

## SIMILARITIES BETWEEN KOREAN AND UZBEK GRAMMAR STRUCTURES

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the similarities between Korean and Uzbek grammar structures. Both languages are agglutinative and share many common patterns in expressing meaning. The study introduces 19 grammar pairs such as -아/어 두다 ~ -ib qo‘y- (preparation), -아/어 보다 ~ -ib ko‘r- (attempt), -(으)면 ~ -sa (condition), 밖에 없다 ~ -dan tashqari (only), and 길이 있다/없다 ~ yo‘li bor/yo‘q (possibility). Each pair is explained with examples in both Korean and Uzbek. The comparison shows that Uzbek learners of Korean can understand and acquire Korean grammar more easily by relating it to their native language. This research highlights the value of cross-linguistic analysis in foreign language education. [1]

**Keywords:** Korean grammar, Uzbek grammar, agglutinative languages, grammar comparison, language similarity, Korean philology, language education

**Introduction:** Although Korean and Uzbek belong to different language families, they show many grammatical similarities. Both are agglutinative languages, which means that words are formed by adding endings to a root. In both languages, verb endings express tense, aspect, and additional meanings. Because of this similarity, many Korean grammar structures are very close in meaning and function to Uzbek grammar endings. For Uzbek students, this creates a bridge that makes Korean grammar easier to understand.

## 1. Suggestion or Command

Korean: -아/어 두다

Uzbek: -ib qo‘ymoq

In Korean, -아/어 두다 is used when an action is done in advance and left in that state. For example: 문을 열어 두세요 means “Leave the door open.” Uzbek uses -ib qo‘ymoq in the same way: Eshikni ochib qo‘ying. In both languages, the idea is “do something now and leave it prepared for later.” It also works as a command as well. As a given example its more of a command about closing the door. [2]

## 2. Attempt or Trial

Korean: -아/어 보다

Uzbek: -ib ko‘rmoq

Korean -아/어 보다 expresses trying something for experience. 입을 보세요 → “Try wearing it.” Uzbek uses -ib ko‘rmoq in the exact same way: Kiyib ko‘ring. Both languages use the verb “see/ko‘r/보다” metaphorically to mean “try and see what happens.” These two languages both



use word ‘see’ as a trying.[2]

### 3. Beginning an Action

Korean: -기 시작하다

Uzbek: boshlamoq

In Korean, -기 시작하다 marks the beginning of an action: 비가 오기 시작했어요 → “It started raining.” Uzbek uses the verb boshlamoq with the infinitive: Yomg‘ir yog‘a boshladi. The function is identical: marking the starting point of an event.[2]

### 4. Permission

Korean: -아/어도 되다

Uzbek: -sa bo‘ladi

Korean -아/어도 되다 gives permission: 여기 앉아도 돼요? → “May I sit here?” Uzbek has the same form with -sa ham bo‘ladi: Bu yerga o‘tirsam bo‘ladimi? Both express allowance.[2]

### 5. Prohibition

Korean: -(으)면 안 되다

Uzbek: -sa bo‘lmaydi

In Korean, -(으)면 안 되다 shows prohibition: 여기서 담배 피우면 안 돼요 → “You must not smoke here.” Uzbek uses -sa bo‘lmaydi: Bu yerda chekib bo‘lmaydi. Both structures deny permission.[2]

### 6. Obligation / Necessity

Korean: -아/어야 하다

Uzbek: -ishi kerak

Korean -아/어야 하다 shows necessity: 약을 먹어야 해요 → “You must take the medicine.” Uzbek uses -ishi kerak: Dori ichishi kerak. Both mark obligation and duty that they must complete a particular action.[2]

### 7. Prohibition (Command)

Korean: -(으)지 마세요

Uzbek: ...ma / qilma

In Korean, -(으)지 마세요 is a polite negative command: 가지 마세요 → “Don’t go.” Uzbek uses borma, qilma, which is the same negative imperative.[2]

### 8. Simultaneous Actions

Korean: -(으)면서

Uzbek: -ib



Korean -(으)면서 means doing two actions at once: 밥을 먹으면서 TV 를 봐요 → “I eat while watching TV.” Uzbek uses -ib: Ovqatlanib televizor ko‘ryapman. Both describe simultaneous actions. This grammar goes for describing that 2 actions are being done at the same time.[2]

#### 9. Condition / If

Korean: -(으)면

Uzbek: -sa

Korean -(으)면 expresses condition: 시간이 있으면 가요 “If you have time, go.” Uzbek uses -sa: Vaqt bo‘lsa boramiz. The forms are nearly identical in meaning and position. Or as condition or a gentle suggestion. For example “약 먹으면 좋겠어요” “dori ichsa yaxshi bo‘ladi”. [2]

#### 10. Cause / Reason

Korean: -아/어서

Uzbek: -gani uchun / -ib

Korean -아/어서 expresses cause: 늦어서 미안해요 → “Sorry for being late.” Uzbek uses -gani uchun: Kech qolganim uchun uzr. Both give a reason for the action. [2]

#### 11. Purpose

Korean: -(으)러 가다/오다

Uzbek: -gani bormoq/kelmoq

Korean -(으)러 가다 shows purpose: 공부하러 도서관에 갔어요 “I went to the library to study.” Uzbek uses -gani: O‘qigani kutubxonaga bordim. Both show the purpose of movement. Both grammars shows purpose. Going or coming to somewhere with a purpose of doing a particular action. [2]

#### 12. Result / Outcome

Korean: -게 되다

Uzbek: qilishga to‘g‘ri kelib qoldi / bo‘lib qoldi

Korean -게 되다 expresses unintended results: 한국어를 배우게 됐어요 → “I ended up learning Korean.” Uzbek uses -ib qolmoq: Koreys tilini o‘rganib qoldim. Both show unplanned outcomes. Both shows situation where person end up doing something or has to adapt to the certain not welcomed habit. [2]

#### 13. Experience

Korean: -아/어 본 적이 있다/없다

Uzbek: -ganman / -maganman

Korean -아/어 본 적이 있다 marks experience: 한국에 가 본 적이 있어요 “I have been to Korea.” Uzbek uses past participle: Koreyaga borganman. Both express life experience. 아/어 본 적이 있다 as -ganman/have done 아/어 본 적이 없다 as -maganman/haven’t done. Both marks



sa Ime meaning – if they had experienced certain thing or not. [2]

#### 14. Possibility / Ability

Korean: -(으)ㄴ 수 있다 / 없다

Uzbek: -a olmoq / olmaydi

Korean -(으)ㄴ 수 있다 means “can”: 한국어로 말할 수 있어요 “I can speak Korean.” Uzbek uses -a olmoq: Koreys tilida gapira olaman. The structures match perfectly. (으)ㄴ 수 있다 translated as qila olmoq/can to do while (으)ㄴ 수 없다 as qila olmaslil/cannot do. Same meaning and structure. [2]

#### 15. Sequential Actions

Korean: -고 나서

Uzbek: -ib bo‘lib

Korean -고 나서 shows one action after another: 밥을 먹고 나서 공부했어요 “I studied after eating.” Uzbek uses -ib bo‘lib: Ovqatlanib bo‘lib o‘qidim. Both mark sequence. This grammar in both languages mentions that after finishing action you start doing another action right after. [2]

#### 16. Impossibility / Denial

Korean: -(으)ㄴ 리가 없다

Uzbek: hech qachon ... emas / imkoni yo‘q

Korean -(으)ㄴ 리가 없다 means “It’s impossible”: 그럴 리가 없어요 “That can’t be true.” Uzbek uses imkoni yo‘q or bo‘lishi mumkin emas: Bunaqa bo‘lishi mumkin emas. Both deny possibility strongly and show the impossibility level. [2]

#### 17. Possibility / Way

Korean: 길이 있다 / 없다

Uzbek: yo‘li bor / yo‘q

Korean 길이 있다/없다 literally means “there is a way / there is no way,” used to express possibility. For example: 방법이 없어요. 길이 없어요. → “There is no way.” In Uzbek, we say yo‘li bor / yo‘q: Buning yo‘li yo‘q. Both languages use “road/way” metaphorically for “solution or method.” [4]

#### 18. Limitation / Only

Korean: 밖에 없다

Uzbek: -dan tashqari / faqat

Korean 밖에 없다 means “nothing but, only.” Example: 물밖에 없어요 “There’s only water.” Uzbek expresses the same with -dan tashqari yo‘q or faqat: ‘‘Faqat suv bor, suvdan tashqari yo‘q’’. Both restrict the options or just limitation. [4]



## 19. Giving Help/Gentle Command

Korean: -아/어 주다

Uzbek: -ib b(er)moq

Korean -아/어 주다 shows doing something for someone else: 도와줄게요 → “I’ll help you” or a favor “can you do this?” in both languages its polite form of a command Uzbek uses -ib b(er)moq: Yordam beraman. Qilib ko’ring. Both express an action performed for another person. Also words 주다/bermoq means to “give” in both languages. That meaning adds politeness to the command. For example “책 읽어 주세요” in Uzbek its “Kitob o’qib bering”. [2]

Conclusion: The comparison shows that Korean and Uzbek share many common grammar functions. Both languages use verb endings to express ideas like preparation (-아/어 두다 ~ -ib qo’y-), attempt (-아/어 보다 ~ -ib ko’r-), condition (-(-으)면 ~ -sa), obligation (-아/어야 하다 ~ -ishi kerak), and many others. For Uzbek students, these similarities are a strong advantage in learning Korean grammar. By understanding how Korean forms correspond to Uzbek expressions, learners can master grammar more quickly and with more confidence. [3]

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