**Verbs in Tajik and English language.**

Prefixes do not generally after the word-class of the base, whereas suffixes frequently do: co-exist, defrost, dislike, interdepend, mispronounce, prefabricate beautify, modernize, symbolize, quicken, hyphenate fractionate.

In Tajik we can say: бозгашт, боздид, даромад, бардошт, бархест, бархўрд, дарафтид and others.

As I said in Tajik language the verbs haven’t compound verbs. But in English have. Compound verbs- consist of two (compounded) stems, the first of them usually being a prefixed adverbial particle ranging in meaning form locative (earlier coinages to figurative.

Adverbs occurring in compound verbs are: out-do, better, faster, longer, etc. than over-too much

Under-too little

Up-upward, upside down.

The examples of compound verbs are: outbid, outdo, outnumber, outsmart, outwear, overcome, overdo, overeat, overflow, overhear, override, underestimate, underline, undermine, underrate, uphold, uproot and upset.

The composite verbs consists by the verb and preposition, verb and noun, verb and adjective, verb and verb.

Call up-(занг задан), come in-(дароед), go out-(баромадан), lie down-(дароз кашидан), plug in –(васл кардан), sweech on-(фурузон кардан), have breakfast-нањори хўрдан, be angry-(хашмгин шудан), look at look-(нигоњ доштан), wait for-(интизор шудан).

Modal verbs.

Modal verbs are used to show the speaker’s attitude toward the action or state indicated by the infinitive is considered as possible, impossible, probable , improbable, obligatory, advisable, doubtful or uncertain, etc. the modal verbs are: can, (could), may (might), must, should, ought, shall, will, would, need and dare.

**Can.** The verb “can” has two forms: “can” for the Present Tense and “could” for the Past Tense; the expression “to be able” and the verb “to manage” are used to supply the missing forms of the verb “can”.

“I can’t explain it,” said Therese. I can’t explain anything I did today”. (Heym). He jumped as high as ever he could. (Galsworthy)

**May.** The verb “may” has two forms: “may” for the Present Tense and “might” for the Past Tense. The expressions “to be allowed” and “to be permitted” which have the same meaning, can be used to supply the missing forms of the verb may. Ex: “May I come along?” asked Karen. (Heym).

Jolyon thought he might not have the chance of saying it after. (Galsworthy).

**Must.** The verb must have only one form. The expressions “to have to” and “to be obliged to”, which have the same meaning, can be used to supply the missing tense forms of the verb “must”. He must write. He must earn money. (London).

The verbs should and ought.

The modal verbs should and ought are treated together here as there is hardly any difference between them. Very often they are interchangeable.

I ought to have married; yes I should have married long ago. (Pautsma).

When reference is made to the Present or future, the Indefinite Infinitive is used.

In wartime a man should not part with his rifle (Heym). It’s murder, and we ought to stop it. (London).

**Shall.** Shall is never a purely modal verb. It always combines it’s modal meaning with the function of an auxiliary expressing futurity.

As a rule shall as a modal verb is not translated into Tajik it’s meaning is rendered by emphatic intonation.

1. Shall expresses volition with the first person subject in formal style. Ex: We shall up hold the wishes of the people. Мо хоњиши халќро дастгири мекунем.
2. In interrogative sentences shall is used with the first and third persons to inquire after the wish of the person addressed. Shall I shut the door madam? Дарро пўшам хонум. (Dickens).

Will is hardly ever a purely modal verb. It generally combines it’s modal meaning with the function of an auxiliary expressing futurity. It is used with all persons but mostly with the first person. The modal verb will is used in polite requests. Example: will you have a cup of tea? Will you give me a piece of bread, for I am very hungry? (Ch. Bronte).

Would has originally the past tense of will in the same way as should was the past tense of shall. But while the latter has acquired new shades of meaning, would has preserved those of will. Thus it expresses volition, persistence referring to the past.

1. **Volition.**

In this meaning it is mostly used in negative sentences. She was going away and would not say where she going. (Dreiser). Ў рафт аммо гуфтан нахост, ки ба куљо меравад.

1. **Persistence.**

Several times Eckerman tried to get away, but Goethe would not let him go. (Maugham). Эккермен чанд маротиба кўшиш кард, ки равад, аммо Гёте бе њељ шак ўро рањо накард.

1. Would is need in polite requests, offers or invitations. Would you open the door for me, please?

**Dare**

Dare means to have the courage (or impertinence) to do something. In the negative it denotes the lack of courage to do something.

“How dare you ask the little Kelveys into the courtyard”, said her cold, furious voice. (man’s field).

Dare has two forms-dare for the Present and dared for the past.

He did not dare to meet his ancle.(Kruisinga).

**Need**

Need expresses necessity. It is mostly used in negative and interrogative sentences. You needn’t be in such afraid. Лозим нест интавр тарсидан.

When need is used in the meaning of “to be in wont of” it is treated as a normal verb.

He needs a new pair of shoes. Вай ба љуфти нави пояфзол эњтиёљ дорад.