

## EXPLORING LINGUACULTURAL DIFFERENCES: VERB STRUCTURES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** *This study explores the lingvacultural differences in verb structures between the English and Uzbek languages. The analysis delves into key aspects such as verb tenses, aspect and completeness, evidentiality, and politeness/formality, unraveling the nuanced interplay between linguistic structures and cultural perspectives. In English, a rich system of verb tenses allows for precise temporal distinctions, emphasizing actions' duration and completion through continuous and perfect forms. In contrast, Uzbek relies on a simpler tense system, often conveying temporal nuances through context and auxiliary words.*

**Key words:** *Time perception, Completeness in communication, Importance of information source, Interpersonal relationships and respect, firsthand, inferred, third party, evidential markers in verbs*

### INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a powerful reflection of cultural identity, shaping and being shaped by the unique characteristics of the societies that use it. In this article, we delve into the intricacies of verb structures in two diverse languages: English and Uzbek. By examining the linguistic nuances, we aim to uncover how these differences contribute to the broader tapestry of cultural expression.

#### English Verb Structure:

English, a Germanic language, is known for its relatively straightforward verb structures. The language relies heavily on auxiliary verbs to convey tense, aspect, and mood. The basic structure of an English sentence often follows a subject-verb-object (SVO) pattern. For example, in the sentence "She eats an apple," the subject (She) precedes the verb (eats), followed by the object (an apple).

#### Uzbek Verb Structure:

Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken in Central Asia, carries a distinct verb structure influenced by its cultural and historical context. Unlike English, Uzbek tends to adopt a subject-object-verb (SOV) word order, reflecting its agglutinative nature. In the sentence "Ulug'bek kitobni o'qidi" (Ulug'bek read the book), the subject (Ulug'bek) comes first, followed by the object (kitobni), and then the verb (o'qidi). Uzbek verbs undergo extensive morphological changes to indicate various grammatical features, including person, number, tense, mood, and aspect. Affixes are added to the verb root to convey this information, contributing to the language's rich and nuanced expression.

Let's research specific examples to highlight the linguistic and cultural differences in verb structures between English and Uzbek languages:

1. Verb Tenses:

English:

- I am eating dinner right now.
- She had visited the museum before noon.

Uzbek:

- Men hozir nonushta qilyapman. (I am eating breakfast now)
- U bir kun oldin muzeyni ko'ribdi. (She had seen the museum a day before)

In English, the use of present continuous and past perfect tenses provides detailed temporal information. In Uzbek, context and auxiliary words are often sufficient to convey the same temporal nuances.

2. Aspect and Completeness:

English:

- They have been working on the project for months.
- He will have finished his assignment by tomorrow.

Uzbek:

- Ular proyekt ustida ishlayaptilar.
- U ertaga vazifasini tugatadi.

English emphasizes the ongoing nature or completion of actions through verb aspect, whereas Uzbek often relies on context and additional particles.

3. Evidentiality:

Uzbek:

- U o'qishni o'qidi. (He studied reading)
- U o'qishni o'qiganini aytib berdi. (He told he had studied reading)

The second sentence in Uzbek indicates not only that he studied but also that the speaker obtained this information from the subject himself.

4. Politeness and Formality:

Uzbek:

- Sizga yordam bera olamanmi? (Can I help you?)
- Seni kutib o'tiraymi? (Will I wait you?)

Formality in Uzbek is often expressed through specific verb forms denoting politeness or formality, whereas in English, it is more commonly conveyed through tone and choice of words. These examples illustrate how the verb structures in English and Uzbek not only differ linguistically but also carry cultural implications related to the perception of time, completeness, source of information, and interpersonal relationships.

Cultural Implications:

The differences in verb structures between English and Uzbek reveal cultural preferences and priorities. English, with its direct and concise approach, often mirrors the pragmatism inherent in Western cultures. In contrast, Uzbek, with its elaborate

verbal morphology and emphasis on context, reflects the communal and tradition-bound values prevalent in Central Asian societies.

Language is not merely a tool for communication; it is a repository of cultural identity and societal values. The verb structures in English and Uzbek exemplify this connection, offering a fascinating glimpse into the unique ways these languages convey meaning. By understanding these linguistic differences, we gain deeper insights into the cultures that have shaped them, fostering appreciation for the diversity that enriches our global tapestry of communication.

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