

GRAMMATICAL ESSENCE OF VERB

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Abstract

In this thesis, the features of the verb, specific stem-forming suffixes, specific and non-specific forms of the verb in English and the specific connection of the verb are highlighted.

Keywords: syntactic function, mood, tense, person, number, categorical tense, indefinite form of the verb.

When we talk about verb, it can be noted that a verb is an independent word group that expresses an action, state or process. A verb is characterized as an independent word group according to the following characteristics:

1. Lexical-grammatical meaning as an action, state or process.
2. Possession of the following suffixes (*-ize, -en, -ify;*) and prefixes (*re-, over-, out-, miss-, un;*) and lexical-grammatical word morphemes.
3. The verb is more developed in terms of word change and word formation than other word groups, the reason for this is that it has several grammatical categories.
4. Conjugation of the verb in its own way.
5. It can appear in different syntactic tasks in a sentence.

A verb is a group of words that mainly indicates the activity of a person. This definition is common to both languages, i.e. English and Uzbek, which can be seen in the following examples:

Lanny Swarts and Young Mako are coming here tonight. (P. Abrahams) They sat down, very shaky, and looked at each other.

We can cite the following example in the Uzbek language. For example; *He graduated from high school with good marks.*

The highlighted words in these examples belong to the verb family, and they show the activity of the subject in the sentence. Verbs, like other word groups, are divided into simple, artificial and compound verbs according to their morphological structure.

Simple (or root) verbs (Simple (or root) verbs) consist of one root, and simple verbs do not have suffixes or prefixes.

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For example, in English: *to come, to see, to work, to bring, to have, to grow*. in Uzbek: *come, see, work, grow*.

When the verb has grammatical categories such as tense, person and proportion, categorical grammatical suffixes do not change the structure of the verb, that is, the verb remains simple verb. For example, in English: *work — worked — works - working*. in Uzbek: *work, worked, working*.

In English, there are definite and indefinite forms of verbs, which differ according to whether they are accented or unaccented in a sentence. The verb forms that change in the categories of person, number, time and tense and act as participles in the sentence are called Finite Forms of the Verbs, i.e. predicative forms.

For example: Mrs Conroy laughed. (I. Ioice)

The two young gentlemen asked the ladies if they might have the pleasure, and Mary Jane turned to Miss Daly. (Ibid)

He avoided her eyes, he had seen a sour expression on her face. (Ibid)

In these examples, the verbs *to laugh, to ask, to turn, to avoid, and to see* come in definite or predicative form.

Forms of the verb that indicate the action or state in general, but also indicate partial character or objectification, are called non-finite forms of the verb, i.e., non-predicative forms.

Indefinite forms of the verb can indicate an action or state by itself, not in connection with the owner of the sentence, but separated from it. Indefinite forms of the verb usually do not directly indicate categories such as person, number, tense, mood. Indefinite forms of the verb include: infinitive (*инфинитив*) action noun, gerund (*герундий*), and participle (*сифатдош*).

I have come here to speak to you. (Мен бу ерга сиз билан гаплашгани келдим) If we take this example, we can see that the infinitive in this sentence is used as the objective case.

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