



THE CATEGORY OF TENSE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation. *The article analyzes the category of tense in Uzbek and English, shows similarities and differences in their grammatical structure. In Uzbek, Tense is expressed through grammatical suffixes added to the verb, while in English it is possible to specify the time and duration of the action through auxiliary verbs and verb forms. While Uzbek has three main types of tenses (past, present and Future Tense), in English this system is more complex and includes 12 main tenses. The article also covers the semantic and formal analysis of tenses, their cross-linguistic comparison, and their role as a guide for language learners in the study of tenses.*

Keywords: *tense, verb, past tense, present tense, future tense, time tense, Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect continuous.*

In various linguistic systems, the category of tense in verbs is considered one of the most important grammatical categories. Any action or state expressed by a verb occurs in a specific time and space, and verb tenses are the main means of determining when the action or state takes place. Tenses also play a crucial role in understanding the meaning and context of sentences.

In Uzbek, tense is expressed through grammatical suffixes added to the verb. These suffixes clearly indicate whether the action occurs in the present, past, or future. In English, however, the tense system is more complex, as it considers not only the time but also aspects such as duration, completeness, and continuity of an action. English tenses are mainly formed by using auxiliary verbs and different verb forms.

Tense is a grammatical category that shows the relationship between an action or state and time. It is analyzed from both semantic and formal perspectives. In linguistics, tense is generally classified into three time frames — past, present, and future.

Tenses in Uzbek

There are three main tenses in Uzbek language: past, present, and future.

The past tense expresses an action or state that was completed or not completed before the moment of speaking. It is divided into the following types:

1. Recent past tense;
2. Distant past tense;
3. Narrative past tense;
4. Past continuous tense;
5. Past intended (purpose) tense.





TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G‘OYALAR



The recent past tense refers to an action that took place shortly before the moment of speaking and was directly witnessed or experienced by the speaker.

Example: Go‘zal vodiydagi gullar bog‘i ko‘klam libosiga bezandi.

This tense is formed by adding the suffix *-di* to the verb stem.

The distant past tense expresses an action that occurred long before the moment of speaking but is being reported at the present time.

Example: Mirhaydarni kimdir majlisga olib ketgan ekan.

It is formed by adding the participial suffix *-gan* to the verb root. This tense can also convey modal meanings such as recalling, reporting, or hearing.

The narrative past tense expresses actions that occurred shortly before the time of speaking and are recounted as a story.

Example: Halol rizq izlab, mehnat qilib, charchab uxlagan kishi shu kechani ma‘rifat bilan o‘tkazibdi.

It is formed by adding *-b* or *-ib* to the verb stem.

The past continuous tense indicates an action that continued or was repeated for some time before the moment of speaking.

Example: Bu yerda Boburning kitoblari har doim o‘z kuchi bilan saqlanar edi.

The past intended tense denotes an action that was planned to happen before the time of speaking but did not take place.

Example: U bugun Malika bilan samimiy suhbat qurib, barcha sirlarini to‘kib solmoqchi edi.

The present tense expresses an action or state that is taking place at the moment of speaking. It is formed by adding affixes such as *-yap*, *-yotir*, *-moqda*, or *-yotib* to the verb stem.

	Singular	Plural
I	Boryapman	Boryapmiz
II	Boryapsan	Boryapsiz
III	Boryapdi	Boryapdilar

The future tense is formed with participles such as *-a*, *-y*, or with affixes like *-moqchi*, *-gajak*, *-gay*. It has two main semantic forms:

1. Present-future tense (e.g., qush uchadi, maktabda o‘qiydi);
2. Pure future tense (e.g., ertaga boraman, turmoqchiman).

Tenses in English

The English tense system is more complex than that of Uzbek, as it follows strict grammatical and logical rules. English has 12 tenses, which are divided into four main groups:

1. Simple tenses;





2. Continuous tenses;
3. Perfect tenses;
4. Perfect Continuous tenses;

In some sources, an additional category called Future in the Past is also mentioned, but generally, there are twelve core tenses in English.

Below is a brief overview:

1. Present Simple – expresses habitual actions or facts.

Example: I play football. – Men futbol o'ynayman.

2. Present Continuous – describes actions happening right now.

Example: I am playing football. – Men futbol o'ynamoqdaman.

3. Present Perfect – refers to actions completed before now.

Example: I have played football. – Men futbol o'ynaganman.

4. Present Perfect Continuous – shows actions that began in the past and continue to the present.

Example: I have been playing football. – Men anchadan beri futbol o'ynamoqdaman.

5. Past Simple – describes actions that occurred at a specific past time.

Example: I played football. – Men futbol o'ynadim.

6. Past Continuous – expresses actions ongoing at a certain past time.

Example: I was playing football. – Men futbol o'ynayotgan edim.

7. Past Perfect – indicates actions completed before another past event.

Example: I had played football. – Men futbol o'ynagandim.

8. Past Perfect Continuous – actions that continued up to a certain point in the past.

Example: I had been playing football. – Men futbol o'ynab kelayotgan edim.

9. Future Simple – expresses actions that will occur in the future.

Example: I will play football. – Men futbol o'ynayman.

10. Future Continuous – indicates actions that will be ongoing at a certain time in the future.

Example: I will be playing football. – Men futbol o'ynayotgan bo'laman.

11. Future Perfect – describes actions that will be completed before a future time.

Example: I will have played football. – Men futbol o'ynab bo'lgan bo'laman.

12. Future Perfect Continuous – expresses actions continuing up to a point in the future.

Example: I will have been playing football. – Men futbol o'ynab kelayotgan bo'laman.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the category of tense plays a significant role in the grammatical systems of both Uzbek and English languages. By indicating the temporal relationship of actions and states, tense provides not only grammatical structure but also logical and semantic clarity.

In Uzbek, tenses are expressed through three basic forms — past, present, and future — with subcategories such as recent past, distant past, narrative, continuous, and purposive past tenses that convey nuanced temporal meanings.





TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'UYALAR



In English, the tense system is more complex, comprising twelve main tenses (sometimes sixteen, depending on classification). These tenses express not only time but also duration, completeness, and aspectual distinctions through structures grouped as Simple, Continuous, Perfect, and Perfect Continuous.

The analysis shows that the tense system reflects the dynamic and multifaceted nature of language. A comparative study of Uzbek and English tenses highlights their similarities and differences, which is essential for enhancing grammatical literacy, ensuring accuracy in translation, and reducing cross-linguistic interference. This study can serve as both a theoretical and practical guide for Uzbek students learning English.

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