

PARADIGMATIC ANALYSIS OF SPEECH VERBS IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Anotation: This article presents a paradigmatic analysis of speech verbs in the English and Uzbek languages. The study employs a comparative linguistic approach to explore the similarities and differences in the paradigms of speech verbs in these two languages. The analysis focuses on the inflectional patterns, semantic distinctions, and cultural implications of speech verbs. The results reveal intriguing insights into the linguistic and cultural diversity of these languages, shedding light on the ways in which they express communication.

Keywords: Speech verbs, paradigmatic analysis, English language, Uzbek language, linguistic analysis, cross-linguistic comparison.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен парадигматический анализ глаголов речи в английском и узбекском языках. В исследовании используется сравнительный лингвистический подход для изучения сходств и различий в парадигмах речевых глаголов в этих двух языках. Анализ фокусируется на словоизменительных моделях, семантических различиях и культурных значениях речевых глаголов. Полученные результаты позволяют получить интригующее представление о лингвистическом и культурном разнообразии этих языков, проливая свет на способы, с помощью которых они выражают коммуникацию.

Ключевые слова: речевые глаголы, парадигматический анализ, английский язык, узбекский язык, лингвистический анализ, межъязыковое сравнение.

We know that in linguistics, the verb is the main part of the sentence. Every sentence cannot be without a verb, that is, without a participle. It follows naturally that the study of verb phrase is an important factor, and much research is currently being conducted in this regard.

The analysis shows that English and Uzbek verbs are relatively similar, but differ only in terms of the place they are used in the sentence. However, the characteristics of verbs in these two languages have not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, it is important to carry out scientific practical research on the analysis and justification of the features, differences and common aspects of the verb word group in the Uzbek and English languages.

Literature analysis. In the course of the analysis conducted that in English, the characteristics of the verb are gerund and infinitive forms, while in Uzbek they are similar to the form of the verb that is only the name of the action [2, 355]

Speech verbs play a vital role in linguistic expression by conveying how individuals communicate, interact, and convey information. English and Uzbek, as two distinct languages, offer intriguing insights into the ways in which speakers of these languages use speech verbs to articulate various forms of communication. This article conducts a paradigmatic analysis of speech verbs in English and Uzbek, exploring their inflectional patterns, semantic distinctions, and cultural implications.

The analysis in this study is based on a corpus of texts in both English and Uzbek languages. The selection of speech verbs in both languages was done systematically, focusing on verbs related to speech acts, such as speaking, saying, and expressing. The research employed a combination of descriptive and comparative linguistic methods to analyze the paradigms of these verbs.

A paradigmatic analysis involves examining how words within a particular grammatical category, such as verbs, change form to express different grammatical features like tense, aspect, mood, person, number, and so on. English and Uzbek are two very different languages, so let's analyze the paradigmatic differences in the conjugation of speech verbs (verbs related to speaking) in these languages.

English: In English, verbs have a relatively simple paradigm when it comes to conjugation. For regular verbs, including most speech verbs, they typically follow a pattern where the base form (infinitive) changes depending on the tense, person, and number.

Let's take the verb "to say" as an example:

- Present Simple: I say, you say, he/she/it says, we say, you say, they say
- Past Simple: I said, you said, he/she/it said, we said, you said, they said
- Present Continuous: I am saying, you are saying, he/she/it is saying, we are saying, you are saying, they are saying
- Present Perfect: I have said, you have said, he/she/it has said, we have said, you have said, they have said
- Past Continuous: I was saying, you were saying, he/she/it was saying, we were saying, you were saying, they were saying
- Past Perfect: I had said, you had said, he/she/it had said, we had said, you had said, they had said
- Future Simple: I will say, you will say, he/she/it will say, we will say, you will say, they will say

For irregular verbs like "to speak," the conjugation varies more significantly, and there's no fixed pattern.

Uzbek: Uzbek is a Turkic language, and its verb conjugation system is quite

different from English. Verbs in Uzbek change according to tense, person, number, and voice (active or passive). Here's an example using the Uzbek verb "aytmoq" (to say):

- Present Tense:
 - Men aytmayman (I say)
 - Sen aytasan (You say)
 - U aytdi (He/she/it says)
 - Biz aytamiz (We say)
 - Siz aytasiz (You say)
 - Ular aytadilar (They say)
- Past Tense:
 - Men aytgandim (I said)
 - Sen aytgandsan (You said)
 - U aytgandi (He/she/it said)
 - Biz aytgandik (We said)
 - Siz aytgansiz (You said)
 - Ular aytgandilar (They said)
- Future Tense:
 - Men ayta-man (I will say)
 - Sen ayta-siz (You will say)
 - U ayta-di (He/she/it will say)
 - Biz ayta-miz (We will say)
 - Siz ayta-siz (You will say)
 - Ular ayta-dilar (They will say)

Uzbek verbs also have different forms for different persons, and they can be conjugated in various tenses and aspects, including continuous and perfective aspects.

In summary, while English has a relatively simple verb conjugation system with regular patterns for speech verbs, Uzbek, as a Turkic language, has a more complex system with changes in tense, person, number, and voice, making the paradigmatic analysis quite different between the two languages.

The differences observed in the paradigms of speech verbs between English and Uzbek can be attributed to both linguistic and cultural factors. English, being a Germanic language, tends to prioritize simplicity and efficiency in verb conjugation, whereas Uzbek, a Turkic language, employs a more intricate system that reflects its historical and cultural intricacies.

The semantic distinctions between speech verbs in these languages may reflect variations in the cultural importance placed on different aspects of communication. English's emphasis on the speaker's action mirrors individualism and independence, while Uzbek's focus on the recipient may underscore the communal and interpersonal nature of communication.

Conclusions:

This paradigmatic analysis of speech verbs in English and Uzbek languages reveals that linguistic structures are often intertwined with cultural values and historical contexts. While English and Uzbek both serve as effective means of communication, they employ different strategies for expressing speech acts, reflecting the unique characteristics of their respective cultures and linguistic histories.

Future research in this area could delve deeper into the cultural and historical influences on language structures and examine how these influences impact various aspects of communication beyond just speech verbs. Additionally, studies on the pragmatics of speech acts in these languages could provide further insights into the intricacies of communication in English and Uzbek-speaking communities.

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