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## Common Features and Differences in the Use of Auxiliary Words in English and Uzbek

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### Abstract

The article gives information about common features and differences in the use of auxiliary words in English and Uzbek languages. The study of the typology of auxiliary words in English and Uzbek languages will contribute to linguistic science by providing a comparative analysis of the linguistic features and semantics of these words. This will allow us to better understand the specifics of both languages and enrich our knowledge of linguistic diversity.

**Key words:** auxiliary words, linguistic science, specific features of languages, modal verbs, language system, function of grammar, grammatical features, sentence structure, word order, cultural influence.

### INTRODUCTION

Uzbek and English languages have different features in terms of usage and semantics. Each of them is characterized by a unique history, culture and linguistic features, which are reflected in their usage and semantics. Thus, comparison and analysis of tense and modal auxiliary verbs in English and Uzbek languages allows us to better understand and appreciate their semantics, usage and functions, which is an important step towards a deeper understanding of both language systems. Thus, a comparison of the use and semantics of auxiliary words in English and Uzbek highlights both similarities and differences in the way these languages formalize tense and modal meanings in sentences.

#### I. Features and differences of auxiliary words in English and Uzbek

Auxiliary words in English and Uzbek languages have some common features, but also have various differences in their use. In both languages, auxiliaries serve to change the meaning of the main verb in a sentence by indicating tense, aspect, mood, voice, or other grammatical categories. However, specific auxiliary verbs and their functions can differ significantly between English and Uzbek.

“In English, the most common auxiliary verbs are “be”, “have” and “do”. These auxiliary words are used to form various tenses, questions, negatives and passive constructions. In addition, modal auxiliary verbs such as “can,” “can,” “should,” and “shall” express modality by indicating possibility, necessity, or ability” [5; 302]. On the other hand, Uzbek uses suffixes and auxiliary particles to convey similar grammatical meanings. For example, the suffix -gan is used for the past tense, -ay or -ey for potential mood, and -ishi kerak for obligation. In addition, particles such as bo'lishi (to become) and bo'lmoq- (to be) are used to form passive constructions.

One of the key differences between English and Uzbek is the way questions and negatives are formed. In English, auxiliary verbs are used to form questions and negations, for example: “do you like it?” and “I don’t know.” In contrast, Uzbek often uses particles and word order to create questions and negatives without the need for auxiliary verbs. Additionally, the use of modals differs between the two languages. While English uses separate modal auxiliary verbs to convey modality, Uzbek expresses modality through suffixes, particles and verb forms, often integrated with the main verb. Another notable difference is the formation of extended times. In English, the present continuous and past continuous tenses are formed by using the auxiliary verb “be” together with the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb. In Uzbek, the continuous aspect is achieved through the use of certain verb forms or particles, rather than through the use of auxiliary verbs.

Moreover, the passive voice in English and Uzbek is constructed differently. In English, the passive voice is formed by using the form of the verb “to be” together with the past participle of the main verb. In Uzbek, the passive voice can be constructed using the participial form and auxiliary particles such as *bo'lishi* or *bo'l*. Thus, although both English and Uzbek use auxiliaries to convey grammatical information, the specific auxiliaries, their functions, and the way they form various constructions differ in the two languages. English uses a range of different auxiliary verbs and modals to express tense, aspect, mood and voice, whereas Uzbek uses suffixes, particles and verb forms to achieve similar grammatical functions. Understanding these similarities and differences is essential for learners of both languages to effectively navigate their respective grammatical structures.

When we talk about the use of auxiliary words in English and Uzbek, we are faced with a surprising variety and similarity, reflecting the differences in the way each of these languages expresses tense, modality and aspect. Let's look at the similarities and differences in the use of auxiliary words in both languages to better understand their structure and functions.

### **Common features**

*Formation of temporary forms.* In both languages, auxiliary words are used to form tense forms, which are added to the infinitive of the verb. For example, in English the auxiliary verbs “am”, “is”, “are”, “will”, “shall” are used to form non-past tense forms, while in Uzbek the words “ar er” and “ad ed”.

*Expression of modalities.* Both languages have modal verbs that express different modalities such as possibility, necessity, recommendation and others. In English, examples of modal verbs are “can”, “could”, “may”, “might”, “must”, “shall”, “should”, “will”, “would”, “ought to”, in Uzbek - “mumkin” (opportunity), “bola” (necessity).

*Influence on semantics and shades of meaning.* The use of auxiliary words influences the semantics of sentences and adds various shades of meaning such as possibility, necessity, recommendation, etc. in both languages, auxiliary words play a key role in shaping the meaning and tone of sentences [3; 69].

### **Differences**

*Structure and methods of education.* In the English and Uzbek languages there is a difference in the structure and methods of formation of tense and modal forms. For example, English uses “did”, “was”, “were” (past tense) and participles to express the past tense, while in Uzbek the suffixes “-di”, “-gan” are used to form the past tense.

*Semantics and use of modal verbs.* Modal verbs in both languages can have different semantics and usage in different contexts. For example, English modal verbs such as “shall” and “should” have a wider range of meanings compared to “ar er” and “ad ed” in Uzbek.

*Influence of culture and traditions.* It should also be noted that differences in the use of auxiliary words may be associated with the cultural and traditional characteristics of each language and respective communities, which influences their use and semantics in different communication contexts.

“Comparing the similarities and differences in the use of auxiliary words in English and Uzbek allows us to better understand the depth and diversity of language systems, as well as their influence on the expression of meaning and tone in communication. It also helps to broaden one's horizons and understanding of the differences between language structures” [1; 165]. So, although English and Uzbek languages differ in the use of auxiliary words, studying their similarities and differences provides an opportunity to dive into the unique features of each language and better understand their grammar, semantics and functions.

Auxiliary verbs in English and Uzbek are important and flexible linguistic tools for expressing tenses and modalities. Both languages have their own unique characteristics in the use of auxiliary verbs, enriching and diversifying linguistic expression depending on the context and purpose of the expression.

## **II. Influence of grammatical features on sentence structure and expression of meanings**

Grammatical features play a decisive role in the formation of sentence structure and the expression of meaning. These features include elements such as word order, tense, aspect, mood, voice, and agreement. They influence how thoughts are organized and conveyed in language. For example, word order can determine the focus of a sentence, influencing the overall message conveyed. “Tense and aspect convey temporal information, and mood and voice influence the speaker's attitude and the relationship between subject and action. Agreement ensures coherence and clarity of a sentence by aligning grammatical elements. Thanks to these features, languages form the basis for expressing a wide range of meanings and nuances” [2; 25].

When we talk about English and Uzbek languages, we are talking not only about differences in grammatical features, but also about how these features affect the structure of sentences and the expression of meanings. Let's look at how the grammatical features of both languages shape sentence structure and influence the expression of meaning, and what unique features they bring to the communication process.

### *Influence of grammatical features on sentence structure*

*English language.* Grammatical features of English, such as the use of tense and modal auxiliary verbs, articles, linking words, the formation of simple, continuous, past and other tenses and their aspects, directly affect the structure of sentences. For example, forming the continuous tense in English requires the use of the tense auxiliary verb "be" in combination with the verb's participle (-ing form), resulting in the structure "subject + to be + verb-ing".

*Uzbek language.* In Uzbek, grammatical features such as forming the future tense by adding a temporary auxiliary to the infinitive of a verb form a specific sentence structure, for example "subject + future auxiliary + infinitive verb".

*Influence on word order.* “Grammatical features also determine the order of words in sentences. For example, English often uses subject-verb-object order, while Uzbek has a looser word order due to the suffix system” [6; 50-55].

### *Value expression*

*English language.* Grammatical features of English, such as modal verbs, tense forms and their aspects, articles, negations, directly affect the expression of meanings. For example, the use of the modal verbs "can" and "should" express different shades of meaning as possibilities and recommendations.

**Uzbek language.** In the Uzbek language, grammatical features, such as the use of modal verbs "mumkin" and "bola", as well as tense forms, enrich the expressive capabilities of the language, allowing more precise expression of different shades of meaning.

**Cultural influence.** It is also important to consider that grammatical features are a reflection of the cultural characteristics of each language. For example, views of tense and sensitivity to expressing modalities may differ across cultural contexts, which also influence sentence structure and the expression of meaning.

“Grammatical features play a decisive role in the formation of sentence structure and the expression of semantic meanings in a language. They enrich linguistic structures and enable the transmission of diverse meanings, reflecting the complexity and diversity of cultural and linguistic contexts” [4; 66]. In general, the grammatical features of English and Uzbek languages have a significant impact on the structure of sentences and ways of expressing meanings, and also reflect the unique features of their respective cultures and linguistic communities. Understanding these features helps improve language proficiency, improves communication, and promotes a deeper understanding of language systems.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion of our work, I would like to emphasize that the study of grammatical features and the use of auxiliary words in various languages opens up a wonderful world of semantics, grammar and cultural features. As a result of our research, we discovered unique features of each language, and also identified similarities and differences in the use of auxiliary words in English and Uzbek. Our analysis provided insight into the complex interplay between sentence structure, the expression of meaning, and the cultural context reflected in the use of auxiliary words. We looked at how grammatical features influence sentence formation and the expression of meaning, and how cultural influence reflects differences in the use of auxiliaries in both languages.

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