

Linguistic Database for Translating Auxiliary Verbs from Uzbek into English

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Abstract: - This article analyzes linguistic issues encountered in the translation of Uzbek auxiliary verbs into English. In the Uzbek language, auxiliary verbs are used to express various grammatical meanings, including the continuity or completion of an action, the manner of execution, and the speaker's attitude. In English, these meanings are conveyed through different grammatical constructions and independent verbs. Within the scope of this study, approximately 29 auxiliary verbs were identified to express around 70 grammatical meanings. The article examines their translation features and discusses the key methods for translating auxiliary verbs and the challenges in constructing a linguistic database.

Keywords: - Linguistic database, auxiliary verb, grammatical meaning, grammatical form, verb category, variation, polysemy.

Introduction: - In Uzbek, various grammatical forms are used to express subtle semantic distinctions. These include the speaker's attitude (certainty or uncertainty), clarity or doubt, the phase of an action (beginning, continuation, or completion), the manner of the action (speed, ease, partial or full execution), repetition, and the intensity of the action. These meanings can often be expressed through auxiliary verbs.

However, the term "auxiliary verb" itself is problematic in Uzbek linguistics. The language lacks fully independent auxiliary verbs [Sayfullayeva et al., 2010: 186]. Certain verbs, when combined with participial forms, partially or fully lose their lexical meaning and express grammatical meanings such as mode of action, phase, or the speaker's attitude. In such cases, these verbs are treated as auxiliary verbs [Mahmudov, 2010: 125]. Though relatively few in number, they play a significant role in clarifying the speaker's communicative intent and hold an important place in the grammatical schemas of machine translation systems.

This study identifies 29 verb forms functioning as auxiliary verbs and analyzes their ability to express approximately 70 grammatical meanings for inclusion in a translation database.

METHODOLOGY

This research employs a descriptive and contrastive linguistic approach to analyze the use and translation of auxiliary verbs in Uzbek and their English equivalents. The primary objective is to identify the range of grammatical meanings conveyed by auxiliary verbs in Uzbek and to determine their most appropriate translations into English, with the goal of informing the design of a linguistic database for translation purposes.

Data Collection

The study draws on a corpus of authentic Uzbek texts from literary works, journalistic sources, and spoken discourse. Approximately 29 Uzbek auxiliary verbs were identified based on their consistent use in grammatical constructions that go beyond their core lexical meanings. Each verb was examined in various contexts to determine the range of meanings it can convey, such as aspectual nuances (continuity, completion), speaker attitude, intensity, and manner of action.

Analytical Framework. The research follows a multi-step analysis process:

1. **Semantic Classification:** Each auxiliary verb was analyzed to identify the specific grammatical or aspectual meaning it contributes in different sentence

contexts.

2. Contextual Interpretation: The sentences containing auxiliary verbs were studied in full context to determine whether the auxiliary meaning was retained, altered, or absorbed during translation into English.

3. Translation Mapping: Equivalent English expressions were categorized based on the means of translation—whether through grammatical constructions (e.g., the Present Continuous or Present Perfect Tense), lexical substitutions (e.g., “keep,” “start,” “scold”), or contextual rendering.

4. Functional Comparison: Each Uzbek auxiliary verb was compared with its English counterpart(s) to determine direct correspondences, partial overlaps, or semantic gaps.

Database Design Principles. Based on the semantic classification and translation patterns, the linguistic database was structured to include:

- Auxiliary Verb Entry: The Uzbek verb, its core meaning(s), and auxiliary usage.
- Grammatical Function: Description of the grammatical meaning(s) conveyed by the auxiliary usage.
- English Equivalent(s): The most frequent or semantically accurate English renderings, categorized by grammatical form or lexical item.
- Translation Notes: Contextual remarks highlighting nuances, semantic loss, or gain during translation.
- Example Pairs: Uzbek-English sentence pairs illustrating usage and translation.

Validation. Each translation mapping was evaluated for:

- Grammatical adequacy (whether the translated form correctly expresses the intended grammatical meaning),
- Semantic equivalence (whether the nuance or aspect was preserved), and
- Naturalness (whether the English translation aligns with standard usage).

This methodology allows for a systematic and replicable framework to analyze auxiliary verb behavior and facilitates the creation of a structured linguistic resource for computational or pedagogical use.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The verb *bermoq* (to give) in Uzbek expresses several meanings beyond its literal sense, including direction of the object away from the subject, intensification, unobstructed action, and continuity [Hojiyev, 1986:

28]. When used in the sense of directing an object from the subject toward another party, the verb retains its core lexical meaning. For instance:

Bir shisha miltiq yog'i topib bering.

Find and bring a bottle of gun oil.

This meaning is preserved in English translation, where *bermoq* functions as an auxiliary verb but is rendered with the independent verb “bring”.

However, in meanings such as intensification or unobstructed action, the verb *bermoq* does not have a direct equivalent in English:

Kampir yigitni urishib berdi.

The old woman scolded the young man.

Har qanday ovqatni yeya berar edi.

He would eat any kind of food.

In such contexts, *bermoq* adds a subtle layer of meaning, which is absorbed into the main verb during translation and thus not translated separately.

When expressing continuity, *bermoq* can often be rendered using the English verb *keep*:

O'lay berib aqlim ham ishlaymay qoldi.

I kept thinking so much that my mind stopped working.

The verb *olmoq* (to take) also serves auxiliary functions in Uzbek, contributing a range of grammatical nuances:

1. Direction of the object toward the subject:

U do'stini yoniga chaqirib oldi.

He called his friend to him.

2. Benefit of the action to the subject:

Sultonbek ham savodini chiqarib oldi.

Sultanbek also learned to read.

3. Rapid or easy completion of an action:

Yangi do'konni ham tuzatib oldik.

We also fixed the new store.

4. Possibility or ability:

Men 6 ta tilda gaplasha olaman.

I can speak 6 languages.

In the first three cases, where the auxiliary verb *olmoq* conveys grammatical meanings such as directionality or benefit, it typically lacks a direct counterpart in English and is not translated separately. In the fourth case, however, possibility can be translated using *can* or *be able to*. This function can also be performed by the Uzbek verb *bilmoq* (to know):

Men 6 ta tilda gaplasha bilaman / olaman.

I can speak 6 languages.

Although Uzbek lacks a distinct grammatical category

for continuous aspect, the semantic value of continuity involving auxiliary verbs. They are provided in Table 1. is actively expressed through verb constructions

Table 1. Auxiliary verbs expressing the meaning of continuity

Uzbek Auxiliary	Uzbek Example	English Equivalent	English Translation
bermoq	O'ylay berib aqlim ham ishlaymay qoldi	keep	I kept thinking so much that my mind stopped working.
bormoq	Zaynab kundan-kun begonalashib borardi	be + V-ing	Zaynab was gradually becoming more distant.
chiqmoq	Ota shu holda sovuq bilan olishib chiqdi	–	The father struggled with the cold in that state.
kelmoq	Qalbida saqlanib kelayotgan orzulari armonga aylanayotgandek edi	have been + V-ing	The dreams he had been holding in his heart seemed to be turning into regrets.
ketmoq	U o'yin-kulgiga berilib ketdi	–	He was obsessed with entertainment.
o'tirmoq	Uni kutib o'tirmang	be + V-ing	Don't wait for him.
yotmoq	O'g'lim yangi o'quv yiliga tayyorlanib yotibdi	to be + V-ing	My son is getting ready for the new school year.
yurmoq	Hozir yangi asar ustida o'ylab yuribman	to be + V-ing	I'm currently thinking about a new piece.
turmoq	O'g'limning darslariga yordam berib turing	–	Please help my son with his studies.
qolmoq	U do'stiga uzoq tikilib qoldi	–	He stared at his friend for a long time.
bormoq	Kunlik o'zgarishlarni qayd etib borardi	keep	She kept track of daily changes.

These examples illustrate that while Uzbek auxiliary verbs can express a wide range of semantic and grammatical nuances, they often lack direct equivalents in English. Instead, their meanings are translated through complex verb phrases, tense/aspect constructions, or contextual interpretation. This divergence presents significant challenges in building an accurate and functional linguistic database for machine translation or linguistic analysis.

As can be seen from the table, such constructions in Uzbek are translated into English in three main ways:

1. By using the Continuous Tense;
2. By means of the verb "keep";

3. Without a specific grammatical structure, using a semantically equivalent verb.

In the third case, the meaning conveyed by the Uzbek auxiliary verb is expressed in English through the choice of a verb that implies that same aspect or nuance. For example, the verb stare in English not only denotes "looking intently" but also conveys a sense of staying or remaining, thereby indirectly translating the auxiliary function of qolmoq. In some cases, where there is no such equivalent verb, the grammatical meaning may remain unexpressed in translation.

Auxiliary verbs indicating the completion of an action (See table 2).

Table 2. Auxiliary verbs indicating the completion of an action

Auxiliary Verb	Uzbek Sentence	English Translation	Means of Translation
bo'lmoq	U arig'ini hammadan avval qazib bo'ldi	He has dug his irrigation ditch before everyone else.	Perfect Tense
chiqmoq	Asarni bir necha marta o'qib chiqdim	I read the work several times.	Contextual translation
olmoq	Yangi do'konni ham tuzatib oldik	We also fixed the new store.	Contextual translation
yubormoq	Boshqoq issiqda qovjirab,	The ear of corn is scorched in the	Lexical means

	donini to'kib yuboradi	heat and spills its grain.	
o'tmoq	Qancha voqealar bo'lib o'tdi	How many events have happened.	Perfect Tense
yetmoq	...masala allaqachon pishib yetgan	The issue is already ripe.	Perfect Tense

As seen above, the completed aspect of an action in Uzbek may sometimes be translated into English using the Perfect Tense, while in other cases it is conveyed through contextual or lexical means.

Auxiliary verbs expressing intensity or quickness of an

action

Sometimes, auxiliary verbs in Uzbek emphasize the intensity or speed of an action. In English, such nuances are often conveyed through intonation, context, or lexical choices (See Table 3).

Table 3. Auxiliary verbs in Uzbek emphasize the intensity or speed of an action

Auxiliary Verb	Uzbek Sentence	English Translation	Note
bermoq	Kampir yigitni urishib berdi	The old woman scolded the young man.	Indicates intensity
ketmoq	...ko'payib ketdi	Floods have increased significantly.	Indicates a sharp rise
o'tirmoq	...deb o'tiribdi	He says there...	Indicates persistence
solmoq	Dardini to'kib soldi	He poured out his pain.	The use of "out" adds intensity
tashlamoq	Eshiklarni ochib tashla	Open the doors.	Commanding tone
yotmoq	Qor yog'ib yotibdi	It is snowing.	Continuous Tense
yubormoq	...taltaytirib yuboribdi	She pampered her son.	Contextual meaning
o'lmoq	...charchab o'ldik-ku	We're exhausted.	Expressiveness through word choice

Some Uzbek auxiliary verbs are translated using independent verbs in English when their meanings are

semantically intact. For instance, the auxiliary *boshlamoq* (to begin) is translated as *start*, which is also its independent equivalent. They are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Auxiliary verbs translated via equivalent main verbs

Uzbek	English	Note
Men yangi kitobni o'qiy boshladim	I started reading a new book.	<i>Boshlamoq = start</i>
Qiz mehmonlar bilan ko'risha ketdi	The girl began to meet with guests.	<i>Ketmoq = begin</i>
Notanish kishi tura solib tashlandi	As soon as the stranger stood up, he threw himself at Safarov.	<i>Solmoq = quick action</i>

CONCLUSION

Auxiliary verbs in Uzbek is important in expressing grammatical subtleties of speech. They are used to indicate:

- the stage of an action,
- its continuity,
- completion,
- speed, or

- intensity.

In translation, these auxiliary verbs are rendered in different ways:

- Through grammatical structures (e.g., Continuous or Perfect Tense),
- Via lexical items (e.g., stare, pour out, scold),
- By intonation or context when no direct equivalent exists.

Research shows that 29 auxiliary verbs in Uzbek express nearly 70 grammatical meanings, which highlights their significance as a complex and rich grammatical phenomenon in the Uzbek language.

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