

**Types of verbs and their importance in the sentence**

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***Abstract:*** *In this article, “Verb” which is one of the main parts of speech and the types of it is discussed. By learning the parts of speech, we can develop all of skills like understanding, writing, reading and etc.*

***Keywords:*** *Verb, parts of speech, linking verbs, auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, action verbs, intransitive verbs, transitive verbs, finite verbs, direct, indirect, non - finite verbs, gerund, infinitive, participle.*

**Introduction**

We know that learning the parts of speech in English helps us to learn English better and to make advanced sentences. Verb is a main part of speech. The verb phrase is important for every sentence. Among the word groups, the verb word group is the largest and most important, that is, a sentence without a verb is not considered a sentence (except for interrogative and exclamatory sentences). Learning the vocabulary of verbs will help you to make complex grammatical sentences and speak according to the norms of literary language. So what is a verb and what are the types of verb?

A verb is a group of words that expresses the action and state of something or an event. the verb describes what task the possessor is performing or what position he is in. There is at least one verb in the sentence we are expressing.

**Example:** I go to school every day.

Even if our sentence consists of one word, a whole sentence can be expressed by one verb

**Example:** Look!

It is also possible to turn a sentence into a complex sentence by using several clauses in one sentence.

**Example:** You should **clean** the window before **washing** the dishes and **watering** the flowers.

The following are the main types of verbs in English:

- Linking verbs
- Auxiliary verb
- Modal verbs
- Action verbs
- Intransitive verbs
- Finite verbs
- Non-finite verbs

### **Linking verbs**

Linking verbs serve to connect the possessive word to the rest of the sentence in order to express the full meaning of the sentence. Linking verbs do not express an action, but serve to connect more information to the owner of the sentence. One of the most basic and most used linking verbs is "to be" is considered.

**Example:** He is a poet.

They were writers.

In order to find out the linking verb in the sentence is not a linking verb, we try to replace that verb with to be, and if the meaning is preserved, then this verb is acting as a linking verb in the sentence.

**Example:** She is beautiful – she looks beautiful

### **The Examples of linking words**

- **Become** – she became a teacher
- **Seem** – It seems difficult
- **Feel** – I feel happy
- **Look** – It looks beautiful
- **Sound** – It sounds hard

### **Auxiliary verb**

Another name of auxiliary verbs is helper or helping verbs. Auxiliary verbs do not have a special meaning in the sentence, but they support the main verb in the sentence and help determine the tense, mood and person of the sentence.

**Example:** She **was** listening to music.

### **10 common auxiliary verbs**

- **Am**
- **Is**
- **Are**
- **Was**
- **Were**
- **Been**
- **Being**
- **Do**
- **Does**
- **Have**
- **Has**

### **Modal verbs**

Modal verbs often indicate the tone or probability of occurrence of an idea or statement in a conversation.

### **Most common used modal verbs in english**

- **Can** - ability and possibility  
I can jump.
- **Could** - past ability or politeness  
When I was four, I can write.  
Could I open the door, please?
- **Must** - necessity and string obligation  
You must wear a uniform at school
- **Should** - advice

You should not smoke

- **May** - permission or possibility

You may go home

- **Might** - smaller possibility

It might snow

### **Action verbs**

If the possessor of the sentence performs an action in the verb that comes after it, it is an action verb. Action verbs make the sentence easier to understand. Verbs of action are expressed in different tenses, mood and person.

### **Action verbs in sentence**

- Present simple

It **works** well.

- Past simple

He **wrote** a poem.

- Future simple

I **will travel** around the England

- Present continuous

I **am writing** a letter

### **Intransitive verbs**

Intransitive verbs are verbs which do not require a direct object to show the thing or person. Intransitive verbs can stand alone in sentences and they can help express actions, states and conditions clearly. For instance, “Cry”. The verb “Cry” is intransitive.

### **Examples of intransitive verbs**

- Laugh - she laughed
- Sleep - children are sleeping
- Bark - a dog is barking
- Arrive - the plane arrived
- Dance - she dances

### **Finite verbs**

Finite verbs are a group of words which include auxiliary verbs like can, must, have and be. Another name of finite verbs is “Tensed verbs”. Finite verbs can express tense, mood and person. Finite verb always must be conjuncted with subject in the sentence.

**Example:** He **works** every day in the garden.

### **Non - finite verbs**

Non - finite verbs can not express as the main verb in an independent clause. Additionally, they do not have tense, mood and person. There are three types of non - finite verbs.

- **Gerunds:** swimming, dancing, reading

Swimming is useful for health

- **Infinitives:** to swim, to dance, to read

You should learn how to swim

- **Participles:** swimming, looked, having finished

He ate fried fries.

### **CONCLUSION**

The verb is the foundation of the English language. A person who is able to learn the verb phrase and use it in its place can use the possibilities of the language. Because when making a sentence, the main meaning is expressed by the verb. in general, the verb phrase is important for enriching our written and spoken speech.

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