

## THE CATEGORY VERB IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AND ITS GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

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### **Annotation:**

This article describes the grammatical features of verbs in English and Uzbek.

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When we talk about the grammatical features of the verb, it can be noted that the verb is one of the main categories, distinguished from other categories by its own meaning, grammatical forms and syntactic functions. The verb connects work-action, existence, state and attitude with reality in the way of the process, determining it from the point of view of time. It is with this feature that the verb differs from the noun made of it. The verb is characterized as an independent own category according to the following characteristics: 1) lexical-grammatical meaning in the quality of an action, case or process; 2) the following suffixes (-ize, -en,-ify;) and prefixes (re, over-, out-, miss-, un;), as well as lexical-grammatical word having morphemes; 3) the verb is more developed in terms and word-making than in other categories, the reason for which it has a number of grammatical categories; 4) 5) to be able to come in different syntactic tasks in the sentence.

A verb is a word category that expresses action, state or process and has grammatical categories such as tense, aspect, declension, proportion, perfective, modality, and others. Verbs are words that mean action. In grammar, the meaning of action is very broad and includes actions expressed by verbs such as *to come, to walk*, cases expressed by verbs such as *to wake up, to stand*, mental changes expressed by verbs such as *to astonish, to worry* and biological processes such as *to grow, to blossom*. In addition to the fact that all these have their own private parties, there is also a side that is common to all of them, that is, they are considered phenomena that occur in relation to time. The verb is an independent word category that represents an action, state or process, that is, an action such as the appearance and change of a certain character. All such meanings inherent in the verb go back to the general sense of action, which helps to distinguish it from other word categories.

Yu.S.Maslov points out, the verb is considered to be a word representing the grammatical significance of a sign, an action that occurs over time. The grammatical significance of action can be understood in a broad sense. It not only expresses action and literal activity, but also indicates the state and the presence of a particular object or person. For example: *A chair is a piece of furniture. He wrote a letter. He will soon recover.*

The important thing is that the verb reflects in itself the characteristics inherent in the action that takes place over a certain period of time. These properties are manifested in the personal forms of the verb (Finite forms), and therefore the syntactic function of the verb personal forms is to apply only as a cross-section in the sentence. The verb's verbal transformation system is much richer and more diverse than other word categories. It not only has a synthetic method characteristic of flective languages, but also has the addition of formants to the core or an analytical method. It is worth noting that the verb is the only word category with analytic forms. Paying special attention to the verbal modifier system of verbs, we witness that suffixed verbs made by the affixation method constitute a considerable deficit and that

there is a significant plurality of conjugated verbs made by conversion.

In English, verbs are divided into personal and impersonal forms in a way that depends on their grammatical categories and syntactic tasks according to their external structure. In either language, both English and Uzbek, verbs are distinguished from other word categories by their morphological, lexical – semantic, lexical – grammatical features. Verbs in Uzbek are divided into independent verbs and auxiliary verbs according to their lexical – grammatical characteristics. Independent verbs denote an action, having an independent meaning and being able to come in the function of some branch of it in a sentence. For example: *Topshirilganvazifa muddatidan ilgari bajarildi.*

Not only in Uzbek, but also in English, independent verbs have action names, adjectives, inflectional forms, which have characteristic features of the types of nouns, adjectives, inflectional. For example: *Ishlash foydali (Working is useful)*

Auxiliary verbs do not express an action, do not express an independent meaning. They are used to express different grammatical meanings or in another function. Auxiliary verbs that serve to make a word and act as a connecting verb, depending on their main characteristics, are separated into verbs that express different compound meanings by attaching themselves to verbs.

The verbs present in English are all divided into two groups according to certain morphological characteristics. This is due to the fact that a certain morphological feature is associated with the methods of making past tense forms and adjectival II. The first group includes proper verbs, and the second group includes false verbs. I.P.Ivanov, V.V.Burlakova and G.G.Pochepsovs refer to these two groups as a group of standard and non-standard verbs in their books.

The first group of verbs, i.e. proper verbs, are plural in English. They are made with the addition of a dental suffix. They have three different phonetic manifestations, with the first case adding the consonant at the end of the word and the vowel /d/ after the vowel: saved /seivd/; ached /ækd/; in the latter case, the consonant without a vowel is followed by the vowel /t/: looked /lukt/; in the third case, the sound /id / is added after the dental consonants: loaded /loudid/.

The second group consists of false verbs. Irregular verbs consist mainly of strong verbs, which are characteristic of Old English. In modern English, such verbs are counted as those that are not very productive, but strictly retain their form.

In English, there is another type of verbs, in addition to the two listed above, which are called mixed verbs. Mixed verbs are a very minority in English compared to the two remaining groups. They can be made as straight verbs or as false verbs. Such verbs include *show, mow, sow, ripe, etc.* Some of them can reflect in themselves two different manifestations in the form of adjectives: *ripe – ripened – ripened, ripen.*

The verb is basically a word category that indicates the activity of a person. Such a definition is characteristic of both languages, namely, English and Uzbek, which can also be seen in the following examples: *Lanny Swarts and Young Mako are coming here tonight. They set down, very shaky, and looked at each other.*

We can also give the following example in Uzbek. For example: *O'rtta maktabni a'lo baholar bilan bitirdi.* The words described in these examples are of the verb category, showing the activity of the subject in the sentence.

English has the following grammatical categories of the verb: The category of perfect, correlation Order, The category of voice, The category of person, The category of number, The category of tense, The category of aspect, The category of mood.

In present-day Uzbek, verb-specific grammatical categories form: rank, split - indivisibility, mile, tense, person – number. Grammatical categories of verbs are expressed by means of juxtaposing synthetic or analytic forms of words in the verb category.

Speaking about the category of proportion, it can be explained in such a way that the category of specific to the verb indicates the character of the relationship between the participants in the situation expressed by the syntactic construction and its direction. The existence of a tilde of a ratio category is usually determined by placing the exact forms of the verb opposite the passive forms. It is expressed using the form of participle II of the main verb, i.e. be – been. In such a contradiction, the passive voice is a defined, i.e. expressive and strong member of the opposition. The passive voice expresses the acceptance of work-action by the owner of the syntactic device. The possessor in these devices is referred to as a passive possessor and serves as the object of the work-action. The exact form is a weak member of this opposition, expressed in a non-denominational way, generalizing this meaning. This active form can be manifested in the Uzbek language in the manner of causative relation, possessive relation, concomitant relations. In English, the scope of use of verbs in the form of a passive voice is quite wide.

In particular, in English, not only transitive verbs, but also intransitive verbs, as in Uzbek, continue to be used in the form of majhul relativity. For example: *Tom has just been rung up by the police. (Tomga hozirgina polisiyadan qo'ng'iroq qilishdi). The diplomat was refused transit facilities through London. (Diplomatga London orqali o'tishga ruxsat berilmadi).*

In the first sentence, the majhul ratio form in English is given in Uzbek in the form of the unity ratio. In the second sentence, the majhul grade form in English is also kept in Uzbek. Let's pay attention to the following statement: *She was undisturbed by the frown of his face. (Yigitning yuzidagi g'azab ifodasi qizni bezovta qilmadi).*

In this statement, the expression of the passive voice is expressed through the form of the self-condition. The passive form in English can also be given by the unity or the precision when translated into Uzbek. Above, we have observed that certain verbs that are used with a complement are used at a certain level. However, not all verbs of this type are used in the passive form. For example, *to have, to belong, to cost, to resemble, to fail, to misgive, ...*

The verb is a word meaning action. Including, to summarize, we considered that verbs in English and Uzbek are distinguished from other word categories by their morphological, lexical-semantic, lexical - grammatical, syntactic properties. Verbs represent the action of a particular subject in a sentence. The verb is a word category rich in complex categories. Grammatical categories of verbs are expressed by means of contrasting synthetic or analytic forms of words in the verb category.

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