

**THE DOMINANT TENSE PATTERNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK NEWS TEXTS**

**Rejabova Nigoraxon Muxammikrom kizi**

Namangan davlat universiteti tadqiqotchisi

**Annotation:** Tense usage is a critical feature of journalistic style, reflecting not only linguistic norms but also cultural and rhetorical conventions. This article examines the patterns and functions of tense shifts in English and Uzbek news texts. By analyzing a corpus of news articles from reputable sources in both languages, the study aims to identify similarities and differences in tense usage and explore how these differences are influenced by linguistic and cultural factors. The findings contribute to cross-linguistic studies on tense usage and offer practical insights for translators and language learners.

**Key words:** language plays, narrative, dominant, reporting events, discourse, main texts.

**Аннотация:** Использование времени является важнейшей чертой журналистского стиля, отражающей не только языковые нормы, но и культурные и риторические условности. В этой статье рассматриваются закономерности и функции смены времени в новостных текстах на английском и узбекском языках. Анализируя корпус новостных статей из авторитетных источников на обоих языках, исследование направлено на выявление сходств и различий в использовании времени и изучение того, как эти различия зависят от языковых и культурных факторов. Результаты способствуют кросс-лингвистическим исследованиям использования времени и предлагают практические идеи для переводчиков и изучающих язык.

**Ключевые слова:** языковые игры, повествование, доминанта, репортажи о событиях, дискурс, основные тексты.

**Annotatsiya**

Zamon ishlatilishi jurnalistik uslubning muhim xususiyati bo'lib, nafaqat lingvistik me'yorlarni, balki madaniy va ritorik konventsionalarni ham aks ettiradi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek yangilik matnlarida zamon o'zgarishlarining naqshlari va funktsiyalarini o'rganadi. Ikkala tilda ham nufuzli manbalardan olingan yangilik maqolalari korpusini tahlil qilish orqali tadqiqot zamon ishlatilishidagi o'xshashliklar va farqlarni aniqlashni, shuningdek, bu farqlar lingvistik va madaniy omillar ta'sirida qanday shakllanishini o'rganishni maqsad qiladi. Topilmalar zamon ishlatilishiga oid tillararo tadqiqotlarga hissa qo'shadi va tarjimonlar hamda til o'rganuvchilar uchun amaliy tavsiyalar beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** til o'yinlari, hikoya, dominant, xabar beruvchi voqealar, diskurs, asosiy matnlar.

**Introduction.** News writing is characterized by its focus on reporting events in a concise, engaging, and accurate manner. One of the key linguistic tools used to achieve this is tense. While English news texts predominantly employ the present tense for headlines and the past tense for main reporting, other languages, such as Uzbek, exhibit different patterns. This study seeks to compare the use of tense in English and Uzbek news texts, exploring how these patterns serve rhetorical and cultural functions.

**Dominant tense patterns in English and Uzbek news texts.** In the realm of journalism, language plays a pivotal role in shaping the narrative and conveying information effectively [4]. English and Uzbek, two distinct languages, exhibit unique tense patterns that influence how news

is reported and understood. Understanding these patterns is crucial for both language learners and professionals in the field of communication.

**English Tense Patterns.** In English news texts, the use of tense is predominantly centered around the present and past. The present tense is often utilized to convey ongoing actions or current events [1]. For instance, headlines typically employ the simple present tense to provide immediacy and relevance. An example can be seen in headlines like “Government Proposes New Tax Reform,” signaling that the proposal is a current and active topic. Conversely, the past tense is frequently used to report events that have already occurred. This tense helps establish a timeline and provides context for the reader. A typical sentence in a news article may read, “The president announced the new policy yesterday,” which situates the event in a specific past timeframe.

Additionally, the present perfect tense is employed to connect past actions to the present, indicating ongoing relevance. For instance, “Scientists have discovered a new species” suggests that the discovery has implications for current scientific discussions.

**Uzbek Tense Patterns.** Uzbek, being an agglutinative language, presents a different approach to tense usage in news writing. The language primarily relies on verb forms that indicate time and aspect through suffixes. In Uzbek news texts, the present tense is often used to discuss events that are currently happening or general truths, akin to its English counterpart [3]. An example might be “Hukumat yangi qonun qabul qiladi,” meaning “The government is adopting a new law,” which highlights an ongoing action[4].The past tense in Uzbek is also significant, frequently appearing to report completed actions. For example, “O‘zbekiston prezidenti yangi siyosatni e’lon qildi,” translates to “The president of Uzbekistan announced a new policy,” focusing on a past event with a clear timeframe.

Interestingly, the future tense in Uzbek is often marked by specific suffixes that indicate intention or prediction, adding a layer of nuance to the reporting of future events. For instance, “O‘qituvchilar yangi ta’lim dasturini ishlab chiqadilar,” meaning “Teachers will develop a new educational program,” emphasizes planned future actions.

**Comparative Analysis.** When comparing the dominant tense patterns in English and Uzbek news texts, it becomes evident that while both languages utilize present and past tenses prominently, the structure and markers differ significantly. English relies on auxiliary verbs and distinct tense forms, while Uzbek utilizes suffixes to convey similar meanings [7]. Moreover, the use of the present perfect tense in English highlights ongoing relevance, a feature less pronounced in Uzbek, where the focus might remain more on the action itself rather than its implications for the present. Understanding these differences not only aids in comprehension but also enhances the effectiveness of cross-cultural communication in journalism. In conclusion, recognizing the dominant tense patterns in English and Uzbek news texts offers valuable insights into the nuances of each language [4]. This awareness fosters better understanding and appreciation of how news is crafted and perceived in different cultural contexts, ultimately enriching the reader's experience.

Previous studies on tense in news discourse have largely focused on English, emphasizing its preference for the simple past in news narratives and the present tense in headlines (Bell, 1991). In contrast, studies on Uzbek news texts are sparse, with limited research on how tense conveys immediacy, objectivity, or emphasis. Comparative studies, such as those by Vinay and Darbelnet

(1995), highlight how tense usage reflects broader cultural communication styles, making this topic ripe for further exploration.

**Methodology.** The study employs a comparative corpus-based approach. Two corpora were compiled: one consisting of 100 English news articles from outlets such as The Guardian and BBC News, and the other comprising 100 Uzbek news articles from sources like Kun.uz and Gazeta.uz. Articles were selected from similar categories, including politics, economy, and culture, to ensure comparability.

The analysis focuses on:

1. Tense usage in headlines and main texts.
2. Frequency and distribution of tense shifts.
3. Contexts and functions of tense shifts.

### **1. Tense Usage in Headlines**

- English news headlines predominantly use the simple present tense (e.g., “Government Approves New Policy”), creating a sense of immediacy.
- Uzbek news headlines often employ the present-future tense or omit explicit tense markers, relying on context for temporal interpretation (e.g., “Hukumat yangi siyosatni tasdiqladi”).

### **2. Tense Usage in Main Texts**

- English texts transition to the simple past when reporting events, maintaining a clear chronological structure [9].
- Uzbek texts show a preference for the narrative past ("-di" suffix) but occasionally use the present tense for commentary or emphasis.

### **3. Tense Shifts**

- English news articles demonstrate frequent tense shifts between the past (for reported events), present perfect (to indicate relevance), and present (for general truths or ongoing developments).
- Uzbek articles display fewer tense shifts, often relying on contextual cues rather than explicit grammatical changes.

### **4. Linguistic and Cultural Factors**

- The reliance on the present tense in English headlines reflects Western journalistic norms emphasizing immediacy and engagement.
- In Uzbek, the use of narrative forms and contextual markers aligns with cultural storytelling traditions, where the flow of information is prioritized over temporal precision.

**Implications.** The findings highlight significant differences in how English and Uzbek news text's structure information temporally. These differences have implications for translation, language teaching, and cross-cultural communication [3]. For instance, translators must navigate not only linguistic differences but also cultural expectations about how news should be presented.

**Conclusion.** This article underscores the importance of tense in shaping news discourse and reflects the interplay between language, culture, and communication. By comparing English and

Uzbek news texts, it sheds light on how linguistic choices influence readers' perceptions and interpretations. Future research could expand this analysis to other languages or explore the role of other linguistic features, such as modality and voice, in news writing.

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