

PARTICIPLE I AS A FORM OF THE VERB

Narmin Imran Mammadova
Azerbaijan University of Languages
(Baku, Azerbaijan)

The article deals with one of the non-finite forms of the verb, the present Participle (I) in English. It presents the verb as one of the notional parts of speech. The verb is used to express an action and a state. The article considers the importance of the verb as a notional part of speech as well as the non-finite forms of the verb. The Infinitive, the Gerund and the Participles (I; II) have been touched upon in the article. It also analyzes the functions of Participle I.

Key words: verb, function, participle, non-finite, linguistic, form.

Human thought is limitless in its searches. Its penetration into various fields of scientific knowledge is becoming wider, more precise and multifaceted from year to year. It paves the way for new discoveries, creates new technologies, and offers new ideas and approaches. Its limitlessness lies not only in the limitlessness of the world known to man, but also in the fact that the knowledge accumulated at a certain stage of development leads to its qualitatively new transformation, as a result of which already known phenomena, considered in other aspects and from other approaches, create new explanations and interpretations.

The ongoing orientation affects all aspects of language, including grammar, where much attention is paid to the verb as one of the main parts of speech. At the same time, it is emphasized that there is a specific linguistic form of the verb, which has its own tense, type, and other characteristics, carries a certain mental content, and evokes a specific verbal and non-verbal representation in the human mental world.

The verb has two forms: finite form and non-finite form. According to modern grammarians and grammar books there are three verbals in English: the Infinitive, the Gerund and the Participle (I; II).

There are a number of important works that study impersonal forms, but the study of their function in language is still of interest to linguists, because the cognitive approach opens up new aspects of their study and description. There is very little information in English grammar textbooks about the cognitive basis of verb forms.

It is also important that the growing need for learning foreign languages implies an appropriate level of education, where verbs and indefinite forms of the verb constitute a significant part of the curriculum. Moreover, the

practical use of impersonal forms in speech requires the formation of special skills and an understanding of the subtle differences in their meanings, especially in cases where impersonal forms can be used in the same functions and are to some extent interchangeable.

A verb is a part of speech that expresses the action or state of any person or object.

The personal forms of a verb include its three persons, singular and plural, indicative and subjunctive, definite and indefinite. They act as predicates in a sentence and are always expressed by the presence of a subject (usually a pronoun or noun) with which the verb-predicate agrees in person and quantity.

The impersonal forms of the verb are each quite interesting and important in their own right. All three impersonal forms of the verb make speech more interesting, simple, and fluent, and their use in writing or speaking adds variety to the speech or writing of any person. In addition, the use of all three forms in speaking or writing is a clear indicator of the literacy and knowledge of the person writing or speaking.

Each of the impersonal forms of the verb has a predicate construction. There are three predicate constructions with the infinitive: the objective infinitive construction; 2) the subjective infinitive construction; 3) the for – to infinitive construction; The construction with the gerund: called the Gerundial construction; and there are six predicate constructions with the participle: 1) the objective participial construction; 2) the subjective participial construction; 3) the nominative absolute participial construction; 4) the prepositional absolute participial construction; 5) the nominative absolute construction without participle; 6) the prepositional absolute construction without participle.

In modern English, there are two types of participles: the present participle (Participle I) and the past participle (Participle II). The present participle is called the Present Participle I; the past participle is called the Past Participle II.

The examples can be given to the Present Participle: *going, coming, doing, watching*, etc.

The examples may be given to the Past Participle: *broken, done, answered, sent, opened, chosen*, ect.

The main function of the present participle attribute and adverbial modifier. O. Musayev writes that the present participle has similar properties to an adjective and an adverb [1, p. 104].

The present participle in the function of an attribute:

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Indefinite	used	Seldom used
Perfect	Not used	Not used

The present participle of the verb is often used in this function, and sometimes it can also be used in the indefinite form. However, the past participle of the verb is not used in this function. For example: *He advised me to speak to the man supervising the works; He advised me to speak to the man supervising the works.*

It is noteworthy to mention that the present participle is not used in the passive voice. The past participle of the verb is used in this function; it is used only in cases where the action is presented as a process that is ongoing at a specific moment. Example: *The documents being typed now must be sent to Switzerland urgently; The writer who wrote this book lives in Munich.*

L.V. Kaushanskaya writes that in the passive voice, past participle (II) is used [2, p. 11].

All the buildings damaged during the war were soon restored.

The present participle is used in the function of adverbial modifier:

Adverbial modifier of time: *Doing his study she found a note under his desk.*

The conjunctions *when* and *while* are used to indicate that an action occurs at the same time. Example: *When crossing a street be careful.*

b) Adverbial modifier of cause: *Having a richer complexion she looked younger than her sister*

c) Adverbial modifier of comparison. The conjunctions *as if* and *as though* are used to introduce the function of adverbial modifier. For example: *She raised her hand as if trying to stop him.*

References

1. Musayev, O. I. English grammar / O. I. Musayev. – Baku : Qismet, 2007. – 608 p.
2. Kaushanskaya, V. L. A Grammar of the English Language / V.L.Kaushanskaya. – Leningrad : Prosveshcheniye, 1973. – 318 p.
3. Penny, U. Grammar Practice Activities / U. Penny. – Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1988. – 288 p.