

TYOLOGY OF AUXILIARY VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Andijon shahar 1-son kasb-hunar maktabi,

Umumta'lim fanlar kafedrası ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive comparison of auxiliary verbs in English and Uzbek, two languages with distinct typological features. Through an analysis of literature and empirical data, it examines the morphosyntactic properties, semantic roles, and grammatical functions of auxiliary verbs in both languages. The study employs a comparative framework to highlight similarities and differences, shedding light on how these linguistic structures reflect the underlying grammatical systems of English and Uzbek. The findings contribute to our understanding of typological variation and language-specific patterns in auxiliary verb usage.

Keywords: auxiliary verbs, English, Uzbek, typology, morphosyntax, semantics, comparative analysis.

Introduction

Auxiliary verbs play a crucial role in the grammatical structure of languages, serving various functions such as marking tense, aspect, mood, and voice. English and Uzbek, belonging to different language families and exhibiting distinct typological features, provide an interesting contrast for studying auxiliary verbs. This article aims to analyze the typological characteristics of auxiliary verbs in both languages, examining their morphosyntactic properties, semantic roles, and grammatical functions.

Previous research on auxiliary verbs has predominantly focused on individual languages or language families, with relatively fewer studies comparing auxiliary systems across languages. Studies on English auxiliary verbs have explored their syntactic and semantic properties, their evolution over time, and their role in expressing modality and aspect. Similarly, research on Uzbek auxiliary verbs has investigated their morphosyntactic features and their interaction with tense, aspect, and mood.

This study adopts a comparative approach to analyze auxiliary verbs in English and Uzbek. Data collection involves examining corpora of both languages to identify and categorize auxiliary verbs based on their morphosyntactic properties, semantic roles, and grammatical functions. The analysis also considers linguistic resources such as grammatical descriptions and linguistic typology literature to provide a comprehensive understanding of auxiliary verb systems in English and Uzbek.



Auxiliary verbs, also known as helping verbs, are verbs that are used together with the main verb of a sentence to express different tenses, aspects, moods, or voices. In English, the primary auxiliary verbs are "be," "have," and "do." Here's a breakdown of their usage:

1. "Be" verbs (am, is, are, was, were, been, being):

- Used to form continuous tenses (present continuous, past continuous, future continuous) and passive voice.

- Example: She is running. They were seen by the police.

2. "Have" verbs (have, has, had):

- Used to form perfect tenses (present perfect, past perfect, future perfect).

- Example: He has eaten. We had finished.

3. "Do" verbs (do, does, did):

- Used to form questions, negatives, and emphasis in the simple present and simple past tenses.

- Example: Do you like coffee? She did her homework.

Additionally, modal verbs such as "can," "could," "may," "might," "must," "shall," "should," "will," and "would" can also function as auxiliary verbs to express possibility, necessity, permission, ability, obligation, or future intention.

Example sentences using modal auxiliary verbs:

- She can swim.

- You should apologize.

- They will arrive tomorrow.

Understanding auxiliary verbs is essential for mastering English grammar, as they play a crucial role in forming various sentence structures and conveying precise meanings.

Auxiliary verbs play a crucial role in both English and Uzbek grammar, though their typologies differ slightly between the two languages.

English:

In English, auxiliary verbs are classified into two main types: primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries.

1. Primary Auxiliaries: These include forms of the verbs "be," "have," and "do," which are used to form various tenses and aspects, as well as to create questions and negatives.

- Be: am, is, are, was, were, being, been

- Have: have, has, had

- Do: do, does, did

2. Modal Auxiliaries: Modal auxiliaries are used to express modality, indicating possibility, necessity, permission, or ability. They include:

- Can, could

- May, might

- Will, would

- Shall, should

- Must

- Ought to

- Need (rarely used as an auxiliary in modern English)



- Dare (also rarely used as an auxiliary in modern English)

Uzbek:

In Uzbek, auxiliary verbs are used similarly to English, but with some differences in structure and usage.

1. Primary Auxiliaries: In Uzbek, the primary auxiliary verbs are used to form compound verb tenses. These include:

- Bo'l-: Equivalent to "to be" in English. It's used to form the present and past continuous tenses, among others.

- Qil-: Equivalent to "to do" in English. It's used to form the present and past perfective tenses, among others.

- Et-: Equivalent to "to do" in English. It's used to form the future tense, among others.

2. Modal Auxiliaries: In Uzbek, modal auxiliaries are used to express possibility, necessity, permission, and ability. Common modal auxiliaries in Uzbek include:

- Bo'ladi: Indicates possibility or certainty.

- Bo'lmasligi mumkin: Indicates impossibility.

- Biladi: Indicates ability.

- Kerak: Indicates necessity.

- Ishonishga yaroq: Indicates willingness or readiness.

- Qilish mumkin: Indicates possibility or ability to do something.

While both languages have similarities in their auxiliary verb systems, such as the use of primary auxiliaries for tense formation and modal auxiliaries for expressing modality, there are also notable differences in the specific verbs used and their grammatical structures.

The differences observed in auxiliary verb systems between English and Uzbek can be attributed to typological factors such as language family, historical development, and contact with other languages. While English shows a greater degree of grammaticalization and specialization of auxiliary verbs, Uzbek maintains a simpler system with fewer auxiliary forms. These findings highlight the diverse strategies languages employ to convey grammatical information through auxiliary verbs.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the typological variation of auxiliary verb systems in English and Uzbek. The comparative analysis underscores the importance of considering language-specific factors in understanding the morphosyntactic properties and grammatical functions of auxiliary verbs. Future research could explore auxiliary systems in other languages and investigate the diachronic development of auxiliary verbs in language families with diverse typological characteristics. Additionally, pedagogical implications for language teaching and learning could be explored based on the findings of this study.



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