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# The Comparative Analysis of Participles in English and Karakalpak Languages

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*Kosbergenova Indira Kuatbaevna*

*Master's student of Faculty of Foreign Languages*

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**Abstract:** In this article, we will talk about participles in Karakalpak and English and their importance in language learning. Participles are an integral part of this language and the basis of it. Therefore, it is recommended to start learning the language from this section.

**Keywords:** participles, language learning, teaching, differences, expressing semantics, linguistics.

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**INTRODUCTION:** Every language, including Karakalpak and English, has categorical adjectives has means of expressing semantics. Learning these tools is theoretical and practical is important. Adjective is one of the most important components of Karakalpak language morphology is of great theoretical and practical importance. Three to distinguish a grammatical category as a word group it is necessary to have a sign: morphological, lexical, syntactic sign. Adjective in Karakalpak observations made on the surface show that these signs are present in the adjective and accordingly, it is possible and necessary to separate the adjective as a separate group of words showed. In order to correctly notice the essence of the matter, it has been until now we need to move away from the scheme. School grammar textbooks according to the classification, the adjective is included in the verb system. This case is both grammatical and it is possible to form a concrete idea about the category, i.e. verb and adjective does not give As a result, the essence of both grammatical categories, each of them the specific characteristics of one remain undiscovered. In other words, an adjective concept is combined with the concept of verb.

**MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION:** This is also the nature of the verb fades. Of course, such cases are still on the scientific basis of the grammar of the Karakalpak language, it may have happened due to insufficient processing. Among the Karakalpak linguists, he was more thorough about the adjective; the linguist is R. Jumaniyozov in cooperation with M. Askarova. In his pamphlet on adjectives and adverbs, he mentioned adjectives gave a deeper analysis. In literary works, it is mainly a special form of an adjective verb is studied as In this case, it acts as a qualifier of the action sign of the subject performs, shows that it is close to quality according to this feature. [1.78]

R. Jumaniyozov considered and interpreted the adjective mainly as a morphological category. Below is the structural-functional structure of adjectives in Karakalpak and English Let's look at the features. Adjectives indicate the signs of persons and things, and are determiners in sentences and it looks like a quality when it comes. Adjectives are a stable, stable sign of a person and thing expresses, adjectives express a sign of change, movement. Adjectives represent the tense, the indivisibility, the relative meanings inherent in the verb because they are verb forms: read-be, past tense, definite proportionally. Also, adjectives denote the sign of a horse, just like an adjective, how? How much? There will be an answer to his interrogations, and the clarifier and cross section in the sentence performs its functions. The

adjective is basically made with the several affixes. [2.84]

The tense represented by adjectives becomes relative. Speech of the movement does not directly indicate his attitude to the moment. What time it belongs to the time understood by the cross section of the sentence or the uncertain content of the sentence expressed is defined in relation to time. The fact that the adjective is mainly attached to the noun and identifies the noun, the adjective is a function and conditioned the approach to quality in the sense. In their lexical meaning, adjectives in the Karakalpak language refer to come out clearly, representing signs of movement. Adjectives also represent the imagination of the character. [3.42]

But the characters expressed in adjectives are static - "passive" characters are connected and adjectives the characters represented are active progressives, Dynamo characters. Listed below making the lexical meaning of adjectives with adjectives in examples difficult: walking child in a large city, in English, the adjective is both the verb of the verb and the adjective or the adverb is a characteristic form, According to the quality feature, the adjective sentence clarifies: Order a visit to one of the largest tractor production plants in our country. We in our country, we went to one of the large factories producing tractors. On the table lay a broken Cup. The broken bowl lay on the table. Adjectival declension occurs in a sentence according to its property: He sat down at the table playing. He had played the table. The character has an adjective to be a salesperson in his own right can: letter signature manager word to send it fast from the secretary. After signing the letter, the manager ordered the secretary to send him away immediately. The adjective possessed by the verb can be determined by the pronunciation: Quickly packing his things, he rushed to the station. Speed things settle down, he rushes to the station. Present tense adjective of active verb to the core-ing neighbor is made: read-learn, learn. Past tense adjective of full verbs (past tense adjective) of a shaky verb the basis is made by adding an -ed suffix: added-adjacent the neighbor is made: Word-Word, Order-order. Past tense adjectival declension of irregular verbs is a variation of a false verb made with: given-given, sold - obtained. The perfect participle has an active (simple ratio of the finished adjective) the present tense adjective of the verb has the question and the past part of the main verb, it is made in shape: writing-jaziw, and doing-islew. [5.102]

Being the current working passive (passive ratio of the completed adjective) the perfect cross-section of the auxiliary verb undoubtedly they and the passage of the main verb. [4.17]

The current participant was committed at the same time as active cut work-movement job-expresses action. While the section is present tense, the adjective is present tense work-action, when the cross-section is the past tense, the adjective is the past tense, the adjective is the past tense, the adjective is the time the cross-section comes, adjectives is the work-action in the past tense represents. He looks at the woman sitting in the window. He sat by the window looking at the woman.[10.68]

When I entered the room, I gave the letter to the woman sitting in the window. When I entered the room, I gave the letter to a woman sitting by the window. When you enter the room, you will give the letter to the woman sitting in the window. When you enter the room, you give the letter to the woman sitting by the window. Present Participle Active comes to the horse as a clarifier: the rising sun was hidden by the clouds. The rising sun was hidden by clouds. Present Participle comes as Active case: arrival at the station I called a porter. Arriving at the station, I called everyone. Perfect Participle comes as an Active case, and from work-action in the cross section of a sentence represents the work-action that happened before. Perfect Participle Active in phrases, the cause comes to be the case: Having lived in London for many years he knew that city very well. Having lived in London for many years, he founded this city knew very well.

Present and low Participle completely lose their verb properties, meaning being a determinant

when very close to quality, comes before the horse: a broken cup lay on the table. The broken bowl lay on the table. Present and Past Participle have no adjective property, but only verb having the property, they come after the horse as determinants, and that adjectives the determinant can be replaced by the following sentence: They showed us a list of the goods sold. They showed us a list of goods sold. In summary, in English impersonal forms are three: infinitive, adjective and gerund. In Karakalpak, too, the verb has three impersonal forms: action name, adjective and consonant. The number of impersonal forms in both languages is given to each other by even if equal, there is a great difference in their meanings and syntactic functions. For example, the meaning and function of the English gerund is the Karakalpak infinitive, it is expressed through adjectival and eloquent. The meaning of the narrator and the functions are given through the adjectival and gerund of English. That's it should be noted that in Karakalpak there is no gerund, in English there is no fluent. [7.97]

In English grammar, coordination is a useful way to link ideas that are equal in importance. But often we have to show that one thought in a sentence is more important than another. In these cases we use subordination to indicate that part of the sentence is secondary (or subordinate) to the second part. One common form of subordination is the adjectival clause (also known as the relative clause), A Word - series that modifies a noun. Let's consider ways to compose and punctuate adjectival sentences. One of the options is to coordinate two sentences: My father is a superstitious person and he always sets his traps alive at night. When sentences are coordinated in this way, equal emphasis is placed on each major clause. But what if we want to pay more attention to one statement than the other? Then we have the opportunity to reduce a not so important sentence to an adjective. For example, in order to emphasize that the father is setting his own mustache traps at night, we can turn the first main item into an adjective: My father, who is a superstitious person, always sets up his one-boy traps at night. As shown here, the adjective word combination acts as an adjective, and it follows the name it changes-father. Like the main sentence, the adjective sentence contains the subject (in this case, JSSV) and the verb (this). But unlike the head sentence, the adjective sentence cannot stand alone: it must follow the noun in the head sentence. For this reason, the adjective adverb is subordinate to the main sentence.

The most common adjectives follow sentences begin with one of these relative pronouns: who, which, and that. All three pronouns refer to the name, but JSSV refers only to people and which refers only to things. It can refer to people or things. The following sentences show how these pronouns are used to start adjectival sentences: Mr. Clean, who hates rock music, broke my electro guitar. Mr. Clean broke my electric guitar, which was Vera's gift. Mr. Cline broke the electric guitar Vera gave me. In the first sentence, the relative pronoun JSSV refers to Mr. Klein, the subject of the main clause. In the second and third sentences, the relative pronouns which and refer to the guitar, the object of the main clause.

In linguistics, a **participle** (from Latin *participium* 'a sharing, partaking'; abbr, **PTCP**) is a nonfinite verb form that has some of the characteristics and functions of both verbs and adjectives. More narrowly, *participle* has been defined as "a word derived from a verb and used as an adjective, as in a *laughing face*".

“Participle” is a traditional grammatical term from Greek and Latin that is widely used for corresponding verb forms in European languages and analogous forms in Sanskrit and Arabic grammar. Cross-linguistically, participles may have a range of functions apart from adjectival modification. In European and Indian languages, the past participle is used to form the passive voice. In English, participles are also associated with periphrastic verb forms (continuous and perfect) and are widely used in adverbial clauses. In non-Indo-European languages, ‘participle’ has been applied to forms that are alternatively regarded as converbs (see Sireniki Eskimo below), gerunds, gerundives, transgressives, and nominalised verbs in complement clauses.

As a result, ‘participles’ have come to be associated with a broad variety of syntactic constructions.

A participle is a non-personal form of an English verb that has the properties of a verb (it is part of a predicate), an adverb and an adjective. This is the main difference between participles from the infinitive and gerund, because they are close in meaning to the verb and noun. The participle in English has two main forms: Present Participle (Present Participle or Participle I) Past participle (Past Participle or Participle II). The gerund and the present participle, although they have the ending -ing and coincide in form, but they can be distinguished by the shade of meaning, the participle in its meaning is closer to the adjective, and the gerund is closer to the noun:

That man buying products at the store seems familiar. – That person buying groceries in the store seems familiar to me. In this example, buying denotes a sign — "what kind of person? Buying groceries- satip aliw." This is the sacrament. Shouting will not do any good. – Shouting won't help matters. And here shouting is used in the meaning of the subject — it is a gerund. The present participle in English is used to denote an action that occurs simultaneously with the action expressed by the predicate. It sounds complicated, but in fact everything is simpler: Look at the cat crossing the road. – Look at the cat crossing the road. There are two actions at once "take a look" and "the cat crosses the road", although it is called the present participle, but despite the name, the present participle can also refer to the past tense. The logic is this: if the predicate is in the present tense, then the participle refers to the present and if in the past — to the past. The present participle is formed using -ing at the end of the word: cooking, living, sleeping: to learn – learning- uyreniw, to speak – speaking-soylew.

**CONCLUSION:** The past participle in English is also a non-personal form of a verb with the properties of a verb, adjective and adverb. The difference from the present participle is in how the Participle II is formed. The past participle has, in fact, one unchangeable form- a verb in the past tense or a third verb form (for irregular verbs). In addition, the past participle in English corresponds to the Karakalpak passive participle.

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