

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INDICATIVE, IMPERATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOODS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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Language acquisition does not require extensive use of conscious grammatical rules, and does not require tedious drill.

Stephen Krashen

Annotation. The following article discusses the ways and problems of expressing mood categories in world linguistics 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.

Keywords: mood category, indicative mood, imperative mood, subjunctive mood, imperative-subjunctive mood, conditional mood, declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, prohibition, command, desire, urge, please, suffix –sa.

Rapid development in the second half of XIX century has simultaneously happened with the development of comparative linguistics. In Russia, the representatives of comparative linguistics were P.M. Samarin, V.M. Jirmunskiy, M.P. Alekseev, N.I. Conrad, I.G. Neupokoeva, etc. Many scholars have given their ideas about acquiring the second language. Saussure says: *‘in language [langue] there are only differences*, while Stephen Krasher said: *” the optimal way a language is learned is through natural communication. As a second language teacher, the ideal is to create a situation wherein language is used in order to fulfill authentic purposes. This is turn, will help students to ‘acquire’ the language instead of just ‘learning’ it”*.

Many foreign scholars are engaged on problems in studying the system of modality in English and Uzbek and its specific methodological aspects and effective ways to apply them in oral and written speech and in the analysis of the theory of modal relations in English linguistics. In particular, Vinogradov V.V., Serebrennikov B.A., Yarseva V.N., Barkhudarov L.S. studied language families approaching them comparatively. It is clear from their research that despite the huge differences between the two language families, they have many similarities and differences.

According to English grammar, mood is a form of the verb that shows the relationship of action to reality. This attitude is established by the speaker. He can use the form of a verb to represent an action as real, problematic, unreal, or as a request or order. In English, as in Uzbek, there are three moods.

According to Uzbek grammar, the grammatical forms that express the relation of action to reality are called moods. Mood categories are inextricably linked with verb tenses, person-number categories. The mood means the execution of an action is connected with a real being and, therefore, it expresses the meanings of indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and conditional. In Uzbek grammar imperative and subjunctive belongs to the same one type. Accordingly, the moods have three types: 1. Indicative; 2. Imperative and subjunctive; 3. Conditional.

1. Indicative mood of English language :

Actions presented as real are expressed in the form of the indicative mood (The Indicative Mood), which exists in the form of expressing time of the action. For instance:

We had a lot of fun in your last year's birthday party.

O'tgan yilgi tug'ilgan kunizda ko'p mazza qilgan edik.

I have never heard of it before.

Men bu haqida oldin eshitmagandim.

Nozima is going away on business shortly.

Nozima tez orada tijorat safari bilan ketyapti.

The indicative mood form makes a statement or asks a question. For example:

Abrorjon goes abroad every year.

Abrorjon har yili chet elga chiqadi.

Do you eat an apple every day?

Siz har kuni olma yeysizmi?

Cake was tasty. Did you like it? (This is a declarative sentence followed by an interrogative sentence.)

To'rt juda mazali edi. Sizga yoqganmidi?

The main verb (i.e., the finite verb) in a declarative sentence (a statement) or an interrogative sentence (a question) will be in the indicative mood.

1. Indicative mood of Uzbek language:

Indicative refers to an action that can or cannot be clearly done in one of three times. Indicative indicates three times. For instance,

Ikromjon went out into the street looking at the sky. (from works of S.A.)

Saida reads a book every Friday.

Akmal could not go to the party yesterday.

2. Imperative Mood of English Language.

Verbs in the form of the imperative mood express the urge to perform an action: command, offer, request, etc. The subject is absent in such sentences, and the predicate is used in the form of an infinitive without "to". Usually, an order, offer or request is addressed to a second person (you, you) or to a group of people, for example:

Give me the salt, please! Tuzni olib berving!

Bring me the book. Kitobni menga olib keling!

Open the door and air the room! Oynani oching va xonani shamollating!

In order to express the prohibition to commit an action related to the 2nd person, the negation "don't (= do not)" is put before the verb in the form of the imperative mood:

Don't make noise here! Bu yerda shovqin qilmang!

Don't cross the street here! Bu ko'chani kesib o'tmang!

As in Uzbek, the order can be addressed to a third party, for example:

Bolalar uyga boraqolsin (borsin). Let the children go home.

Madina idishni yuvsin(yuva qolsin). Let Madina wash up.

In this case, the motivation for action is expressed using the service verb "let", followed by a noun or pronoun denoting the person to whom this motivation refers, and the verb in the infinitive form without "to". Moreover, pronouns are used in the form of an indirect case (him, her, them).For example:

Let her come in.

Uni(qiz bola)kirishiga ruxsat berin.

Let him open the window.

Uni (o'g'il bola) oynani ochishiga ruxsat berin.

When calling for joint action, after the verb "let" the pronoun "us" (let us = let's) is used, which translates into Uzbek as "keling, qani ". When the speaker expresses his desire to perform the action himself, the pronoun "me" is used after the verb "let".For instance:

Let us play volleyball! Qani,(Keling)voleybol oynaymiz!

Let's go to the cinema tonight.

Keling(Qani)bugun kechga kinoga boramiz!

Let me do it myself.

Buni o'zim qilishimga ijozat(ruxsat) bersangiz.

In order to express the prohibition to perform an action, the negation "don't (do not)" is placed before the service verb "let":

Don't let my brother read the letter!

Akam xatni o'qishiga yo'l qo'ymang!

Don't let him smoke here!

Uni bu yerda chekishiga yo'l qo'ymang!(ruxsat bermang!)

2.Imperative-Subjunctive mood of Uzbek language.

Imperative-subjunctive mood expresses command, and desire, urge, please in the process of performing an action. For example:

Listen carefully to what your father says!

Please, pay attention to next exercise!

Addressing to the second person of the imperative-subjunctive mood means a firm command: For example:

Are you ready? So, take the load into a lorry.

It refers to ask positive request, to please, and to urge. Such as, We will be on the way to Fergana. Let my mother know about it. (P.Q.) Addressing to the third person of the imperative-subjunctive mood basically means the real command, as well as when it is said in a calm tone, it expresses please and urge like : Do not hurry, let them come out; Let's take a break. (O.Yo.)

3. Subjunctive mood of English language.

The subjunctive mood (Istak mayl) denotes actions that could occur in imaginary (unreal) situations. It is used:

1. In the subordinate clauses after the verbs suggest-(taklif qilmoq), demand / require – (talab qilmoq), insist – (qattiq turib olmoq), order – (buyurmoq), etc. By the form it coincides with the infinitive without a particle to (Subjunctive I) or is expressed by the combination: should + infinitive

I suggest (ed) (that) he should cancel the meeting.

I suggest (suggested) that he cancel the meeting.

The director ordered that the equipment (should) be shipped immediately.

The director ordered the equipment to be loaded immediately.

2. After adjectives desirable - desirable, doubtful – (shubhali), essential – (muhim), important – (zarur, muhim) necessary – (kerakli), etc. in construction: It is + adj. + that :

It is important (that) you (should) be here.

Siz shu yerda bo'lishingiz muhimdir.

It is necessary (that) the equipment (should) be repaired as soon as possible.

Bu jihoz imkon boricha tezroq ta'mirlanishi muhim sanaladi.

3. After the verbs of desire (to wish / desire - xohlamoq, istamoq) and after conjunctions as if, as though "as if, as if", the Subjunctive II forms are used, coinciding with the forms of the simple past for actions simultaneously with the main sentence, and the past accomplished for previous ones:

I wish I were young again.

How I wish I was young again.

I wish I were now at the seaside.

How I would like to be on the seaside now. (Refers to the present, bud.)

3. Conditional mood of uzbek language.

The conditional mood is an action that is conditional on the performance of an action. The conditional tense form of the verb of uzbek language grammar is formed by adding and subtracting the suffix "sa" to the base of the verb. Therefore, the suffix "sa" is a conditional mood form of the verb.

1 Person : If I write (Agar yozsam)

2 Person : If you write (Agar yozsang)

3. Person : If they write (Agar yozsalar)

The conditional tense form represents the meaning as follows.

A) A speech represents an action that must be performed before the time it is spoken. This form is formed by the suffix -sa and the incomplete verb of uzbek grammar "edi":

If only I did it.

I wish I went to party.

B) Represents an action happened in the speech process. This form is expressed by the suffix -sa, and the verb that takes this suffix comes as a part of the subordinate clause:

If a picture is found in her house, it is blamed on the girl. (P.Q.)

Agar rasm uning uyida topilsa, bunda qizni ayblashadi.

C) Represents the purpose, dream, desire. This form is formed by adding the suffix -sa to the verb, as well as conjugating the verb by adding the suffix -sa to

the verb of subordinate clause. For example, if I say (Aytsam); If I go(Borsam),
If I come(Kelsam).

As a result of the research the following conclusions and recommendations can be formed:

- a) the syntax and modal verbs of the foreign language are studied comparing them with the first language when learning the moods from the grammar of it ;
- b) when mastering the subject of the category of moods of a foreign language, one should take into account its various meanings and apply them correctly in practice;
- d) It is important to pay attention to the context in distinguishing the singular from the plural of a modal verb in a foreign language.

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