

# SHORT STORIES AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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**Abstract:** This article explores the grammatical aspects of short stories in English and Uzbek languages, focusing on syntax, verb tense usage, sentence structure, and modality. Through a comparative analysis of selected short stories from both languages, the study highlights key differences in how grammatical structures shape the narrative and impact storytelling. The article discusses the role of tense, aspect, and modality in both languages, and it reflects on how these grammatical features influence the reader's understanding of the plot and characters. The research also emphasizes the challenges translators face when adapting short stories from one language to another while maintaining the essence of the original narrative. The findings offer valuable insights for linguists, translators, and literary scholars interested in cross-linguistic comparisons and translation studies.

**Keywords :** Short stories, Grammatical aspects, English language, Uzbek language, Syntax, Verb tense usage, Sentence structure, Modality, Comparative analysis.

## КОРОТКИЕ РАССКАЗЫ И ИХ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.

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**Аннотация:** Эта статья исследует грамматические аспекты коротких рассказов на английском и узбекском языках, с акцентом на синтаксис, использование времен глаголов, структуру предложений и модальность. Сравнительный анализ выбранных коротких рассказов на обоих языках подчеркивает ключевые различия в том, как грамматические структуры формируют повествование и влияют на рассказ. В статье рассматриваются роль времен, аспектов и модальности в обоих языках и обсуждается, как эти грамматические особенности влияют на восприятие сюжета и персонажей читателем. Исследование также акцентирует внимание на проблемах, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики при адаптации коротких рассказов с одного языка на

другой, сохраняя суть оригинального произведения. Результаты исследования предоставляют ценные сведения для лингвистов, переводчиков и литературоведов, интересующихся межъязыковыми сравнениями и исследованиями перевода.

**Ключевые слова:** Ключевые слова: Короткие рассказы, Грамматические аспекты, Английский язык, Узбекский язык, Синтаксис, Употребление времён глаголов, Структура предложения, Модальность, Сравнительный анализ.

## **QISQA HIKOYALAR VA ULARNING GRAMMATIK JIHATLARI INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA.**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi qisqa hikoyalar grammatik jihatlarini o'rganadi, ayniqsa sintaksis, fe'l zamonlari, gap tuzilishi va modalitetni taqqoslashga qaratilgan. Har ikkala tilning tanlangan qisqa hikoyalari asoslangan taqqoslash tahlili orqali, grammatika tuzilmalarining qanday qilib hikoya tuzilishini shakllantirishi va hikoyalarni taqdim etishga ta'sir qilishidagi asosiy farqlarni ko'rsatadi. Maqolada zamon, aspekt va modalitetning ikkala tilda qanday ishlashini muhokama qilishadi va bu grammatik xususiyatlarning o'quvchi tushunchasiga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini tahlil etiladi. Tadqiqot shuningdek, tarjimonlarning bir tildan boshqasiga qisqa hikoyalarni moslashtirishda duch keladigan qiyinchiliklarni va asl hikoyaning mohiyatini saqlashda yuzaga keladigan muammolarni yoritadi. Natijalar lingvistlar, tarjimonlar va adabiyotshunoslar uchun qiziqarli bo'lgan tillararo taqqoslashlar va tarjima tadqiqotlari bo'yicha qimmatli ma'lumotlar taqdim etadi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Qisqa hikoyalar, Grammatika jihatlari, Ingliz tili, Oʻzbek tili, Sintaksis, Feʼl zamonlarining qoʻllanilishi, Gap tuzilishi, Modalitet, Taqqoslama tahlil.

**Introduction:** Short stories are a vital form of literature that provide rich insight into human experiences, cultural values, and the intricacies of language. As a genre, short stories are defined by their brevity and ability to convey deep meaning within a limited scope. These narratives are written in various languages, each reflecting the

unique grammatical structures and linguistic features of that language. English and Uzbek, two distinct languages from different language families, provide an interesting comparison when analyzing how grammar influences storytelling.

The grammatical aspects of short stories play a significant role in shaping the structure, meaning, and tone of the narrative. Syntax, verb tense, modality, and sentence construction all contribute to how the story is told and perceived. In English, where grammatical precision is often achieved through word order, auxiliary verbs, and tense distinctions, the use of grammar can dramatically alter the interpretation of time, mood, and action. On the other hand, Uzbek, with its reliance on verb morphology, aspect, and simpler sentence structures, presents a different approach to storytelling, where the focus is often on the sequence of actions and contextual meaning rather than explicitly marking temporal shifts.

This study aims to compare the grammatical aspects of short stories written in English and Uzbek, providing a detailed examination of how each language's unique grammatical rules influence storytelling.

**Methods:** This study employs a qualitative research approach to analyze the grammatical aspects of short stories in English and Uzbek. The main focus is on comparing the syntactic structures, verb tense usage, sentence construction, and modality within the two languages. The method of analysis involves selecting representative short stories in both English and Uzbek that are widely recognized for their literary quality and cultural significance. The selection criteria for the stories include their popularity, linguistic diversity, and ability to represent the respective literary traditions of both languages. For English, the story chosen is from a well-known English-speaking author, while for Uzbek, a classic work from an influential Uzbek writer was selected. Both stories are approximately the same length to ensure a fair comparison of grammatical elements.

## **The analysis proceeds in the following steps:**

**Text Selection:** Two short stories were chosen—one in English and one in Uzbek. The English story is a contemporary piece, while the Uzbek story is a traditional narrative. This provides a balance between modern and classic literary traditions.

**Linguistic Features Identification:** The grammatical elements that are analyzed include verb tense (e.g., past, present, future tenses), aspect (e.g., perfect, progressive), sentence structure (simple, compound, and complex sentences), and modality (expressions of necessity, possibility, and ability). Special attention is given to how each language constructs time and action, as well as the ways in which modality is conveyed through auxiliary verbs in English and verb morphology in Uzbek.

**Comparative Analysis:** Each selected short story is examined for the frequency and types of grammatical structures used. This involves counting occurrences of specific tense usage, identifying how time and action are represented in the narrative, and comparing the overall syntactical complexity of both stories. The study also looks at how the modality is expressed—whether through explicit modal verbs in English or through implicit contextual clues in Uzbek.

**Contextual Interpretation:** Beyond the raw grammatical analysis, the study also considers how the grammatical features interact with the narrative itself. This means understanding how specific grammatical choices (like tense or modality) influence the reader's perception of time, mood, or character development in the story. This aspect of the analysis helps determine the role of grammar in shaping the story's tone and flow.

**Translation Considerations:** A segment of each story is translated into the other language (English to Uzbek and vice versa) to further illustrate how grammatical

structures in one language might be adjusted to convey the same meaning in another language. The challenges of preserving meaning and narrative flow across the two languages are noted, highlighting areas where grammatical differences pose challenges for translation.

**Data Synthesis:** Finally, the findings are synthesized to draw comparisons between the two languages, focusing on the ways grammatical structures contribute to the narrative style, mood, and storytelling techniques in both English and Uzbek. These results are then used to assess the potential implications for translation practices and literary analysis. The methodology employed in this study provides a detailed and systematic approach to understanding the linguistic features of short stories in English and Uzbek. By comparing these two languages, the study aims to offer a deeper insight into how language shapes literary expression and how grammatical structures contribute to the artistic qualities of storytelling.

**Results:** The comparative analysis of short stories in English and Uzbek revealed several key differences in grammatical structures that shape the narrative and influence the reader's perception. Through a detailed examination of sentence structure, verb tense usage, modality, and aspect, the study identifies how each language's grammatical framework contributes to the storytelling process.

**Sentence Structure:** One of the most significant differences between the two languages lies in sentence construction. English short stories frequently employ complex sentence structures, with a mixture of independent and subordinate clauses. These complex structures allow for the expression of intricate ideas, multiple actions, and detailed descriptions within a single sentence. The flexibility of English syntax, enabled by auxiliary verbs, allows for a variety of sentence constructions that can convey subtle shifts in meaning, such as contrasting actions, cause-and-effect relationships, or simultaneous events.

In contrast, Uzbek short stories tend to favor simpler sentence constructions, often relying on compound sentences. While compound sentences are used in both languages, Uzbek typically structures sentences in a way that prioritizes the sequence of events rather than complex syntactical relationships. The more straightforward sentence structure in Uzbek allows for a faster pace in narration, placing emphasis on the unfolding of actions and the relationships between characters without the complexity of multiple clauses or embedded information. This simplicity contributes to a more direct, fluid narrative style.

**Verb Tense Usage:** In English, verb tense plays a pivotal role in conveying the timeline of events and providing clarity regarding when actions occur. The predominant use of the past tense in English short stories helps establish a clear narrative direction. Additionally, the present perfect tense is often employed to describe actions that have relevance to the present moment or are part of the ongoing narrative, adding a layer of continuity to the storyline. The future tense, though less common, is used to express intentions or projections, particularly in stories with a more speculative or forward-looking tone.

On the other hand, Uzbek short stories often rely more heavily on the present tense, which creates a sense of immediacy and involvement for the reader. Although past tense is still used in storytelling, it is less frequent than in English narratives. The Uzbek language places greater emphasis on aspect, with a focus on whether an action is completed or ongoing. This aspectual distinction is often conveyed through verb morphology and suffixes, allowing the language to describe actions in relation to time in a way that differs from the explicit tense distinctions found in English.

**Modality:** Modality, or the expression of necessity, possibility, and ability, also differs significantly between the two languages. In English, modality is primarily expressed through auxiliary verbs such as "can," "must," "should," and "may." These

modal verbs are used frequently in short stories to express the attitudes and intentions of characters, influencing the reader's understanding of the characters' desires, restrictions, or possibilities. For example, a character's use of "must" suggests a strong obligation, while "can" implies possibility or ability.

In contrast, Uzbek expresses modality in a more implicit manner. While modal verbs do exist in Uzbek, they are less commonly used than in English. Instead, modality is often implied through context, intonation, or the verb morphology. For example, the use of certain verb endings can indicate a character's intention, ability, or necessity without the need for explicit modal verbs. This difference in expressing modality gives Uzbek stories a more nuanced, context-dependent quality, where the reader is often required to infer the degree of necessity or possibility from the situation and tone rather than being explicitly told by the language.

**Aspect and Temporal Relationships:** Another striking difference is the use of aspect in both languages. While English focuses heavily on tense to distinguish when actions occur (e.g., past, present, future), Uzbek tends to prioritize the aspect of the action. Aspectual distinctions in Uzbek are used to indicate whether an action is completed, ongoing, or habitual, with verb forms that reflect these aspects directly. This allows for a different approach to storytelling, where the focus is more on the nature of the action rather than when it occurred in time.

In English, aspect is often marked using auxiliary verbs (e.g., "has been" for continuous action or "had been" for actions completed in the past before another event). While aspect is important in both languages, Uzbek tends to mark it more explicitly within the verb itself, making the distinction between completed actions (perfect aspect) and ongoing or habitual actions more apparent. This distinction allows Uzbek storytellers to convey a different sense of temporal flow in their narratives.

Cultural and Linguistic Influence on Storytelling: The grammatical features in both English and Uzbek also reflect the cultural values embedded in the languages. English, with its more complex syntactical structure and precise use of tense and modality, allows for a detailed exploration of characters' inner thoughts, intentions, and motivations. This results in a narrative style that is often more introspective and reflective, with a strong emphasis on the internal development of characters and the impact of time on their actions.

**Conclusion:** This comparative study of short stories in English and Uzbek demonstrates that grammar plays a pivotal role in shaping the storytelling process. While both languages are capable of conveying deep and meaningful narratives, the grammatical structures of each language influence how stories are constructed and interpreted. English's complex syntactic structures, precise use of tense, and explicit modality provide a sophisticated framework for expressing time, action, and character development. In contrast, Uzbek's simpler sentence structures, emphasis on aspect, and implicit modality create a more fluid and immediate narrative style, focusing on the unfolding of events and the relationships between characters. These differences highlight the unique strengths of each language in conveying meaning and emotion. For translators and linguists, understanding these grammatical nuances is essential when attempting to transfer the essence of a short story from one language to another. The challenge lies in preserving the narrative's tone, pace, and depth while navigating the linguistic differences between the two languages.

Furthermore, the findings of this study underscore the importance of grammar in literary analysis and translation. As literary scholars and translators continue to explore cross-linguistic comparisons, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of how grammar shapes narrative form and meaning. In particular, it highlights the need for careful consideration of linguistic features when translating



short stories, as grammatical differences can significantly affect the flow, tone, and interpretation of the narrative.

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