



CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS AS WELL AS THEIR LEXICAL- SEMANTIC GROUPING ARE THE MAIN TERMS RELATED TO PROBLEMS

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Annotation: In this article, the use of interactive games, communicative didactic techniques, modern ped technologies, which help in-depth teaching of subjects to young people in the educational system of Uzbekistan and excellent study of the grammatical rules of their native language, that is, word categories (noun, number, adjective and verb), is highlighted as a novelty. We know that the native language has grammatical rules, the largest of which is a verb.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается использование интерактивных игр, коммуникативных дидактических приемов, современных педтехнологий, которые помогают углубленному преподаванию предметов молодыми людьми в системе образования Узбекистана и отличному изучению грамматических правил их родного языка, то есть категорий слов (существительное, число, прилагательное и глагол), выделяется как новинка. Мы знаем, что в родном языке есть грамматические правила, самым большим из которых является глагол.

Key words: verb, noun phrase category, verb is one of the word categories that is also active in all languages.

Ключевые слова: глагол, категория именных фраз, глагол - это одна из категорий слов, которая также активна во всех языках.

The main goal of all the activities in the field of education system in our republic is to further form the education system and raise it to the level of world standards. The independence of our republic opened up wide opportunities for the development of our language, and the comprehensive development of our language has become an issue of State importance. When we talk about the grammatical essence of the verb, it can be noted that the verb is one of the main word categories, distinguished from other word 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 horse made of it. The verb is one



of the word categories that is also active in all languages. The semantic range of the verb is wide, but mainly refers to the case that gives the idea of work - action as well as work-action. The study of the verb word category is inextricably linked to other word categories. The largest word order is also a verb. Born in Khwarezm, Mahmud Zamakhshari wrote a number of works on linguistics. The work “Muqaddimat-ul adab” consists of five parts, composed in the manner of a horse, verb, binder, horse change, verb change. Zamakhshari is the first scientist to carry out the grouping of the verb according to its own composition. The role of Zamachshari in the study of morphology is incomparable. One of the important written sources in the study of the history of the old Uzbek literary language is the work “Tafsir”, in which words characteristic of the verb category are used in a huge number of and colorful forms. They are shown in conjunction with aspects of the old Uzbek language, as well as aspects related to the language of the ancient Turkic periods. The verb forms recorded in the work Express grammatical meanings inherent in person - number, tense and Mile.

The work uses the full and contracted forms of the verb's person-number suffixes, and provides a detailed account of the verb word order. As an example of the old Uzbek written literary language, The Work “Love”, our scientists noted which combines all-Russian features. Indeed, a number of morphological features are recorded in the work. We can know this through the information provided about the verb word category. A few of the verb forms in the work “love” correspond to the old Uzbek language. But the grammatical means used in some verb forms are distinguished by their originality to the language of much earlier periods.

In the 14th century, there are two other works whose author is unknown, the first of which is the dictionary “Tarjon”. The dictionary consists of 76 pages and four parts. The first part is devoted to the noun, the second part is devoted to the question of the verb mile, the name of the action, the third part is devoted to the speciation, and the fourth part is devoted to the use of the word. The first three parts of the work are devoted to morphology, and the verb phrase series is mainly studied 8 and the second work is the work “at-tufa”, which also gives a very wide place in the verb category. The verb categories of proportion, split - indivisibility, person, mile, tense are circumscribed. The work reflects on the proportions of togetherness, introversion, self. The peculiarity of English verbs is that, in addition to semantic verbs like Russian, there are modal and auxiliary verbs, connecting verbs, which are usually not translated in any way, but carry an additional semantic load. One characteristic feature of English verbs is that they can be straight and irregular. Irregular verbs differ from regular verbs in that past tense formation occurs by adding – suffix. To find out what form an irregular verb in the past or next tense has,



you need to use dictionaries, textbooks and a special table available on the Internet. Another feature of English verbs is the presence of personal and impersonal verbs. Personal verbs always act as predicates in a sentence if the subject is present. Impersonal verbs include, for example, a cross-section. They rarely perform the function of predicate, performing the functions of the remaining sentence.

The peculiarities of verbs in English include the way they are formed. There are simple, complex and derived verbs. Simple ones consist only of the root and end of the word, for example, beat - beat. Compound verbs are formed by adding The Roots of words, e.g. for growth - to-growth. The resulting verbs contain extra-root suffixes and suffixes. Example: dislike - dislike.

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