VERBS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi
Jizzakh branch of the National
University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages
Phylology and foreign languages
Asilova Yulduz Anvar qizi
Student of group 302-21

Annotation: This article provides a detailed exploration of verbs and their grammatical categories, offering insights into the critical role verbs play in language structure and meaning. It discusses key grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, mood, voice, person, number, and transitivity, illustrating how these elements define a verb's form and function. The article also highlights the significance of auxiliary and modal verbs, the process of inflection and conjugation, and the challenges posed by irregular verbs. With its clear structure and comprehensive explanations, the article serves as a valuable resource for students, educators, and language enthusiasts seeking to deepen their understanding of verb usage and its impact on effective communication.

Key words: verbs, grammatical categories, tense, aspect, mood, voice, person, number, transitivity, auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, inflection, conjugation, irregular verbs, language structure, communication, syntax, grammar.

Verbs and Their Grammatical Categories

Verbs are the cornerstone of any sentence, acting as the essential element that conveys action, state, or occurrence. Without verbs, language would lack dynamism and the ability to express processes or changes. In grammar, verbs are far more than mere action words; they are versatile components that interact with other words to convey meaning, time, mood, and relationships between ideas. To fully appreciate the richness of verbs, it's important to explore their grammatical categories, which define their behavior and usage in a sentence.

Definition and Role of Verbs

A verb is a word that describes an action (e.g., *run*, *write*), a state of being (e.g., *exist*, *believe*), or an occurrence (e.g., *happen*, *occur*). Verbs form the backbone of predicates in sentences, connecting the subject to the rest of the information. For example, in the sentence *She sings beautifully*, the verb *sings* links the subject *she* to the adverb *beautifully*.

Key Grammatical Categories of Verbs

Verbs are classified and analyzed according to several grammatical categories. These categories define their forms and functions in sentences and include tense, aspect, mood, voice, person, number, and transitivity. Below is an overview of these categories.

Tense

Tense indicates the time at which an action or state occurs. It is one of the most fundamental grammatical categories of verbs and is typically divided into three primary types:

- **Past**: Indicates an action or state that has already happened (e.g., *walked*, *was*).
- **Present**: Refers to an action or state that is currently happening or is generally true (e.g., *walks*, *is*).
- **Future**: Describes an action or state that will happen (e.g., *will walk*, *shall be*).

Some languages, like English, rely on auxiliary verbs to express future tense, while others use verb inflections.

Aspect

Aspect describes the nature of the action or state, particularly whether it is completed, ongoing, habitual, or perfect. Common aspects include:

- **Perfective**: Indicates a completed action (e.g., *has eaten*).
- **Imperfective**: Highlights an ongoing or repeated action (e.g., *was eating*, *used to eat*).
- **Progressive (Continuous)**: Emphasizes the ongoing nature of an action (e.g., *is running*).

Tense and aspect often combine to create nuanced expressions of time and action.

Mood

Mood reflects the speaker's attitude toward the action or state. Common moods include:

- **Indicative**: Used for factual statements (e.g., *She is reading*).
- **Imperative**: Expresses commands or requests (e.g., *Read the book!*).
- **Subjunctive**: Conveys wishes, doubts, or hypothetical scenarios (e.g., *If I were you*).
- **Conditional**: Describes actions dependent on a condition (e.g., *She would read if she had time*).

Voice

Voice indicates whether the subject of the sentence performs or receives the action. There are two main types:

- **Active Voice**: The subject performs the action (e.g., *The cat chased the mouse*).
- **Passive Voice**: The subject receives the action (e.g., *The mouse was chased by the cat*).

Voice allows writers and speakers to shift focus in a sentence, depending on what they want to emphasize.

Person and Number

Verbs change form depending on the subject's person (first, second, or third) and number (singular or plural):

- **First Person**: *I run* (singular), *We run* (plural).
- **Second Person**: *You run* (singular and plural).
- **Third Person**: *He/She/It runs* (singular), *They run* (plural).

This agreement between the verb and the subject ensures grammatical coherence.

Transitivity

Transitivity classifies verbs based on whether they require objects to complete their meaning:

- **Transitive Verbs**: Require a direct object (e.g., *She wrote a letter*).
- **Intransitive Verbs**: Do not require a direct object (e.g., *He sleeps*).
- **Ditransitive Verbs**: Take two objects, often a direct and an indirect object (e.g., *She gave him a gift*).

Auxiliary and Modal Verbs

Auxiliary verbs (e.g., *be*, *have*, *do*) and modal verbs (e.g., *can*, *should*, *might*) assist the main verb by adding grammatical information such as tense, mood, or possibility. For example:

- *She **is running*** (progressive aspect).
- *They **might travel*** (expressing possibility).

Inflection and Conjugation

Many languages inflect verbs, meaning they change form to express grammatical categories such as tense, mood, or person. For example, in English:

- Present tense: *walk → walks* (third person singular).
- Past tense: *walk → walked*. In languages like Spanish or Arabic, conjugation is more extensive and involves numerous forms depending on the subject and grammatical category.

Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs deviate from standard patterns of conjugation, often requiring memorization. For instance:

- In English: *go → went* (past tense), *run → ran*.
- In other languages: Irregular verbs are equally prevalent and often among the most frequently used.

Conclusion

Verbs are dynamic elements of language, serving as the foundation of sentences and carrying rich grammatical information. Understanding their categories— tense, aspect, mood, voice, person, number, and transitivity—provides insight

into how languages structure meaning. Whether in everyday conversation or literary expression, verbs give language its energy, enabling us to communicate actions, emotions, and ideas effectively. Mastery of verbs and their grammatical categories is essential for linguistic fluency and precision. The study of verbs and their grammatical categories not only enhances our understanding of language mechanics but also deepens our appreciation for its versatility and complexity. Verbs are at the heart of how we express time, intention, and relationships between ideas. By mastering these categories, we gain the ability to convey precise meaning, adapt our tone, and engage in nuanced communication. Whether learning a new language or refining one's native tongue, a solid grasp of verbs equips speakers with the tools to navigate both simple conversations and intricate narratives. Verbs, as carriers of action and essence, truly embody the vitality of language.

REFERENCES

1. Catford, J. C. (2001). *A Practical Introduction to Phonetics*. Oxford University Press.
2. Crystal, D. (2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* (6th ed.). Blackwell Publishing.
3. Lass, R. (1997). *Historical Linguistics and Language Change*. Cambridge University Press.
4. Labov, W. (2001). *Principles of Linguistic Change: Social Factors*. Blackwell.
5. Miller, A. (2006). *Phonology: A Coursebook*. Cambridge University Press.
6. Pike, K. L. (1947). *Phonemics: A Technique for Reducing Languages to Writing*. University of Michigan Press.
7. Wells, J. C. (1982). *Accents of English: Volume 1 – An Introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
8. Teshaboyeva, N., & Mamayoqubova, S. (2020). COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 409-414).
9. Teshaboyeva, N. (2020). LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY, ITS STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NEW PERSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 415-420).

10. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2019). TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH LITERATURE INTESL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS. In СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ (pp. 82-84).

11. Хидирова, Д., & Тешабоева, Н. (2022). Pedagogical conditions for the development of the healthy thinking in students. Zamonaviy innovatsion tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar, 1(1), 120-122.

12. Gaybullayeva, N. D. K., & Kizi, T. N. Z. (2022). THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION IN TEACHING LANGUAGE LEARNERS FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND MAINLY ENGLISH. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(10), 8-10.

13. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi, Jurayev Muhammadrahim Murod o'g'li, & Mamirova Munisa Rajab qizi. (2021). Language Learning Culturally and the Role of Literature in Teaching Process. *Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*, 2(3), 1-5. Retrieved from https://www.cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/84

14. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN PRESENT DAY. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).

15. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).

16. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023, November). Adjective word group and its types. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 59-61).

17. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023, November). Modifications of Consonants in Connected speech. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 7-9).

18. Teshaboyeva, N., & Rayimberdiyev, S. (2023, May). THE IMPORTANCE OF USING MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING ENGLISH CLASSES. In Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education (Vol. 1, No. 8, pp. 149-153).

19. Nafisa, T., & Marina, S. (2023). TEACHING AND LEARNING OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY IN TESL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS.

International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research, 465-469.

20. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla kizi, & Akramov Ibrohimjon. (2023). WORD FORMATION. COMPOUNDING. "XXI ASRDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" Nomli Respublika Ilmiy-Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 1(12), 109–113. Retrieved from https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/itfttdm/article/view/3187

21. Teshaboyeva, N., & Yakubova, N. (2023). CHANGES OF MEANING OF WORDS. Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций, 2(12), 126-129.

22. Sharifova Dinora Tohir qizi, & Teshaboyeva Nafisa. (2023). " NOUNS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES". Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 292–297. извлечено от http://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/noiv/article/view/13128

23. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla kizi, & Akramov Ibrohimjon. (2023). WORD FORMATION. COMPOUNDING. "XXI ASRDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" Nomli Respublika Ilmiy-Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 1(12), 109–113. Retrieved from https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/itfttdm/article/view/3187

24. Qodirova Aziza Yunusovna, & Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi. (2023). "VERBS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES". Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 280–283. извлечено от http://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/noiv/article/view/13126

25. Tuxtayeva Aziza Ilhom qizi, & Teshaboyeva Nafisa. (2023). Word Formation: Compounding . "Conference on Universal Science Research 2023", 1(12), 113–115. Retrieved from https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/cusr/article/view/3185

26. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla, & Iskandarova Sarvinoz Shukurullo qizi. (2023). THE CLASSIFICATION OF SYNONYMS AND THEIR SPECIFIC FEATURES. "XXI ASRDA INNOVATSION TEXNOLOGIYALAR, FAN VA TA'LIM TARAQQIYOTIDAGI DOLZARB MUAMMOLAR" Nomli Respublika Ilmiy-Amaliy Konferensiyasi, 1(12), 126–131. Retrieved from https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/itfttdm/article/view/3191

27. Тешабоева, Н. (2023). Teaching writing as a major part of productive skills in mixed ability classes . Информатика и инженерные технологии, 1(2), 652–656. извлечено от https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/computer-engineering/article/view/25759

28. Teshaboyeva, N., & Yakubova, N. (2023). WORD FORMATION. COMPOUNDING. *Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences*, 2(12), 187-192.

29. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). Compound sentences in the English language. *Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyotida tadqiqotlarni o'rni va rivojlanish omillari*, 2(2), 68-70.

30. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE USA ECONOMY, INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY*, 1(9), 94-97.

31. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In *" Conference on Universal Science Research 2023"* (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).

32. Nafisa, T. (2023). VOWELS AND THEIR MODIFACATIONS. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 2(16), 298-305.

33. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In *" Conference on Universal Science Research 2023"* (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).

34. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE USA: PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, SCHOOL FORMS. *The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development*, 1(6), 53-57.

35. Qizi, T. N. Z., & Umedovich, M. Y. (2023). AMERICAN-BASED PRONUNCIATION STANDARDS OF ENGLISH. *Scientific Impulse*, 2(15), 563-567.

36. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Word Formation: Compounding. In *" Conference on Universal Science Research 2023"* (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 113-115).

37. Nafisa, T. (2023). NOUNS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 2(16), 292-297.