

## COMPARISON OF SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF ACTION VERBS IN FRENCH AND UZBEK

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**Abstract:** This article compares the syntactic features of verbs of action in French and Uzbek. The significance of verbs of action in the grammatical system of both languages, their word order, the way of connecting them with parts of speech, modality and the peculiarities of expressing the tense forms of action are analyzed. The results of the study allow us to compare the linguistic and cultural features of the two languages and create a basis for new approaches in the field of comparative syntax.

**Keywords:** verbs of action, syntax, parts of speech, French, Uzbek, modality, duration of action.

### INTRODUCTION

Syntactic analysis is of great importance in the formation and development of the language system. Verbs of action have a fundamental semantic and syntactic role in the language, through which processes, actions and states in reality are expressed. Verbs of action not only carry a semantic load, but also determine the order and relationship of other words in a sentence. The French language is distinguished by its strictly analytical structure, in which the verb is located in the central part of the sentence and is in strict syntactic connection with the complement and other parts. The Uzbek language, on the other hand, has a synthetic nature, in which the connections between words are expressed through conjunctive affixes. The flexibility of word order makes the Uzbek language different from the French language in terms of syntax. In both languages, different approaches are used to express modality, duration of action, and forms of time. While in French such meanings are expressed through analytical forms and auxiliary verbs, in Uzbek special morphological affixes perform this function. This article analyzes the following aspects of verbs of action in French and Uzbek: the syntactic role of word order in a sentence, the relationship of verbs with other parts of the sentence, the modality and time aspects of action, and common and specific aspects reflecting the linguistic and cultural characteristics of both languages.

1. Syntactic position of action verbs: In French, action verbs are the central part of a sentence and are often used in conjunction with ergative or actant structures. For example: je mange une pomme. (I am eating an apple.) Here, the action of mange (eating) is syntactically linked to its complement. In Uzbek, the verb is placed at the end of the sentence and is connected to other parts of the sentence by means of conjunctive affixes: Men alma eyayay.

2. The position of the verb in word order: In French, the word order is strict (SVO - Subject, Verb, Object), which requires a syntactically specific form. For example: Marie lit un livre. (Maria is reading a book). In Uzbek, the word order is relatively free, and the verb comes last: Maria is reading a book. However, the word order can be changed depending on the accent: Maria is reading the book.

3. Types of action verbs and their expression: in both languages, action verbs express different phases of the action: beginning, continuation or completion. For example: in French: Il commence à écrire. (He began to write.) Elle est en train de lire. (He was reading). In Uzbek. He began to write. He is reading the book. To express the duration of the action in Uzbek, special auxiliary verbs (for example, -yapti) are used, while in French, an analytical method is used to show this - an auxiliary verb and a gerundive form.

4. Syntactic connections of parts: in French, the verb and its complement (object) are often connected by prepositions: elle parle à son ami. (She is talking to her friend.) In Uzbek, such a connection is made by means of conjunctive adverbs: u dostiga sabiray.

Expression of action by modality and time: In French, the modality and time of action are mainly expressed by tenses of the verb and modal auxiliary verbs. For example: il pourra venir demain. (He may come tomorrow. In Uzbek, such meanings are realized with the help of suffixes: he may come tomorrow. French has a strict analytical structure typical of European languages, in which action verbs are the central part of the sentence, connected to other parts of the sentence by a strict word order and prepositions. The development of this language has been based on the word order and preposition-based structure of the Latin language since Roman times. For example: Elle mange une pomme. (She is eating an apple.) Uzbek, on the other hand, belongs to the Turkic language family and has a synthetic structure. This language, through its rich morphology, ensures the interconnection of words in a sentence. Collocational suffixes allow the action verb to be freely connected to other parts of the sentence, which makes the word order flexible: He is eating an apple. In the history of the Uzbek language, Arabic and Persian influences also played an important role in the development of the verb system. In this article, we will discuss the relationship between French and The following aspects of the syntactic system of action verbs in Uzbek languages are analyzed: 1. The place of action verbs in word order. 2. The relationship of action verbs with other parts of speech. 3. Modality and time expression methods. 4. The influence of cultural and historical differences in the linguistic system.

## **METHOD AND ANALYSIS**

The study was conducted based on the following methods: 1. Comparative-linguistic analysis: The morphological and syntactic structures of action verbs in French and Uzbek were compared. 2. Semantic analysis: The use of verbs in different contexts and their influence on the semantics of the sentence were studied. 3. Statistical analysis: More than 300 sentences from texts of both languages were analyzed, and differences in word order, verb function, and modality expression were identified based on statistical data. Several methods and approaches of linguistic comparative analysis were used in this study: 4. Textual analysis: The works of G. Flaubert, A.

Camus, and V. Hugo in French, as well as scientific and popular texts, were selected as research materials. For the Uzbek language, A. Qodiriy, A. Navoiy, and modern scientific articles were taken as a basis. More than 500 sentences were isolated from these texts, and the specifics of the function and use of action verbs were studied. 5. Semantic and pragmatic analysis: The semantic properties of verbs expressing action, state, or process were analyzed. From a pragmatic point of view, the communicative purpose of the sentence and how it is formed through the verb were studied. The main material in the study was literary and scientific texts in French, as well as modern and classical works in Uzbek. At the same time, grammatical manuals in French and scientific sources on the grammar of the Uzbek language were studied.

## **DISCUSSION**

The role of verbs of action in syntactic structure: In French, verbs of action are characterized by a strict word order. When the word order is changed, the meaning or stylistic effect of the sentence can change dramatically. For example: *il aime sa mère.* (He loves his mother.) *Sa mère aime il?* (Does his mother love him?) In Uzbek, the word order is relatively free, and the grammatical and semantic functions of the sentence are determined by the use of conjunctive adverbs: *he loves his mother. He loves his mother.* Differences in expressing modality and time: In French, special auxiliary verbs are used to express modality: *il peut venir demain.* (He can come tomorrow.) *Il doit travailler.* (He must work. In Uzbek, modality and time are expressed by adverbs: *He may come tomorrow. He must work.* Expressing the duration and intensification of an action. In Uzbek, the duration and intensification of an action are indicated by special adverbs: *He was coming. He is running very fast.* In French, a combination of gerundive and auxiliary verbs is used: *Il était en train de venir.* (He was coming.) *Il court très vite.* (He is running very fast.). During the study, specific differences in verbs of action were identified in the linguistic systems of the French and Uzbek languages. The fixed word order in French ensures the structural clarity of the sentence. In Uzbek, the free arrangement of words and their connection through declensional suffixes demonstrate the flexibility of the language.

## **RESULT**

The results of the study show that: 1. The French language has a fixed word order, which determines the syntactic position of verbs of action in a sentence. In Uzbek, the word order is free, and declensional suffixes control the structure of the sentence. 2. In expressing modality, the French language uses analytical forms, while the Uzbek language uses morphological methods. 3. The duration and intensification of the action in Uzbek is expressed by special suffixes, while in French it is done through the combination of the gerundive form and auxiliary verbs. 4. The syntactic features of both languages are closely related to the processes of cultural and historical development.

## **CONCLUSION**

A comparison of the syntactic features of action verbs in French and Uzbek reveals important differences in the grammatical structure of the two languages. The analytical nature of French, and the synthetic nature of Uzbek, affects the place of action verbs in a sentence. The cultural

and historical development of the two languages is also reflected in the use of these verbs. Taking these differences into account when studying or comparative analyzing both languages will help language learners avoid syntactic errors and will allow them to use action verbs correctly. 1. The analytical structure and strict word order of French limit the syntactic function of action verbs in a sentence. 2. The synthetic structure of Uzbek allows for flexible use of action verbs. 3. Both languages have their own ways of expressing modality and time, which reflect cultural differences in the history of the language.

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