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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MOOD IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK GRAMMAR

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Abstract: The following article discusses the ways and problems of expressing moods of the verb, their categories analyzing them between English and Uzbek language. In particular, the article identifies different approaches to the semantic classification of sentences of the moods in both languages analytical form of mood.

Keywords: category of the mood, imperative mood, subjunctive mood, Indicative mood, conditional mood, analytical form of mood.

Every language has unique rules, distinctions, and similarities. This article will provide a brief overview of verb moods within two language families and explore the broader concept of the imperative mood. Verb moods are categories that reflect the speaker's attitude [1; 1-2]. They vary among languages, with differences and similarities in their types and numbers.

In Uzbek grammar, the mood refers to the form of the verb that indicates the speaker's attitude towards the action or state expressed by the verb. There are three moods in Uzbek grammar: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive. The indicative mood is used to express statements of fact or reality. It is the most commonly used mood in Uzbek grammar and is formed by adding various suffixes to the verb stem [2; 3-4]. The imperative mood is used to give commands or make requests. It is formed by adding specific suffixes to the verb stem and is often used in direct speech. The subjunctive mood is used to express hypothetical or uncertain situations. It is formed by adding specific suffixes to the verb stem and is often used in subordinate clauses.

In English grammar, the mood also refers to the form of the verb that indicates the speaker's attitude towards the action or state expressed by the verb. There are three moods in English grammar: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive. The indicative mood in English is used to make statements of fact or reality. It is the most commonly used mood in English and is formed by conjugating the verb according to tense, aspect, and agreement with the subject. The imperative mood in English is used to give commands or make requests. It is formed by using the base form of the verb without any subject pronoun. The subjunctive mood in English is used to express hypothetical or uncertain situations. It is formed by using specific verb forms that are different from the indicative mood, such as using "were" instead of "was" in certain contexts [5; 123].

Overall, both Uzbek and English grammar use mood to convey the speaker's attitude towards the action or state expressed by the verb, with similar indicative, imperative and subjunctive forms [3; 3].

Examples:

1. Uzbek: Meni o'zimni yaxshi his qilaman. (I feel good about myself.)

English: I feel good about myself.

In both sentences, the mood is positive. The speaker is expressing a sense of satisfaction and contentment with themselves. The main difference between the two sentences is the language used, but the overall mood and meaning remain the same. Both sentences convey a feeling of self-assurance and positivity.

2. Uzbek: Meni qiziqtiradigan kitobni o'qishni boshladim.

English: I started reading a book that piqued my interest.

Mood: Curiosity/Interest

Difference: In the Uzbek sentence, the mood is expressed through the verb "qiziqtiradigan" which means "pique interest." In the English sentence, the mood is conveyed through the word "interest."

Similarity: Both sentences convey a positive mood of curiosity and interest in reading a book.

2. Uzbek: U yomon kun o'tkazdi.

English: He had a bad day.

Mood: Disappointment/Frustration

Difference: In the Uzbek sentence, the mood is expressed through the word "yomon" which means "bad." In the English sentence, the mood is conveyed through the phrase "had a bad day [4; 1]."

Similarity: Both sentences convey a negative mood of disappointment and frustration about having a bad day.

Remember: The part of the verb without tense, the category of number is II person expresses imperative, command-desire, tendency. For example: Don't run over an untried horse. Akangizni chaqiring, bugungi faoliyati uchun javob bersin. It is also possible to add the suffix -gin to this part to strengthen the imperative meaning, so these two forms are considered synonymous: ko'r, ko'rgin. For example: Qo'lingni ochiq tutgin, boshingni g'oz tutgin [4; 5]. Very important: Imperative adverbs differ from other verb adverbs in that they can express three grammatical meanings in Uzbek at once. For example, the verb boray has one grammatical form, ie. suffix: ay, and the grammatical meaning is three: imperative-desire mood (mood meaning), future tense (tense meaning), I person singular (person-number meaning).

As you can see, the Uzbek language has these moods of the verb. Each verb mood has its own rules and affixes that give meaning to words when used in a sentence and depending on their function. In both languages the Indicative mood represents an action as a fact He is here - U shu yerda, He said so - U shunday dedi. The Imperative mood expresses the speaker's inducement (order, request, command, and the like) addressed to another person to do something: Come here - Kelingiz, Wake up – Turingizlar [1; 4].

Conclusion. In summary, we would like to point out that modality is notional category which expresses the relation of the utterance to reality. Both languages have verb tenses, moods of the verb and they have their own functions. In the Uzbek language, there are four verb conjugations, each of which has its own suffix. In English, there are mainly three verb moods, and they give meaning to sentences depending on their functions.

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