphological strategies employed by each language to convey temporal nuances. ModalityEnglish: Modality in English is expressed through modal verbs such as "may," "must," "can," and "should," which convey notions of possibility, necessity, permission, and obligation, respectively. For example, "You must study" indicates obligation or necessity. Uzbek: In Uzbek, modality is expressed through suffixes and particles that attach to the verb stem, adding layers of meaning to the verb. For instance, the suffix "-moqchi" indicates intention or desire (e.g., "yurmoqchi" for "intends to walk"). While both languages express modality through various linguistic devices, the specific forms and usages of modal expressions differ, reflecting the linguistic and cultural contexts of each language. Verb Classes English: English verbs can be categorized into action verbs, state verbs, and occurrence verbs, each serving distinct semantic functions. Action verbs denote physical or mental activities (e.g., "run," "think"), state verbs describe conditions or states (e.g., "know,"

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[8] Ziegenhain, F. (2005). Uzbek. Languages of the World/Materials for the Study of Oriental Languages. LINCOM Europa.

"believe"), and occurrence verbs indicate events or happenings (e.g., "happen," "occur").Uzbek: Similarly, Uzbek verbs encompass action, state, and occurrence categories, reflecting universal aspects of human experience.

However, the derivational processes and usage contexts of Uzbek verbs may differ from those of English verbs, influenced by linguistic and cultural factors unique to Uzbekistan and surrounding regions. Despite the shared semantic categories, the specific verb classes and their usage nuances may vary between English and Uzbek, reflecting the linguistic diversity and cultural richness of each language. Therefore, the semantic comparison between English and Uzbek verbs highlights both similarities and differences in aspectual distinctions, modality, and verb classes. While both languages serve similar communicative functions, they employ distinct linguistic mechanisms to express semantic nuances, reflecting the unique linguistic typologies and cultural contexts of English and Uzbek speakers. Understanding these semantic differences enhances cross-linguistic communication and fosters appreciation for linguistic diversity. The comparative analysis of verbs in English and Uzbek offers a fascinating exploration of these languages' morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics.

In conclusion, The time category in linguistics is rich and multifaceted, involving not only tense and aspect but also temporal relations, modality, and narrative structure. Languages have developed various means to express time, and these forms interact in complex ways to convey temporal meaning. How time is encoded can be quite different across languages, reflecting cultural and conceptual differences in the perception and expression of time.

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