

## **THE CATEGORY OF THE VERB ASPECT IN RUSSIAN AND THE METHODS OF ITS EXPRESSION IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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**Annotation.** The article discusses the lexical and grammatical specifics of the verb words of the Russian and Uzbek languages, in particular, the complex problems of the aspect category in the synchronous-comparative concept, describes a clear structure for a new understanding of its functioning, orderliness, structural-level status, national uniqueness and interlingual correlations.

**Keywords:** verb, temporality, aspectuality, imperfect form, perfect form, ultimate, the category “Вид” temporal forms, species opposition, modes of action, action limit, binarity, universality.

**Research methods.** The general approach is functional and semantic, and descriptive, component, systemic and comparative methods were used.

**Introduction.** There are a number of linguistic phenomena in the world science of language that are acknowledged as difficult to study, describe and teach. The lexical and grammatical realias of the verbs of the Russian and Uzbek languages are highly ranked among them, in particular, the category of the verb aspect, the consideration of complex issues in a synchronous-comparative aspect, the creation of a clear-cut basis for a new understanding of its function, consistency, structural-level sensitive status, national specificity and interlanguage correspondences determine the special relevance and scientific importance.

In world linguistics, insufficient knowledge of the typological contrasts of the verb aspect system of multi-system languages has become one of the problematic areas of comparative linguistics. It requires closer examination primarily because the different typological affiliation of languages and the specificity of their lexical and grammatical structure determine the specificity of the lexical and grammatical means of the category of the aspect.

In linguistics of the Uzbek language, the category of the verb aspect is one of the main controversial issues, since all aspectual forms of the verb in Uzbek signify the nature of the progression of action in time and space and are the means of verbal actions. The category of the verb aspect is a primary attribute of the Russian verbs and is the most difficult part of Russian grammar, especially, for the students learning the Uzbek language, as is evidenced in frequent grammatical errors occurring in their speech. Both semantics of verb aspects and the forms of expressing the meanings of verb aspects are challenging to understand for Uzbek-speaking students due to their ambiguity and diversity. All this makes it necessary to study the ways of transferring semantics of Russian verb aspects into the Uzbek language, as well as the proper meanings of verb aspect in the Uzbek language, which can be distinguished and described within the verb aspect and tense system.

The verb and its lexical and grammatical features have always been a major focus of interest for the researchers-linguists such as F.I. Buslaev, V.V. Vinogradov, A.Kh. Vostokov, A.M. Peshkovsky, F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov, E.D. Polivanov, A.N. Kononov, V.V. Reshetov, A.A. Azizov, Sh. Shukurov, M. Sodikova<sup>1</sup> etc. Their works were mainly devoted to the study of grammatical categories of verb tense, voice, mood etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Buslaev F.I. Textbook of Russian grammar, close to Church Slavonic. – M.: Br. Salaev, 1874. - 214 p. // <http://books.e-heritage.ru/book/10075852>; Vinogradov V.V. Russian language: Grammatical doctrine of the word. - M., 1972. - 450 p.; Vostokov A.Kh. Russian grammar. - St. Petersburg. Type of. Glazunov.

In the recent studies of the past decades various aspects of the verb category have also been analyzed by many linguists. For example, in his work T.A. Meshkov presents a lexicological and grammatical analysis of the meanings of perfective and imperfective aspects of the verbs. The combinatorial and word-formative aspects of the verb are considered at length in the studies of E.M. Brazauskane. The issues related to the meaning of terminative and non-terminative verbs (Yu.M. Gordeev), the functional and stylistic features of perfective and imperfective (progressive) verbs (M.A. Mukhamed<sup>2</sup>), their semantic and grammatical features (T.D. Sergeeva<sup>3</sup>) have also been thoroughly explored.

There are comparative descriptions of terminative and non-terminative verbs on the basis of the material in the Russian and Uzbek languages in the linguo-methodological terms (U.I. Yuldasheva). The research problem relevant to the verb category is touched upon in the thesis of O. Mavlonova in the sense of linguistics, however, the work aims at looking into the verb categories of action verbs, and the category of the verb aspect is not considered as a direct object of the study.

Some specialists in Turkic philology generally deny the existence of the verb aspect as a grammatical category, and the shades of verb aspects denoting action are defined as the modes of action (B.A. Serebrennikov, A. Khodzhiev<sup>4</sup>). Other linguists believe that almost all complex systems are the aspects of the verb, in addition, the system of verb aspect of the Uzbek language is studied in accordance with the scheme of the system of the Russian verb aspects (A.A. Yuldashev, I.E. Mamanov<sup>5</sup>).

Despite the availability of a number of research works, the problem of the verb aspect in Russian and its correspondences in the Uzbek language remains under investigated: there is still no concrete answer to the question of how the aspect of the Russian verb is formed and there is no clear definition of the ways of transferring the semantics of verb aspect into the Uzbek language.

**Main part.** In the research chronology of the aspect component of the Russian verbs explained from the formal and substantive sides, several stages such as the 19th century, the 20th century and the present were distinguished.

When we link the first stage of the study of the verb aspect category with the 19th century, we can note several propositions that were proposed by A.Kh. Vostokov (aspect as a reflection of different moments of the process: the outcome and end of the process are the meanings of the perfective aspect, but the meaning of the progressing action relates to the

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1831. - 449 p. // <https://www.twirpx.com/file/2090093/>; Peshkovsky A.M. Russian syntax in scientific coverage. - M., 1956. - 122 p.; Fortunatov F.F. On the voices of the Russian verb. - St. Petersburg: Type. Imp. acad. Sciences. 1899. - 8 p. // <https://www.prlib.ru/item/352236>; Shakhmatov A.A. Essay on the modern Russian literary language. - M., 1941. - 378 p.; Polivanov E.D. Russian grammar in comparison with the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: State Publishing House of the Uzbek SSR, 1933. - 182 p.; Reshetov V.V. Fundamentals of phonetics and grammar of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1965. - 243 p.; Kononov A.N. Grammar of the modern Uzbek literary language. - M.-L., 1960, -216 p.; Azizov A. Comparative grammar of Russian and Uzbek languages. - Tashkent: Uchpedgiz, 1960. - 200 s.; Shukurov Sh. Development of verb tenses in the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Fan, 1976. - 160 p.; Sodikova M. Fe'l stylistics. - Tashkent: Fan, 1975. - 108 p.

<sup>2</sup> Mukhamed A.M. The functioning of Russian verbs of movement and displacement in texts of various types: Abstract of the thesis. diss. ...cand. philol. Sciences. - Minsk, 1984. - 18 p.

<sup>3</sup> Sergeeva T.D. Lexico-grammatical connections of verbs of motion at the intraverbal and intercategory level: Abstract of the thesis. diss. ...cand. philol. Sciences. - Tomsk, 1977. - 18 p.

<sup>4</sup> Serebrennikov B.A. The category of tense and aspect in the Finno-Ugric languages of the Permian and Volga groups. - M., 1960. - 300 p., Khodzhiev A. Fe'l. - Tashkent: Fan, 1973. - 190 p.

<sup>5</sup> Yuldashev A.A. The system of word formation and conjugation of the verb in the Bashkir language. - M., 1958. - S. 81-86; Mamanov I.E. Auxiliary verbs in the Kazakh language. - Alma-Ata, 1949. - S. 69-72.

imperfective aspect of the verb<sup>6</sup>), G.P. Pavskiy (the verb aspect is a component expressing a variety of quality in the nature of the process - the theory of three degrees of the duration of the process denoted by the verb aspect that demonstrate the difference in the quality of a procedural criterion<sup>7</sup>), K.S. Aksakov (the combination of time with aspects<sup>8</sup>), G.P. Nekrasov (the verb forms express not the time, but the quality of the process<sup>9</sup>), A.A. Potebny (aspect is a kind of the degree of the time duration filled by an action or state<sup>10</sup>).

The aspect theory was further developed in the scientific works of G.K. Ulyanov, F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov, B.A. Bogoroditsky, A.M. Peshkovsky, V.V. Vinogradov, in which the verb aspect is recognized as a category indicating the qualitative characteristics of the action. Particularly, the perfective aspect of the verb, indicating “the sign of the limit of action, the achievement of the result, the sign of limitation or elimination of the idea of the duration of the action”, it acts as a “strong” part of the aspect opposition, and the role of the “weak” part lies on the imperfective aspect of the verb<sup>11</sup>.

The concept of an *internal limit* is introduced in the subsequent stages of studying the theory of the verb aspect (XX century). The aspect of the verb is considered as a grammatical category that denotes the differences in the representation of the progression of action and is expressed in the system of opposed grammatical forms of the perfective and imperfective types or in the opposition of different words (A.V. Bondarko, L.L. Bulanin). Also, as an effective tool for the verification of the semantic content of the verb aspect correlation of perfective and imperfective verbs in Russian linguistics began to be used as “Maslov criterion”.

Aspect invariant or action limit is peculiar to the perfective verbs and is not inherent to imperfective ones. As a general rule, the category of the verb aspect all the features of both inflectional and derivational categories, is inseparably linked with the lexical and semantic features of the verbal units: any difference in the semantic plan is fixed by the form of the aspect and affects the syntactic compatibility of verbal lexemes, the construction of sentences and the whole texts.

The category of aspect is the core of the aspectuality category. The special feature of aspectuality is the nature of the progression of action, and word-formative and lexical means with some syntactic elements of the sentence are used to express it.

The aspect and mode of action differ in terms of their expression: the aspect forms clear paradigmatic oppositions of a wide scope, but the modes of action, being grammatical categories, do not form paradigmatic oppositions and remain within the framework of lexical differences between verbs<sup>12</sup>.

The aspect category has the following categorial features: 1) binomiality (imperfective form - perfective form); 2) universality (all verbal units in any verb form have aspect); 3) aspectual-tense correlation (comprises two verb categories - aspect and tense).

The tense and aspect of the verb are independent, different, but at the same time interrelated and interdependent grammatical components. The verb aspect can have any tense,

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<sup>6</sup> Vostokov A.Kh. Russian grammar. - St. Petersburg. Type of. Glazunov. 1831. - 449 p. // <https://www.twirpx.com/file/2090093/>.

<sup>7</sup> Pavsky G.P. Philological observations on the composition of the Russian language. Reasoning 1-3. - St. Petersburg: Type. Imp. Acad. Sciences, 1841-1842. – 251 p. // <http://books.e-heritage.ru/book/10095892>.

<sup>8</sup> Aksakov K.S. About Russian verbs. - M. : In type. Stepanova, 1855. – P. 14. // <http://aksakov-k-s.lit-info.ru/aksakov-k-s/kritika-ob-aksakove/o-russkih-glagolah>.

<sup>9</sup> Nekrasov N.P. On the meaning of Russian verb forms. - St. Petersburg, 1865. - P.149. // [https://meshok.net/item/219171914\\_N\\_Nekrasov\\_On\\_the\\_meaning\\_of\\_the\\_Russian\\_verb\\_1865\\_forms](https://meshok.net/item/219171914_N_Nekrasov_On_the_meaning_of_the_Russian_verb_1865_forms).

<sup>10</sup> Potebnya A.A. From notes on Russian grammar. - M., 2010. - S. 123.

<sup>11</sup> Vinogradov V.V. Russian language (grammatical doctrine of the word) / Pod. ed. G.A. Golden. - M.: Russian language, 2001. - S. 258.

<sup>12</sup> Maslov Yu.S. Selected works. Aspectology. General linguistics. - M. : Languages of Slavic culture, 2004. - P. 71.

however not all verbs can have a meaning of tense, for example, perfective verbs do not have a present tense form.

The tense of the verb is a morphological category of the inflectional type. Each word denoting verb possesses temporary forms such as past, present, future tenses. There are no verbs that represent only the past, present, or future tense.

All three forms of tense are made up from the stem of the imperfective form, and only two of them form the stem of the perfective verb. Insufficiency of the tense paradigm depends on the correlation with the aspect paradigm. If the verb unit exists only in one form, then it is already lack of the tense forms. This means that the tense of the verb is an inflectional (word-changing) category and its paradigm depend on its aspect. By virtue of the aspect category, the category of tense is indirectly related to vocabulary.

The grammatical meanings peculiar to the forms of tense are considered the denotations of simultaneity (meaning of the present tense), precedence (past) and succession (future) in relation to the moment of speech.

The aspect and tense are interrelated with each other: the aspect determines the paradigmatics of tense forms, while the tense forms express the information about the characteristics of the verb aspect.

According to the variety of meanings of verbs, the classification of the verb aspect can be represented by aspect pairs, including the verbs of the perfective and imperfective forms as well as single and two-form verbs. Verbs of the opposite types, identical or partially identical (in polysemous verbs) in lexical meaning, but opposed in grammatical meaning, constitute the basis of the category of the verb aspect. Words forming verbs characterized by meanings of only a perfective or only an imperfective form are called single-form words. The group of two-form verbs is the same according to the formal indicators, but is different denoting aspect meaning.

Thus, it can be noted that the aspect category in the Russian language, embracing all verbal lexemes and forms, affects the paradigmatics of verb forms and their compatibility, on the one hand, interacts with the lexical meanings of the verb, and on the other with the verbal word formation. The aspect category is closely related to the internal temporal structure of the action, its reality/unreality and the attitude to the subject and object of the sentence.

Russian and Uzbek verbs denote the action or state of people as well as objects and have such morphological features as voice, reflexive and non-reflexive forms, transitivity - intransitivity, tense, mood, person and number.

The Uzbek verbs, in contrast to the Russian, do not have categories of aspect and gender. Meanwhile, they are compensated by the presence of a complex of different temporal forms and the names of the action (gerund).

In the Uzbek language, the function of the initial form is made by the verb stem of the imperative mood of the second person singular (*ўтур – сиду (sit)*), from which, various forms of a person, number, tense, voice and mood can be formed by the means of numerous suffixes.

To transfer the content of the infinitive of Russian verbs, the suffixes *-мок, -ии* (*ўтурмок – ўтурии – сидеть (sit)*) are often used, meanwhile, the words with suffixes *-моқ, -ии* when adding various suffixes cannot be taken as the equivalent of the infinitive of the Russian verbs.

The Russian verbs have two stems: the stem of the indefinite form and the stem of the present tense. The Uzbek word-forming verb has one stem only, representing the verb with an independent meaning of the second person singular of the imperative mood, for instance, *ўйна-моқ* (infinitive), *ўйна-* (imperative mood of the 2nd person singular), *ўйна-дум* (past tense), etc.

The meaning that characterizes the way the action proceeds in time, the relation of the action to its internal limit is called verb *aspects*. They help to distinguish two groups in the Russian language: verbs of the perfective and imperfective forms differing from each other both semantically and grammatically.

Verbs of imperfective forms denote an action unrestricted by any limit (*unfinished action*). For example: *Все больные сидели на скамьях, не шевелились и молчали (А.П. Чехов «Беглец»).* – *Ҳамма беморлар скамейкаларда қимир этмай, ўзим ўтирарди (А.П. Чехов “Қочоқ” Пер. Х. Ахроровой)* - *All the patients were sitting on the benches, they were not moving and were silent (A.P. Chekhov “The Escapee”).*

Verbs of perfective aspect denote an action that has reached its end (*finished action*). For example: *Я прыгнула на подножку и обернулась через плечо (Ч. Айтматов «Первый учитель»).* *Бир сакраб вагон зинапоясига чиқдим-да орқамга қайрилиб қарадим. I jumped on the bandwagon and turned over my shoulder (Ch. Aitmatov “The First Teacher”).*

The following differences can be observed between perfective and imperfective verb forms: imperfective verbs have a full tense paradigm: the forms of the past, present and future tense (*учил, учу, буду учить (taught, teach, will teach)*), whereas perfective verb forms contain an incomplete temporal paradigm: they are devoid of word formations of the present tense (*выучил, выучу (learned, will learn)*); the form of the future tense of an imperfective verb is made up by an analytical way (*буду учить (will teach)*), but the form of the future tense of perfective verbs is formed in a synthetic way (*выучу (will learn)*); the perfective verbs are not combined with phasic verbs and with the words denoting unlimited duration, constant repetition, modal and negative evaluative meanings.

The meaning of perfective verb forms is defined as an action that has reached its inner abstract limit (V.V. Vinogradov), as the impossibility of dividing an action into separate phases (A.V. Bondarko, L.L. Bulanin). The perfective aspect is considered a semantically marked part, but the imperfective is unmarked (A.V. Bondarko). In the concept of a perfective form, the leading feature is the sign of the action limit, the achievement of the goal, the criterion of limitation and elimination of the idea of the duration of an action (V.V. Vinogradov). According to N.S. Avilova, the perfective aspect of the verb reflects the achievement of “a qualitative abstract limit of an action of such a critical point, which stops upon reaching by depleting itself”.

A perfective verb form has the meaning of singularity, momentariness temporal limited duration, progression, completeness, and the effectiveness of the action (*что сделать? (What to do?)*).

Grammatically limited verbs can be formalized by using them in three moods - indicative, imperative or conditional; in the form of the past and simple future tense in the indicative mood (*что сделал? – написал; что сделают? – напишут What did you do? - wrote; what will they do? - write*); combining with words denoting suddenness that have a temporal meaning (*вдруг, внезапно, неожиданно (suddenly, abruptly, unexpectedly)*), with words that emphasize the completeness of the process and showing effectiveness (*за всё время, за целый год, за восемь часов (for the entire time, for a whole year, for eight hours)*), forming the past participle (*прочитавший, прочитанный (read)*) and the participle in perfective aspect (*подумав (thinking, having thought)*).

The perfective verbs express the following meanings: the concrete-factual, illustrative-approximate, total, potential, conditional and conditionally hypothetical meaning and the beginning of an action.

There are several ways of forming perfective verbs from imperfective verbs: adding a prefix (*писать – написать (write - write)*), syncopation of suffixes (*открывать – открыть (open - open)*), replacement of affixes (*усваивать – усвоить (learn - learn)*), replacement of suffixes and alternate letters in the root of the words (*прощать – простить (forgive - forgive)*).

**Results and discussions.** The problem of the category of verb aspect is considered one of the most controversial and complex issues in the study of Turkic languages. Some of the linguists-turkologists believe that the aspect in the Turkic languages is an indicator of the degree,

but the majority of linguists consider the category of the aspect as a construction consisting of a main verb and an auxiliary verb, the meaning of which is taken into account<sup>13</sup>.

According to some researchers, there are two types of verbs in the Uzbek language: the verbs of continuous (imperfect, unfinished action) form and full (perfective, completed action) form. Other researchers, on the contrary, do not divide verbs into types according to the presence of an aspect feature<sup>14</sup>. There are also some contradictions in the division of auxiliary verbs into types according to the meaning of the aspect.

The forms of perfective or imperfective aspect in the Russian language denote either completeness or incompleteness of an action. The means of expressing the meanings of completeness and duration in the Uzbek language are used not only to express completeness or duration, but also to express continuity or completeness in a certain sense. For example, the auxiliary verbs *ём* (sleep), *тур* (stand up), *юр* (walk), *ўтур* (sit down), *бор* (go), *кел* (come), *бер* (give) signify duration, but each of them in a certain sense represents duration: *ушлаб ётибди* (усердно работает), (working hard) - the auxiliary verb *ём* means an action with a continuation; *ёзиб бормоқ* (записывать), (writing down) - the auxiliary verb *бор* means continuity with the meaning of direction.

If the action is long lasting, but it doesn't mean the continuity of the action represented by the auxiliary verbs *ём* (sleep), *тур* (stand up), *юр* (walk), *ўтур* (sit down), *бор* (go), *кел* (come), *бер* (give), then none of the auxiliary verbs indicated to show the duration of this action are not used. Consequently, auxiliary verbs expressing completeness or duration of an action cannot always be used as a means of expressing these meanings. In the Russian language, the forms making up the imperfective and perfective verbs are means of expressing only the indicated meanings of completeness or incompleteness of an action.

In the Uzbek language without the use of auxiliary verbs expressing effectiveness or ineffectiveness, one can express the completeness or incompleteness of the action (*ташланди – бўрился*, *ўтди – проиёл* (dashed, passed). Therefore, it is not recommended to consider the Uzbek auxiliary verbs, expressing completeness or progression, and formants forming perfective and imperfective forms of Russian verbs as identical phenomena.

If in Russian perfective verbs do not possess forms of the present tense, then in the Uzbek language the verbal constructions made up by auxiliary verbs and denoting the completeness of the action can be used in the form of the present tense: *Иван Николаевич энди то эрталабгача бахтиёр чеҳра билан тинчгина ухлайди ва хотини учун мавҳум, аммо қандайдир дабдабали ва саодатли тушлар қўриб ётади* (М.Булгаков “Уста ва Маргарита”. Пер. К.Мирмухаммедова). – *Иван Николаевич теперь будет спать до утра со счастливым лицом и видеть неизвестные ей, но какие-то возвышенные и счастливые сны* (М. Булгаков «Мастер и Маргарита»), ( *Ivan Nikolaevich will now sleep until morning with a happy face and see some kind of sublimated and happy dreams unknown to her* (M. Bulgakov “The Master and Margarita”).

In the Uzbek language there is no category of aspect, and also there are no forms corresponding to the forms of the perfective and imperfective types of verbs existing in the Russian language. However, some forms of tense of the Uzbek verbs can convey certain meanings of the perfective form of the Russian verbs (*прочитать – ўқиб чиқмоқ* (read): *ўқиб чиқаман* (read, will read) – the present or future tense, *ўқиб чиқяпман* (am reading) – the

<sup>13</sup> Kharisov A. The category of verb types in the Bashkir language. - Ufa. 1944. - С. 3; Mamanov I.E. Auxiliary verbs in the Kazakh language. - Alma-Ata, 1949. - S. 69-72; Sodik Ferdaus. Fe'llarning view categories // Uzbek tili masalalari: V.I. Lenin nomidagi Orta Osiyo davlat universitayining ilmiy asarlari. - Tashkent, 1957. - B. 84-93.

<sup>14</sup> Yuldashev A.A. The system of word formation and conjugation of the verb in the Bashkir language. - M., 1958. - S. 81-86; Mamanov I.E. Auxiliary verbs in the Kazakh language. - Alma-Ata, 1949. - S. 69-72.

present continuous tense, ўқиб чиқмоқдаман (*have been reading*) – the present perfect continuous tense, ўқиб чиқдим (*read*) – obvious past tense, ўқиб чиқанман (*have read*) – present perfect with past participle form, ўқиб чиққан эдим (*had read*) – past perfect with past participle form).

The meanings of the past tense in the Russian language are closely related to the category of aspect, but in the Uzbek language they are connected with various forms: the forms of the obvious past tense expressed with such suffixes as - дим, - динг, - ди, - дингиз, - дилар. To express the completeness of the action, auxiliary verbs such as бўлмоқ, қўймоқ, қолмоқ are used to give the verb the meaning of the perfective form. For instance: *Хў анча кейин эсим кириб улгайганимда, мен бу теракларнинг сир-асроридан воқиф бўлдим* (Ч.Айтматов “Биринчи муаллим”. Пер. Зайнаб). Позже, много лет спустя, я понял тайну двух тополей (Ч. Айтматов «Первый учитель»), (*Later, many years later, I realized the secret of the two poplars* (Ch. Aitmatov “The First Teacher”).

In the Uzbek language, the form of the future simple tense is expressed by the form of the present or future simple tense (*жўнаб кетади – поедет – will leave/will go*).

The meaning of the participles of the perfective and imperfective types of the Russian verbs is transferred into the Uzbek language by the adverbial participle formed by adding the suffixes -б (*иб*), -гач, -гани (-кани) -гунча to the initial form of the verb (*ўйлаб кўргач – подумав – thinking/having thought*). For example: *Бироз ўйлаб кўргач, у доктордан онасини ҳам касалхонада қолдиришини сўрамоқчи бўлган эди, лекин оғзини очишга ҳам улгурмай қолди, фельдшер хотин уни етаклаб зинадан чиқиб кетди.* (А.П. Чехов “Қочоқ” Пер. Х. Ахроровой). – *Подумав немного, он решил попросить доктора оставить в больнице и мать, но не успел он раскрыть рта, как фельдшерница уже вела его вверх по лестнице* (А.П. Чехов «Беглец»).- *After thinking a little, he decided to ask the doctor to leave his mother in the hospital, but before he had time to open his mouth, the paramedic was already leading him up the stairs* (A.P. Chekhov "The Escapee").

In the Uzbek language, due to the absence of a grammatical aspect category, the stem of verbal lexemes from the viewpoint of their attitude to the result of an action are not opposed to each other and can form all forms of tenses. There is no way of forming verbs with the help of prefixation reflecting the meaning of the perfective form.

The imperfective form of the Russian verbs has a semantic duality: it reflects the action in its progression, “not constrained by the thought of the limit of the process as a whole” and “represents the basis, the neutral base of the aspectual ratio”.

An imperfective verb formation (imperfective verbs) is the word base that reflects an unfinished, long-term action or a process without a time limit. An imperfective form is devoid of the sign of the indivisible integrity of the action. It reflects the following meanings: concrete-process, constant-continuous, illustrative-approximate, unlimited-multiple, potential, extremely-multiple, generalized-factual, relational etc., the meaning of the presence or absence of an action, the absence of the result at the time of speech, the repeatability of the effective and ineffective actions.

Imperfective verbs possess three indicative tense forms: present, past and complex future; they are used in the forms of the subjunctive and imperative moods, form real participles of the present and past tense and imperfective participles with the help of suffixes -а, -я; also they go with phase verbs, with the words indicating the duration, repetition of the process such as *всегда* (*always*), *постоянно* (*constantly*), *ежедневно* (*daily*), *каждый раз* (*every time*), *регулярно* (*regularly*), *без конца* (*on and on*) and others.

Imperfective verbs in the Russian language are most often formed by the means of imperfectivation, as well as by alternating sounds, moving stress and supplementary root morphemes.

The absence of a morphological aspect category in the Uzbek language is compensated by the presence of other linguistic elements that convey the nature of the action implementation.

The temporal forms of the Uzbek verbs are characterized by the transfer of some shades of meanings of Russian forms of verb aspect. There is a close connection with the temporal category of the relation between action and reality.

Due to the variety of verb tense forms reflecting all the semantic features of three tense forms of the Russian imperfective verb, the Uzbek verbal lexemes are very close to the Russian imperfective verbs (*пишу – ёзаянман – am writing, писал – ёзардим - wrote, буду писать – ёзаман – will write*).

The meanings, distinguished by the imperfective and perfective forms of the Russian verbs are transferred into the Uzbek language by the forms of the mode of action. It must also be admitted that the forms of the mode of action are richer in comparison with the aspectual category from the viewpoint of semantics, in so far as the affixes of auxiliary verbs tend to express the meanings not only of complete or repetitive action, but also numerous meanings such as duration, ability, suddenness, beginning and unitary.

In the Uzbek language, the meaning of the past tense form of Russian imperfective verbs is transferred by the main form of a repeating continuous past tense, the form of the main verb containing the ending *-ap* in connection with the auxiliary verb such as *эдинг, эдим (борар эди, кетар эдик (used to go)* and various verb forms, e.g., *Мақтабга ўз ихтиёримиз билан ҳавас қилиб борардик (Ч. Айтматов “Биринчи муаллим”. Пер. Зайнаб). – Мы сами шли в школу (Ч. Айтматов «Первый учитель»).* – *We used to go to school ourselves (Ch. Aitmatov “The First Teacher”)*

In the Uzbek language, the semantic equivalent for the Russian imperfective form of the verb in the present tense can be considered the form of verbs such as *қиянман (am doing), кетянман (am walking), борянман (am going), бажарянман (am doing)* and others. Two forms of verbs can be used in the Uzbek language as the semantic equivalent of the Russian verbs of the present tense: the present tense of the present moment *қараянман (am looking)* reflects the present tense of the Russian verb, denoting the coincidence of the action with the moment of speech, and the present-future tense: *қарайман (will look)* conveys the second meaning of the Russian verb in the present tense used to denote the actions occurring/happening regularly and constantly.

The future complex tense of Russian verbs is transmitted in the Uzbek language mainly in the form of the present-future tense. For example: *Бу қилган яхшилигингизга катта бўлганимда сизни боқаман, ҳеч кимга хўрлатмайман, ўлганингизда онам Пелагеяга қилингандай, сизга ҳам дуайи фотиҳа қиламан (А.П. Чехов «Ванька» Пер. О.Рахимий). – А когда вырасту большой, то за это самое буду тебя кормить и в обиду никому не дам, а помрешь, стану за упокой души молить, всё равно как за мамку Пелагею (А.П. Чехов «Ванька»).* – *When I grow up, I will feed you for all you did for me and will not let anyone offense you, if you die, I will pray for the peace of your soul, just like for my mother Pelageya (A.P. Chekhov “Vanka”).*

Although Uzbek verbs do not contain aspectual meanings, the Uzbek language possesses the grammatical means with the help of which certain aspectual meanings of Russian verbs can be conveyed with greater or lesser accuracy. The most important of them are the combinations of main verbs with auxiliary verbs, e.g., *Тогларда шундай чаималар бўладики, янги йўл очилса, бу чаималарга элтадиган сўқмоқ йўллар эсдан чиқиб кетади, сувсаганда йўлдан бурилиб борадиган йўловчилар тобора қамаяди, шу билан бу чаималарни ялпиз ёки наъматак босиб кетади (Ч. Айтматов “Биринчи муаллим”. Пер. Зайнаб). – Бывают такие родники в горах: проляжет новая дорога, тропа к ним забывается, все реже заворачивают туда путники напиться воды, и родники понемногу зарастают мятой да ежевикой (Ч. Айтматов «Первый учитель»). - There are such springs in the mountains: if a new road is laid, the old pathes leading to them will be forgotten, and travelers less and less often turn there to drink water, and the springs little by little become overgrown with mint and blackberries (Ch. Aitmatov "The First Teacher").*



The meaning, use and other qualities of the auxiliary verbs were studied by A. Gulyamov and A. Khozhiev. The auxiliary verbal lexemes cannot express any meaning independently, do not function as any part of sentence, they are utilised to express some grammatical meanings of modality, aspect, tense, voice, negation and others.

The foundations of the Uzbek verbs are not opposed to each other in terms of their relation to the limit of the action: the shades of the aspectual meanings of the Russian verbs lie on the base of the Uzbek verbs and preserve in all verb formation.

**Conclusion.** The category of aspect is the organizing center of the Russian verbs, around which the rest of the grammatical features of the verb are grouped together. The aspectual feature of the verb determines the paradigmatics of verb forms and their compatibility and is associated with the reality/unreality of the action, its internal temporal structure, attitude to both subject and object.

The perfective aspect denotes reaching the limit and represents the action in its indivisible integrity, whereas the imperfective aspect shows neutrality to the sign of reaching the limit and to the integrity of the action. In such cases, the particular aspectual meanings of paired (imperfective/perfective) verbs are realized at the level of the utterance, but unpaired verbs (single and two-form) occur mostly in the text.

The distinctive features of a perfective and imperfective form are as follows: a) compatibility (incongruity of a perfective verb with phase verbs, with adverbs indicating unlimited and duration of action); b) the composition of the paradigm (the perfective aspect has an incomplete paradigm: it does not have a future complex tense form), c) the structure of the verb stem.

Verbs of the perfective form are characterized by efficiency, momentary, completeness, instantaneousness, summation of actions, temporal limited duration, illustrative-approximate meaning and potentially qualitative (in the future tense and infinitive) and the emergence of a new state. The specific-factual meaning of the perfective verbs, used in a minimal context, is the leading one, the rest of the private meanings are derivatives which represent a contextual change.

The verbs of the imperfective form are characterized by the process, duration, constant duration, state and attitude (relational meaning), potential-qualitative meaning, statement of the fact of action (general factual meaning), absence of the result of action at the moment of speech, transmission of an action that occurred in the past, repeatability of effective and ineffective actions.

In Russian, the expression of the aspect category is done with the help of the affixation and suppletive method. The root stems of most verbs represent the meanings of imperfectiveness; the addition of prefixes and suffixes turn the stem of imperfective verbs into the perfective form, and addition of suffixes helps to create the stem of imperfective verbs.

In the Uzbek language, the verbal stems do not represent oppositions to each other in terms of their attitude to the result of the action: the shades of the aspectual meanings of the Russian verbs lie in the very basis of the Uzbek verbs and are preserved in all verb formative words. The semantics of the aspectual feature in the Uzbek language is less expressed in synthetic forms and to a greater extent in analytical ones, which led to the wide development of compound verbs descriptively expressing various shades of action performance.

The temporal forms of the Uzbek verbs can convey some meanings of the perfective and imperfective aspect of the Russian verbs. The verbal constructions denoting the effectiveness of an action can be used in the Uzbek language and in the form of the present tense.

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