

### IDENTIFYING SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF TENSE FORMS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** *This research on tense forms is aimed at studying the origin of tense forms in the Karakalpak language only in comparison with English. Moreover, it discusses about the importance of finding certain similarities and differences between languages in advance.*

**Keywords:** *Karakalpak, tense, pronoun, similarities, verb, sentence, noun, grammatical, object, structure, every, rules.*

Karakalpak (*Qaraqalpaq tili*) is a Turkic language spoken by the Karakalpaks in Karakalpakstan. Karakalpak belongs to the Kipchak branch of the Turkic languages. Regarding English, there is a significant difference between English and Karakalpak grammar in terms of grammatical structures.

The tense is a fundamental aspect of grammar in any language, helping to determine when an action or state occurred. Both English and Karakalpak languages have a system of verb tenses indicating when an action occurred: in the past, present, or future. While there are significant similarities in the expression of time between the two languages, there are also significant differences in structure, usage, and grammatical complexity. This article discusses the main similarities and differences between verb tenses in English and Karakalpak.

Similarities:

#### 1. Basic Temporal Categories

Both English and karakalpak categorize tenses into three main time frames: past, present, and future.

For example:

English: I go / I went / I will go

karakalpak: Men baraman / Men bardım / Men baraman (endi)

#### 2. Use of Auxiliary Verbs

In forming certain tenses, especially the future tense, both languages make use of auxiliary elements:

English: will + base verb (e.g., will go)

Karakalpak: present/future form of the verb or sometimes modal verbs like kerek, boladı.

#### 3. Aspectual Distinctions

# TIL HÁM AWDARMA MÁSELELERI

## VI ilimiy maqalalar toplami

While Karakalpak does not have the same aspect system as English (simple, continuous, perfect), it conveys similar ideas using verb affixes, adverbs, or context.

### *Present Continuous Tense (Házirgi dawam etiwshi máhál)*

We will start from "Present Continuous Tense". Firstly, some concepts are given what Present Continuous is. This tense describes the actions that happening at the speaking time. The main key word of this tense is the word "now" which is translated into Karakalpak as "házir".

$$\text{Subject} + \begin{cases} am \\ is \\ are \end{cases} + \text{Verb} + ing + \text{object} + \text{place} + \text{time}.$$
$$\text{Baslaw ish} + \text{waqt} + \text{or m} + \text{feyil} \begin{cases} atr \\ atrman \\ atrmiz \end{cases}$$

For example: We are doing housework now.

Bizler házir úy jumısların islep atırmız.

Here pronouns stay unchanged in both languages; however, a verb that comes second in English will be at the end of the sentence in Karakalpak. A pronoun that follows "will be", goes before key word in the latter language. The key word does not alter its place being located at the end of a sentence in English language which Karakalpak language requires putting a key word after a subject.

Differences:

### 1. Number of Tenses

English has 12 verb tenses combining three time categories (past, present, future) and four aspects (simple, continuous, perfect, perfect continuous).

Karakalpak, in contrast, uses a more simplified system with fewer explicit tense-aspect combinations.

### 2. Use of Aspect

The English tense system places strong emphasis on aspect, particularly distinguishing between completed and ongoing actions:

I am working (present continuous) vs I work (present simple)

Karakalpak expresses these nuances more through adverbial modifiers or additional verbs:

Men islep atırman ≈ I am working

Men isleymen ≈ I work

### 3. Verb Conjugation Patterns

Karakalpak is an agglutinative language, meaning it builds verb forms by adding various suffixes. English uses a combination of auxiliary verbs and changes to the main verb form (e.g., go, went, gone).

Karakalpak: Men bargán edim. (I had gone)

English: I had gone.

#### 4. Lack of Passive Tense Forms in Karakalpak

English frequently uses passive constructions in various tenses:

The letter was written.

Xat jazıldı.

Karakalpak tends to avoid passive forms or constructs them less frequently and often prefers active or impersonal constructions.

Understanding the similarities and differences between the English and Karakalpak verb tense systems is crucial for language learners, translators, and linguists. Although both languages aim to convey the same local meanings, the grammatical tools and structures they use differ significantly from each other. In English, auxiliary verbs and aspectual differences are mainly used, while in Karakalpak, suffixes and contextual indicators are used. Knowledge of these differences enhances interlingual understanding and effective communication.

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