

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF STATIVE VERBS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article examines the lexical and grammatical characteristics of stative verbs in English and Uzbek through a comparative linguistic approach. Stative verbs express states, emotions, possession, perception, cognition, and existence rather than actions. Although both English and Uzbek employ stative verbs to denote non-dynamic situations, they differ significantly in their grammatical behavior, morphological structure, and syntactic functions. The study highlights similarities and differences between the two languages and discusses their implications for language learning, translation, and comparative linguistics.*

Keywords: *stative verbs, lexical meaning, grammar, English, Uzbek, comparative linguistics, aspect, tense.*

Introduction

Comparative linguistics aims to identify similarities and differences between languages in terms of their lexical, grammatical, and semantic features. One of the interesting aspects of comparison is the study of stative verbs. Unlike dynamic verbs, stative verbs describe conditions, feelings, thoughts, relationships, possession, and perception rather than physical actions. Their usage reflects the grammatical systems and semantic structures of individual languages.

Theoretical Background Stative verbs refer to situations that remain relatively stable over time. According to traditional English grammar, stative verbs generally do not occur in the Progressive (Continuous) aspect because they describe states instead of ongoing actions. Major semantic groups include mental state, emotion, perception, possession, and existence verbs. Uzbek expresses similar meanings through verbs such as *bilmoq*, *tushunmoq*, *sevmoq*, *yoqtirmoq*, *eslamok*, *ega bo‘lmoq*, and *tegishli bo‘lmoq*.

Lexical Peculiarities Both languages use stative verbs to express stable situations rather than activities. However, lexical equivalence is not always direct.

For example, English uses 'have' while Uzbek commonly uses the existential construction 'bor'.

Grammatical Peculiarities English stative verbs usually cannot be used in the Continuous aspect (e.g., I know the answer). Uzbek has no equivalent grammatical restriction, and present tense forms express state naturally.

Syntactic Peculiarities English uses lexical verbs such as have and belong, whereas Uzbek frequently uses constructions with bor or tegishli. These structural differences are important in translation. **Comparative Analysis Similarities:** • Both denote non-dynamic situations. • Both express cognition, emotion, possession, and perception. • Both function as sentence predicates. **Differences:** • English distinguishes stative verbs grammatically. • Uzbek distinguishes them mainly semantically. • English restricts progressive forms; Uzbek does not.

Conclusion

English and Uzbek share many semantic similarities in expressing states but differ considerably in grammar, aspect, and sentence structure. Understanding these distinctions is valuable for translators, teachers, and language learners.

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