HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

THE ROLE OF VERBS IN THE SYSTEM OF PARTS OF SPEECH AND THEIR LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL INTERPRETATION

Odina Ikromova

Student, Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages

Doi: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23041908

Abstract: This article analyzes the role of verbs in the system of parts of speech, their lexical and grammatical features, as well as their significance in the language system. As an independent part of speech, the verb represents an important linguistic unit expressing action, state, and process. The article covers the semantic properties of verbs, grammatical categories, relationship with other parts of speech, and their interpretation in linguistics. Furthermore, grammatical categories of verbs such as tense, mood, voice, aspect/polarity (affirmative-negative) and their functions in speech are scientifically analyzed. The research results demonstrate the central position of the verb in the grammatical system of language and its significant role in the communicative process.

Keywords: verb, part of speech, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, tense, mood, voice, linguistics, morphology, syntax.

Introduction

Language is the most important means of communication in society and plays a crucial role in the development of human thought and culture. The vocabulary and grammatical structure of a language are manifested through parts of speech. Parts of speech are the fundamental units of language, categorized into specific groups based on their meaning, form, and functions. One such essential part of speech is the verb.

The verb occupies a distinct position in the language system as an independent part of speech that expresses actions, states, events, and processes. Most human activities and changes in reality are expressed precisely through verbs. Consequently, verbs constitute the semantic and grammatical core of speech.

In linguistics, the category of the verb has always been one of the primary objects of research. Across different periods, scholars have extensively studied the semantic nature, grammatical categories, and syntactic functions of verbs. In modern linguistics, the verb is evaluated not only as a unit expressing action but also as the predicative center of the sentence.

The Position of the Verb in the System of Parts of Speech

In the system of parts of speech, the verb holds a special status as an independent word class. The verb denotes the action, state, or alteration of an object. While the noun names an object, the adjective expresses an attribute, and the numeral signifies quantity, the verb expresses the action and activity of an object.

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

A distinctive feature of the verb compared to other parts of speech is its application in connection with time. Any action or state is tied to a specific time frame. For this reason, verbs possess the category of tense, used in past, present, and future forms.

The verb functions as the predicate, which is the principal component of the sentence. The semantic and grammatical integrity of a sentence is frequently ensured through the verb. For instance, in the sentence "The student wrote an article," the verb "wrote" forms the central element of the sentence, expressing the action, its agent, and its tense.

Additionally, the verb maintains an integral relationship with other parts of speech. It enters into government relations with nouns, denotes attributes of action with adverbs, and approaches other word classes through participle and gerund forms.

Lexical Properties of Verbs

The lexical meaning of a verb consists of expressing an action, state, or process. Every verb possesses its own independent dictionary meaning, reflecting a specific action or state in reality. For example, verbs such as "to write," "to read," "to come," "to leave," "to speak," and "to think" denote concrete actions. Meanwhile, verbs like "to sleep," "to stand," "to wait," and "to live" express states and processes.

In linguistics, verbs are divided into several semantic groups based on their meaning. Action verbs denote the active movement of an object. Stative verbs express the state of an object in a particular situation. Verbs of speech denote actions related to speaking. Verbs of cognition/thought represent human cognitive processes.

During speech, the lexical meaning of verbs can expand or acquire figurative meanings depending on context. This phenomenon enhances the richness and expressive capabilities of language.

Grammatical Properties of Verbs

The grammatical properties of the verb represent one of its most critical defining features. Unlike other parts of speech, verbs possess a number of distinct grammatical categories.

First and foremost, verbs have the category of tense. Tense indicates the relation of the action to the moment of speech. The past tense indicates that the action was completed previously, the present tense signifies that it is occurring currently, and the future tense denotes that it has not yet occurred.

The category of mood expresses the relation of the action to reality. Imperative-optative mood, conditional mood, and indicative mood are the primary mood forms in the Uzbek language.

The category of person and number shows the connection of the verb with the performer of the action. Whether an action is performed by the first, second, or third person is expressed through specific suffixes.

The category of polarity (affirmative/negative) indicates the presence or absence of an action. For example, while "wrote" represents an affirmative form, "did not write" represents a negative form.

The category of voice reflects the relationship between the action and its agent. Active voice, reflexive voice, passive voice, causative voice, and reciprocal voice are considered essential grammatical categories of the verb.

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

Syntactic Functions of Verbs

Verbs perform various syntactic functions within a sentence. Their primary function is to serve as the predicate. As the central element of a sentence, the predicate brings forth predicativity.

For example, in the sentence "Students are preparing for the lesson," the verb "are preparing" acts as the predicate, expressing the main content of the sentence.

Verbs are also employed in other sentence roles through participial and gerundial forms. While participles can function as modifiers, gerunds serve as adverbial modifiers. This demonstrates the broad syntactic potential of verbs.

Furthermore, verbs play an indispensable role in the formation of complex sentences. The relationship between dependent and main clauses is frequently expressed through verb forms.

Lexico-Grammatical Interpretation of Verbs

In linguistics, lexical and grammatical aspects are analyzed in connection with each other when studying the verb. While lexical meaning expresses the vocabulary sense of the verb, grammatical meaning defines its functions within the language system. For instance, the lexical meaning of the verb "to read" signifies the action of comprehending text or information. Its grammatical meaning, however, manifests through categories such as tense, mood, person-number, and voice. Therefore, to fully grasp the essence of a verb, it is necessary to study both its lexical and grammatical dimensions together.

The lexico-grammatical approach enables a deeper understanding of the verb's position in the language system. This approach reveals not only the internal structure of the verb but also its functional capacities in speech.

Research on the Verb Category in Modern Linguistics

In contemporary linguistics, the category of the verb is studied across various frameworks. While structural linguistics focuses on the grammatical structure of the verb, cognitive linguistics investigates how verbs are reflected in human cognition. The pragmatic approach analyzes the communicative functions of verbs within speech processes.

In recent years, the development of corpus linguistics and computational linguistics has opened up new methodological opportunities to investigate verbs. This contributes significantly to a more comprehensive study of the verb category.

Significance of Verbs in Speech

In speech communication, verbs are among the most actively used parts of speech. The core message of any thought is often conveyed through a verb. A passage of speech lacking a verb may remain incomplete in terms of meaning.

Through verbs, human actions, emotions, thoughts, attitudes, and activities are expressed. Hence, they hold a central position in implementing the communicative function of language. The rich and diverse system of verbs expands the expressive capacity of language and enhances the impact of speech.

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

Conclusion

The verb is an independent part of speech occupying a central position in the system of word classes. It is distinguished from other parts of speech by expressing actions, states, and processes. While the lexical meaning of verbs reflects actions and states, their grammatical meaning is manifested through categories such as tense, mood, voice, and person-number.

The verb performs vital functions in the morphological and syntactic systems of language. Serving as the predicate of a sentence, it generates predicativity and forms the semantic core of speech. In modern linguistics, studying the lexico-grammatical properties of verbs carries substantial scientific importance for understanding the underlying laws of the language system.

References

1. Mirzayev, A., & Usmonov, S. (2021). Grammar of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: O'qituvchi.
2. Nurmonov, A. (2020). Theory of Uzbek linguistics. Tashkent: Fan.
3. Mahmudov, N. (2022). Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: Akademnashr.
4. Sayfullayeva, R., & Mengliyev, B. (2021). Modern literary Uzbek language. Tashkent.
5. Hojiyev, A. (2019). Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek grammatical terms. Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan.
6. Abdurahmonov, G'. (2020). Morphology of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: Fan.
7. Reformatsky, A. A. (2018). Introduction to linguistics. Moscow: Nauka.
8. Bondarko, A. V. (2019). Theory of grammatical categories. Moscow: Nauka.
9. Crystal, D. (2020). The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language. Cambridge University Press.
10. Lyons, J. (2019). Language and Linguistics. Cambridge University Press.
11. Akhmanova, O. S. (2018). Dictionary of linguistic terms. Moscow.
12. Yusupov, U. K. (2021). Fundamentals of linguistics. Tashkent: Fan.