

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VERB CATEGORY

Xamidova Muborak Hafizovna

Buxoro Davlat universiteti Fransuz filologiyasi kafedrası f.f.f.d., dotsent

O'ralova Fotima

fransuz tili yo'nalishi, 4-kurs talabasi.

Fransuz tili grammatikasi, so'z birikmalarida fe'llarning qo'llanilishi.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to identify and explore the category. French grammar, use of verbs in phrases.

Words: Verb, class, idiom, tense, verb conjugation.

Аннотация: Цель этой статьи – узнать и изучить категорию грамматическая грамматика французского языка, использование глаголов во фразах.

Ключевые слова: Глагол, категория, модусы, времена, спряжение глагола.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi frantsuz tilining grammatik grammatikasini, iboralarda fe'llarning qo'llanilishini o'rganish va o'rganishdir.

Tayanch so'zlar: Fe'l, turkum, ravish, zamon, fe'l, kelishik

The verb is a central element of French grammar. It may be important to show the time, the person, and the routine. In this academic article, we will explore the nature of the French language and go beyond the relevant aspects: definition and its functions, syntactic structure and conjugations.

In French, the verb category is a component of the category that tests the action of the word and determines tense. These categories:

1. Time: Verbs indicate the time of an action, for example, the time when the action was performed.
2. Personal. Verbs express an action that depends on the person, such as who or what he is doing.
3. By number: verbs express number, for example, in the past tense.
4. Only if: Verbs express characteristics of a situation, such as the state or circumstances under which an action is performed.
5. Indicator: Verbs are indicators, such as in what indicator or form an action is performed. These categories help express verbs clearly and correctly in French. A verb is a word that expresses the action of an object. It can also represent a state or existence. The verb plays an important role in French grammar because it allows you to construct complete sentences. The main function of a verb is to give meaning to a sentence. It allows you to describe the movement or state of an object and express the relationship between various elements of a sentence. The verb can also be used to describe a feeling or emotion. (A.E. Mamatov, "French-language grammar", Tashkent, 2015).

Methods

The grammatical category of a verb in French is one of the most important and complex categories. In fact, the verb is the central part of any sentence and allows us to express the action, state or process described in the sentence. The verb can be inflected in different forms, tenses, persons and voices. Common moods are indicative, conditional, subjunctive, imperative, and participle. The most commonly used tenses are present, imperfect, past perfect, future simple and past simple.

Verbs can be regular or irregular depending on their conjugation. Regular verbs follow a predictable conjugation pattern, while irregular verbs have special forms that must be learned separately. Verbs are often used in complex sentences to express complex ideas. For example,

the phrase “I went to the beach yesterday because I wanted to relax” expresses the idea that a person wants to relax at the beach using two verbs (“have” and “should”).

Summary.

The verb is a central element of French grammar. It allows you to express the action or state of the subject, as well as express the relationship between the various elements of the sentence. The syntactic structure of a verb in French is complex and can be accompanied by several direct or indirect objects, as well as conditional objects. Finally, the conjugation of a verb depends on the tense used, as well as which group it belongs to. The verb is one of the basic elements of the grammar of all languages. It is a word that expresses an action, state, or relationship between people, things, or ideas. Verbs are often conjugated to indicate tense (present, past, future), person (first, second, third) and number (singular, plural).

Mastering the different forms of verbs based on tense, style, voice and many exceptions can be difficult, but it is very important to understand and express yourself clearly in the language.

French (Français) is a Romance language that originated primarily in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland and is today the mother tongue or second language of 300 million people[1] in 54 countries.

References

1. Маматов А.Е., «Французская хвостатая амалия грамматикаси» Ташкент 2015.
2. Фернан Бентолила, «Французский глагол Speak и его спряжение».
3. Бешерель, «Пара для каждого», Natier 2019.
4. Иванченко А.И. Французская грамматика Каро 2014.
5. Маллина Л. Э. Грамматика французского языка, 1978..