

SOME ANALYZES OF VERB TENSES

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Sobirova Muzayyana Ilhomjon kizi

KSPI Uzbek language and literature

1st stage graduate student

sobirovamuzayyana68@gmail.com

Annotation

In this article, the expression of tenses in the language depending on the moment of speech, some forms of time categories and examples in scientific works are analyzed.

Key words

Objective tense, definite tense, relative tense, precision, duration, simultaneity, intensity, persistence

Just as the action expressed by the verb is the linguistic expression of the objective action, the tense of the verbs is also the linguistic expression of the objective time associated with the execution of the action. But the expression of the objective tense in the language itself is not considered a category of grammatical tense. The grammatical tense category expresses the relation of the action to the moment of speech. The moment of speech is not a part of a sentence determined by the subject, but a part of the speaking sentence of the objective tense, a part of the speech. Depending on the relationship between the time of the action and the moment of speech, there are three different tenses of the verb:

- 1) action up to the moment of speech - past tense;
- 2) ongoing action at the moment of speech - present tense; action-future tense after the moment of speech.

In A. Khojiev's book of verbs, the explanation given in A. Gulomov's book of verbs is given, i.e., the relation of action to the moment of speech is directly expressed in verbs in the active mood. The tense indicated by this subjunctive form is the definite tense. Some verb forms cannot directly indicate the relation of the action to the moment of speech. Therefore, the tense in these is a relative tense.

The tense category of the verb indicates that the action takes place in relation to the time of speech. Theoretically, this category represents an action that occurs at the time of speaking, before the time of speaking, and after the time of speaking.

A. Khojiyev in the book of verb tenses admits that the definitions given to the category of tenses do not differ from each other, and that there are currently opinions against this definition. The author says that in the definitions given to the category of time, the relation of the action to the moment of speech is taken, and against this opinion, he cites the opinion of N.S. Pospelov. N.S. Pospelov shows that the above definition of verb tenses is related to subjective idealism. In his opinion, since the concept of tense in a verb is a language expression of time that does not depend on human consciousness, the definition that "Grammatical tense category expresses the relation of action to the moment of speech" cannot be used.

Speaking about this, N.S. Pospelov is absolutely right. However, this is not the characteristic feature of the category of grammatical tense, that is, the expression of objective tense in language is not studied in grammar. Perhaps the division of verbs into types according to the expression of time, what is the basis of such a division, and also the unique feature of this language will be studied. 3

Types of tenses arise from the different attitude of the action to the moment of speech.

- when the action takes place before the moment of speech - past tense
- action is in the moment of speech - present tense
- the action is after the moment of speech - future tense.

Based on the stated opinions, the following conclusions were reached about the category of time.

1. The concept of the tense of the verb is the linguistic expression of the objective time associated with the action.

2. Grammatical tense category expresses the relation of the action to the moment of speech.

3. The moment of speech is not a subjective event determined by the speaker, but an objective event.

4. According to the relationship of the action to the moment of speech, it is divided into types such as past tense, present tense, and future tense.

So, the concept of time is the linguistic expression of the objective time associated with action. Grammatical tense is the relation of the action to the moment of speech.

Past tense verbs are divided into the following types depending on the variety of morphological indicators and differences in meaning: past definite verb, historical past verb, past narrative verb 'li, past definite verb, imperfect past tense verb (past continuous verb).

A.G. Gulomov said that the past tense verb is formed by adding the suffix -di to the verb stem and ending it in the person-number.

The meaning and usage of the verb in the past tense is as follows: this form expresses the fact that something has happened. In this case, it is stated that an event happened, that the speaker himself saw and knew about it, and according to this feature, this verb expresses completeness. M: the child woke up. The meeting started.

The historical past tense verb is formed by adding -gan + person-number suffixes. This verb is similar to the past tense definite in that it states clearly that an action has taken place, but it differs from it in some other features. These features are:

1) The meaning of time in this is longer than in the past tense verb (came - just recently, came - long ago)

2. The fact that the action took place is clearly defined in the past tense verb of certainty; and in the historical past tense, the main focus is usually not on the fact that the action took place, but on the current state as a result of it: said - recording the completion of the work, said - the certainty of the fact that the work was completed.

The long past tense verb is expressed through the conjugated form, formed by adding an imperfect verb after the historical past tense verb. Form changes - the declension is in the imperfect verb. The relationship of this verb to the preceding types in terms of time is as follows: the past tense verb shows that the action happened recently, the historical past tense shows that the action happened earlier than that. shows, and the past tense verb indicates that the action was earlier than that. So, the first is a verb in the near past tense, the second is a verb in the "middle" past tense, and the third is a verb in the long past tense. The historical past tense verb can include the meaning of "it was like that, but I don't know what happened after that" along with identifying and recording a past event - a fact. M: Karim went to the meeting.

Past tense narrative verbs are also expressed in the compound tense form.

The leading element with suffix - b is formed by adding the imperfect verb +edi.

In addition to its main meaning, the verb of the past tense - shaklra means many more subtle concepts and additional meanings in the text with other words. It also expresses different stylistic features of an action or situation in relation to time, subject and object. A. Kh. Sulaimanov divides past tense verbs into two groups according to their structure.

1. Single verbs: went, went, went
2. Auxiliary verbs: he went, he went, he went, he went, etc.

In addition to their basic meaning, the forms that form past tense verbs also show various subtleties of stylistic meaning. Accordingly, the author divides the past tense verb forms into the following groups:

1. The definite past tense is di
2. The past tense is gan, -gan was, -gan is
3. Past continuous verb - ar was, - was being
4. The past tense narrative verb was b (ib).
5. The verb of desire in the past tense - wanted, -wanted

This division makes it easier to understand the semantic meaning of the time category, while the division into types within the time creates difficulties for the student. That is, it seems that there are many types of past tense in the reader's mind. In addition to the main meaning, other meanings of each tense are explained in detail.

The -di form clearly expresses a real event that happened in the past and shows that the action was performed continuously in the past tense, the speaker reports about the past action as he saw it, the action - the result of the action will appear at the time of speaking.

Oygul turib erta tong,
Qo'shnilarga urdi bong.
Soqchilarni uyg'otdi,
Boshliqlarga so'z qotdi. (Hamid Olimjon)

In some cases, the past perfect verb, which expresses a simultaneous action in the past, means a continuous action that is not focused only on one moment in the past. This is often understood when the subject's past work behavior is specifically outlined, and this behavior is one of the subject's permanent characteristics.

Xudotlar, amrlar, beklar, hoqonlar
Bu elni taladi, oqizdi qonlar

The verb in the past tense expresses the idea of an action that has not happened, that is, only in the mind of the speaker. The process in this case is subjective in nature. This case in past definite verbs occurs when simulating events or in command sentences spoken in the form of an image. Example:

1. Qor yog'di - don yog'di
2. Qani, o'rtoqlar ketdik.

Both sentences express an event that did not happen.

The past tense of the story verb is formed by adding the suffixes -b, -ib to the base of the verb. This form is defined by adding the adverbial suffixes. M: I'm going, you're going, you're going.

With the past tense narrative verb form, the speaker is thinking based on what he has heard from others or based on some source that he has not witnessed.

M: Kampir Temur botirni ko'rib quvlabdi.

But if the content of the sentence is about the result of the action or the situation, then the speaker is responsible for the correctness or incorrectness of this event. In this case, the speaker is not an observer of the process of action, but an observer of the result of this action.

M: Nafisa kelibdi

Bog'da uzum pishibdi.

Represents events that happened in the past, but were not expected and unexpected. M: Daryo ko'prigiga qarab yo'l soldim. Borsam, daryo toshib ko'prikni suv olib ketibdi. (Uch yolg'ondan qirq yolg'on)

It means that the subject is in a situation under the influence of the subject from the outside, the subject's involuntary, unconscious action. M: Xayol surib, oyog'imni artmasdan kiribman. (A.Qahhor)

A. Hajiyev in the book of verb tenses showed six types of past tense verbs, including long past tense, historical past tense and past definite verbs. It differs depending on the far proximity to the moment of speech. But all of them showed on the basis of drawings that the work before the moment of speech represents the action. In past tense verbs, no matter how close the time of the action is to the moment of speech, it never meets the moment of speech.

Some issues related to past tense verbs in modern Uzbek are not sufficiently covered, some issues require clarification.

For example, Uzbek linguists do not agree on the number of past tense verb forms. V.V. Reshetov and A.A. Koklyanova show the following six forms of the past tense verb in modern Uzbek: 1. -di (I took); 2. -gan (got); 3. -(i)b (I take); 4. -gan edi (had taken); 5. -(i)b was (I took); 6. -(a)r edi (I would take). These forms were first noted by Ye.D. Polivanov. However, Ye.D. Polivanov combined both of the forms of the type "I got it", "I got it" into one group under the name "historicheskoye proshedsheye" and explained the form of the type "I got it" as an independent form. A.G. Gulomov, U.Tursunov and J.Mukhtorov based on the above six forms of the incomplete verb ez, formed with the participation of absorption forms. considered as a past tense verb. Among these forms, S.Usmanov adds the forms of the type he was taking, he was taking, he wanted to take, he was

taking, and J. Jorayeva also adds the forms of the type he was taking, he was taking. A.H. Sulaimanov took not only the forms made using the incomplete verb, but also the compounds formed by adding the verb to divide to different verb forms, even -ib (sat down, fell down, threw he took, he drank), -ay he left (he left as fly, he left as achay-ochay), -(a)y he said (he said to congratulate, he said to send) as a form of the past tense verb looks The author mixed tense forms with forms and compounds representing different modal meanings, most of the explanations given to these forms are confusing, inappropriate and subjective in nature.

According to A.N. Kononov, there are nine forms of the past tense verb in modern Uzbek, of which three are simple (prostyye) and six are complex (slojnyye) forms: 1. -di (I wrote); 2. -gan (I wrote); 3. -(i)b (I write); 4. -gan+edi (I had written); 5. -(i)b + was (I wrote); 6. -(a)r + edi (I was writing); 7. -a/-y + lying+edi (I was writing); 8. -(a) yatir + edi (I was writing); 9. -mekta + edi (I was writing) . So, the next three (7, 8, 9) were added by A.N. Kononov to the six forms shown by Ye.D. Polivanov, V.V. Reshetov, A.A. Koklyanova. A. Hojiyev also showed nine forms in his article on past tense verb forms in modern Uzbek. However, A. Hojiyev added the form of yozayotir edim to the group of complex (analytical) forms of the past tense verb, and did not show the form of yozayotir edim (8) in A.N. Kononov.

If we take into account the form I was writing, the number of forms of the past tense verb reaches ten. In fact, the past tense verb of definiteness in modern Uzbek includes these ten forms.

A.N. Kononov gave the forms of the incomplete verb form with the participation of the forms of absorption, absorption, absorption, absorption, absorption, absorption. In fact, as an imperfect verb, the absorption forms serve to give different modal meanings to the meaning of the main verb and do not form a new form in terms of tense. Forms of the type "I wanted to take", "I took" can be included in the group of definite past tense forms only with some exceptions. Because even if a new form is formed from the tense point of view by adding the edi form of the incomplete verb to the forms with suffixes -may (want to), -a/-y+digan (to take), -may, - The modality meanings characteristic of a/-y+digan suffixed forms are preserved.

There are a number of issues that need to be clarified in the chapter on past tense verbs in modern Uzbek. One of them is the different names of past tense verb forms. For example, A.G. Gulomov defines the form -gan as "historical past tense verb", the form -gan+edi as "long past tense verb", the form -(i)b+edi as "past tense narrative verb", U. Tursunov and J. Mukhtorov call the suffixed form -gan "the definite past tense form", -gan + edi and -(i)b + edi the two forms "past tense story

they call it "form". Other authors have similar variations. Secondly, the names and explanations given to some forms of the past tense verb do not correspond to the characteristics of these forms. For example, the form -gan+edi is called "long past tense verb" ("davno proshedsheye vremya") in most authors, and it is explained that this form indicates an action that was performed long before the moment of speech. In fact, no tense can indicate the distance or proximity of an action by itself, because these concepts are not grammatical categories. These meanings can be defined through the general text or through the use of specific words. The peculiarity of the form -gan+edi is to indicate the relative tense, that is, the action represented by this form is often not directly connected with the moment of speech, but indirectly, that is, through another action. Thirdly, there is almost no difference in meaning and usage between the forms -gan +edi and -(i)b+edi in the modern Uzbek language. Considering this situation, U.Tursunov and J.Mukhtorov named both of these forms with the same name. However, it would not be correct to call these "past tense narrative forms" and to interpret them as "denoting an action performed much earlier than the moment of speech". A.G. Gulomov, pointing out that these forms are very close to each other in terms of meaning, the form -gan+edi, as mentioned above, is "long past tense verb", and the form -(i)b+edi is "o It is called "past tense narrative verb". A.N. Kononov calls the form -gan+edi "davno proshedsheye vremya" and the form -(i)b+edi "predproshedsheye vremya" and explains that the first one expresses the meaning of long past time, and the second one means recent past time. The main difference between the forms -gan +edi and -(i)b + edi in modern Uzbek language is that the first one is typical for the standard of the literary language, and the second one is mainly used in oral speech.

Thus, these forms not only express the relationship of the action to the moment in question, but also express different methodological meanings, such as accuracy, continuity, simultaneity, intensity, strictness. At the same time, it shows the conditions of subjectivity, objectivity, and relativity.

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