

THE PRINCIPLES OF DISTINGUISHING THE ADJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT TENSE FROM THE GERUND IN ENGLISH

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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 categories of words depending on their use and function. In particular, such as independent word groups, auxiliary and intermediate word groups. Each category of words has its own function, question, and usage methods. It is in the process of learning a foreign language that knowledge of the grammar of the language becomes important. One of the main word families is the verb, and verbs connect with other words in a sentence, acting as possessive, participle, complement, determinant, and case. That's why verbs are divided into duty forms. In the Uzbek language, there are the following forms of verb assignment:

1. A pure verb.
2. The name of the action.
3. The adjective.
4. Adverb.

English also has its own verb (verb) function forms, which are used in a sentence for various tasks and purposes. In English, they are called "unfinished verb forms

The gerund is one of the duty forms of the verb, formed from the base of the verb. The gerund is usually considered a noun-specific verb form and appears in a sentence both at the beginning and in the second degree. In addition, the gerund is always formed by adding the suffix "-ING" to the base of the verb. It can be compared with the name of the movement in Uzbek, as well as with "-(I)SH",

"'- moq" is translated together with suffixes such as "(U)V".

For example,

- 1) Flying makes me nerous.
- 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 is called participle. The adjective has the forms "present participant" and "past participant". Present Participle is a present tense adjective. The present tense adjective always ends in "- ing" and is related to what is happening in the present tense. It can usually stand before a noun in a sentence as a determinant, and also denote suffixes such as "-lying", "- Digan", "- (he)Vci" in the sense of the exact ratio.

a playing girl (growing girl),
crying baby (crying baby),

an amazing event (an amazing event),
and a relaxing movie (a calming movie).

The low particle is a form of the past participle.

The past participle form refers to events that have already occurred. "Low particle" is used as a determinant before a noun in a sentence, meaning suffixes such as "- ingan", "-II", "- di" in the sense of a mandatory relationship.

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

However, "low particle" is used as an adverb at the beginning of a sentence:

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

- The ship damaged by ice could not continue its journey.

Instead of concluding, we can say that in English it is very important to distinguish between the duty forms of the verb gerund and adjective. Because their use, the functions they perform in the sentence, as well as the 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 a word and its function in a sentence.

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