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PECULIARITIES OF THE VERB IN KAZAKH, RUSSIAN  
AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract**

The article deals with the peculiarities of the verb in three languages: Kazakh, Russian, and English. The authors identify similarities and differences in the forms, conjugation, and use of verbs in Kazakh, Russian, and English. The authors conclude that the differences in verb forms reflect the cultural and linguistic peculiarities of each language, based on a comparative analysis.

**Keywords:** verb, similarities, differences, conjugation, form, language.

ҚАЗАҚ, ОРЫС ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ  
ЕТІСТІКТІҢ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

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**Аңдатпа**

Мақалада эталонның ерекшеліктері үш тілде: қазақ, орыс және ағылшын тілдерінде қаралады. Авторлар қазақ, орыс және ағылшын тілдеріндегі етістіктердің пішіндеріндегі ұқсастықтар мен айырмашылықтарды анықтайды. Авторлар салыстырмалы талдауды негізге ала отырып, әр тілдің мәдени және лингвистикалық ерекшеліктерін көрсететіндігі туралы қорытынды жасайды.

**Түйінді сөздер:** етіс, ұқсастықтар, айырмашылықтар, сипат, пішін, тіл.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ГЛАГОЛА В КАЗАХСКОМ, РУССКОМ И  
АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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**Аннотация**

В статье рассматриваются особенности глагола в трех языках: казахском, русском и английском. Авторами выявляются сходства и различия в формах, спряжении и употреблении глаголов казахского, русского и английского языков. Авторы делают вывод о том, что различия в глагольных формах отражают культурные и лингвистические особенности каждого языка, основываясь на сравнительном анализе.

**Ключевые слова:** глагол, сходства, отличия, спряжение, форма, язык.

### Introduction

In today's world, knowing more than one language is essential for a successful career and personal development. The grammar of each language has its own peculiarities. Verbs are one of the main parts of speech of each language and describe people's actions and emotions. In this article we will focus on the features of the verb in Kazakh, Russian and English.

According to linguists, the comparative method can be used to pique students' interest in the learning material because it relies on prior knowledge and forms associative links based on the typological similarity of phenomena in the native and other languages, making it easier to understand and remember grammatical rules [1].

The aim and objectives of the research:

The research aims to identify similarities and differences between the verbs in Kazakh, Russian and English.

The objectives:

1. Examine the grammatical features of verbs in each of the three languages.
2. Study verb conjugation in English, Russian, and Kazakh.
3. Determine the distinctions between verb tenses in each language.

The study of verbal features in many languages is very important in linguistics and foreign language instruction. Understanding the variations between Kazakh, Russian, and English verbs will assist instructors and researchers improve their teaching methods and boost cultural understanding among speakers of these languages. This study is unique in that it takes a complete approach to analysing verbs in three different languages: Kazakh, Russian, and English, resulting in a better understanding of the verb's structure and functions in the language system.

### Research Methods

We have used various research methods to study the peculiarities of verbs in Kazakh, Russian and English. One of the methods is comparative analysis of verb constructions and forms of these languages, as well as comparative-typological method.

### Results of the research

The verb is one of the basic parts of speech that denotes action or state. Verbs in different languages can have different forms, conjugations and usage [2].

The Kazakh language (къазакъ, obsolete Kirghiz, Kyrgyz, Kaisak) is a language of the Kypchak-Nogai subgroup of Turkic languages [3].

And it has its own peculiarities in grammar.

One of these features is agglutativity, i.e. the possibility of adding to the verb root a variety of suffixes denoting person, tense, inclination and other characteristics [4].

For instance, the verb жүзу (to swim) can be modified as follows: сен жүзесің (you swim), біз жүземіз (we swim), ол жүзеді (he swims), etc.

In Russian, the verb has a more complex system of modification than in Kazakh. The verbs change in persons, tenses, inclinations and kinds. The kind of the verb denotes the mode of action and can be perfect or imperfect [4].

For instance, the verb "плавать" (to swim) in the perfect form will sound like "поплавать", while in the imperfect form it will sound like "плавать". In addition, Russian has a complex system of verb conjugation depending on person and tense.

English has a specific verb grammar and belongs to the Germanic group of languages.

For instance, the verb "to swim" will sound the same in almost all persons: I swim, you swim, we swim, he/she/it swims, etc. However, compound tenses in English indicate the time and duration of an action.

Verb tenses are one of the most important components of linguistic grammar. Learning verb tenses in Kazakh, Russian and English can help and facilitate learning English. Comparative Analysis of the Verb in Kazakh, Russian and English Languages

Table 1.

Language	Tenses	Conjugation	Mood	Aspect	Voice
Kazakh	6	2	3	2	5
	Present tense 1. Present tense proper 2. Transitional present tense Past tense 1. Obviously past tense 2. Long past tense 3. Transitional past tense Future tense 1. Future presumptive tense 2. Future tense of intention 3. Transitive future tense.	in person and number.	1) the declarative mood (ашық рай); 2) the imperative mood (бұйрық рай); 3) the conditional mood (шартты рай); 4) the desirable mood (қалау рай).	Perfect, Imperfect.	1) the Main Voice (негізгі етіс); 2) Reflexive Voice (өздік етіс); 3) Imperative Voice (өзгелік етіс); 4) Reciprocal Voice (ортақ етіс); 5) Passive Voice (ырықсыз етіс).
Russian	3	2	3	2	3
	Present, Past, Future	two conjugations - I and II	Indicative Imperative, Conditional	Perfect, Imperfect.	Active, Passive, Reflexive.
English	12			4	6
	Present, Past, Future	no verb conjugation, no plural and no person (with an exception of verb to be in present and past forms).	Indicative, Imperative. Subjunctive mood, Presumptive and Conditional	Indefinite Aspect, Continuous Aspect Perfect aspect Perfect and continuous aspect	Active, Passive. Reflexive Causative Middle, Reciprocal

There are three verb tenses in Kazakh: Past, Present and Future. Each tense has its own way of use. For instance, to form the past tense it is necessary to add the suffix "-ды" or "-ді", and to form the future tense it is necessary to add the suffix "-а-" or "-е-".

In the Russian language there are 3 main verb tenses, namely present, past, future. Each time has its own way of formation. For instance, to form the past tense, the verb endings must be changed depending on the person and number.

There are twelve verb tenses in English that indicate the time and duration of an action.

Each tense has its own way of being formed. For instance, the past tense is formed by adding the ending "-ed" or changing the verb form. In Kazakh, Russian and English, the present tense is formed by adding the suffixes "-yp" or "-ep" to the root of the verb, while in Russian it

is formed by changing the verb endings of both person and number, and in English it is formed by adding the third person singular verb endings "-s" or "-es". In addition, there are irregular verbs in English, which require a separate memorization, because their form of the present tense is not formed according to the rules.

In modern Russian there are three inclinations: the indicative, imperative and conditional. These inclinations serve as the main means of conveying modal meanings.

In the modern Kazakh language there are four or five inclinations: 1. The imperative, 2. The expletive, 3. The aspirational, 4. The conditional, 5. Verbal-noun, 1. Exclamatory, 2. Imperative, 3. Conditional, 4. Desirable.

In Kazakh, the verb has six tenses: Present, Past, Future, Present Perfect And Past Perfect. In addition, the verbs in Kazakh are conjugated both in persons and in numbers. For example, the verb "жазу" (to write) in the present tense will sound like this: "мен жазамын" (I write), "сен жазасың" (you write), "ған жазады" (he writes), "біз жазамыз" (we write), "сіз жазасыз" (you write), "олар жазады" (they write).

In Russian, the verb has three temporal forms: Present, Past and Future. The verbs are conjugated in person, number and aspect. There are two kinds of verbs in Russian: perfect and imperfect. The perfect form denotes a completed action, and the imperfect form denotes an incomplete action. For instance, the verb "писать" (to write) in the present tense will sound like this: "я пишу", "ты пишешь", "он пишет", "мы пишем", "вы пишете", "они пишут".

According to V.D. Arakin, in English the category of time is expressed by three forms of time - present, past and future [5, p.100].

Verbs are conjugated in persons, numbers and tenses. There are two kinds of verbs in English: simple and compound. Simple verbs denote one action, while compound verbs denote several actions. For example, the verb "write" in the present tense would be "I write", "you write", "he writes", "we write", "you write", "they write".

A.N Kobrina identifies 6 voices in English: Active, Passive, Reflexive, Causative Middle, Reciprocal voices [6].

Both languages have a past tense form, which is formed by adding the suffix "-ды" or "-ті" in Kazakh and the ending "-ed" in English. In addition, both languages have a future tense form, which is formed by adding the appropriate suffixes to the verb. In Kazakh it is "-а" or "-е", and in English it is "-will" or "-shall".

There are similarities between Present continuous in English, Kazakh and Russian. All three languages have a form of Present continuous, which is formed by adding the appropriate endings to the verb. In English it is "-ing", in Kazakh it is "-атын" or "-етіу", and in Russian it is "-ет/ит".

Regarding the future tense, all three languages also have similarities. They all have a future tense form, which is formed by adding the appropriate suffixes to the verb. In English it is "will" or "shall", in Kazakh it is "-а" or "-е", and in Russian it is "будет+ -ть/ти".

Future Continuous also has similarities in these languages. It is formed by adding the appropriate endings to the verb in the future tense. In English it is "will be + -ing", in Kazakh it is "-а/е жүретін", and in Russian it is "will be + -ть/-ти".

Future in the Past also has similarities in these languages. It is formed by adding the appropriate endings to the verb in the past tense. In English it is "would + -verb", in Kazakh it is "-ды/ті + -ер/ар", and in Russian it is "будет+ -ть/-ти".

There are similarities between Present Continuous in English, Kazakh and Russian. All three languages have a form of Present Continuous, which is formed by adding the appropriate

endings to the verb. In English it is "-ing", in Kazakh it is "-атын" or "-етін", and in Russian it is "-ет/ит".

From the comparative analysis of verb forms in Kazakh, Russian and English, we can conclude that the differences in the verb forms reflect cultural and linguistic peculiarities of each language. In addition, similarities and differences in the verb forms can be useful for learning foreign languages and understanding cultural differences. Thus, each language has its own peculiarities in verb grammar. Kazakh is characterized by agglutinativity and the possibility of adding many suffixes to the root of the verb, Russian has a complex system of verb modification in person, tenses, inflection and aspect, and English is characterized by the absence of a change in the person and number of the verb and the presence of a complex system of temporal forms. Knowing the peculiarities of verb grammar in each language allows you to learn and use the language more effectively in everyday life and professional activities.

Studying the features of the verbs in English, Russian and Kazakh helps to better understand the structure and functions of each language. Understanding the differences and similarities in verb usage is useful for language training as well as for translating and communicating with other cultures. Additional research in this area may lead to new discoveries and a better understanding of language systems.

#### **Conclusion**

Thus, the comparative analysis of verb tenses in Kazakh, Russian and English helps to learn English more easily. The comparative analysis of the verb tenses in Kazakh, Russian and English allows for a better understanding and use of English grammar. For instance, knowledge of the Past tense in Kazakh and Russian can help in learning the past simple tense in English. In addition, comparative analysis of verb tenses helps to better understand the differences between languages and avoid translation errors.

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