



## VERB WORD GROUP AND ITS SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION ISSUES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

**Yermaxanova Ayxan**

*3rd year student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of English  
Language and Literature*

**Abstract:** *This article talks about the Uzbek and English verbs and their semantic units.*

**Key words:** *Verb, case, tense, Grammatical form, feature, phrase, action, ratio, relationship.*

When we talk about the grammatical nature of the verb, it can be noted that the verb is one of the main word groups and differs from other word groups by its meaning, grammatical forms and syntactic functions. A verb connects action, presence, state, and relationship with reality in a process-like manner, defining it in terms of time. It is by this feature that the verb differs from the noun it is derived from. The verb is one of the active word groups in all languages. The semantic scope of the verb is wide, but mainly it means a situation that gives the idea of action and action. The learning of the verb word group is inextricably linked to other word groups. The largest group of words is also a verb.

Forms that express the action and state expressed by the verb, form the verb as a participle, and connect it with the possessor are counted as person-number forms. The first and second person of verbs are expressed by special forms. In the third person, tenses also express the meaning of person. The suffixes -m, -ng, -k, - are added after the forms of the past tense -di and future conditional -sa; after adverbial, adjectival forms and present tense forms of the pure verb, suffixes -man, -miz, -san, -siz are used. Examples: I slept, I slept, I sleep, I slept, I am sleeping, you slept, you slept, you sleep, you slept, you are sleeping, he slept, he slept, he sleeps, he slept, he is sleeping. Adverbs indicating that the action and situation understood from the verb belong to the speaker, listener or other are called person-number adverbs. The speaker is the 1st person, the listener is the 2nd person, and the other person is the 3rd person. When the three language cases were studied so far, the morphological properties of the verb were almost not observed, which helps to determine the immediate or continuous nature of the verb, that is, the semelactive verb is interpreted separately from the active reading or not. But this issue is not the only unchangeable aspect in the intersection of languages. In fact, in Russian and Hungarian, two different interpretations are determined by the form of semelfactive verbs. In Russian, different suffixes are added to the same verb base. The same difference is observed in morphological speech. As we hope, pure semelactive verbs are not compatible in both languages



when progressive duration combinations. As we have mentioned above, semelfactives sometimes depend on Vendler's success due to his dynamic, punctual and effective properties.

Verbs are distinguished by having different categories than other word groups. In English and Uzbek languages, the verb is a group of words rich in grammatical categories, but the categories of the verb in both languages are different from each other. Sometimes we can observe similarities. In English, there are the following grammatical categories of the verb: The category of perfect (correlation order), the category of voice, the category of person, the category of number), the category of tense (The category of tense), the category of aspect (The category of aspect), the category of inclination (The category of mood). Grammatical categories of verbs in modern Uzbek language are as follows: Level, participle - infinitive, mood, tense, person - number. Grammatical categories of verbs are expressed by contrasting synthetic or analytical forms of words belonging to the verb group. [2;151] The category of perfect (The category of perfect) shows that the action will happen, be completed or be completed before a certain period or time. For example: I have finished my work - I have finished my work. According to the perfect category, there are 2 types of verb forms: I. Non-perfect verb forms (Non - perfect verb forms). II. Analytical perfect forms of the verb. The non-perfect forms of the verb are opposed to the perfect forms in different categories, that is, they enter into opposition. The perfect form of the verb is formed by adding the verb to have to the adjective II. For example: I have come; I had come; I shall have come. The perfect form can also be formed by adding the verb to be to the adjective II, and when formed in this way the verb is always intransitive. For example: His parents were gone for a fortnight's holiday. It was all gone. Speaking about the ratio category, it can be explained that the ratio category specific to the verb shows the nature of the relationship between the participants of the situation expressed by the syntactic construction and its direction. The presence of the ratio category in the language is usually determined by contrasting the definite ratio forms of the verb with the passive ratio forms. It is expressed using the adjective form II of the main verb, that is, be - V en. In such an opposition, the passive level is considered to be a defined, i.e. expressive and strong, member of the opposition. The passive voice expresses the assumption of action by the owner of the syntactic device. The possessor in these devices is considered the passive or passive possessor and serves as the object of the action. The definite article form is the weak member of this opposition and summarizes this meaning in the form of anonymity. This uncertainty can be expressed in the Uzbek language in the form of causative ratio, self ratio, unity ratio. In English, the scope of the use of verbs in the passive form is quite wide. For example, in English, as in Uzbek, not only transitive verbs, but also intransitive verbs are used in the passive form.



A peculiarity of English verbs is that, in addition to semantic verbs like in Uzbek, there are modal and auxiliary verbs, linking verbs, which are usually not translated in any way, but carries an additional semantic load. One of the characteristics of English verbs is that they can be regular or irregular. Irregular verbs differ from regular verbs in that the past tense is formed by adding the suffix -. You should use dictionaries, textbooks and a special table available on the Internet to find out what form an irregular verb has in the past or future tense. Another feature of English verbs is the presence of personal and impersonal verbs. Personal verbs act as a predicate in a sentence whenever there is a subject. Impersonal verbs include participles, for example. They rarely act as a predicate, they perform the functions of the rest of the sentence. The distinctive features of English verbs include the way they are formed. There are simple, complex and derived verbs. Simple ones consist only of the root and the ending of the word, for example, hit - hit. Compound verbs are formed by adding the roots of words, for example, to grow - to grow. Formed verbs contain additions and suffixes in addition to the root. Example: dislike - dislike.

If it is taken into account that most of the verbs in English are not used in the form of the passive participle, it seems that there is no reason to say that the category of participle is a grammatical category belonging to verbs in English. Because if it is assumed that the opposition of the ratio category consists of two members - active and passive members, and this opposition meets neutralization in a large group of verbs, thinking about the place of such a grammatical category among the existing grammatical categories in the language must be seen. Because in order to prove that the active form is active, it is necessary to compare it with the passive form, so that the fact that the active form is not similar to the passive form is the basis for saying that it is active. In these places where the active-passive opposition does not work, i.e. it is neutralized, it is not possible to talk about the ratio at all. But unlike the English language, in Uzbek such verbs and all other verbs cannot leave the orbit of the ratio category, because, first of all, the ratio category in these languages has a multi-membered opposition. Second, if the number of members is large, it is difficult to call it opposition. There was a need to clarify this issue in English, which is explained by the poor morphological structure of the English language in the current state. Therefore, the opposition is not active-passive, but non-passive-passive. Because verbs that are not used in the passive have all other categorial forms according to their lexical-grammatical characteristics and form a complete paradigm.

When learning English, you should devote a lot of time to the verb to be, which is already a characteristic in itself. It performs four functions, most often it plays the role of a semantic verb and a linking verb. Any sentence in English cannot be made without a verb, so to exist exists where there is no semantic verb and there is a compound nominal predicate, for example, I am a student, in Russian "I am



a student" is translated. English also has modal verbs. They are given special attention because these parts of speech differ from other English verbs in a number of features. They are indicators of the characteristic of action and are used together with semantic verbs. For example, a modal verb must express a request to perform an action. I go to school - I go to school. I have to go to school - I have to go to school. Modal verbs never have the endings –ing, –s and –es. In some cases, modal verbs can be replaced by their equivalents or equivalent universal verbs. Equivalents are usually used instead of modal verbs in the past and future tenses. Equivalent universal verbs, in addition to the modal function, can be performed by others, including semantic ones. For example, to allow is translated as "to allow, to allow" and can replace the verb may. Also, modal verbs are used without auxiliary verbs and with a particle.

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