

## Typology of Means Expressing Futurity in Modern English and Uzbek.

Hamdamov E.E

Gulistan State University

Some linguists, particularly many functionalists, do not consider the English future verb forms to be an actual tense. Other linguists, including many from other theoretical frameworks, still regard the future as an actual tense. There are many ways of expressing the future tense in English. Sometimes we have different difficulties in translation and comparing English and Uzbek future time.

We know about things in the present and in the past because they are already real. But talking about the future is more of a problem. There is no single form in English that we can always use for the future. There are many different ways of talking about the future, depending on how we see a future event. It may be something that is fairly sure to happen, but on the other hand it may be just a plan or an intention, or it may be something that you think will happen but you can't be sure about.

In Uzbek pure future tense is made up by means of the affix – **ajak** or- **yajak**, as an auxiliary verb “ **will** ”. This affix is originated from Khorezm dialect of Uzbek language. It is not widely used in modern literary Uzbek language. In translation we should do some changes.[1]

- Bizlar maktabni bitirgach zavodda ishlayajakmiz.
- По окончании школы мы будем работать в заводе.
- Po okonchani'shkoli'mi'budemrabotatvzavode.
- After leaving the secondary school, we'll work at a plant.

OR

- Botirlarxalqningxotirasidahamishayashayajaklar. (Oybek)
- Богатыри всегда будут жить в памяти народа.
- Bogati'ri v[f]segda budut jit' v[f] pamyati naroda.
- Brave men always live in people's mind.

We use will to say what we know or think about the future. Will here has a neutral

meaning. It does not express the idea that we have already decided to do something or that we are planning something. Will is a construction that is usually used with adverbs of definite time to indicate future as in:

- By next week I'll be sick of exams, I'll have had eight exams in two weeks.

In American English, will + the infinitive is used to express predictions and promises

- Will for instant decisions

We also use will for an instant decision, when we decide on something or agree to do it more or less at the moment of speaking.

- I'm thirsty. I think I'll make some tea.

NOT : I make some-tea.

Diachronic, synchronic and cross-linguistic arguments against the popular view that English does not have a Future Tense are advanced by Dahl, Comrie, Matthiesen, Lyons and Declerck. These authors point out that the English Future Tense (i.e. will/shall)+V) has indeed developed out of modal forms (like most if not all Indo-European Future Tenses). However, there are some compelling arguments for the claim that the will/shall+V construction in modern English is first and foremost a tense expressing future time reference and which has secondary modal uses or overtones, rather than the other way around. Statements about future situations are of necessity non-actual and non-factual and, hence, modal in nature (though the reverse is of course not necessarily true). This need not imply, however, that the will/shall+V group primarily expresses modality. The status of the English Future as a proper tense category has further often been questioned on the basis of the fact that it is but one of several constructions that can be used for future time reference; also the Present Tense, Present Progressive, and the periphrastic Be+going+Vinf construction can be used to this end.

To this argument, however, the following counter-arguments can be adduced the same argument could equally be applied to, say, the inflectional Future Simple.

(b) will+V is the only form that refers to future time and which is compatible with all verb types. Particularly stative verbs do not allow for the alternative categories (ex: "Tomorrow I know/ am knowing/ am going to know why he did it").

(c) as opposed to the Present and Present Progressive, the Future Tense is capable of referring to future time in and by itself. In contrast, the Present and Present Progressive require future time adverbials or contextual support to express future reference. Present tense clauses, when uttered in isolation, yield a present-time reading.

(d) the Simple Future is the category

There are various means of expressing the idea of futurity in English; among them, future tense simple indicates only that the action takes place in the future, but it does not indicate if in the near future or later. Be going to future is used to express a future action close to the speaking moment or a future action which will take place because of a present intention. A future action planned at a present moment is usually expressed by the present tense continuous whereas a definite future action which will take place according to a schedule or a previous established program is expressed by the present simple tense. How we express future time depends on how we see a future event.

### **List of used literature**

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