

PRINCIPLES OF DIFFERENTIATION OF THE PRESENT ADJECTIVE IN ENGLISH FROM GERUNDIAN

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Abstract: *The article deals with the main features of present participle and gerund, their use, functions in speech and the principles of distinguishing present participle from gerund.*

Key words: *part of speech, verb, non-finite forms of verb, gerund, participle, present participle, past participle, infinitive, lexical units, word combinations.*

In linguistics, words are divided into different word categories according to their application and function. In particular, independent word categories, like adject and interval word categories, etc. Each word category has its own function, interrogation, and methods of application. It is in the process of learning a particular foreign language that knowledge of language grammar becomes important. One of the main word categories is the verb, and verbs are attached to other words in the sentence and come in the function of possessive, participle, complement, determinant and hol. Therefore, verbs are divided into task forms. In Uzbek, the verb has the following task forms:

1. Pure verb.
2. Name of the movement.
3. Adjective.
4. Ravishdosh.

English also has its own task forms of the verb (verb), which are used in the sentence for various tasks and purposes. In English, they are known as "Non-finite forms of verb

Gerundian is one of the task forms of the verb, which is made from the verb base. Gerundian is usually considered a noun-specific form of the verb, and comes in a sentence with a head and a second degree. Also, gerundian is always formed by adding the suffix "-ing" to the verb stem. It will be possible to compare it to the name of the action in Uzbek and "-(l)sh",

" '- moq", " (u)v " is translated together with suffixes.

For example,

- 1) Flying makes me nervous.
- Flying makes me nervous.
- 2) Learning foreign languages is my favorite hobby.
- Learning foreign languages is my hobby.

ADJECTIVE-PARTICIPLE

In English, the adjective form of the verb called "participle". The adjective has the forms" present participle "and" low participle". Present participle is a contemporary adjective. The present-day adjective always ends with" - ing " and connects with what is happening in the present. It can usually come in front of a horse in a sentence and come in

a defining function, and in the sense of a definite ratio, denote suffixes such as “-lying”, “-digan”, “- (u)vchi”.

a playing girl,

a crying child,

an amazing event,

a relaxing film (calming film).

Low participle is a past tense adjectival form.

The adjective form of the past tense refers to events that have already occurred.

"Past participle "has been used in the sentence in the role of pre-noun determinant, meaning the suffix"- ingan“,”- born“,” - gan" in the sense of majhul ratio.

For example, a broken pencil (broken pen), polluted water (contaminated water), written letter (written letter).

At the same time, “low participle” is used as a consonant at the beginning of a sentence:

Damaged by ice, the ship could not continue its way.

- The ship, damaged by ICE, could not continue on its way.

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that in English the task forms of the verb are gerundian and it is very important to distinguish the adjective from each other. Because their use, the tasks they perform in the sentence and their goals are different. Therefore, when learning a foreign language, it is necessary to understand and correctly apply grammatical rules. This can affect the meaning of the word and its function in the sentence.

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