

WHAT IS THE VERB AND ITS FUNCTIONS

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Annotation: This article discusses the Verbs in English and some ways to use in a sentence. The information about the topic is explained in a very clear and simple way.

Key words: Verbs, simple verbs, derivative verbs, compound verbs, notional verbs, auxiliary verbs, link verbs, and voice, and mood, finite and non-finite forms of the verb.

In English, **Verbs** are words that, describe the actions and condition of a person or object. Verb - what did he do? and what does it do? There will be answers to such questions.

E.g. My sister studies at the University.

✓ **Verbs are divided into 5 types.**

Simple verbs: to work, to go, to learn.

Derivative verbs are formed by adding a suffix to the word: to widen, to enlarge, to simplify.

Compound verbs are made by joining 2 words: to whitewash, to babysit.

Prepositional verbs: (verb + preposition) to ask for, to believe in, to congratulate on.

Phrasal verb: (verb + adverb) to get rid of, to run away.

Verb-forming suffixes:

- ate appreciate, celebrate
- en widen, soften, frighten
- ify identify, qualify, specify
- ise/-ize realize, recognize, modernize
- re - return, recall, rebuild

✓ **Verbs are divided into 4 types according to their function in the sentence.**

1. Notional verbs are used as predicate in the sentence.

E.g. He works at school.

I bought a new book.

2. Auxiliary verbs are verbs that serve to form complex verbs: (**to be, to have, to do, will**)

E.g. They are running.

She has cleaned.

I will help you.

3. Link verbs are used to form a compound - noun predicate and connect a noun or an adjective to a subject. (**To be, to get, to become, to look, to seem, to taste, to smell**)

Subject + link verb + noun/adjective/numeral

E.g. She looks ill. He is a teacher. The soup tastes good.

4. Modal verbs are verbs that are not used independently, but show the attitude of the speaker to the action. (**Can, may, must, need** etc)

E.g. I can play tennis. You may go out.

✓ Finite and non-finite forms of the verb.

Finite forms of the verb express person, mood, tense, voice and act as a predicate in a sentence.

E.g. My brother lives in London.

Non-finite forms of the verb perform a function other than the predicate in the sentence. They are..

The infinitive. To swim is useful for health.

The gerund. Smoking is dangerous.

The participle. The girl cooking meal is my sister.

✓ Voice If the subject performs the action, the verb is given in the **active voice**.

E.g. We made a lot of cakes.

I will wash the dishes.

The verb is given in the **passive voice** to show that actions are being performed by others not the person or object in the role of subject.

E.g. I was invited by them.

"Hamlet" was written by Shakespeare.

✓ Mood is divided into 3 groups.

The indicative mood expresses whether the action will be performed or not performed.

E.g. He reads many books.

We met yesterday.

The subjunctive mood indicates that the speaker views the action as a wish or assumption rather than as a fact. The verb is used to all question without modification.

E.g. If she were clever, she wouldn't say it.

If I had enough money, I would buy it for you.

The imperative mood expresses request, command, advice.

E.g. Open the door. Don't go!

Show me, please.

In conclusion, the topic of the Verb in English is very comprehensive. In this article we briefly touched on the types of verbs, their formation and what functions they perform in a sentence. I believe that this information will serve as a great source of knowledge for everyone.



Procedia of Theoretical and Applied Sciences

Volume 10 | Aug 2023

ISSN: 2795-5621 Available: <http://procedia.online/index.php/applied/index>

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