



The Problems of the Grammatical Category of the Verb in Present Day English

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Abstract: The article focuses on the problems of the grammatical category of the verb. Analyzing grammatical categories of the main parts of speech including verb makes a fundamental role in present day English. It is an effective way to obtain sufficient data about verb categories while differentiating and understanding the issues of the verb in the teaching-learning process. The object of the research is to discuss by presenting essential problems in a new and helpful manner so that students get a better understanding of what they are taught. Utilizing different kinds of grammatical methods in the classroom help learners to reach their aim. Learning a variety of helpful grammatical categories make the process of doing exercises efficiently and learning simple, captivating, and effective which makes it easier for the teacher to teach even the most difficult grammatical categories such as verb. It also makes sense and saves time as students learn and understand the categories very quickly by analyzing rather than reading.

Key words: the finite forms of the verb, grammatical categories, tense, aspect, mood, voice, primary tense, lexical and grammatical means, orientation point, the category of tense, complete and incomplete tenses.

INTRODUCTION

The grammatical categories of verbs make an essential role in English, especially knowing the difference from other parts of speech in the sentences. Although a lot of scientists investigated on the problems of the grammatical category of the verb, it was not accepted exact view point. B.A. Ilyish identifies six *grammatical categories* in present-day English verb: tense, aspect, mood, voice, person and number¹. L.Barkhudarov, D.Steling distinguish only the following grammatical categories: voice, order, aspect and mood. Further they note, that the finite forms of the verb have special means grammatical expressing person, number, and tense. B.Khaimovich and Rogovskaya: out of the eight grammatical categories of the verb some are found not only in the finites, but in the verbids as well. Two of them-voice (ask –be asked) are found in all the verbids, and in the third aspect (ask-to be asking) - only in the infinitive. They distinguish the following grammatical categories: voice, order, aspect, mood, posteriority, person, number. These categories are very mixed up: most authors consider them within the tense category. To illustrate this we'll view the conception of Henry Sweet. T.H.Sweet: there are 3 tenses in English."Tense is primarily the grammatical expression of distinctions of time". Every occurrence, considered from the point of view of time, must be either past (I was here Yesterday), present (he is here today), or future (he will be here tomorrow).

Simple and Compound Tenses: The present, preterite and future are simple tenses. All the perfect tenses are referred by him to compound tense. These tenses combine present, past and future respectively with a time anterior to each of these periods:

Primary and secondary tenses: He writes: "When we speak of an occurrence as past, we must have some point of time from which to measure it." When we measure the time of an occurrence from the time when we are speaking, that is, from the present, the tense which expresses the time of the occurrence is called a primary tense. The present, preterite, future and perfect are primary tenses. A secondary tense on the other hand, is measured not from the time when we are speaking, but from some past or future time of which we are speaking and consequently a sentence containing secondary tense makes us expect another sentence containing a verb in a primary tense to show the time from which that of the secondary tense is to be measured. The pluperfect and future perfect are both secondary tenses. For example: He will have informed his friends by the time they arrived. He had informed his friends when the guests arrived.

Complete and Incomplete Tenses. The explanation of this classification of tenses by H.Sweet is vague and confused because he mixes up the lexical and grammatical means, compare: I have lived my life. I have lived here a good many years. The first is complete and second is incomplete. As one can see there is no difference in the form of verbs. He makes his division because of different distribution of the tense forms, but one point is clear in his conception. He considers continuous tense to be also incomplete as for instance: The clock is striking twelve while. The clock has struck twelve (complete).

Continuous tenses are opposed to point-tenses: I have been writing letters all day. We set out for Germany. Though even here we observe some confusion. Such examples are also considered to be continuous or recurrent: He goes to Germany twice a year.

Definite and Indefinite Tenses: the shorter a tense is, the more definite it generally is in duration. Long times are generally more indefinite: I write my letters in the evenings. I am writing a letter. The categories of tense, aspect and order characterize an action from different points of view. The tense of a verb shows the time of the action; the aspect of a verb deals with the development of the action, while order denotes the order of the actions. When discussing the grammatical categories we accepted that a grammatical category is a grammatical meaning which has a certain grammatical means to be expressed. The analyses of the following example will help us to make certain conclusions: When you come he will have been writing his composition. The predicates of the sentence are in the indicative mood. And, as has been stated, it is in this mood all the grammatical categories of the verb are expressed. The tense is future and it is expressed by the auxiliary word/verb will. The order is prior and it is expressed by the auxiliary verb have - en or - ed. The aspect is continuous and it is expressed by the auxiliary verb be-ing. Since all these categories have their own means we may call them grammatical ones. And as any category must have certain opposition.

Conclusion

The category of tense is orientated with regard to the present tense. The tense category is the system of three-member opposition. So the present tense may be called as the point of measurement or orientation point. The category of order is a system of two-member opposition: prior and non-prior, Compare: I work-I have worked. In order to solve the problems of the verb categories, scientists, professors should tackle above mentioned issues step by step. As a result, teachers as well as learners can distinguish their difference in the written literature and grammatical text-books.

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