

## PROBLEMS OF TEACHING DYNAMIC AND STATIVE VERBS IN ESL CLASSROOMS

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### ABSTRACT

The present article focuses on the teaching problems of dynamic and stative verbs and suggests some pedagogical implications that could help language teachers build up effective methods to improve learners' competence in studying these verbs. The study uses descriptive, qualitative and quantitative analysis to analyse learners' most common errors and deviations in the usage of specific stative verbs. The findings show that errors frequently appear in the choice of defining verbs that can be used as stative and dynamic, depending on the context they appear in the groups of verbs of appearance.

**Keywords:** dynamic, stative verbs, classification, teaching, error analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

English is an international language. It is impossible for people from different countries to communicate without an international language. It is widely used and learned all over the world. It is used in education, grammar, technology, etc. It is very important to know how the structures of words are formed because people can easily understand kind of word class in a sentence. By mastering English well, the language learners have to practice theory intensively in daily life and order to be able to understand and to implement it. Therefore, English should be taught into teaching and learning English activities. The language learners should try to be competent in practicing four language skills such as, listening, speaking, reading and writing. Actually, in English the students need knowledge and hard thinking when produce the words, sentences, paragraph at the same time with good English grammatical. In English, grammar has eight parts of speech. There are noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection. From the eight parts of speech here was selected the verb section, where the discussion that will be carried out is about ability in kinds of verbs. The verb is the most complex part of speech. By using the verbs it can complete

words, statements or questions in a sentence. Like the noun, the verb has the grammatical properties of person and number properties which require agreement with the subject.

## METHODOLOGY

But the verb also has several other grammatical properties that are shared with no other part of speech. According to Heidinger, action verbs denote movement or actives that can be seen or heard. Besides, stative verbs denote that person or things are in particular state or condition. Action verb explain what is done by the subject so that it describes and action. Meanwhile, stative verb describes an opinion or thought, sense, an emotion. In stative verb there is no action or movement that is done, it's just that the work done can be through thoughts, feelings and emotions. By learning stative and dynamic verbs, students have developed their ability to compare between action and non-action. Actually, many students keep making errors to different these verbs, they are confused about what verbs are included.

English verb are divided into two categories, stative and action verbs. Action verbs also called dynamic verbs which counterpoint with stative verbs on the ground that the letter does not appear in progressive aspect in general. According to Jackson, verbs are classes of words that represent situation-types. Related to situation-types, verbs can be distinguished into two classes of verb namely dynamic and stative verbs. According to Serap Atasever Belli, for instance stative verbs such as *understand*, *love*, *want*, *feel*, and etc. which were examined within the scope of this research, have been known for long as the verbs that cannot or rarely occur in the progressive form as rule as evidenced in a number of previously written English textbooks. Stative or non-action verbs are verb for things which are not active. In non-action verbs we cannot use progressive –ing. Non action verb indicate state, sense, desire, possession, or opinion. Stative is the verb cannot change, move and describe. Based on definition above the researcher concludes stative verb is kinds of verb without action, someone does the verb just by his feeling. While, dynamic verbs is kinds of verb should do with action, movement, change and shift. Grammar Gleason and Ratner state, grammar is a set rule that explores the forms and structures of sentences that can be used in language. Grammar very important in learning English, it can make the students know and understand the sentences well. Brown describes that grammar is a partly study of what forms (structure) or system of rules governing the conventional arrangement and relationship of words that concerns with the analysis at the level of sentences. So

there is possibility to learn another language than her/his own language since grammar provides the rules that can be learnt. Based on definition above the researcher concludes grammar is one of the rules in language for changing the form of words into good sentences structure.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stative verbs are those verbs that describe a state of affairs without performance of an action; when a state is described, there is not any involvement of physical activities. Moreover, stative verbs such as possess, know, understand, love and want are claimed to resist the progressive because they denote static situations and lack internal structure as there are no stages progressing to an end. In other words, stative verb usually can not appear in the so-called present progressive and past progressive. Stative verb such as contain, hope, know, need, own, resemble, and understand express state or situations rather than action. These stative verbs can signify cognitive, emotional, and physical states. Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes the stative verb is a verb describes state or mind of person. Stative verbs express state without action, and present the things such as feelings, emotions, hoping, opinions, owning and being.

A verb basically used to define a situation or state rather than an action. They typically relate to thoughts, emotion, relationship, sense, state being and measurements. Stative verbs are not usually with *-ing* in progressive. Because the function of this verb is to describe or express a state performance and action. When a state is described, there is not physical activities of the verbs. With the stative verb, the action used is clearer and can be understood specifically. Characteristics of Stative Verbs Stative verbs have the following characteristics, which can serve as tests for stative verbs:

- a) The states expressed are continuous and unchanging while they last, which usually is for a long or indefinite verbs.
- b) They do not have an end point. Verbs expressing something that has no end point are referred to as atelic verbs.
- c) Thus, stative verbs occur with start and stop but not with finish (e.g. He stopped loving Susan but not he finished loving Susan)
- d) It is possible to ask the question how long have/has....? (e.g. how long have you known/needed/ owned....?)

- e) They do not normally occur in progressive aspect forms (e.g. she is having car). f) They cannot occur with most manner adverbs (e.g. she understood methodically). g) They usually cannot occur in pseudo-cleft sentences (e.g. what bill did was resemble his brother).

## CONCLUSION

According to Warriner action verb is the action expressed by a verb may be physical action or mental action. Physical action: jump, shout, search, carry and run. Mental action: worry, think, believe, and image. An action verb is a verb that describes an action like run, jump, kick, eat, break, cry, smile, or think. Langston Hughes wrote volumes of poetry. Julia child makes gourmet cooking fun. A distinguished cinematographer, James Wong Howe, filmed the movie. Daniel listened to the Jupiter Symphony by Mozart. They watch all of Julie Andrews' movies. She remembered the song. When using action verbs, the sentence structure will be: subject + action verb + object or complement. Here are examples of action verb in sentences:

1. Greg is kicking the ball. (the action verb is kick. It describes what Greg is doing).

2. The wind blows constantly in Chicago. (the action verb is blows. It describes what the wind does).

3. He accepted my apology (the action verb is accepted. It describes what he did). Dynamic verb is the verb can be moving or changing from the one place to others, and the subject also expressed. Most grammar experts define that verb is an action word that shows action. The reason that the verb indicates an action that is performed by subject. Whereas, not all verbs show an action. There is also a verb that show a condition of subject. Verb that expresses condition an action by subject is called action verb, while verb that expresses condition of subject is called state verb, or called verb be. For example: Action verb:

- *Hasan plays football everyday,*

- *Harjono works very hard in his office.*

Verb be: the secretary is smart and beautiful, his family was very happy. With the verb can make sentences completed and the condition also be certain that it easier for others to understand. Action verb are also known as dynamic verbs. They indicate activities, processes, momentary action or physical conditions and also include mental actions. The following are example of action verb:

- a. Action verbs show activity: *eat, listen, play, walk, and work.*
- b. Action verbs show process: *change, grow, melt, shorten, widen.*
- c. Action verbs show momentary actions: *hit, jump, knock.*
- d. Action verbs show mental actions: *think, wonder, guess.*

Belli said dynamic verbs contrast with stative verb in that they describe the performance of actions. That is why they are called “action verbs”.

Based on definition above, it can be concluded dynamic verb it means something verb moving or changing. The verb describes action rather than a state. Dynamic verbs express things like *go, play, write, read, study, drink, eat, and walk.* Dynamic verb sometimes called as “action verb” too.

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