

SYSTEMATIK COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MEANINGS OF ALL CONJUGATED TENSE FORMS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK VERB

Kurbanova Malika Khayitovna, Nazarova Lola Kurbanovna, Babaev Eldar Tofikovich
Termez State University of Engineering and Agricultural Technology

DOI: 10.63001/tbs.2026.v21.i01.pp542-547

Keywords

Comparative grammarverb in Uzbek and Russian, comparative grammar.

Received on:

10-11-2025

Accepted on:

18-12-2025

Published on:

24-01-2026

ABSTRACT

A comparative study of the grammar of two languages helps to better understand the common and specific features of both languages, helps to draw attention to those phenomena that remain unnoticed by researchers studying only one language. Uzbek and Russian languages are representatives of two different languages with different grammatical systems – Turkic and Slavic

The process of voluntary learning that occurs in life, along with the native language and the Russian language, has a positive meaning, since it promotes the mutual experience and the familiarization of each nation and nationality with the cultural achievements of all other peoples. For representatives of numerous nationalities of our country to successfully study and master the Russian language, it is necessary to create deeply scientific and highly qualified works devoted to a comparative analysis of various phenomena of these languages with the Russian language and, on this basis, comparative grammars.

Learning other languages not only helps to exchange experiences and become familiar with the cultural achievements of other nations, but also creates opportunities. Reveal in your native language more fully, more clearly its richness, beauty and expressiveness. Slovenian linguist Mikulas Dognani writes about it this way: "Without studying other languages, people make a very false, one-sided and perverse judgment about their native language, because only through comparison do we know the greater or lesser perfection, richness, beauty, clarity and diversity of one or another language"! LV*Shcherba asserts the same thing. I would say, without considering it a paradox at all, that fully master your native language i.e. You can only appreciate all its richness, its expressive means, and understand all its possibilities by studying a foreign language. He says that "By studying a foreign language of one or another people, we study its historically developed system of concepts through which it perceives reality. By

studying this system and consciously comparing it with our own, we better comprehend this latter". A comparative study of the grammar of two languages helps to better understand the common and specific features of both languages, helps to draw attention to those phenomena that remain unnoticed by researchers studying only one language. Uzbek and Russian languages are representatives of two different languages with different grammatical systems – Turkic and Slavic. They contain many linguistic phenomena worthy of comparative study. Among them we can rightfully include the category of time, i.e. forms of verb tenses, their use.

The question of a comparative study of the meanings of the tense forms of the Russian and Uzbek verb is relevant, because it has not yet been developed at all. In Uzbek philology, the problem of systematic comparative study of this topic has not yet been raised. There is not a single work specifically dedicated to it. Meanwhile, a detailed and in-depth study of it would make it possible to better understand the internal essence, specificity and commonality of the phenomena under consideration both in the Russian and Uzbek languages, which in turn would lead to the formulation in the near future of the problem of the form of verbs, closely related to this issue in the Uzbek language and its solution. The creation of such works is absolutely necessary in a purely practical sense, because both in secondary and high school, during the practical mastery of the Russian verbs, closely related to this issue in the Uzbek language and its solution. The creation of such works is absolutely necessary in a purely practical mastery sense, because both in secondary and high school, during the practical mastery of the Russian language by the Uzbek audience, a significant part of the errors falls on the use of verb tense forms.

This study has the following objectives:

1. Give systematic comparative analysis of the meanings of all conjugated tense forms of the Russian and Uzbek verb.
2. Investigate the question of why the same verb form can acquire different temporal meanings.
3. It is possible to fully determine these diverse meanings of the tense forms of verbs.
4. Study the question of the relationship between the tense forms of verbs and their meanings in both languages.
5. Show general phenomena and specific features of verb tense forms and their meanings in the Russian and Uzbek languages.
6. Explore the possibilities and patterns of transferring the meanings of verb forms from Russian into Uzbek, and from Uzbek into Russian.

Time and space are forms of existence of the actual, real world. The basic forms of all existence are space and time; being outside of time is the same greatest nonsense as being outside of space. Developing this position further, just as things or bodies are not simple phenomena, not complexes of sensations, but objective realities acting on our sense organs, so space and time are not simple forms of appearance, but objectively real forms of existence. There is nothing in the world except moving matter, and moving matter cannot move except in space and time. It is known that action in the abstract sense is nothing more than a conceivable movement in time, to which time must really be characteristic. The

grammatical category of time in language arises from the need for a chronological correlation of what is being communicated with the moment of speech. This is needed, first of all, by an action or state, the characteristic of the chronological correlation of which simultaneously transfers into a certain time plan all the words of the substantive associated with it. In the grammatical structure of the Russian and Uzbek languages, temporal relations find expression in the tense forms of the verb."The temporal factor is somehow contained in the very grammatical semantics of any verb as a part of speech". A verb is, first of all, a temporal part of speech. In this sense, language directly reflects the forms of being. What is the relationship between objective and grammatical time? The category of time, being a reflection of objective time, directly includes the verbal action in real reality, answers this question. From the materialistic recognition of objective time as the "basic form of all being," its "objectively real form," it follows that the grammatical category of time, being a reflection of objective time, includes verbal action in the composition of real reality."

The concept of the category of verbal tense should be established not from the subjective point of the speaker in relation to the moment of his speech, but from the point of view of the direct reflection of reality in language as a social phenomenon. It is impossible to draw a direct and complete correspondence between grammar and the phenomena of objective reality, since in this case the specificity of language as a special social phenomenon is ignored. The identification of the category of grammatical time presupposes, on the one hand, the reflection in the language of objectively existing time, on the other hand, the result of the abstracting work of human thinking on facts. The grammatical category of time is indeed a reflection of objective time in language, but not a direct and mirror reflection, but refracted, through our consciousness, since before the phenomenon of the world is reflected in a linguistic fact, it must also be perceived by the consciousness of the speaker. This means that the grammatical category of tense depends on the speaker's awareness of the objective world, i.e. The grammatical category of time poisons objective time not directly, not directly, but through a series of abstractions and conventions. Grammatical tenses are not a direct "reflection" of priori or "natural" tenses such as "present", "past" or "future". Of course, verbal forms can be used to express those relations that in our everyday life are called "past", "present" or "future", but this not only exhausts their grammatical semantics, but is not decisively determined," says A.V. Isachenko. The category of tense is originally and inextricably linked with the indicative mood."A characteristic feature of the indicative mood, which is expressed in the forms of the present, past or future tense," says the Academic Grammar. Any phenomenon of objective reality occurs in absolute time, and in human practice it is designated using segments, intervals of time related to some conventional point, coordinate. This means that in his practical activity (in communicative acts) a person denotes absolute time relative, which, however, does not at all prevent him from achieving the necessary accuracy. The speaker denotes time relative. This means that there cannot be a direct reflection of time in language. Coming to the disposal of grammar, we can say that the moment of speech acts as an objective point of reference. And in grammar it appears as an objective grammatical category. The moment of speech is established not only from the point of view of the speaker. Several persons take part in this act: the speaker, the interlocutor, and the listeners. Consequently, they act as full-fledged witnesses who have the right to establish the objectivity of the moment of speech. So, the moment of speech is a synthesis that includes the

points of view of the speaker's fase. In determining the moment of speech and grammatical time, linguists have developed a more or less unified view. Here is how some of our leading food languages define it: A.A.Potebnya: "Grammatical time is the relation of an action or state to the moment of speech and (since thought is recognized by thinking initally only in the form of speech) conscious thought about them."

And this point of view on the moment of speech and its place is accepted by almost all researchers of the Russian Language. Only a few linguists sometimes put forward views opposite to this point of view. This is what N.S.Pospelov writes, for examie: "The orientation in grammatical teaching about time at the moment of speech is flawed from the point of the general theory of language alrea dy because it directly appeals to the specific psychological content of the utterance, and not to its generalized meaning, and does not consolidate words and in combining words in sentences are the results of the abstracting work of human trinking". S.Pospelov's point of view is shared by A.I.Gorshkov, stating: "Recognition of the moment of speech, no matter how it is interpreted, as the starting point that determines the system of tense forms of the modern Russian verb, necessarily leads to a subjective psychological understanding. In relatively rare cases, the starting point for the use of time is not the moment of speech, but other starting points, for example, the time of other actions reported in the speech. This is called the relative use of time. This is also stated by D.N.Shmelev: "The definition of one or another form of time is most often determined by the objective relationship between the moment of action and the moment of statement about this action. This meaning of forms of time is called their "absolute" meaning. In the system of personal forms of the verb in the modern Russian literary language, there are no special morphological means for expressing relative temporal meaning: the same forms appear either in absolute or in relative use. Unlike the Russian language,in the Uzbek language, special relative tense forms are usually used to express relative temporal meaning - forms of long-past (pre-past) tenses: long-past definite, long-past indefinite and plusquamperfect. The absolute use of verb tense forms is called in grammar the direct use of tense or syntactic. The indicative mood is expressed in the forms of present, past and future tense. The ability of a Russian verb to have certain tense forms depends on what ture it belongs to. In all three tenses, onlu imperfective verbs can change. Perfecive verbs can only have future and past tense forms. "What I see, hear, ets. at this moment cannot be completed. I can imagine a completed action only in the past or in the future, AD Potebnya writes about this.

Unlike Russian verb, Uzbek verb and their stems do not have specific differences. There is no grammatical category or aspect in the Uzbek language. Therefore, all verb in it can appear in all tense forms. In Uzbek-Russian dictionaries, the corresponding Russian verbs of types are usually given: both imperfect and perfect. Only in context in connection with itssemantics, with situation, with logical stress or in combination with various auxiliary verbs and adverbial words, and there are more than 60 thousand words in the Uzbek language, they acquire a meaning corresponding to the meaning of Russian verbs of the perfective or imperfective form.

Uzbek verbs have almost no special forms to express specific differences and therefore, in most cases, can denote with the same form both an action that is not and therefore, in most cases, can denote with the same form both an astion that is not completed, dividing, repeated or usually performed, and an action that is just beginning.

The category of verb tense in both Russian and Uzbek languages is a grammatical category closely related to the contextual environment, semantics and lexical meaning of verbs, "The grammatical expressiveness of one and the same tense form is determined by the complex interaction of all lexical and grammatical means. Even in the same contextual environment, a grammatical form can be perceived in different ways, and only the entire content of the provides the necessary and only correct understanding of it. Therefore, the analysis of temporal meanings requires the involvement of the entire text and is impossible in an isolated form.

"I completely agree" with him I.K.Bunina, who states: A separate sentence taken from the dialogue can only be understood in connection with the meaning of the adjacent remarks, as in connection with the situation, the setting of the dialogue as a whole.

This implies the need to go beyond the boundaries of the sentence and consider the forms of time in the context of surrounding sentences, taking into account the context, external situation, and utterance. This is especially important when analyzing forms of time in dialogic speech.

The above equally applies to the category of verb tense in the Uzbek language. In it, the role of the semantics of the verb itself, context and situation in determining temporary meanings increases even more, because Uzbek verbs are not pronounced.

Consequently, when determining the tense meanings of both Uzbek and Russian verbs, one should rely on the context, lexical means with the help of which these meanings are concretized and clarified.

The category of time in both Uzbek and Russian, like many other categories, is not a purely grammatical category, but a lexico-grammatical one.

And it is precisely the fact that the category of tense of a Russian verb is lexico-grammatical category and, in the presence of lexical means and context in the expression of this category, the latter play a decisive role (especially in the figurative use of tense forms) led in the in the history of Russian linguistics to the denial of the category of tense in Russian verbs. This theory of the timelessness of the Russian verb developed in the 40-50 s. of the 19 th century. Its most consistent adherents were K.S.Aksakov and N.P.Nekrasov wrote: "The Russian verb does not tolerate tense for.

S.Aksakov begins his analysis of the tense forms of the Russian verb with the past tense."He writes: "At first glance, we notice that the Russian verb controls the category of time completely independently and is not at all similar to the verbs of other languages. If we decide to look for the tenses known to us from foreign grammars, we will remain unsatisfied. In fact, what first of all strikes us is that there is no past tense in our language at all. The Russian language does not count actions as past involvement. Instead of a verb form in the past tense, we have a verbal adjective or a past participle, transitive, as is known, into a pure adjective. We do not have a past tense form.

It seems to us that actions always remain actions, whether they relate to the present, future or past time.

Do not confuse the attribute of an adjective with the action of a verb. Of course, a verb, denoting an action-a state, expresses a characteristic, but an active characteristic, while an adjective can only express a passive characteristic of an object. This is the first thing. Second K.S.Aksakov proves his thesis-the use of an adjective instead of a past tense verb with such

examples: he was sad for now and he was not sad from failure. In the first example, the word sad is, of course, a short adjective. This is proven by the fact that instead of it you can put (and without much damage to the content of the sentence) the full adjective dull. In the second example of K.S.Aksakova, not sad is a verb.

Based on this, the author draws very desirable conclusions that the forms of the verb, often used to express the future, cannot be called forms of the future tense, because they are often used in both the past and the present. It would be more correct if we say that these so-called future forms of the verb are independent of time. Consequently, the Russian verb does not have a future tense form.

After this, it is quite easy to prove the absence of present tense forms in a Russian verb. Indeed, the present is one, without a reason.

The process of voluntary learning of the Russian language that occurs in life, along with the native language, has a positive meaning, since it promotes the mutual exchange of experience and the introduction of each nation and nationality to the cultural achievements of all other peoples and to world culture. "The Russian language has actually become the common language of inter ethnic communication and cooperation of all peoples, says the Program. During the period of our multinational country, there is a process of fruitful mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the cultures and languages of the peoples inhabiting our country. The best works of Russian classical literature and many wonderful national works are translated into the languages of different people and published in thousands of copies writers are published in Russian.

Used Literature:

1. A.V. Isachenko, The grammatical structure of the Russian language in comparison with Slovak.
2. L.V. Shcherba, Teaching foreign languages in secondary schools, ed.
3. L.V. Shcherba, Teaching foreign languages in secondary school
4. K.S. Aksakov, 0 Russian verbs, "Philological Works", part 1 M.,
5. V.M. Nikitevich, Grammatical categories in modern Russian, Uchpedgiz, M.
6. A.A. Potebnya, From notes on Russian grammar
7. V.V. Vinogradov, Russian language
8. A.N. Gvozdev, Modern Russian literary language
9. A.I. Gorshkov, Regarding the concept of the three tenses of the modern Russian verb.
10. A.N. Gvozdev, Modern Russian literary language