

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Tuxtamisova Nurjanat Nurbayovna

Student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

Scientific advisor: Bafoyeva Nilufar Salimovna

Annotation: This article provides a comparative analysis of finite and non-finite verbs in English and Uzbek languages. It explores their functions, forms, and usage within sentences, highlighting similarities and differences between the two languages. While both languages distinguish between finite and non-finite verbs, English exhibits extensive verb inflection, whereas Uzbek relies more on suffixation and context. The article aims to aid learners in understanding the grammar and sentence structure of both languages effectively.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi chekli va cheksiz fe’llarning qiyosiy tahlili berilgan. U ularning vazifalari, shakllari va jumlar ichida qo’llanilishini o‘rganadi, ikki til o‘rtasidagi o‘xshashlik va farqlarni ko‘rsatadi. Har ikki tilda ham chekli va cheksiz fe’llar farqlansa-da, ingliz tilida fe’lning keng ko‘lamli fleksiyasi namoyon bo‘ladi, o‘zbek tili esa ko‘proq qo‘shimcha va kontekstga tayanadi. Maqola o‘quvchilarga ikkala tilning grammatikasini va jumla tuzilishini samarali tushunishga yordam berishga qaratilgan.

Key words: English language, Uzbek language, grammar, sentence structure, inflection, tense, person, number, infinitives, participles, gerunds, comparison, linguistics.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ingliz tili, O‘zbek tili, grammatika, gap tuzilishi, tuslanish, zamon, shaxs, son, infinitiv, kesim, gerund, taqqoslash, tilshunoslik.

INTRODUCTION

Verbs are the backbone of any language, serving as the action words that convey meaning within a sentence. In both English and Uzbek languages, verbs can be categorized into finite and non-finite forms, each playing distinct roles in sentence structure and grammar. In this article, we will explore the similarities and differences between finite and non-finite verbs in English and Uzbek languages.

Finite Verbs: Finite verbs are those that are inflected for tense, person, and number, indicating when an action takes place and who is performing it within a sentence. In English, finite verbs are essential for constructing grammatically correct sentences. For example: “She writes novels”, “They are singing” [1. p 165-166]

In these sentences, “writes” and “are singing” are finite verbs, as they indicate present tense and agree with the subject in person and number.

In Uzbek, finite verbs also play a crucial role in indicating tense and subject agreement. However, Uzbek verbs do not inflect for person and number to the extent that English verbs do. Instead, subject pronouns are often omitted because the verb endings provide sufficient information about the subject. For instance: “U o’qiyapti.” (He/she is reading.), “Biz yuryapmiz.” (We are walking).

Here, “o’qiyapti” and “yuryapmiz” are finite verbs that convey present tense without the need for additional subject pronouns [2. p 235-237]

Non-Finite Verbs: Non-finite verbs, on the other hand, do not show tense, person, or number, and they cannot function as the main verb in a sentence. Instead, they serve various functions such as expressing ongoing actions, infinitive forms, or participles. In English, non-finite verbs include infinitives (“to” + base form of the verb), gerunds (verb + “-ing”), and participles (verb forms used as adjectives or to form verb phrases). For example: “She likes to read.” (Infinitive), “They enjoy swimming.” (Gerund), “The book, written by a famous author, is on the shelf.” (Participle).

In Uzbek, non-finite verbs also encompass infinitives and participles, but the language lacks gerunds. Infinitives in Uzbek are formed by adding the suffix “-moq” to the verb root, while participles are formed by adding the suffixes “-gan,” “-ayotgan,” or “-adigan” to the verb root, depending on the tense and aspect. For instance: “U o’qimoqni istaydi.” (She wants to read.), “Yozilgan kitobni o’qiyman.” (I am reading the written book.) [3. p 112-114]

Similarities and Differences: Both English and Uzbek languages distinguish between finite and non-finite verbs, albeit with some differences in form and usage. Some similarities include:

Functionality: Finite verbs express tense, person, and number, while non-finite verbs do not [4. p 77-80]

Sentence Structure: Both languages use finite verbs as the main predicates in sentences, with non-finite verbs serving auxiliary roles.

Infinitives and Participles: Both languages utilize infinitives and participles as non-finite verb forms.

However, some differences exist, such as: **Inflection:** English verbs undergo extensive inflection for tense, person, and number, while Uzbek verbs rely more on suffixation and context. **Gerunds:** English includes gerunds as a non-finite verb form, while Uzbek does not have an equivalent form [5. p 115-116]

CONCLUSION

While English and Uzbek languages share similarities in their categorization of finite and non-finite verbs, there are also notable differences in their inflectional patterns and the presence of certain verb forms. Understanding these distinctions is

crucial for learners of both languages to grasp their grammar and sentence structure effectively.

Understanding these concepts not only facilitates language learning and proficiency but also fosters cross-cultural communication and appreciation. By recognizing the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek verb systems, learners gain a deeper appreciation for the complexity and richness of language as a dynamic and evolving phenomenon.

Moreover, the exploration of finite and non-finite verbs highlights the interconnectedness of language with cultural, historical, and sociolinguistic factors. This interdisciplinary approach underscores the importance of context and perspective in studying language, encouraging learners to embrace linguistic diversity and engage with languages as vibrant expressions of human experience.

Ultimately, the study of finite and non-finite verbs serves as a gateway to deeper exploration and understanding of language structure, usage, and evolution. As language learners navigate the intricacies of grammar and communication, they embark on a journey of discovery that transcends linguistic boundaries, enriching their understanding of the world and the diverse cultures that inhabit it.

REFERENCES:

1. Brinton, L., & Brinton, D. M. (2010). *The Linguistic Structure of Modern English*. John Benjamins Publishing Company
2. Comrie, B. (1985). *Tense*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Karimov, B. (2013). *Modern Uzbek Grammar: A Practical Guide*. Dunwoody Press.
4. Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*.
5. Payne, T. E. (1997). *Describing Morphosyntax: A Guide for Field Linguists*. Cambridge University Press
6. www.Wikipedia.com