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### **The analysis of the stylistic potential of tense-aspect verbal forms in modern English**

The article deals with the analysis of the stylistic potential of tense-aspect verbal forms in modern English. Theoretical opinions and views are given by scientists on the chosen topic.

**Keywords:** English, verb, tense, aspect, stylistics, category, language

Статья посвящена анализу стилистических возможностей временно-аспектных глагольных форм в современном английском языке. Приводятся различные подходы ученых к исследованию данной проблемы.

**Ключевые слова:** английский язык, глагол, категория, время, аспектность, стилистика, язык

The motivation for George Yuri's classic work Explaining English Grammar is to describe and explain the basic forms of the present and past tenses, perfect and progressive aspects and main structures of the English verb complex. Drawing on his experiment we want to add some interesting points from his ideas.

According to G. Yuri's system [4, с. 54–84] in order to describe the different forms of a verb, we need to talk about tense, which often has to do with the location of a situation in time, and aspect, which characterizes the way in which that situation is perceived or experienced. The author affirms that English has two distinct tense forms, present and past tenses, and two distinct forms for aspect, perfect and progressive aspects, which are marked on the verb. Giving unusual table with the basic structure of English verb forms G. Yuri underlines that the sense of team «tense» in English is not based on simple distinctions in time.

e.g. And today I woke with splitting headache.

Tomorrow I fly to London for a big meeting.

Yesterday the land tells me my rent's going up.

The present form here ties the situation described closely to the situation of utterance. The past tense form makes the situation described more remote from the sit-

uation of utterance. Situation in the future are treated differently they are inherently non-factual. The author means that the verb form that is traditionally called «future tense» is actually expressed via a modal verb which indicates the relative possibility of the event.

If we look inside the situation we shall talk about aspect [4, c. 63–68]. Aspect is divided by author into two parts:

1. Lexical aspect (stative and dynamic verbs);
2. Grammatical:
  - progressive viewed from the inside in progress;
  - perfect viewed from outside in retrospect.

Tense is the location of a situation, aspect – the inside of a situation.

It includes the motives for choice and its effect. If all differences in form are correlated with differences in meaning, then the style of a piece of writing is simply its meaning. The work may stand out because of its meaning, or the author may be exceptionally skilled in finding the right words for his meaning and we take pleasure in his art, but the wrong choice would have meant something less – they would not conveyed the meaning» [1, c. 7–8].

Describing how to use deferent styles in a magazine article, news reports, academic writing, narratives, spoken discuses and others Yuri G. gives some easy explanations:

- information that is treated as part of the «background» will tend to be expressed in the past tense;
- information that is current concern, in the «foreground» will be expressed in the present tense;
- background scene-stting, particularly in stories, is often expressed in the past progressive;
- ongoing current situations are described in the present progressive;
- viewing recent changes from the current situation is typically expressed by perfect aspect.

Following the description of basic verbal forms, Yuri G. conveys not only specific features of verbal forms and structures according to tenses and aspects, but includes a piece of information on how meanings of verbal forms can be shaped by context and communicative purpose – stylistic potential of verbal forms.

Written in a clear style and natural, intelligible language [3, c. 41]: «A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language» is presented by Randolph Quirk and his team in 1986. «In the fourth chapter we examine the semantics of the verb phrase, and in particular of the finite verb phrase», wrote Quirk R. [2, c. 175]. Some points from this interesting material about time, tense and aspect will be very useful for discussion in our paper. The authors give us a lot of tables and diagrams, examples with the main aim to explain verbal system clearly and lucidly. Beginning from the present

tense the authors line down that on the semantic level of interpretation «present» is the most general and unmarked category.

e.g.: John spends a lot of money. (true for past, present, future)

cf.: John spent a lot of money. (true for past only)

The authors prefer to follow those grammarians who have treated «tense» only as a category realized by verb inflection, and in their Grammar they do not talk about «future» [2, c. 176] as a formal category but they do say about expressing the semantic category of future time.

e.g.: Today is Monday, and tomorrow is Tuesday.

What are you doing tomorrow?

The semantic categories of past, present, future apply not so much to time, as to happenings which take place in time, and which are denoted by verbs.

e.g.: Mary hoped for success. (refers to «a past hope of Mary)

Peter knows a great deal. (refers to Peter's present knowledge)

The home team will be defeated, (refers to «a future defeat of the home»)

The authors shall distinguish different categories under the title of situation types that is they talk of dynamic (count) and stative (noncount) meaning rather than dynamic and stative verbs. This is because one verb may shift from one category to another, for example,

– the stative meaning of «have» is «possess»;

– the dynamic meaning of «have» is «eat».

e.g.: The chair has beautiful carved legs quite frequently. (has=possess, that is «having carved legs» is a state)

We have dinner at Maxim's quite frequently.

(have dinner= eat, that is «having dinner» is an event)

Meanings of the simple present tense with reference to present time can be divided into:

1. The state present, or so-called «eternal truths» or «timeless present»:

e.g.: Honestly is the best policy.

Two and three is five.

2. The instantaneous present implies that event has little or no duration and is completed approximately at the moment of speech:

– commentaries, demonstrations, special exclamatory sentences, performatives.

e.g.: Black passes the ball to Fernanders...

Here comes the winner!

3. Special non present uses of the present tense:

– the so-called historical present with stylistic effect, which conveys something of the dramatic immediacy of an eye-witness account. It is found with verbs of communication: say, tell, etc, and the result – the information communicated – is still operative.

e.g.: The Bible speaks...

Historical present describes the past as if it is happening now.

4. The simple present in fictional narrative: the events narrated by means of the historical present are real, but narrated by fictional «historical present» are imaginary. It is the stylistic effect.

e.g.: Millinson enters. The girls immediately pretend to be working hard... (we can present the event of the play before our eyes)

To adhere to the main point from «A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language» it is essential to exhibit some facts from chapter «Perfective and progressive ASPECT» [2, c. 31]. The term «aspect» refers to a grammatical category which reflects the way in which the verb action is regarded and experienced with respect to time. The two aspect constructions of English: perfective and the progressive, can be seen as realizing a basic contrast of aspect between the action viewed as complete (perfective), and the action viewed as incomplete, i.e. progressive. The morphological realization of tense and syntactic realization of aspect are very closely connected. Quirk R. marks that approximately 10% of finite verb phrases are only perfective. Perfective aspect indicates ANTERIOR TIME – time preceding whatever time orientation is signaled by tense or by other elements of the sentence or its context.

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### **Роль игр в обучении младших школьников грамматике английского языка**

Одна из важнейших стратегий поощрения овладения языком – это игры. При использовании игр в классе учителям полезно иметь полное представление о подходах к определению термина «игра», о таких преимуществах игр, как их способность привлекать внимание