

THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY OF MOOD IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Abstract:** *This article explores the grammatical category of mood in English and Uzbek, highlighting the distinctions between real and unreal actions as expressed by verb forms. It delves into the theoretical complexities in both languages, addressing synthetic and analytic forms, homonymous verb forms, and the differentiation of subjunctive forms. The perspectives of various grammarians on the categorization and function of moods are examined, providing a comparative analysis of how English and Uzbek approach this grammatical concept.*

**Keywords:** *Mood, grammatical category, real and unreal, verb forms, analytic forms, indicative mood, subjunctive mood, conditional mood, permissive mood, compulsive mood.*

The grammatical category of mood, which involves differentiating between real and unreal actions through verb forms, is one of the most debated issues in English grammar. The primary theoretical challenges include:

The coexistence of both synthetic and analytic verb forms in Modern English that convey the same grammatical meaning of unreality.

The presence of verb forms that are homonymous with the Past Indefinite and Past Perfect of the Indicative Mood, yet are used to express unreality. Additionally, there is difficulty in distinguishing the analytical forms of the subjunctive that use auxiliaries like "should," "would," "may," or "might," which lack lexical meaning.

There is no consensus on the exact number of moods in English. Let's explore some grammarians' perspectives on this issue.

**H. Sweet:** "By the moods of a verb, we understand grammatical forms that express different relationships between subject and predicate."

He identifies two primary moods in English:

**Fact Mood:** Represents reality.

**Thought-Form Mood:** Divided into three sub-moods:

**Conditional Mood:** Uses "should" and "would" with the infinitive, particularly in the principal clause of conditional sentences.

**Permissive Mood:** Combines "may" or "might" with the infinitive.

**Compulsive Mood:** Combines the finite form of the verb "to be" with the supine.

Example: "If it were to rain, I do not know what we shall do."

**G.O. Curme:** "Moods are the changes in the form of the verb to show the various ways in which the action or state is perceived by the speaker."

He identifies three moods:

**Indicative Mood:** Represents an action as a fact, or inquires about a fact in interrogative form.

**Subjunctive Mood:** Has two forms: the old simple subjunctive and newer forms with a modal auxiliary and dependent infinitive.

**Function:** Represents an action not as reality, but as a desire, wish, plan, thought, or possibility, often with varying degrees of hope for realization. The present subjunctive indicates hope or likelihood, while the past subjunctive suggests doubt, unlikelihood, or unreality.

Examples:

"I desire that he go at once."

"I fear he may come too late."

"I would have bought it if I had had money."

Mood is a grammatical category of verbs that reflects the relationship of the action to reality from the speaker's perspective. Russian grammarians typically identify three moods: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive, though Barkhudarov and Steling recognize only the indicative and subjunctive.

**Indicative Mood:** The action is presented as occurring in reality.

**Imperative Mood:** The speaker urges the listener to perform an action.

**Subjunctive Mood:** The action is presented as imaginary.

Comparison with Uzbek Grammar

In Uzbek grammar, the concept of mood also involves distinguishing between real and unreal actions through verb forms. However, there are some notable differences compared to English.

Kayfiyatning Grammatik Kategoriyasi

In Uzbek, the category of mood involves distinguishing between real and unreal actions through verb forms, similar to English. The theoretical challenges are:

The coexistence of both synthetic (sintetik) and analytic (analitik) verb forms in Modern Uzbek that convey the same grammatical meaning of unreality.

The presence of verb forms that are homonymous with the past (o'tmish) forms of the indicative mood yet are used to express unreality. Additionally, distinguishing the analytical forms of the subjunctive with auxiliaries (yordamchi fe'llar) such as kerak (should), edi (would), mumkin (may/might) is challenging, as they lack lexical meaning.

There are different opinions on the number of moods in Uzbek. Here are some perspectives from Uzbek grammarians.

H. Sweet's Perspective:

H. Sweet defines moods as grammatical forms expressing different relationships between subject and predicate. In Uzbek:

**Fact Mood:** Represents reality.

**Thought-Form Mood:** Divided into three sub-moods:

**Conditional Mood:** Uses kerak (should) and edi (would) with the infinitive, especially in conditional sentences.

**Permissive Mood (ruxsat beruvchi):** Combines mumkin (may/might) with the infinitive.

**Compulsive Mood (majburiy):** Combines finite forms with specific verb constructions.

Example: "Agar yomg'ir yog'sa, nima qilishimizni bilmayman."

G.O. Curme's Perspective:

G.O. Curme defines moods as changes in the form of the verb to show various ways the action or state is perceived by the speaker. In Uzbek:

**Indicative Mood:** Represents an action as a fact or inquires about a fact.

**Subjunctive Mood:** Has two forms: the old simple subjunctive and newer forms with modal auxiliaries and dependent infinitives.

**Function:** Represents actions not as reality but as desires, wishes, plans, or thoughts, often with hope for realization. The present subjunctive (hozirgi sub'yunktiv) indicates hope or likelihood, while the past subjunctive (o'tmish sub'yunktiv) suggests doubt, unlikelihood, or unreality.

Examples:

"Men uning darhol ketishini xohlayman."

"U kech kelishi mumkinligidan qo'rqaman."

"Agar pulim bo'lsa, sotib olgan bo'lardim."

In Uzbek, mood is a grammatical category reflecting the action's relation to reality from the speaker's perspective. Uzbek grammarians identify indicative, imperative, and subjunctive moods, similar to English.

**Indicative Mood:** The action is presented as occurring in reality.

**Imperative Mood:** The speaker urges the listener to perform an action.

**Subjunctive Mood:** The action is presented as imaginary.

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