

## THE TERM "AUXILIARY VERBS" IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** *This article examines the problem of interpreting the concept of "auxiliary verbs". The interpretation of the term has been studied in various dictionaries. Types of auxiliary verbs are considered.*

**Keywords:** *auxiliary verb, verb, English, sentence, linguistics,*

### INTRODUCTION

Language is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that can be studied and described from different angles: as a mental or cognitive phenomenon, as a social phenomenon, and in terms of historical changes. Language belongs to the scope of scientific interests of linguists, philosophers, anthropologists, cultural scientists, and psychologists [4, p. 78].

### MAIN BODY

There are different interpretations of the term "auxiliary verb" in linguistics. In O. S. Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms," an auxiliary verb has the following meaning: - a verb whose function is to add additional grammatical and semantic information to a semantic verb.

In this case, the auxiliary verb completely or partially loses its main lexical meaning. Auxiliary verbs are involved in making different types of tenses and sound forms. Usually, auxiliary verbs do not form a separate class but are simple verbs that are not used in the main sense [1, p. 102]

M. A. Telenkov's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" gives the following meaning of the auxiliary verb.

An auxiliary verb is a verb that joins other words (usually verbs in the infinitive form) to form analytic forms of words. In these forms, the auxiliary verb more or less loses its lexical meaning and functions as an indicator of grammatical meanings such as person, number, and tense [5, p. 94]. The encyclopedic dictionary of F. A. Brockhouse and I. A. Efron give the definition of an auxiliary verb:

-auxiliary verbs are simple educational elements that originally had a certain independent meaning

- a verb used in the role and meaning of adverbs and adverbs. Service words and service parts of the sentence should be clearly distinguished. Service words are important

parts of speech, but under certain conditions, they lose their lexical content and retain only their grammatical function [2, p. 43].

Auxiliary verbs are the most typical case of this type. These are verbs that can act with their own lexical content, for example, the verb has in the sentence “I have a book”. However, in the perfect form, the same verb acts as an auxiliary and loses its lexical meaning: “I have broken my pencil”.

At the same time, it does not become a service part of speech but serves as a service word [3, p. 20].

Service verbs are divided into auxiliary and linking. Auxiliary verbs take part in the analytical form of the verb as a purely grammatical component; their lexical semantics is completely lost, and therefore they can be combined with such substantive verbs, whose lexical semantics contradicts the semantics of the auxiliary verb, if the latter is somehow manifested: “I have lost my keys”, where the verb “to lose” is impossible with the verb “have”.

It is the complete loss of lexical semantics by auxiliary verbs that is the main feature of the analytical form - the absence of syntactic relations between the components of the form (1.0.5) [3, p. 20]. Functional words include, first of all, the auxiliary verbs “to be, to have, to do, will”; in this function, they are completely de-somaticized, but in other cases, they act as full-valued verbs [3, p. 91].

### CONCLUSION

Thus, we can conclude that auxiliary verbs are small particles in the huge mechanism of English grammar, but they have a very important meaning for the whole English language.

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