



## MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF VERB IN OLD AND MODERN ENGLISH

**Jalgasova Laura**

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

**Abstract:** *This article discusses the morphological classification and significance of the verb in Old and Modern English.*

**Key words:** *Vocabulary, principle, subjective, meaning, classification, task, form, English language, tense, ratio, inclination.*

Although word groups have been studied by linguists for many years, they have not yet come to a clear conclusion in English. The reason we say this is the subjective methods of defining a certain class of lexemes, and we may come across different classifications in this regard.

The classification of word groups in English is based on three principles: meaning, form and function. By meaning, we understand not the separate meaning of each word, but the meaning of words belonging to the same class. For example, the meaning of a noun is thing or object (thing - ness), and by form we understand the morphological classification of a word type. For example, nouns are described by the category of singular and plural, and verbs are described by tense, proportion, mood, etc. Some word groups (prepositions, conjunctions) are characterized by invariability. By task we understand the syntactic functions of words. For example, it can be combined with other words or its function in a sentence. There are different classifications of word groups among linguists. G. Suit, the first author of scientific grammar of the English language, divides word groups into 2 main groups: declinable and indeclinable. In this classification, he considers morphological features to be the main ones. B. Ilyish divides word groups into 12 types (6 independent and 6 auxiliary - prepositions, conjunctions, particles, modal words, articles, interjections).

A verb is an independent set of words that expresses an action, state or process, that is, an action such as the appearance and change of a certain sign. All such meanings specific to the verb go back to the general meaning of action, which helps to distinguish it from other groups of words.

As Yu.S. Maslov pointed out, a verb is a group of words that expresses the grammatical significance of a sign, an action that occurs over time. The grammatical significance of the action can be understood in a broad sense. It not only expresses action and literal activity, but also indicates the state and presence of a certain object or person. For example:



A chair is a piece of furniture.

He wrote a letter.

He will recover soon.

The important thing is that the verb itself reflects the characteristics of the action that takes place during a certain period of time. These features are manifested in the personal forms of the verb (Finite), and therefore the syntactic function of the personal forms of the verb is to be used only as participles in the sentence.

The word change system of the verb is much richer and more diverse than other word groups. It has not only the synthetic method characteristic of inflectional languages, but also the addition of formants to the root or the analytical method. It should be noted that the verb is the only group of words that has analytical forms. If we pay special attention to the word changing system of verbs, we can see that the suffixed verbs formed by the affixation method are quite rare and the compound verbs formed by the conversion method are quite numerous.

In English, word formation and inflection are not very important in distinguishing one word group from another word group. The linguist scientist K.N. Kachalova divides word groups into the following word groups: noun, adjective, number, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, adverb. The scientist divides nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, verbs, and adverbs into independent word groups, prepositions, conjunctions, and articles as auxiliary words because they fulfill a specific syntactic function in the sentence. divides into categories. The vowel is not included in the independent word group, nor in the auxiliary word group, because they do not perform any syntactic function in the sentence. In addition, linguist E.M. Gordon<sup>9</sup> divides words into 3 main groups: 1) independent words 2) auxiliary words 3) independent elements. Independent words have a clear lexical meaning and perform an independent function in a sentence. They can be the main clauses in a sentence. Independent words include verbs, nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, and adverbs. Auxiliaries are semantically different from independent words. Auxiliary words do not perform any function in the sentence. But they determine the meaning of the word in the sentence. For example, if we take the articles "the" or "a", A table is a table (unknown). In English, articles, prepositions, prepositions and conjunctions belong to auxiliary word groups. Independent elements are characterized by different meanings. Independent elements do not perform any syntactic function in a sentence. For example, He certainly knows all about it. (He certainly knows that.)

In English, verbs are divided into personal and impersonal forms depending on their grammatical categories and syntactic functions according to their external structure.



In both languages, that is, in English and Uzbek, verbs differ from other groups of words according to their morphological, lexical-semantic, lexical-grammatical characteristics.

Verbs in the Uzbek language are divided into independent verbs and auxiliary verbs according to their lexical-grammatical characteristics. Independent verbs indicate action, have an independent meaning and can act as a part of a sentence. For example: The assigned task was completed before the deadline.

Not only in the Uzbek language, but also in the English language, independent verbs have nouns, adjectives, and adverbial forms that have the characteristics of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

For example: Working is useful does not express an action with auxiliary verbs, does not express an independent meaning.

They are used to express different grammatical meanings or for other purposes. Auxiliary verbs, depending on their main characteristics, are divided into auxiliary verbs that serve to form words and perform the function of connecting verbs, and verbs that combine with verbs and express different joint meanings.

For example: verbs do, be, start (started writing), exit (read).

B.A. Il'ish is divided into the following groups according to the semantics of verbs:

- 1) Verbs that express a complete thought and require an indirect complement.
- 2) Verbs that may require a complement without a means of explaining the meaning, meaning a complete thought.
- 3) Verbs used with an indirect complement without meaning.

A verb is a group of words that mainly shows 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 set down, very shaky, and looked at each other.

We can cite the following example in the Uzbek language.

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

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

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 the definite or predicative form.



Forms of the verb that indicate the action or state as a whole and indicate that they are partially marked or objectified are called non-finite forms of the verb, i.e., non-predicative forms. Indefinite forms of the verb can indicate the action or state not by connecting it with the owner of the sentence, but by being separated from it. The indefinite forms of the verb usually do not directly indicate categories such as person, number, tense, mood. Indefinite forms of the verb include: infinitive (infinitive) action noun, gerund (Gerund), and adjective (Participle).

I have come here to speak to you

If we take this example, we can see that the infinitive in this sentence is used as the objective case.

We discussed different methods of teaching foreign languages. (We discussed different methods of teaching foreign languages.) and in the example, the gerund in this sentence is used as a determiner. Verbs are divided into regular verbs and irregular verbs according to how the past tense forms are formed. Past tense and adjective II forms - verbs formed with the suffix ed are called regular verbs.

- A word in English is often not defined morphologically, and it is easy for words to move from one class to another (as a noun, adjective, verb, preposition). Such words are considered either lexical-grammatical homonyms or words belonging to the same class.

- In English linguistics, the importance of affixes is also somewhat important in the classification of words. However, in English, this criterion is not always taken into account, because many words in English are inflexible, so many words do not have derivational affixes.

- Although internal inflection is not very widely used in modern English, it still has not lost its expression. This feature is not unique to the Uzbek language that we are studying as an object.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Ilyish B.A. The structure of Modern English. - L.: Prosveshchenie, 1971. - 365 p.
2. John E. Warriner Francis Geriffith English Grammar and composition. - USA. 1977. - 471 p.
3. Khaimovich B.S., Rogovskava B.I. A course in English grammar. - M.: Vysshchaya school. 1967. - 297 p.
4. Ne'matov H., Mahmudov N., Sayfullaeva R., G'ulomov A., Abduraimova M. Mother tongue. Textbook for 8th grade. - Tashkent, 2002. - 112 p.



5. Randolph Quirk, Sidney Greenbaum, Geoffrey Leech, Jean Swartick. Comprehensive Grammar of the English language. - London: Longman Group Ltd, 1972. - 498 p.

