

## **AN OVERVIEW OF TYPES OF VERBS: CLASSIFICATION AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS**

*Ergasheva Umidaxon Ravshan qizi*

*Farg'ona davlat universiteti Ingliz tili va adabiyoti fakulteti*

*Ingliz tilini o'qitish metodikasi kafedrasida o'qituvchisi*

*Raimjonova Feruza Sobir qizi*

*Farg'ona davlat universiteti Ingliz tili va adabiyoti fakulteti,*

*Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishi talabasi*

**Annotation:** Verbs are fundamental components of language, playing a crucial role in expressing actions, states, and relationships. This scientific article provides an extensive overview of the various types of verbs found in natural languages. By examining their classification and linguistic properties, we aim to deepen our understanding of verb structures and their functions within sentences. This analysis encompasses action verbs, stative verbs, auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, phrasal verbs, and irregular verbs, shedding light on their distinct characteristics and linguistic implications.

**Keywords:** Actions, situations and relationships, verbs, action verbs, dynamic verbs, run, write, stative verbs, feelings, thoughts, auxiliary verbs.

**Аннотация:** Глаголы являются фундаментальными компонентами языка, играющими решающую роль в выражении действий, состояний и отношений. В этой научной статье представлен обширный обзор различных типов глаголов, встречающихся в естественных языках. Изучая их классификацию и лингвистические свойства, мы стремимся углубить наше понимание глагольных структур и их функций в предложениях. Этот анализ охватывает глаголы действия, глаголы состояния, вспомогательные глаголы, модальные глаголы, фразовые глаголы и неправильные глаголы, проливая

свет на их отличительные характеристики и лингвистические значения.

**Ключевые слова:** Действия, ситуации и отношения, глаголы, глаголы действия, динамические глаголы, бежать, писать, глаголы состояния, чувства, мысли, вспомогательные глаголы.

**Annotatsiya:** Fe'llar tilning asosiy tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, harakatlar, holatlar va munosabatlarni ifodalashda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu tadqiqot ishi tabiiy tillarda uchraydigan turli xil fe'llarning keng ko'lamini beradi. Ularning tasnifi va lingvistik xususiyatlarini o'rganish orqali biz fe'l tuzilmalari va ularning gaplardagi vazifalari haqidagi tushunchamizni chuqurlashtirishni maqsad qilganmiz. Bu tahlil harakat fe'llari, turuvchi fe'llar, yordamchi fe'llar, modal fe'llar, frazema va tartibsizlik fe'llarni qamrab olib, ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va lisoniy ma'nolariga oydinlik kiritadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Harakatlar, holatlar va munosabatlar, fe'l, harakat fe'llari, dinamik fe'llar, yugurish, yozish, turg'un fe'llar, his-tuyg'ular, fikrlar, ko'makchi fe'llar.

**Introduction:** Verbs form an essential part of language, allowing speakers to convey actions, events, states, and relationships. Understanding the different types of verbs and their properties is crucial for comprehending the structure and meaning of sentences. This article presents a comprehensive overview of verb types, exploring their classification and linguistic features.

Action verbs, also known as dynamic verbs, express physical or mental actions performed by individuals or entities. These verbs describe events with a clear beginning and end, such as "run," "write," or "think." They contribute to the narrative flow, indicating movement, change, and causality. Action verbs can be further categorized into transitive and intransitive verbs, depending on whether they require an object or not. Stative verbs, also called state verbs, denote a state, condition, or characteristic rather than an action. They express qualities, emotions, thoughts, or perceptions that are relatively static or unchanging. Examples of stative verbs include "be," "like," or "know." Unlike action verbs, stative verbs do not typically occur in the progressive (continuous) aspect, as they describe enduring

states rather than ongoing processes. Auxiliary verbs, also known as helping verbs, assist the main verb in expressing various grammatical aspects, tenses, moods, and voices. Examples of auxiliary verbs include "be," "have," and "do." They play a crucial role in forming verb phrases and constructing complex sentence structures. Auxiliary verbs can indicate tense (e.g., "I am going"), voice (e.g., "The cake was baked"), or modality (e.g., "She can swim"). Modal verbs express modality, indicating possibilities, necessity, ability, permission, or volition. Examples of modal verbs include "can," "could," "may," "might," "must," "shall," "should," "will," "would." Modal verbs often modify the meaning of the main verb, conveying subtle nuances such as certainty, obligation, or suggestion. They are characterized by their limited inflectional forms and their ability to form negative and interrogative constructions without the use of auxiliary verbs. Phrasal verbs consist of main verbs combined with one or more particles (prepositions or adverbs). These combinations create idiomatic expressions with meanings that may not be predictable from the individual words. Phrasal verbs can have various interpretations depending on the context, such as "take off" (to remove or to depart) or "look forward to" (to anticipate or to be eager for). Phrasal verbs pose challenges for language learners due to their figurative nature and multiple meanings. Irregular verbs exhibit deviations from the regular patterns of verb inflection. These verbs undergo unpredictable changes in their base form, past tense, and past participle. Irregular verbs include common examples such as "go-went-gone," "have-had-had," or "be-was/were-been." Mastery of irregular verbs is essential for accurate language production and comprehension. The study of verb types provides valuable insights into sentence structure, tense, aspect, mood, and the relationships between predicates and arguments. Linguistic analysis of verb types contributes to syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic research, shedding light on language acquisition, discourse analysis, and language processing. Understanding verb properties also aids in the development of language resources, machine translation systems, and natural language processing applications.

The inflectional system of verbs is richer and more diverse than other word groups. It includes not only the syntactic method but also the analytical form in

inflectional languages. It should be said that the verb is the only word group with an analytic form. For the reasons given above, it is not justified to use the nouns used together with the article with the adjectives 'more', 'most' as in analytical forms. [1, 47]. On the other hand, the word-forming structure of the verb is, one might say, not rich. A small number of suffixes, verbs formed by conversion, as well as verbs formed by reversion (N.N. Asomova's term), that is, the formation of verbs by dropping the last part of nouns: • to blackmail (blackmailing сўзидан) • to sebathe (seabathing сўзидан)<sup>1</sup>

The second group consists of non-standard verbs, which in turn are divided into several groups. They are formed by changing the vowel in the stem, sometimes adding a suffix to the end of the stem. This is an unproductive method, and the new verbs that appear in Middle English and later are of the standard type, with a few exceptions of course. But the non-standard group is stable, even if some non-standard verbs have become standard. Intransitive verbs form a special group: to put, to let, to hit, to cast. The so-called mixed group includes verbs that are formed by changing the vowel in the stem and adding a suffix:

- to keep- kept- kept
- to weep- wept- wept 'to be' the verb to be has formed its own forms:
- am-is-are; was-were<sup>2</sup>

Conclusion:

The classification and analysis of verb types are vital for understanding the intricacies of language structure and meaning. By exploring action verbs, stative verbs, auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, phrasal verbs, and irregular verbs, we gain a comprehensive understanding of the diverse functions that verbs fulfill within sentences. This knowledge enhances our linguistic competence and contributes to the broader field of language research and application.

## REFERENCES:

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