



Differences and similarities between English and Uzbek Mood

Nematova Gulnoza Nusrat qizi

Student of the Navoi Pedagogical Institute

English and literature faculty

Scientific supervisor: **Muxamadiyev Aziz Shavkatovich**

Abstract: The examination of the degree of mood is a subject of considerable academic interest, as it offers valuable insights into the similarities and differences of mood. This article aims to explore the perspectives of both English and Uzbek scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. By delving into relevant theories and drawing upon examples from English and Uzbek literature, we endeavor to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

Key words: Indicative mood, imperative mood, subjunctive mood.

Аннотация: Исследование степени настроения представляет собой предмет значительного академического интереса, поскольку дает ценную информацию о сходстве и различии настроений. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов английских и узбекских ученых на этот лингвистический феномен. Углубляясь в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и узбекской литературы, мы стремимся сравнить и противопоставить терминологию и подходы, используемые на каждом языке.

Ключевые слова: Изъявительное наклонение, повелительное наклонение, сослагательное наклонение.



Annotatsiya: Mayl darajasini tekshirish katta ilmiy qiziqish mavzusidir, chunki u kayfiyatning o'xshashliklari va farqlari haqida qimmatli fikrlarni taklif qiladi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisaga qarashlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tegishli nazariyalarni o'rganib, ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidan misollar keltirib, biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atama va yondashuvlarni solishtirish va solishtirishga harakat qilamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: buyruq mayli.

In grammar, mood refers to the form a verb takes to show how it is to be regarded (e.g., as a statement, command, wish, uncertainty). There are several moods, including indicative, imperative, subjunctive, conditional, and interrogative. Each mood conveys a different attitude or mode of expression.

There are examples of each mood:

1. Indicative mood: "She sings beautifully."
2. Imperative mood: "Please pass the salt."
3. Subjunctive mood: "If I were you, I would apologize."
4. Conditional mood: "If it rains, we will stay indoors."
5. Interrogative mood: "Did you finish your homework?"

The problem of the category of mood i.e., the distinction, between the real and unreal expressed by the corresponding forms of the verb is one of the most controversial problems of English theoretical grammar. The main theoretical difficulty is due:

- 1) to the coexistence in Modern English of both synthetical and analytical forms of the verb with the same grammatical meaning of unreality and
- 2) to the fact that there are verbal forms homonymous with the Past Indefinite and Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood which are employed to express unreality. Another



difficulty consists in distinguishing the analytical forms of the subjunctive with the auxiliaries should would, may (might) which are devoid of any lexical meaning.

For example :

1. Synthetic Form expressing Unreality: "If I were rich, I would travel the world." Here, "were" is the subjunctive form of "to be," expressing unreality.
2. Analytical Form expressing Unreality: "If I had known, I wouldn't have gone." In this sentence, "had known" is the past perfect form of "to know," used to express unreal or hypothetical situations.
3. Homonymous Form with Past Tense: "If I said that, I was mistaken." Here, "said" is the past tense of "to say," but it's used to express unreality or hypothetical situations.
4. Analytical Subjunctive Forms: "He should go to the party." "If I would have gone, I might have met her." In these sentences, "should," "would," and "might" are auxiliary verbs used to express subjunctive mood without carrying specific lexical meanings.

Below we'll consider views of some grammarians on the problem.

H. Sweet (42): "By the moods of a verb we understand grammatical forms expressing different relations between subject and predicate".

1. There are two moods in English which oppose to each other Thought -form fact mood .

The thought- form is divided into 3 moods:

1. conditional mood-the combination of should and would with the infinitive, when used in the principle clause of conditional sentences.
2. permissive mood-the combination of may/might with the infinitive.
3. compulsive mood-the combination of the finite form of the verb "to be" with the supine.

If it were to rain I do not know what shall we do.

For example for each of the three moods within the thought-form:



1. Conditional mood:

- Example: If it were to rain, I would bring an umbrella.

2. Permissive mood:

- Example: You may borrow my book if you promise to return it.

3. Compulsive mood:

- Example: Should you need any assistance, please don't hesitate to ask.

G.O. Curme (26): “Moods are the changes in the form of the verb to show the various ways in which the action or state is thought of by the speaker”.

He distinguishes three moods:

1. Indicative Mood. This form represents something as a fact, or as in close relation with reality, or in interrogative form inquires after a fact.

2. Subjunctive Mood. There are two entirely different kinds of subjunctive forms: the old simple subjunctive and newer forms consisting of a modal auxiliary and a dependent infinitive of the verb to be used.

3. The function of the Subjunctive is to represent something not as an actual reality, but as formed in the mind of the speaker as a desire, wish, volition, plan, conception, thought, sometimes with more or less hope of realization. The present subjunctive is associated with the idea of hopelessness, likelihood, while the past subjunctive indicates doubt, unlikelihood, unreality;

I desire that he go at once.

I fear he may come too late.

I would have bought it if I had had money.

In conclusion, The grammatical category of mood in language refers to the way in which a verb's form indicates the speaker's attitude towards the action or state expressed



by the verb. It includes different moods such as indicative, subjunctive, imperative, and conditional.

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