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VERBIDS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES IN UZBEK

АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ВЕРБИДЫ И ИХ АЛЬТЕРНАТИВЫ НА УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

INGLIZ TILIDAGI VERBIDLAR VA ULARNING O'ZBEK TILIDAGI MUQOBILLARI

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Abstract: This article provides the information about the non-finite verbs and their types in English with clear examples. In addition, the article gives suitable alternatives in Uzbek grammar by clarifying their similarities and differences according to their syntactical functions.

Key words: verbids, finite verbs, non-finite verbs, function, grammar, infinitive, gerund, participle.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilidagi shaxssiz fe'llar va ularning turlari haqida aniq misollar bilan ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, ularning sintaktik vazifalariga ko'ra o'xshash va farqli jihatlarini aniqlab, o'zbek grammatikasida mos muqobil variantlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: shaxssiz fe'llar, shaxsli fe'llar, vazifa, grammatika, harakat nomi, gerund, sifatdosh.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация о неличных глаголах в английском языке и их типах с наглядными примерами, а также даны подходящие альтернативы в узбекской грамматике, уточнены их сходства и различия по их синтаксическим функциям.

Ключевые слова: глаголы, конечные глаголы, неличные глаголы, функция, грамматика, инфинитив, герундий, причастие

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As today's modernized world demands high awareness of foreign languages and new researches in every field of life, there is significant increase in the number of non-native language learners. According to the eminent linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, "In the lives of individuals and societies, language is a factor of greater importance than any other. For the study of language to remain solely the business of a handful of specialists would be a quite unacceptable state of affairs."[1]

In the process of conducting research in other languages, some differences are faced in these languages. For example, in the role and usage of words or the functions of them in a sentence and utilizing them in a speech. So, this article provides information about the verbids[2] in English and finding and using their suitable versions in Uzbek, that can be one of challenging points for young learners or researchers.

The *verb* plays an integral role to make a sentence in any language's grammar. If it comes to the verb in English grammar, the concept of **"verb"** has been learned by many famous linguists in accordance of its syntactical and morphological features, including N.Chomskiy, F. de Saussure, S.Muller, A.T. Iriskulov, D.V. Demidov, B.A.Ilyish. Besides, some Uzbek linguists such as U. Hoshimov, H.Ismatullayev, U.Usmonov have had many researches on the function of verbs in English comparing it with Uzbek grammar.

On the basis of above resources in Modern English grammar, there are two types of verb forms:

a) Non-finite verbs (verbids)

b) Finite verbs.

The finite verbs always form the predicate part of the sentence. So, the finite verbs have the category of person, mood and number categories in sentences.

For example: "A boy's best friend **is** his mother".[3]

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[1]F. de Saussure. "Course in General Linguistics". p8. 2003.

[2] Any nonfinite form of a verb or any nonverbal word derived from a verb, infinitives, participles and gerunds are all verbids. (Collins English Dictionary. Copyright. Harper Collins Publishers)

[3]R. Bloch. "Psycho". 1960

IV International scientific and practical conference on the topic:
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The verbids are also called "verbals" and "non-finite" in theoretical English. The linguist B.A. Ilyish said about verbals in his book: "In so far as the verbals (infinitive, gerund and participle) make up a part of the English verb system, they have some features in common with the finite forms and in so far as they are singled out amid the forms of the verb, they must have some peculiarities of their own".[4]

It is clear that there are three types of the verbids and they have their own features in a sentence that will be defined below. The three types of verbals are called:

a) Infinitive (to speak)

b) Gerund (speaking)

c) Participle (spoken)

Infinitive form of non-finite verbs has the combination of the verb and noun features that makes it serve as the verbal name of a process, clearly the subject, the object, the predicative, the adverbial modifier.

For example: The chief arranged <u>to receive</u> them in the afternoon.

The infinitive has the category of aspect, tense and voice which are its verbal features of it that can be seen clearly in the following table which has formed analyzing the information about it:

	Active	**Passive**
Simple	To take	To be taken
Perfect	To have taken	To have been taken
Continuous	To be taking	-
Perfect Continuous	To have been taking	-

There are two types of written form of infinitive verbids which are Infinitive with particle *to* and The bare infinitive. The alternative usage of them depends on the given sentence and the environment of verbs that are being used with infinitives.

For example: a) What makes you *think* so?

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[4] Б. А. Ильиш. "Стройсовременногоанглийскогоязыка". 1971 Ленинград

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b) I ought *to prepare* for the exams.

The second type of non-finite verbs is the Gerund which is formed by adding suffix *-ing* to the verb.

The Gerund can form some parts of a sentence like *subject* (studying is hard), *predicative* (life is overcoming obstacles), *object* (I like drawing), *attribute* (There is no chance of meeting her there).

The gerund has the category of the tense and voice.

For example: She enjoys watching TV.

My mother likes being spoken to.

The last verbid type is the Participle. In English language there are two participles: I and II which are also called *the present* and *the past participles*. The adjectival and adverbial features can be found in this type of verbals that forms its role in a sentence (predicative, parenthesis, attribute, adverbial modifier).

The productive method of studying participles is learning them differently, that is, step by step (Participle I, II).

Participle I is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the verb (reading, speaking) and as the tense and voice distinctions.

For example: While cooking meals, my sister likes listening to music.

Having been done finally the homework was correct.

Participle II has the only form verb3 (written, lived) and tends to become adjectivized.[5]

As the second participle has the only one form, there is no any grammatical category.

For example: While we were speaking, she grew more and more amazed.

After viewing the features of verbid types, the form similarity can be seen in the gerund and participle I types. However, there is a big functional difference that

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[5]Елабужского института «Казанского (Приволжского) федерального университета». "Non-finite verbs" 2015 Елагуба

IV International scientific and practical conference on the topic:
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should be recognized more clearly, that is, the gerund can be the subject of a sentence, while the participle I has no such feature.

For example: <u>Reading</u> a lot does not always mean knowing more.

The provided information on the grammatical categories of verbids can be understood deeply in the below componential analyzing table:

Verbids	number	person	voice	tense	aspect
Infinitive	-	-	+	+	+
Gerund	-	-	+	+	-
Participles	-	-	+	+	-

While analyzing languages by comparing and translating into native languages, verbid versions in mother language demand some survey on it. Thus, there are three non-finite forms of verbs in Uzbek grammar:

a) Harakat nomi (translation in English "Gerund")

b) Sifatdosh (translation in English "Participle")

c) Ravishdosh (verbal adverb)

Although these Uzbek verbids equal with English ones in number and can be alternative with them, they vary in both languages according to their syntactic functions.

For instance, the function and meaning of gerund in English is expressed by all types of verbals in Uzbek, while the gerund and participle do the function of *ravishdosh* in Uzbek. As a conclusion it can be seen that, there are not alternatives for gerund in Uzbek and for *ravishdosh* in English.

Having looked through gathered information and research done on this topic, it can be concluded that, there are numerous resources and materials to learn about the meaning and the syntactical role of non-finite verbs in both languages on the basis of linguists' work. In order to acquire data widely about verbids in any language and find their suitable versions in foreign grammars, descriptive and comparative methods are really handy like used in above work, as the significant and integral role

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of verbals in English and Uzbek grammar demands more researches and study from linguists.

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