

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY TENSE  
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** This article compares and contrasts the tense systems of English and Uzbek languages, focusing on grammatical structures, temporal precision, and aspectual variation. While English exhibits a complex tense system with distinct categories and auxiliary constructions, Uzbek relies more on contextual cues for temporal expression. Understanding these differences enhances linguistic comprehension and facilitates cross-cultural communication.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarining zamon tizimlari qiyoslanadi va qarama-qarshi qo'yiladi, grammatik tuzilmalar, vaqt aniqligi va aspektual o'zgarishlarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Ingliz tili o'ziga xos turkumlar va yordamchi konstruksiyalarga ega bo'lgan murakkab zamon sistemasiga ega bo'lsa, o'zbek tili temporal ifoda uchun ko'proq kontekstual ishoralarga tayanadi. Ushbu farqlarni tushunish tilni tushunishni kuchaytiradi va madaniyatlararo muloqotni osonlashtiradi.

**Key words:** *Tense, English language, Uzbek language, Grammatical structure, Temporal precision, Aspectual variation, Comparative analysis, Auxiliary verbs.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Zamon, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, Grammatik tuzilma, Vaqt aniqligi, Aspektual variatsiya, Qiyosiy tahlil, Ko'makchi fe'llar.*

**Introduction:**

Tense, a fundamental grammatical category in language, plays a pivotal role in expressing time relationships between events. While English and Uzbek languages both employ tense to convey temporal distinctions, they exhibit notable differences in their structures and usage. This article delves into the nuanced dissimilarities between tense in English and Uzbek, shedding light on their respective grammatical frameworks.

**English Tense System:** English boasts a robust tense system characterized by the interplay of simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous tenses. These categories, combined with modal auxiliaries, enable speakers to articulate various temporal nuances [1. p 89-90].

**Simple Tenses:** Present Simple: Used for habitual actions and general truths. Past Simple: Indicates completed actions in the past. Future Simple: Expresses forthcoming events or predictions.

**Continuous Tenses:** Present Continuous: Describes ongoing actions at the present moment. Past Continuous: Depicts actions that were in progress at a specific point in the past. Future Continuous: Conveys actions that will be ongoing at a particular future time.

**Perfect Tenses:** Present Perfect: Highlights actions that occurred in the past with relevance to the present. Past Perfect: Demonstrates actions completed before a certain point in the past. Future Perfect: Foretells actions that will be completed before a specific future time.

**Perfect Continuous Tenses:** Present Perfect Continuous: Emphasizes the duration of actions that started in the past and continue into the present. Past Perfect Continuous: Indicates actions that had been ongoing for a duration before a certain point in the past. Future Perfect Continuous: Forecasts actions that will have been ongoing for a duration before a particular future time [2. p 42- 46].

**Uzbek Tense System:** In contrast to English, the Uzbek language employs a simpler tense system, relying on contextual markers and auxiliary words to denote temporal relations.

**Present Tense (Hozirgi zamon):** Used for actions occurring at the present moment or habitual actions. **Past Tense (O'ttgn zamon):** Signifies completed actions in the past. **Future Tense (Kelasi zamon):** Indicates actions yet to occur in the future. [3. p 75-76].

#### **Difference:**

**Grammatical Structure:** English employs auxiliary verbs and inflections to convey tense distinctions, while Uzbek often relies on context and auxiliary words placed before the main verb.

**Temporal Precision:** English tenses allow for precise delineation of time, including ongoing durations and completed actions relative to specific time points. In contrast, Uzbek tenses generally offer a more simplified temporal framework without as much granularity.

**Aspectual Variation:** English encompasses perfect and continuous aspects within its tense system, allowing speakers to convey not only when an action occurred but also its duration or completion status. Uzbek, on the other hand, typically lacks such aspectual nuances within its tense markers [4. p 112-114].

#### **Conclusion:**

The comparison between the tense systems of English and Uzbek languages illuminates the rich diversity of linguistic structures and expressions across different cultures. While English boasts a complex tense system with multiple categories and auxiliary constructions, Uzbek relies more on contextual cues and simplified tense markers. These linguistic disparities underscore the importance of understanding and appreciating the unique features of each language. By recognizing the distinct ways in which tense is conveyed in English and Uzbek, individuals can navigate cross-cultural

communication more effectively and foster mutual understanding.

Moreover, exploring these differences enhances our broader understanding of language as a dynamic and evolving system of communication. As languages continue to intersect and influence one another, acknowledging and respecting these variations becomes increasingly crucial in promoting global linguistic diversity.

In essence, the comparison of tense in English and Uzbek languages serves as a testament to the richness and complexity of human language, inviting us to celebrate the diverse ways in which we express time and communicate with one another across cultures and borders.

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