

COMPARISON OF THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY OF VERB MOOD IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Introduction. The category of verb mood is an integral part of the grammatical system of any language and performs a critical communicative-pragmatic function. It reflects the speaker's subjective attitude towards the action - its reality, desirability, presumption, or possibility of implementation. In this sense, mood is closely related to grammatical and semantic categories such as modality, tense, aspect, and person.

Comparative study of mood in the Russian and Uzbek languages is not only of theoretical but also of practical interest. On the one hand, it allows us to identify structural differences between languages of inflectional and agglutinative types, and on the other hand, to discover universal patterns in the expression of modality and subjective assessment of action. This is especially important for typological and contrastive linguistics, as well as for interlingual grammatical transfer in the process of bilingual learning. The Russian language, as a representative of the Indo-European inflectional language family, is characterised by the expression of moods mainly through morphological changes in the verb stem and special syntactic constructions (for example, the use of the particle "б" in the subjunctive mood). In contrast, the Uzbek language, as a representative of the Turkic agglutinative system, relies on the regular addition of affixes, analytical forms with the linking verb *bo'lmoq*, as well as the use of modal particles and words. The historical and linguistic traditions of both languages have formed unique means of expressing moods. Still, at the same time, there is a functional similarity in the implementation of basic communicative needs. Thus, a comparative analysis of the mood category allows not only a deeper understanding of the specifics of the two languages but also enriches the general understanding of the mechanisms by which grammatical coding of modality and attitude to reality is achieved in natural languages. In addition, this study may have practical significance, particularly in the fields of teaching Russian and Uzbek as foreign languages, as well as in machine translation and automatic text analysis, where the accurate transmission of modal shades of meaning is essential. Consideration of forms, functions and grammatical mechanisms of expressing mood in a comparative key opens up new prospects in the field of linguistic interpretation and language modelling.

1. General characteristics of the category of mood

The category of mood covers the ways of expressing the modality of an action, relating it to reality, possibility, desire or assumption. In most languages of the world, moods are divided into two general groups:

- Real moods (indicative) - actions perceived as facts occurring in the past, present or future.
- Irreal moods - express modality associated with possibility, desire or assumption.

Thus, mood is not just a grammatical form, but a system of means of expressing a subjective assessment of an action by the speaker.

2. Mood in Russian

In Russian, the category of mood is represented by three primary forms:

a) Indicative mood

It denotes an action as a real fact, possessing a whole paradigm of tenses and types:

- Present: I read
- Past: I read
- Future: I will read (analyzed as an analytical form)

b) Imperative mood

Used to express an order, request, or advice:

- Read!, let him read!

Note that in Russian, imperative mood forms can be combined with modal words: come on, let, should, etc.

c) Subjunctive (conditional) mood

Denotes an action that is unreal from the point of view of the speaker:

- I would read if I came

Formed using the particle by and the past tense.

3. Mood in the Uzbek language

The Uzbek language uses various agglutinative means and analytical constructions to express modality. The following forms are distinguished in the mood system:

a) Indicative mood

Describes facts of the real world:

- I read

Morphologically expressed by personal affixes of the present and past tenses.

b) Imperative-optional mood

Formed with the help of imperative suffixes:

- read!
- Let him read!
- read!

Desire can also be expressed with the help of particles.

c) Conditional-optional mood

Reflects possible or imaginary actions:

- If I had read
- I would have read

These forms are built based on participles and the auxiliary verb bo'lmoq, which is typical for analytical language constructions.

4. Comparative analysis of moods

Category	Russian language	Uzbek language
Type of expression	Inflectional	Agglutinative
Indicative	Morphologically: three tenses	Morphological: present, past, future
Imperative	Suffixes + particle "let"	Suffixes: -sin, -ing, -inglar
Subjunctive	Particle "by" + past tense	bo'lmoq + -gan/-ar + agar/bo'lsa
Modal shades	Partially expressed lexically	Analytical constructions, auxiliary verbs
Degree of analyticity	Middle	High: the verb bo'lmoq is actively used



The Russian language primarily relies on inflectional grammatical means and employs special verb forms. The Uzbek language, on the contrary, due to its agglutinative nature, combines affixes, function words and linking verbs, creating a rich palette of modal meanings.

Conclusion. Mood as a grammatical category performs a universal function — expressing the relation of an action to reality through the prism of the speaker's subjective perception. Despite structural differences, both language systems demonstrate parallelism in the functional implementation of moods. The Russian language, as a representative of the inflectional system, uses morphological forms and syntactic constructions. The Uzbek language, on the other hand, exhibits a tendency towards analyticity, actively combining affixes and auxiliary verbs. A comparative analysis of mood in the Russian and Uzbek languages not only demonstrates differences in grammatical structure but also helps to better understand the cognitive-pragmatic principles underlying modality and communicative intention in speech.

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