



### The meaning of the verb

A grammatical meaning of the verb is often defined as a word which shows:

- Action
- process
- state of being

### The categories of English verb

- **tense** (past, present, and future)
- **person** (first person, second person, third person)
- **number** (singular, plural)
- **voice** (active, passive) [5]
- **order** (perfect/non-perfect)
- **aspect** (continuous/non-continuous)
- **mood** (Indicative, Imperative, Unreal/Oblique) [6]

### The function of the verb in the sentence

- if they in finite form they fulfill only one function –predicate
- if they are in non-finite form then they can fulfill any function in the sentence – predicative

[6, 102].

### Combinability of the verb

- adverbs (to walk slowly, to watch attentively)
- nouns (to take a book)
- prepositions (to go on, to write down)
- verb (to go to walk)
- adjectives (to sing loud) [5]

### Word-building of the verb

- Primary word formation.
  - 1 Affixation (walk+ed, mis+behave).
  - 2 Conversion (empty > to empty, find > to find).
  - 3 Composition (white+wash).
  - 4 Abbreviation (laboratory > lab).
- Secondary word formation
  - 1 Sound interchange (run – ran, may – might, bring – brought).
  - 2 Stress interchange (import [ˈɪmpɔ:rt]-import [ɪmˈpɔ:rt]).
  - 3 Sound imitation (to bark, to croak).

### Lexico-grammatical analysis of verbs “Jane Eyre” by Charlotte Bronte

For lexico-grammatical analyses we took verbs from the conclusion “CHAPTER XXXVIII–CONCLUSION”. We have analyzed 100 verbs.

### The results of the analysis of the work “Jane Eyre” by Charlotte Bronte.

In our work we have come to conclusion that according five criteria there are predominate categories in the CHAPTER XXXVIII–CONCLUSION of “Jane Eyre”.

Five criteria	Predominate facts		Reasons	Examples
Meaning	Action		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a lot of description about their actions, decisions, and thoughts.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they do a final action that is why the heroes take care not about state being or process, they have already done actions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	“I married him” “I wrote to Moor House and to Cambridge immediately, to say what I had done: fully explaining also why I had thus acted.”
Form	Tense	Past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jane Eyre told us her life story.</li> <li>• She was narrator</li> </ul>	“Reader, I married him” “I wrote to Moor House...”
	Person	1 <sup>st</sup> , 3 <sup>d</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main characters were Jane and Mr. Rochester</li> </ul>	“I have been married to Mr. Rochester this morning”
	Number	Singular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In conclusion the author dragged the reader’s attention to Jane’s destiny</li> </ul>	“I found the rules...” “I took her home with me” “I meant...”

	Voice	active	• They act by themselves	“I took care...” “...she grew up...”
	Aspect	non-perfect and non-continuous	• Most of the words were without perfect and continuous construction	“He informed me then...” “He eventually recovered...” “He anticipated...”
	Mood	Indicative	• Most of verbs indicated the action as a real fact, which was characterized by the time of the action.	“Mr. Rochester continued blind the first two years of our union...” “I weary of gazing for his behalf...”
Function	Predicate		• verbs fulfill only one function	“He had the advice”
Combinability	Preposition		• verbs combines with prepositions making phrasal verbs or fixed combination	“He goes out...” “I got back...” “He went into...” “Adele looks up...”
Word-building	primary/affixation		• verbs have Past tense’s suffix –ed. Past tense is predominant that is why p/af is prevailing too	“He informed” “...he eventually recovered...” “He loved...”
	secondary/sound interchange		• the most of irregular verbs in Past tense are changed by secondary/sound interchange word-building	“...there was...” “I had a gold...” “I went up...” ‘...he could...’
	secondary/analytical way		• for making Tense	“I have been married to...”

Jane Eyre is the rare book that manages to be good by virtue of ineffable charm alone, despite not having very much going for it in terms of overall plot.

The grammatical categories which find formal expression in the outward structure of the verb are categories of person, number, tense, voice. This complete set is revealed in every word-form of the verb.

The lexical distinguish achieve with the help of word-building and combinability with other Parts of speech as a nouns, prepositions, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

The structure of verbs in the sentence makes of being such additional way of word-building as an analytical.

This all facts are supported our hypothesis that verbs are important part of language.

We have analyzed lexico-grammatical peculiarities of English verbs in the work of Charlotte Bronte “Jane Eyre”. During analysis we have discovered many interesting facts in the semantic peculiarities of English verbs, its word-building, the function in the sentence and changes of the meaning according its word-building, combinability. And we have uncovered the changing of verbs’ meaning according lexico-grammatical aspect. We have classified verbs according lexico-grammatical characteristics.

We have proved that verbs are an important part of speech’s structure. Its lexical and grammatical peculiarities are basis of English language. We have used two methods in our work. They are classification of verbs in first part, and analysis of the work “Jane Eyre” by Charlotte Bronte in second part.

#### REFERENCES

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