

CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS

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Annotation: *English grammar is more of a textbook topic than a blog post. It has been mastered for years, never ceasing to discover new nuances. Even native speakers can make mistakes in it. We do not set a goal to embrace the immensity, but simply try to briefly review the basic terms and rules of English grammar to make it easier for you to navigate it.*

One of the important places in the grammar of the English language is occupied by the verb section. The tense of the verb is a different and interesting area. The article provides extensive information about this.

Key words: English grammar, English language, verb, tense category of the verb, types of the verb

Açar sözlər: İngilis dilinin qrammatikası, ingilis dili, feil, feilin zaman kateqoriyası, feilin növləri

Ключевые слова: английская грамматика, английский язык, глагол, временная категория глагола, виды глагола

A verb is an independent part of speech that denotes an action or state of an object or person. In English, the sign of the verb in the indefinite form is the particle **to.**, *to sing, to draw, to exist, to stand, to work, to speak, to eat* and etc.

Most often, it is the verb that is the key base around which the sentence is built, so verbs in almost all languages follow complex grammar rules and have a large number of forms.

Structure of English verbs

According to the structure, English verbs are divided into simple, derivative, complex and compound.

Simple verbs consist of only one root: *walk, play, eat, cut, put, and send*, and so on.

In derivative verbs, in addition to the root, there is a prefix and / or suffix: **unload**, **reread**, **replay**, **rewrite**

Compound verbs are made up of two or more words: *underline, whitewash, overtake, understand*,

Compound (phrasal) verbs consist of a verb and an adverb or preposition: *look out, stand up, pull off*,

By meaning, English verbs are divided into semantic and functional.

Semantic (independent) verbs have their own lexical meaning; they denote a certain action or state: *I **work** at the zoo.*

Service verbs have no independent meaning. They are used only to build complex forms of the verb or compound predicates. It is service verbs that are conjugated in compound predicates, that is, with their help; you can express person, number and time:

*I **am** going*

*Jim **is** going*

*People **were** going*

Service English verbs: linking verbs that connect the subject in a sentence with a certain state (usually expressed by an object): *to be, to become, to seem, to look;*

*She **got** hungry in the evening.*

Auxiliary verbs that serve to form complex verb forms: *to be, to have, to do, will;*

*We **have** seen it before*

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Modal verbs that reflect the speaker's attitude to a given action: modal verbs that reflect the speaker's attitude to a given action: *can, may, must, need*;

*He **must** sing loudly.*

*We **can** speak Spanish.*

Regular and irregular verbs

It is impossible to master English without studying verbs. As we know, unlike Ukrainian or Russian, sentences in English cannot exist without verbs at all. This part of the language is considered the crowning achievement in the construction of any sentence or phrase. Therefore, the only way to study a foreign language qualitatively is to memorize all the verbs: regular, irregular, simple, complex or compound.

In this material, we will talk about the main verbs that you need to know for a comprehensive study of English. Let's analyze how they are formed and change depending on time, and also get acquainted with the rules for using regular and irregular verbs.

It's never too late to learn, especially when it comes to learning foreign languages. If you understand that the knowledge gained at school or university is not enough for you to become fluent in the language, you can seek help from professional teachers. Individual lessons with a tutor are ideal, as you can choose the place and time of the lessons yourself.

Regular verbs in English (correct verbs) are all verbs that have one basic form - the infinitive. In the past tense, they change their form by adding the ending **-ed** to the infinitive. For example:

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle	Translation
love	loved	loved	любить/sevmək
return	returned	returned	возвращаться/geri qayıtmaq
smoke	smoked	smoked	курить/siqaret çəkmək
print	printed	printed	печатать/çap etmək
laugh	laughed	laughed	смеяться/gülmək
sew	sewed	sewed	шить/tikmək
dance	danced	danced	танцевать/rəqs etmək

You should remember the cases when the ending in verbs can change:

If a word ends in the consonant **-y**, that letter changes to **-i** in the past tense. For example: cry - cried, fry - fried, dry - dried.

If the verb ends in **-e**, we do not write **-eed** in the past tense. The correct option is to leave one **-ed**. For example: arrive - arrived, damage - damaged.

If a word has a stressed short vowel at the end and a consonant after it, it is doubled in the past tense. For example: drop - dropped, stop - stopped.

Do you know how many irregular verbs there are in English? There are 638 words in total. At the same time, native speakers use about 200 words in everyday life. If you are just starting to learn a foreign language, it is enough to remember 100-150 words that are classified as the most popular and used.

Irregular verbs are verbs that have different endings in the second and third forms of the past tense. It is believed that these words appeared in English by borrowing from French, German and Latin.

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Irregular verbs also have three forms - the infinitive, the indefinite tense, and the past participle. However, unlike regular verbs, they do not change their form by adding the ending -ed. Irregular verbs are replaced in other ways, namely:

Root vowels change to **-o**, and an ending is added to the third form.

break - broke - broken;

choose - chose - chosen;

forget - forgot - forgotten.

Root vowels change to **-o** only in the second form.

drive - drove - driven;

ride - rode - ridden;

rise - rose - risen.

In the second form, the ending **-ew** appears, and in the third, **-own**.

blow - blew - blown;

fly - flew - flown;

grow - grew - grown.

The endings of the second and third forms change to **-ought** and **-aught**.

bring - brought - brought;

buy - bought - bought;

catch - caught - caught.

Doubling **-ee** changes to **-e**.

keep - kept - kept;

sleep - slept - slept;

feel - felt - felt.

Vowels in three forms alternate in this way - **i-a-u**.

begin - began - begun;

drink - drank - drunk;

ring - rang - rung.

When learning English, try to use both regular and irregular verbs in your vocabulary as often as possible. Don't be afraid to make mistakes, and remember that you learn from your mistakes too. If you can train every day, the result will not be long in coming.

Of course, it is impossible to tell what the grammar of the English language and all its rules are in one article. We have tried to give only an overview of the main parts of speech and sentence members of the English language, and also to convince you of how important grammar is. Whatever your level, there will always be unexplored nuances of English grammar.

Teaching grammar is one of the most important aspects of teaching a foreign language, since without knowledge of grammar, there can be no question of any full-fledged communication. Vocabulary itself is not a language - it only serves as a building material. Vocabulary becomes an effective tool when it is at the disposal of grammar. Grammar takes what is common, which underlies the change of words and combinations of words in a linear series, and derives rules and laws from it. Grammar, like the main vocabulary fund, is very stable, as it is created by native speakers over time and develops by deploying and improving the basic elements of an existing and functioning language.

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FEİLLƏRİN TƏSNİFƏTİ

Aslanova Məleykə İsfəndiyar qızı, Məmmədzadə Natəvan Yusif qızı
Xülasə

İngilis dilinin qrammatikası bloq yazısından daha çox dərslik mövzudur. O, illərdir mənimsənilib, heç vaxt yeni nüanslar kəşf etməkdən əl çəkmir. Hətta ana dili olanlar belə səhv edə bilərlər. Biz nəhəngliyi qəbul etməyi qarşımıza məqsəd qoymuruq, sadəcə olaraq ingilis dilinin qrammatikasının əsas şərtlərini və qaydalarını qısaca nəzərdən keçirməyə çalışırıq ki, siz onu idarə etməyi asanlaşdırasınız.

İngilis dilinin qrammatikasında mühüm yerlərdən birini feil bölməsi tutur. Feilin zamana görə dəyişməsi qaydası fərqli və maraqlı bir sahədir. Məqalədə bu haqda geniş məlumat verilmişdir.

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ГЛАГОЛОВ

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Резюме

Английская грамматика-это скорее тема из учебника, чем статья в блоге. Его осваивали годами, не переставая открывать новые нюансы. Даже носители языка могут ошибаться в нем. Мы не ставим целью объять необъятное, а просто постараемся кратко рассмотреть основные термины и правила английской грамматики, чтобы вам было легче в ней ориентироваться.

Одно из важных мест в грамматике английского языка занимает глагольная часть. Время глагола-это отдельная и интересная область. В статье представлена обширная информация об этом.

Rəyçi: f.f.d. Qasımova Samirə qızı Firuddin

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