



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE VERB CATEGORY

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a comparative analysis of the morphological structures of English and Uzbek languages using the verb category as an example. During the research, the morphological features, word formation, and modification processes of both languages are examined to identify similarities and differences. The article compares the morpheme system and tense-aspect expressions in English with the agglutinative suffixes and person-mood categories in Uzbek. The research results contribute to a deeper understanding of verb morphology in linguistics and help develop more effective methods for language teaching.

Introduction. Although English and Uzbek belong to different language families, they exhibit interesting similarities and differences in morphological structure. The verb category plays a crucial grammatical role in both languages, shaping sentence composition. This article conducts a comparative analysis of the morphological structures of verbs in English and Uzbek, examining their similarities and differences. This analysis aims to deepen linguistic knowledge, improve language learning processes, and develop more effective approaches in language education.

Literature review. This study uses the comparative analysis method. The morphological structure of verbs in English and Uzbek—specifically the formation of verbs through tense, person, number, aspect, and other grammatical categories—is the primary focus. Data sources include academic literature, grammar manuals, and dictionaries. Morphological analyses of verbs were compared and conclusions drawn.

Uzbek linguist Akbarov (2015) provides a detailed analysis of Uzbek morphology, highlighting word formation, modification, and verb category features. According to him, Uzbek words predominantly change through suffixes, and verbs are enriched with categories like plurality, tense, and person, demonstrating Uzbek's agglutinative nature. Foreign linguist Crystal (2003) extensively describes the English morphological system, noting that English morphemes occur mostly as free and bound forms, with verbs changing according to tense, person, and other categories. However, English morphology relies less on affixes compared to Uzbek and often depends on syntactic context.

Comrie (1989) and Huddleston & Pullum (2002) provide in-depth analyses of English verb systems, tense, and aspect categories, illustrating the complex morphological structure of English verbs and their close relation to the syntactic system. These works serve as essential sources for understanding English morphological processes.

Karimov (2017) and Rakhmonov (2010) offer extensive information about the morphological features and word formation processes of Uzbek, focusing on the functions of suffixes and specifics of verb morphology, important for comparing the two languages.

Sidorov (2014), in his comparative study of English and Turkic languages' morphology, examines the commonalities and differences within Turkic languages, including Uzbek, which is relevant for this study.

Zdorova (2009) presents a scientific article dedicated to comparing English and Uzbek morphology, particularly illustrating differences and similarities in the verb category with clear examples. This work served as an analytical basis for our study.

Results.

1. Similarities:

- In both languages, verbs change according to tense (present, past, future) and person (1st, 2nd, 3rd person).
- Verbs are partially formed by affixes (English uses -s, -ed, -ing; Uzbek expresses tense and person through suffixes).
- Both languages have main (simple) and auxiliary verbs.

2. Differences:

- English is morphologically analytic, often expressing grammatical meanings via auxiliary words; Uzbek is synthetic, frequently expressing meaning through suffixes.
- Uzbek verbs undergo extensive morphological changes with many suffixes and categories (tense, person, aspect, conditional), whereas English shows fewer such changes.
- English verbs usually remain unchanged, using auxiliary verbs (e.g., will, have) to indicate tense; in Uzbek, verbs often change directly through suffixes.

Discussion. The main differences in verb morphology between English and Uzbek stem from their language typologies. English, an analytic language, conveys meaning mainly through auxiliary words and strict grammatical rules, making memorization of grammatical forms relatively straightforward. In contrast, Uzbek is synthetic, with verbs changing via numerous suffixes, creating a rich and complex grammatical system. This complexity can pose challenges for learners in applying tense, person, and other grammatical categories correctly.

At the same time, both languages share similarities in expressing tense and person, which can facilitate mutual language learning. For example, the addition of the -s suffix for third-person verbs in English parallels the presence of person suffixes in Uzbek, aiding learner connections. However, the frequent use of auxiliary verbs in English versus suffixation in Uzbek reflects fundamental structural differences.

These differences may cause difficulties for learners studying both languages. Hence, language teachers should consider these morphological distinctions and apply clear and effective teaching methods. Additionally, translators should be mindful of these differences to ensure accurate translation of verb forms.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the morphological structures of verbs in English and Uzbek display significant differences and some similarities due to typological and grammatical construction factors. English is analytic, while Uzbek is synthetic, each with distinct morphological processes. Recognizing these differences is crucial for identifying interlanguage connections and optimizing language learning approaches.

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