



THE MOOD OF VERBS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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***Abstract:** in English grammar, the mood of a verb refers to the manner in which the action or state expressed by the verb is presented. Mood conveys the speaker's attitude or the mode of expression, such as whether the statement is a fact, a command, a wish, or a possibility. The main types of verb moods in English are the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and conditional moods. This article provides an overview of these verb moods, their characteristics, and their usage in the English language.*

***Аннотация:** В английской грамматике наклонение глагола относится к способу, которым действие или состояние, выражаемое глаголом, представлено. Наклонение передает отношение говорящего или способ выражения, такой как то, является ли высказывание фактом, командой, пожеланием или возможностью. Основные типы глагольных наклонений в английском языке - это изъявительное, повелительное, сослагательное и условное наклонения. Эта статья дает обзор этих глагольных наклонений, их характеристик и их использования в английском языке.*

***Annotatsiya:** Ingliz grammatikasida fe'l ko'rinishi fe'l ifodalagan harakatni yoki holatni qanday taqdim etilishiga ishora qiladi. Ko'rinish gapiruvchining munosabati yoki ifodalash usulini ifodalaydi, masalan, bayonotning fakt, buyruq, istag yoki ehtimol ekanligi. Ingliz tilida asosiy fe'l ko'rinishlari ko'rsatkich, buyruq, subjektiv va shartli ko'rinishlardir. Ushbu maqola ushbu fe'l ko'rinishlarining umumiy ko'rinishi, ularning xususiyatlari va ingliz tilida ulardan foydalanish to'g'risida ma'lumot beradi.*

Key words: mood, verb, mode of expression, command, wish, possibility, indicative mood, imperative mood, subjunctive mood, conditional mood.

Ключевые слова: наклонение, глагол, способ выражения, команда, пожелание, возможность, изъявительное наклонение, повелительное наклонение, сослагательное наклонение, условное наклонение.

Kalit so'zlar: ko'rinish, fe'l, ifodalash usuli, buyruq, istag, ehtimol, ko'rsatkich ko'rinish, buyruq ko'rinish, subjektiv ko'rinish, shartli ko'rinish.

Introduction

The mood of a verb is a grammatical category that indicates the speaker's attitude or the mode of expression. It reflects whether the verb expresses a fact, a command, a wish, or a possibility. The choice of verb mood can significantly impact the meaning and tone of a sentence. Understanding the different verb moods and their appropriate usage is essential for effective communication and proper grammar in the English language.

Verb Moods in English

In English grammar, the mood of a verb refers to the manner in which the action or state expressed by the verb is presented. Mood conveys the speaker's attitude or the mode of expression, such as whether the statement is a fact, a command, a wish, or a possibility [4]. The main types of verb moods in English are the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and conditional moods.

The indicative mood is the most common and neutral verb mood in English. It is used to express facts, statements, or questions about reality [3]. Indicative verbs simply state or describe something that is or was the case, without any sense of uncertainty or conditionality. For example, "The sun rises in the east" and "She studied hard for the exam."

The imperative mood is used to express commands, requests, or instructions. Imperative verbs convey a sense of authority or necessity, telling the subject to perform an action [1]. This mood is often used to give direct orders or make strong

suggestions. For instance, "Sit down and be quiet" and "Please help me with this task."

The subjunctive mood is used to express wishes, desires, suggestions, or hypothetical situations that are contrary to fact or uncertain [5]. Subjunctive verbs often indicate a sense of unreality or conditionality, and are less common in modern English usage. Examples include "I wish I were taller" and "If I were to win the lottery, I would buy a new car."

The conditional mood is used to express actions or states that are dependent on certain conditions being met [2]. Conditional verbs describe what would or could happen if a particular circumstance were the case, and often involve the use of the word "would." For example, "If it rains, I would bring an umbrella" and "She would travel more if she had the time."

Conclusion

The mood of a verb in English grammar is a crucial element that conveys the speaker's attitude and the mode of expression. Understanding the different verb moods, their characteristics, and their appropriate usage is essential for effective communication and proper grammar. By mastering the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and conditional moods, writers and speakers can express themselves with clarity, nuance, and precision.

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