# SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY ASPECT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation**: This article provides a comparative analysis of the grammatical category of aspect in English and Uzbek. It explores how both languages express temporal nuances through progressive and perfect aspects, despite their typological differences. The similarities include their use of aspect to convey ongoing and completed actions, while the differences lie in their morphological expressions, with English using auxiliary verbs and participles, and Uzbek relying on suffixes and verb morphology. This comparison highlights the diverse ways languages handle the concept of aspect, enhancing our understanding of linguistic temporal expression.

**Annotatsiya**: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida aspektning grammatik kategoriyasining qiyosiy tahlili berilgan. U ikkala tilning tipologik farqlariga qaramay, qanday qilib progressiv va mukammal jihatlar orqali vaqtinchalik farqlarni ifodalashini o'rganadi. O'xshashliklarga ularning davom etayotgan va tugallangan ish-harakatni bildirishda aspektdan foydalanishi kiradi, farqlar esa morfologik ifodalarida, ingliz tilida yordamchi fe'l va kesim qo'llanishi, o'zbek tilida esa qo'shimchalar va fe'l morfologiyasiga tayanishi kiradi. Ushbu taqqoslash tillarning aspekt tushunchasini turli xil usullarini ta'kidlab, lingvistik temporal ifodani tushunishimizni kuchaytiradi.

**Key words**: Grammatical aspect, English Language, Uzbek Language, progressive aspect, perfect aspect, morphological expression, auxiliary verbs, verb morphology, linnguistic comparison.

**Kalit so'zlar**: Grammatik aspekt, Ingliz tili, O'zbek tili, progressiv jihat, mukammal jihat, morfologik ifoda, yordamchi fe'llar, fe'l morfologiyasi, lingvistik qiyos.

## Introduction

Aspect is a grammatical category that conveys how an event or action extends over time. While English and Uzbek are typologically distinct languages, both utilize aspect to provide nuanced temporal information. This article explores the similarities and differences in the usage and expression of aspect in English and Uzbek.

Aspect is concerned with the internal temporal structure of an event. It differs from tense, which locates an event in time (past, present, future). Aspect, instead, describes the nature of the event in time, such as whether it is ongoing, completed, habitual, or repetitive [1. p 42-43]

## Aspect in English

In English, aspect is typically expressed through verb phrases and is primarily categorized into two main aspects: progressive and perfect.

Progressive Aspect: Indicates an ongoing action. It is formed using the auxiliary verb "to be" plus the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb. For example: "She is reading a book." [2. p 165-166]

Perfect Aspect: Indicates a completed action that has relevance to the present moment. It is formed using the auxiliary verb "to have" plus the past participle of the main verb. For example: "She has read the book."

Combination of Aspects: English can combine the progressive and perfect aspects to describe actions that are both ongoing and have a relation to a particular point in time. For example: "She has been reading the book for two hours." [3. p 112-114]

## Aspect in Uzbek

In Uzbek language expresses aspect in a different manner, largely through suffixes and auxiliary verbs. The language has several aspects, but two primary aspects are progressive and perfect.

Progressive Aspect: Often indicated by the suffix "-yapti" attached to the verb stem. For example: "U kitob o'qiyapti." (She is reading a book.)

Perfect Aspect: Typically expressed using the auxiliary verb "bo'lmoq" (to be) in the past tense combined with the verb's past participle. For example: "U kitob o'qigan." (She has read the book.)

Combination of Aspects: Uzbek can also combine progressive and perfect aspects, though the structures may vary depending on the context and the nuance intended by the speaker. For example: "U kitob o'qiyotgan edi." (She had been reading the book.) [4. p 95-96]

## Similarities between English and Uzbek Aspect

Temporal Nuance: Both languages use aspect to provide more detailed temporal information beyond the simple past, present, and future tenses.

Progressive and Perfect Aspects: Both languages have mechanisms to express progressive (ongoing) and perfect (completed) aspects, indicating actions that are either in progress or have been completed with present relevance.

Auxiliary Verbs: Both languages utilize auxiliary verbs in forming aspects, although the specific auxiliaries and their placements differ [5. p 35-36]

## Differences between English and Uzbek Aspect

Morphological Expression: English relies heavily on auxiliary verbs combined with participles, while Uzbek frequently employs suffixes attached directly to verb stems.

Number of Aspects: Uzbek has a more varied aspect system that includes additional nuances not as commonly marked in English, such as distinctions between

habitual actions and completed actions.

Aspect and Tense Interaction: In Uzbek, aspect and tense are often more intertwined within the verb morphology itself, whereas in English, tense and aspect are more separable components of the verb phrase.

Aspectual Suffixes: Uzbek uses specific suffixes (e.g., "-yapti" for the progressive aspect) that alter the verb form directly, contrasting with English's use of auxiliary verbs ("is" and "has") that precede the main verb [ 6. p 75-76]

## Conclusion

While English and Uzbek differ significantly in their typological and morphological characteristics, both languages utilize the grammatical category of aspect to enrich their temporal expressions. English leans on auxiliary verbs and participles, while Uzbek predominantly uses suffixes and auxiliary verbs to convey similar nuances. Understanding these similarities and differences enhances the comprehension of how diverse languages handle the intricate concept of aspect, revealing both the universality and the specificity of human linguistic expression.

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