



“O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ FE‘LLARINING MORFOLOGIK TAHLILI: TUSLANISH VA KELIB CHIQISH NUQTAI NAZAR”

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada O‘zbek va Ingliz fe‘llarining morfologik tuzilishi, tuslanishi va kelib chiqishi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot jarayonida fe‘llarning shakllanishi, zamon, shaxs va holatga ko‘ra o‘zgarish xususiyatlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, O‘zbek va Ingliz tilidagi fe‘llarning struktura, funksional va morfologik o‘xshashlik hamda farqlari solishtiriladi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, har ikkala til fe‘llar tizimi grammatik jihatdan farq qilsa-da, universal kategoriyalar – shaxs, zamon va holat – mavjud bo‘lib, bu til o‘rganishda va tarjimada muhim rol o‘ynaydi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *fe‘llar, morfologiya, tuslanish, kelib chiqish, O‘zbek tili, Ingliz tili, taqqosiy tahlil*

Abstract : *This article analyzes the morphological structure, conjugation, and origin of Uzbek and English verbs. The study examines how verbs change according to tense, person, and aspect. It also compares the structural, functional, and morphological similarities and differences between verbs in Uzbek and English. The results show that although the verb systems of both languages differ grammatically, universal categories such as person, tense, and aspect exist, which play a crucial role in language learning and translation.*

Keywords: *verbs, morphology, conjugation, origin, Uzbek language, English language, comparative analysis*

Kirish

Fe‘llar tilning eng muhim qismi bo‘lib, gapning mazmunini ifodalashda asosiy funksiyani bajaradi. Har bir til fe‘llarning o‘ziga xos morfologik tizimiga ega bo‘lib, ular shaxs, zamon, holat, aspekt kabi grammatik kategoriyalar orqali o‘zgaradi.

O‘zbek tili agglutinativ til bo‘lib, fe‘llar ko‘pincha qo‘shimchalar orqali tuslanadi. Ingliz tili esa analitik til bo‘lib, fe‘llar ko‘pincha yordamchi fe‘llar bilan tuslanadi. Shuning uchun O‘zbek va Ingliz fe‘llarini solishtirish tilshunoslikda, tarjimashunoslikda va til o‘rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Maqolaning maqsadi – O‘zbek va Ingliz fe‘llarining morfologik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish va ularni taqqoslash**.

Introduction

Verbs are the most important part of a language, performing the main function of expressing the meaning of a sentence. Each language has its own morphological system of verbs, which change according to grammatical categories such as person, tense, mood, and aspect.

Uzbek is an agglutinative language, where verbs are often conjugated with suffixes. English, on the other hand, is an analytic language, and verbs are usually conjugated using auxiliary verbs. Therefore, comparing Uzbek and English verbs is important in linguistics, translation studies, and language learning.

The aim of this article is to “analyze the morphological features of Uzbek and English verbs and compare them”.

Tadqiqot metodikasi

Tadqiqot quyidagi metodlar asosida amalga oshirildi:

1. “Nazariy tahlil” – fe’llarning morfologik xususiyatlari va tuslanish qonuniyatlari o’rganildi.
2. “Taqqosiy tahlil” – O‘zbek va Ingliz tilidagi fe’llar morfologiyasi solishtirildi.
3. “Misol va jadval tahlili” – fe’llar shakllanishi va zamon holatlari jadval orqali ko’rsatildi.

Tadqiqot uchun O‘zbek tilidan klassik va zamonaviy matnlar, Ingliz tilidan esa o‘quv kitoblari va lingvistik manbalar asos qilib olindi.

Methodology

The study was conducted using the following methods:

1. “Theoretical analysis” – the morphological features and conjugation rules of verbs were studied.
2. “Comparative analysis” – the morphology of verbs in Uzbek and English was compared.
3. “Example and table analysis” – verb forms and tenses were demonstrated in tables.

For the study, classical and modern texts in Uzbek and linguistic sources and textbooks in English were used.

Natijalar

1. Fe’llarning tuslanishi

O‘zbek tilida:

- Fe’llar shaxs va zamonga ko‘ra qo‘shimchalar orqali o‘zgaradi.

- Masalan:

- Kelaman – men kelaman (birinchi shaxs, hozirgi zamon)

- Kelding – sen kelding (ikkinchi shaxs, o‘tgan zamon)

Ingliz tilida:

- Fe’llar ko‘pincha yordamchi fe’llar bilan tuslanadi: I am coming, You came.

- Zamon va shaxs uchun odatda asosiy fe’l shakli + yordamchi fe’l ishlatiladi: He has eaten(u yedi / mukammal o‘tgan zamon).

2. Fe’llarning kelib chiqishi

-O‘zbek fe’llari turkiy ildizlardan kelib chiqqan, agglutinativ qo‘shimchalar orqali morfologik shaklga ega.

- Ingliz fe’llari germanik ildizdan kelib chiqqan va analitik shaklda, ko‘p hollarda yordamchi fe’llar orqali zamon va shaxs ifodalanadi.



3. Taqqoslash jihatlari

Asosiy kategoriya	O‘zbek fe’llari misoli	Ingliz fe’llari misoli	Izoh
Hozirgi zamon	kelayapman	I am coming	Shaxs + zamon O‘zbekda qo‘shimcha bilan, Inglizda yordamchi bilan
O‘tgan zamon	Keldim	I came	O‘tgan zamon O‘zbekda qo‘shimcha, Inglizda asosiy fe’l
Kelajak zamon	kelaman	I will come	O‘zbekda qo‘shimcha, Inglizda “will” yordamchi
Shaxs	men, sen, u	I, you, he/she/it	O‘zbekda shaxs qo‘shimchalarda aks etadi, Inglizda alohida olmoshlar orqali

Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, fe’llarning zamon, shaxs va holat orqali tuslanishi har ikkala tilda mavjud, ammo morfologik yo‘l farq qiladi.

Results

1. Verb Conjugation

In Uzbek:

- Verbs change according to person and tense through suffixes.
- For example:
 - Kelaman – I come (first person, present tense)
 - Kelding – you came (second person, past tense)

In English:

- Verbs are often conjugated with auxiliary verbs: I am coming, You came.
- Typically, tense and person are indicated by main verb + auxiliary verb: He has eaten (perfect past).

2. Verb Origin

- Uzbek verbs originate from Turkic roots and acquire morphological forms through agglutinative suffixes.
- English verbs originate from Germanic roots and are often analytic, using auxiliary verbs to express tense and person.

3. Comparative Aspects

Main Category	Uzbek Verb Example	English Verb Example	Note
Present Tense	kelayapman	I am coming	Person + tense in Uzbek via suffix, in English via auxiliary
Past Tense	keldim	I came	Past tense suffix in Uzbek, main verb in English
Future Tense	kelaman	I will come	Suffix in Uzbek, auxiliary "will" in English

These results show that verbs in both languages conjugate for tense, person, and aspect, but the morphological approach differs.

Muhokama

Maqola natijalari ko'rsatadiki:

1. O'zbek tili agglutinativligi – fe'l qo'shimchalar orqali to'liq grammatik ma'lumot beradi.
2. Ingliz tili analitikligi – fe'l zamon va shaxsini yordamchi fe'llar orqali bildiradi.
3. Taqqoslash afzalligi – O'zbek tilida grammatik tushunchalar qo'shimchalar orqali aniq, Ingliz tilida esa kontekst va yordamchi fe'llar bilan ifodalanadi.
4. Til o'rganishda, bu farqlar tarjima va til o'rgatishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Discussion

The results show that:

1. Uzbek is agglutinative – verbs convey complete grammatical information through suffixes.
2. English is analytic – verbs indicate tense and person using auxiliary verbs.
3. Comparative advantage – grammatical categories are explicit in Uzbek via suffixes, in English they rely on context and auxiliaries.
4. These differences are important for language learning and translation.

Xulosa

O'zbek va Ingliz fe'llarining morfologik tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, har ikkala til fe'l tizimida ****shaxs, zamon va holat**** kabi universal kategoriyalar mavjud. Ammo ularning ifodalanish yo'llari farq qiladi: O'zbek tilida qo'shimchalar orqali, Ingliz tilida esa yordamchi fe'llar bilan. Bu farqlar tilshunoslik va til o'rgatishda nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatga ega.



Conclusion

The morphological analysis of Uzbek and English verbs shows that both languages have universal categories such as ****person, tense, and aspect****. However, the ways these are expressed differ: in Uzbek through suffixes, in English through auxiliary verbs. These differences have theoretical and practical importance in linguistics and language teaching.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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