

Comparative analysis of the verbs of intensity in English and Uzbek languages

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Abstract

This article provides information about analysis of the verbs intensity in Uzbek and English languages. Intensity of verbs are comparatively analyzed in different fields.

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In English, copulative verbs form a subclass of the verb, which requires a complement after them, and connects the possessive to the phrase it expresses. For example: My German Shepherd is ferocious has become a timid dog.

The word copulative is derived from the Latin word "copula", which means "to bind". The possessor of these verbs is connected to the phrase he is expressing, that is, to the complement. Many scholars have acknowledged that and rhymes are connected by copulative verbs. But it is important to note that pronouns or predicates must be in exactly the same arrangement. For example: It is I or It is me Copulative verbs (some scholars also call these connecting verbs) form a special class of intransitive verbs. Usually these verbs equate, define, or combine a variable noun with another. He connects what he eats with a complementary cut. Copulative verbs, like other intransitive verbs, always have an infinitive in them. In English, we can take any form of the verb "is" or "become" as an example. For example:

The words which I have spoken into you are spirit are life.

Copulative verbs (some scholars also call these connecting verbs) constitute a special class of infinitive verbs. The case is that these verbs are defined, or considered by one, under the same conditions as the variable noun. He connects what he eats in the sentence with a complementary cut. Like other illiterate verbs, copulative verbs are always present in sentences involving the facilitator. In English, we can take as an example any form of the verbs "is" or "as" to such verbs. For example:

What I say to you is life.

It should be noted that the nouns "words", "spirit" and "life" are equated by the copulative verb are. In other words, the word words are in direct proportion to the words spirit and life. Copulative verbs in English make up a very small amount, but their use is very important and works a lot in the language. Copulative verbs have a sentence and the complement is connected to each other. Even when we interpret this relationship as "binding" or "equalizing," we are not quoting its completeness. While we have not found a single word that fully expresses this relationship, some linguists describe it as "intensive communication". Perhaps it is easier to illustrate this with examples. For example: 1. George W. Bush is president. 2. Ice feels cold. 3. Caesar became emperor. 4. She looks beautiful

The verbs in these examples are close to the transitive verbs, i.e., the verb complements in the first and third sentences are represented by the names "president" and "emperor." So can we call these verbs copulative or intransitive verbs? So, first of all, they have different meanings. We can't see any movement there. Second, the complement is not a horse phrase in the second and fourth sentences, it is expressed by the adjectives "cold" and "nice". Transitive verbs are never used with adjectives, they should only be used with nouns. Therefore, in copulative verbs, the second part is called the instrumental complement. But in English there are categories of verb intersections. For example: 1. I think, therefore I am. 2. I am cool.

The "am" in the first sentence is a transitive verb, and the "am" in the second sentence is a copulative verb, but the "am" in these sentences is used in two different senses. We can also see the form of the verb itself at the end of the sentence. For example:

The earth revolves.

The sun rises.

But sometimes it can seem like it's over in other words. For example:

The sun gives - light.

The earth is - a sphere.

Therefore, verbs are divided into complete and incomplete verbs. Incomplete verbs or those that do not require complements are divided into copulative and transitive verbs. Copulative verbs indicate what they have.

For example:

Fire is hot.

We were without food.

Heat is a force.

Transitive verbs need complements to show the effect of action. For example:

The sun gives light.

Burn the trees.

There are verbs in English whose main function is to connect the possessive with another noun or adjective, which are terminologically different: - Linking verbs - Copulative verbs)

Middle verbs 1 But such verbs have been interpreted differently by different scholars. For example, if R. Liz et al. Included all verbs that differed from transitive and non-transitive verbs in the third group, P. Roberts and others divide them into smaller groups. If R. Liz in his work includes all conjunctions in the group of middle verbs, P. Roberts calls them cast (for example: It cast a dollar), weigh (for example: He weighs two hundred pounds), total (for example: It totaled). five hundred dollars), amount (for example: It amounts to sixty cents), have (for example: He has a bicycle). P. Roberts classifies some of the verbs in the middle verbs group and the rest in the seem class, become class verbs group.2.

Verbs that perform a copulative function are divided into primary copulative verbs and secondary copulative verbs. Verbs whose main function is to connect are called primary copulative verbs. For example: look, appear, feel, sound, taste, smell, grow, remain, cost, total etc.

Verbs that act as independent lexical units and conjunctions are called secondary copulative verbs. According to the semantics, copulative verbs are divided into the following groups: a) substantive copulative verbs: be, resemble, mean, lack, befall, weigh, cost, suit, last, make (to make good reading), amount , total. b) verbs of the type have; c) copulative verbs to be, to appear: become, remain, get, turn, go, grow.

Verbs about assumption or sight: seem, look, appear, feel, sound, taste, smell. For example: She seems friendly. When the verb to be comes as a connecting verb, it indicates the relation of the predicate to the grammatical categories, i.e., tense,

34inclination, the person can be given using the number to be. The verb to be in this function can be combined with the following word groups: to be + adjective. (quality). For example: No-no Waston, I well not admit that it is possible. to be + noun. (from). For example: Was not that person the actual criminal. to be + pronoun. (diamond). For example: "Who are they?" asked Hurstwood. "What is it mother?" he asked softly. to be + adverb. (as). For example: It was long

ago. (P.Abrahams) to be + numeral. (last). For example: He had left when he was fifteen. to be + participle II (adjective II). For example: "Yes, I was surprised to hear that she had it in her hand when she died. to be + prepositional phrase. (prepositional phrases). For example: The Duke was charge of the beer. to be + participle I. (adjective I). For example: The moment was soothing to his sore spirit. to be + gerund. (gerund). For example: My favorite sport is swimming. to be + infinitive. (action name). For example: The best thing he could do was to get out of here. (P.Abrahams)

The verb to be is combined with an infinitive verb to denote modality. The verb in the main verb function to be means to be pre-planned, strictly forbidden, commanded, obligatory. For example: She is not to be late to her lessons.

The professor is to deliver lectures on Wednesday.

When the verb to be comes as an auxiliary verb, it mainly forms the passive voice and the continuous aspect from the verb in the analytic forms of the verb. For example: The others had been washed and were waiting to be ironed, but she had been too lazy to finish them off. (S.O.Casey) In this sentence, the verb "to be" is used in the infinitive and comes as an auxiliary verb.

He is sleeping in the next room. (Voynich) It has been raining since morning.

In these sentences, the verb "to be" is used continuously as an auxiliary verb.

The verb to have is a multi-function verb that comes in the form of independent, auxiliary, and modal verbs. The verb to have is the opposition of paradigmatic forms. When the verb to have comes in an independent lexical sense, it means to have, to have something, to possess. For example:

She had the body of a girl. (A. BENNET) (She has a girlish figure.) You have no sense of responsibility. (IBID) (You don't feel responsible, you don't have a sense of responsibility.) We shall soon have a new radio set. (We will soon have a new radio receiver.) When the verb to have is used as a modal verb, it is necessary to make an action understood from the main verb, and for the grammatical subject of the sentence it is obligatory to do so. For example: I have to behave with them around. (I have to behave well in front of them.) Why did she have to ask these questions.

There are copulative verbs in Uzbek as well as in English, but in Uzbek such verbs are not exactly copulative verbs. In other words, in the Uzbek language we can observe the copulative function in the form of verb forms, in some verbs that serve as conjunctions, in incomplete verbs. One of the main functions of such verbs is to connect the following sentence to the main sentence.

A conjunction is an auxiliary verb that adapts a non-verb to a verb with a specific meaning and function. For example: Talib became an engineer.

Talib is becoming an engineer.

Talib wants to be an engineer.

In his speech, Bol is used as an engineer to express the meanings of inclination, time, and person. A unit that acts as a link may retain some of its lexical meaning or only act as a link. Accordingly, there are two types of binding: 1. Pure binding. 2. Semi-abstract connection.

A link that loses its lexical meaning and performs a pure grammatical function is called a pure

link. For example: edi, as long as incomplete verbs: Teacher.

A link that does not completely lose its lexical meaning and retains it to a certain extent is called a semi-abstract link. For example, the words bol can be used as a link while retaining some lexical meaning.

1. Pure bond. 2. Semi-abstract connection.

A link that loses its lexical meaning and performs a pure grammatical function is called a pure link. For example: edi, as long as incomplete verbs: Teacher.

A link that does not completely lose its lexical meaning and retains it to a certain extent is called a semi-abstract link. For example, it is said that the words bol can be used as a link while retaining some lexical meaning.¹ For example: He defended his dissertation and became a candidate of science. (H. Ghulam) This young man is one of the leading workers of our factory. The verb "to be" comes as a conjunction and means "to be in a state, to go into a state, to achieve it." For example: My sister became a master.

I was great.

He is joined by horses.

She will graduate and become a teacher.

Karim fell ill and the doctor corrected him.

It is for the present and for the future

also applies.

I am an engineer. (1. I'm going to be an engineer now. 2. I'm an engineer now.)

There are copulative verbs in Uzbek as well as in English, but in Uzbek such verbs are not called copulative verbs. In other words, in the Uzbek language, copulative functions can be observed in the form of verbs, in some verbs that perform the functions of conjunctive verbs, in incomplete verbs. Again, one of the main functions of such verbs is to connect the following sentence to the main sentence.

An auxiliary verb can be used that adapts a non-verb to a verb-specific meaning and function. For example: Talib will be an engineer.

Talib is becoming an engineer.

Talib wanted to be an engineer.

In addition to the verb bol, some other verbs can be used as conjunctions. For example: count, count.

A lot of books were brought. They are still counted. (Independent verb.) Karim is an active student. (link) It seems that the lexical meaning of the verbs in this task is weakened. Verb forms come in the form of a connecting verb in a compound sentence, and at the same time are used in place of some form of the verb. The old master Kuznetsov was proud of his disciples, and he, too, said a word or two with good wishes. he said, giving Omonov a seat. (Iboxon) Instead of the form "proud" in the example, you can use the form "proud" and the form "said" instead of "said". Hence, the -di affix -di with the -di affix in the proud form - (i) b is used in a specific function. Incomplete verbs combine adjectives, adverbs, and action nouns to form analytic forms of verb tenses. It also comes with other word groups and acts as a link.

When the incomplete verb *edi* comes with other word groups, the suffix takes the affix and the noun comes as a conjunction of the cut. For example: Kharitonov admires both Achilles and the word, in general, very nice was a young man.

The *ekan* form, along with the adjective, expresses the meanings of the event, the state, the time, the cause, and the conjunction as a verb. For example: When you think about it, Ertoev is not in a position to speak harshly to him, his language is tight *ekan*.

Production of copulative verbs in English and Uzbek to increase the importance of copulative verbs in both languages, to reveal the role, syntactic, lexical-semantic, lexical-grammatical aspects of both languages, rather than their existing existence. general general conclusions were drawn: 1. A verb is a word denoting an action. To this end, we have found that in English and Uzbek, verbs are distinguished from other word groups in terms of morphological, lexical-semantic, lexical-grammatical, and syntactic issues. Verbs work in a sentence comes to express the action of a subject.

2. A group of words rich in complex categories of verbs is used.

Grammatical categories of verbs by means of mutual opposition of synthetic or analytical forms of words belonging to the category of verbs

represented by

3. The research of our research has shown that in Uzbek the verb syntactically follows the presence of the sentence in the cut functions, while in English it occurs in two places. For example: I read an interesting book. I read an interesting book. 4. Copulative verbs play an important role in English. We have shown that control comes in terms of syntactically independent, auxiliary, connecting, modal verb functions. Some of the copulative verbs are mainly used to connect words. 5. In Uzbek, such verbs are not exactly copulative verbs. We can observe the functions of copulative verbs in the Uzbek language in the form of verbs, in some verbs that pass the functions of conjunctive verbs, in incomplete verbs.

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