

VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT: This article is about the presence of Finite and Non-finite forms of the verbs in English, which differ from each other depending on whether they inflect in the sentence or not, the idea that in the categories of person, number, tense and time, and the verb forms that come as a participle in the sentence are finite, that is predicative forms.

KEYWORDS: Finite Forms of the Verbs, suffixes, lexical-grammatical meaning, action, state, participle II, functional forms.

When we talk about the grammatical meaning of a verb, it can be noted that a verb is an independent part of speech that represents an action, situation, or process. It is the only part of speech in English that has a morphological system based on the six categories: person, number, tense, aspect, voice, and mood. The verb is characterized as an independent part of speech by the following features:

1. Lexical-grammatical meaning as an action, state or process.
2. The following specific core suffixes (-ize, -en, -ify;) and prefixes (re-, over-, out-, miss-, un;) and lexical-grammatical word morphemes.
3. The verb is more advanced in word modification and word formation than other part of speech because it has several grammatical categories.
4. The specific connection of the verb.
5. Be able to come up with different syntactic functions in a sentence.

A verb is basically a part of speech that indicates a person's activity. This definition is specific to both languages, English and Uzbek, and can be seen in the following examples:

Lanny Swarts and Young Mako are coming here tonight. (P. Abrahams)

They set down, very shaky, and looked at each other.

The following is an example in Uzbek. For example;

O'rta maktabni a'lo baholar bilan bitirdi.

The words highlighted in these examples belong to a group of verbs that indicate the activity of the subject in the sentence. Verbs, like other parts of speech, are divided into simple, compound, and compound verbs according to their morphological structure.

Simple (or root) verbs (Simple (or root) verbs) consist of a single stem, and simple verbs do not have a suffix or a prefix. For example:

in English: to come, to see, to work, to bring, to hate, to grow.

in Uzbek: kelmoq, ko'rmoq, ishlamoq, o'smoq.

When a verb has grammatical categories such as tense, person, relative, the categorical grammatical suffixes do not change its structure, that is the verbs remain simple verbs. For example:

in English: work – worked – works - working.

in Uzbek: ishlamoq, ishladi, ishlayapti.

In English, there are finite and non-finite forms of a verb, and they differ in whether they are inflected or not. The non-finite forms of verbs, unlike the finite forms of the verb, do not express person, number or mood. Verb forms that change in the categories of person, number, tense, and time, coming as a participle in a sentence are called finite forms of the verb, that is, predicative forms.

Masalan: Mrs Conroy laughed. (I. Loyce)

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)

The verbs to laugh-kulmoq, to ask-so'ramoq, to turn-qayrilmoq, to avoid-ko'zini olib qochmoq, and to see-ko'rmoq come in finite or predicative forms in the following examples.

Non-finite forms of the verb are called non-predicate forms of verbs, which indicate the action or state in general, but also the partial sign or object.

Non-finite verb forms can express an action or situation in isolation from the subject, rather than in connection with the subject. Non-finite verb forms usually do not directly refer to categories such as person, number, tense, or mood. The non-finite forms of the verb include the infinitive, the gerund, the participle I and the participle II.

I have come here to speak to you. (Men bu yerga siz bilan gaplashgani keldim.)

To take this example, we can see that the infinitive comes in the form of adverbial modifier of purpose.

We discussed different methods of teaching foreign languages. (Biz xorijiy tillarni o'qitishning turli uslublarini muhokama qildik.) In the example, the gerund in this sentence is used as a determiner. Verbs are divided into regular verbs and irregular verbs, depending on how past tense forms are formed. Past tense and the forms of participle II- verbs formed using the suffix -ed are called regular verbs. For example:

to turn – turned;

to mark – marked;

to start – started;

to allow- allowed;

to report-reported;

Past tense and the forms of participle II - verbs formed in different ways without taking the suffix -ed are called irregular verbs. For example:

to write – wrote – written;

to sink – sank – sunk;

to tell – told – told;

to show – showed – shown;

to drive- drove- driven;

As Yu.S. Maslov points out, a verb is a part of speech that expresses the grammatical meaning of a sign, an action that occurs over time. The grammatical meaning of an action can be understood in a broad meaning. It represents not only action and literal activity, but also the situation and the existence of a particular object or person. Understanding the similarities and differences between languages can help us become experts in our field.

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