



## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF MOOD IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** This comparative analysis looks at how mood is expressed differently and similarly in Uzbek and English. Grammatical moods, which include indicative, imperative, and subjunctive moods, are employed in both languages to express attitudes toward the states and activities that verbs describe. Different moods in English are categorized as follows: the indicative mood is used for factual statements, the imperative mood is used for demands, and the subjunctive mood is used for hypothetical or unreal circumstances. While having similar core moods, Uzbek has a more complex system with extra moods like the optative, which communicates wishes or desires, and the conditional, which is marked more clearly and conspicuously than in English. In addition, Uzbek's usage and development of moods are frequently impacted by agglutinative suffixes, in contrast to English's more rigid syntactic framework. It highlights a universal feature of human language while reflecting different linguistic and cultural settings because both languages use mood to achieve identical communicating tasks, despite these variations.

**Key words:** Indicative mood, imperative mood, conditional mood, subjunctive mood, Uzbek language, English language.



## INTRODUCTION

Mood is a grammatical feature that expresses the speaker's viewpoint on the action or circumstance that the verb is characterizing. When speaking in Uzbek or English, mood plays a crucial role in conveying the speaker's aim, confidence, doubt, or desire. Notwithstanding some similarities, there are also notable differences between these two languages in the ways that they express and use mood.

### Similarities:

**Common Moods:** Some of the moods that are shared by Uzbek and English are indicative, imperative, and subjunctive. These moods can be used to convey directives, requests, factual statements, and hypothetical situations.

*I am studying a hotshot lawyer-turned yogi. [The Monk; 162]*

*Men qizg'in advokat yogasi bo'yicha o'qiyapman.*

In both languages, the indicative mood is used to express statements of fact or reality. The sentence in English and Uzbek both provide information about someone studying for a lawyer

**Auxiliary Verbs:** In both languages, auxiliary verbs are employed to express specific moods. In English, modal verbs such as "can," "may," "must," and "should" are used to denote different moods. Additionally, Uzbek uses auxiliary verbs to indicate mood, such as "bo'l -" (be) and "qil -" (do).

*I should try to eating a salad with every meal. [The Monk; 125]*

*Men har ovqat bilan salat eyishga harakat qilishim kerak.*

In both languages, the imperative mood is used to give orders or make requests. Auxiliary verbs like "should" in English and the verb "kerak" in Uzbek are used to convey the desired mood of suggestion or advice.



**Conditional Mood:** Both languages can use the conditional mood to express uncertain or hypothetical situations. While this is often created in English with auxiliary verbs such as "would" or "could," in Uzbek, specific verb forms are used.

*If i were young, i would share my knowledge. [The Monk; 49]*

*Agar yosh bo'lganimda, bilimlarimni baham ko'rgan bo'lardim.*

Both languages can express hypothetical or ambiguous circumstances using the conditional mood. In English, auxiliary verbs like "were" and "would" are used, while in Uzbek, specific verb forms are employed to indicate the conditional mood.

#### Differences:

**Verb forms:** In English, auxiliary verbs are the main means of expressing mood, however in Uzbek, specific verb forms are often used to indicate mood. For example, in Uzbek, distinct verb forms denote the imperative mood, while distinct verb ends indicate the indicative mood.

*I have already walked. [The Monk; 127]*

*Men allaqachon yurganman.*

In Uzbek, mood is often indicated by specific verb forms, whereas in English, mood is primarily expressed through auxiliary verbs. The sentence in English uses the auxiliary verb "have," while the Uzbek sentence relies on verb forms to convey the indicative mood.

**Expressing Politeness:** In English, modal verbs like "could" and "would" are commonly employed to increase or soften the politeness of requests. In Uzbek, polite expressions may rely more on honorifics and specific verb forms than on mood indicators.

*Could you please see my point? [The Monk; 106]*

*Iltimos, mening fikrimni ko'ra olasizmi?*

English Politeness: The use of the modal verb "could" in English softens the request and adds a polite tone to the sentence. It conveys a sense of politeness and respect towards the person being asked.



**Uzbek Politeness:** In Uzbek, politeness may be expressed through honorifics and specific verb forms rather than relying on mood cues like modal verbs. The use of "iltimos" (please) at the end of the sentence adds a polite touch without the need for explicit mood markers.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, mood is a useful tool in both Uzbek and English for expressing the viewpoint and intention of the speaker, although their grammatical systems are very different. Although indicative, imperative, and subjunctive are common moods in both languages, and they use auxiliary verbs to convey these moods, their marking of these moods differs. English uses auxiliary verbs, particularly modal verbs, to convey mood, whereas Uzbek mostly relies on particular verb forms. In Uzbek, the subjunctive mood is less common than in English, which is commonly used to describe wants and hypothetical situations. Additionally, politeness can take different forms. Whereas Uzbek focuses more on honorifics and certain verb forms, English frequently uses modal verbs like "could" and "would" to soften requests. Furthermore, there are cultural differences in the way mood indicators are used in formal and informal contexts between the two languages. Ultimately, despite the different grammatical tactics used in Uzbek and English, mood is an important instrument for communicating the speaker's attitude and meaning. Through examining these parallels and discrepancies, we can better understand how linguistic variety and cultural quirks influence interlanguage communication.

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