

To understand how the English verbs work (the English Tenses) "work", you can only in 1 hour. The main thing is not to consider them separately, but immediately "see" the formulas and "grab" the essence. Do this on numerous examples. Compare, watch - and you will easily discover the secrets of knowing English.

The fact is that every time the Russian language corresponds to several English.

I live / live

live (in general about the present)

am living (at the time of the present speech)

have lived (the result relating to the present)

have been living (the result in the ongoing process refers to the present)

Lived / lived / lived

lived (at the

time of the speech in the past)

had lived (the result in the past)

had been living (some time in the past, the result in the ongoing process)

I will live / live

will live (

will be in the future)

will have lived (to a certain point in the future)

will have been living (some time in the future, the result in the ongoing process)

As you can see, there are no more times in English, they are still divided according to the situational principle (the mode of action). Such "formulas" in the active voice - 12, in the passive - 8.

It is because of this discrepancy that the newcomer does not understand why 3 English sentences are translated equally: **I eat** .

I eat . (generally, usually, rarely, always, never (not), often)

I am eating . (now, at this time)

I have been eating. (Already 2 hours , still more)

Tricky question"

Which of the 3 options above exactly "signifies" that you eat bananas (to share with you)?

If you say:

"I am eating bananas" or "I have been eating bananas"

this will mean that you are already in the process of eating them or almost ate. Agree, it sounds strange. In this case, the first phrase is needed:

I eat bananas . (Yes, I eat bananas, share with me soon!)

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Temporary markers

To make it clear in oral and written speech that this is in time, markers are added: endings and auxiliary verbs (observe them: below is a table of the English verb tenses).

Endings - only 3!	Auxiliary verbs are also 3!
- s = em in Russian	Be (am, is, are)
- ed (in the past there was a fact, a routine or routine)	Have (has, had)
- ing (as the longest, speaks of a prolonged action (in any time))	Will (shall - in English English is used with "I")

The endings have different functions:

- *s* points to the third person of the singular number of the subject (he, she, it - he, she, it);
- *ed* - "symbol" of the past tense (it does not have irregular verbs, but there is a definite form, it can be found in the table of irregular verbs);
- *ing* - the indicator of the longitude of the action, speaks of the process.

Auxiliary words in English times are also needed for different purposes:

Be - can be both semantic, and play the role of a connected, has 5 forms:

is - used with he, she, it;

am - with I;

are in the plural of the present tense;

was / were - in the past, respectively, with the only and plural.

For example:

I am Vasya. - I'm Vasya . I am Vasya. (Meaningful).

Vasya is my cat . - Vasya is (is) my cat. (Bundle).

Have - a pointer to the result, but it is also semantic.

For example:

I have red ears . - I (have) red ears. (I have ...) (Meaningful).

I have lived with them for all my life. " I have

lived with them all my life . (Auxiliary, indicates the result).

Will - "auxiliary" for future times, instead of it in British English is used.

He will like it! " He 'll like it !" (It's just a fact in the future tense).

Formulas of time in English

Another table is for those who think in formulas. Use on health.

Mode of action / Time	Past / Past	Present / Present	Future / Future
Simple / Simple / Routine, fact (in general)	V2	V Vs	will V
Continuous / Long / The process (at the time of speech)	was were + Ving	am is are + Ving	will be Ving
Perfect / Completed / Result (already done)	had V3	have V3	will have V3
Perfect Continuous / Completed-Continued /	had been Ving	have been Ving	will have been Ving

Mode of action / Time	Past / Past	Present / Present	Future / Future
The result in the process			

Explanation of symbols:

- V is a verb without to and endings;
- V2 - the second form of the verb, its past tense (with the ending - ed, or in the table - if the verb is wrong);
- V3 is the third verb form, the participle (for the right ones it coincides with V2, and the wrong ones are, as always, in their table).

Note : *has is changed to has, if the subject is in the third person, singular.*

Words-companions of times

If the proposal is made widespread, then in the context of "appear" satellites of time (always, every day, often, already, within an hour and many others). These words clarify the meaning of the verb and help determine the time. To make you comfortable, they are represented by a table.

Mode of action / Time	Past	The present	Future
Routine, fact (in general)	<i>Earlier - earlier</i> <i>Two days ago- two days ago</i> <i>Many years ago - many years ago</i> <i>Sometime sometime</i>	<i>Usually</i> <i>- usually</i> <i>everyday</i> <i>Often - rarely</i> <i>- often - seldom</i> <i>Always - never</i>	<i>After an hour / year - in an hour / year</i> <i>Tomorrow is tomorrow</i> <i>Next week - next week</i>

Mode of action / Time	Past	The present	Future
	<i>Before this, before (it)</i>	<i>- always - never</i> <i>Generally - actually</i> <i>Sometimes - sometimes</i> <i>Simply - just</i> <i>As a rule - as a rule</i>	
The process (at the time of speech)	<i>At that moment - at that moment</i> <i>At 2 am - at 2 a . m .</i>	<i>Now - now</i> <i>Currently - at present</i>	<i>Tomorrow at 6 o'clock in the morning</i> <i>- tomorrow at 2 a . m .</i> <i>.</i> <i>Tomorrow from 2 to 3</i> <i>- tomorrow from 2 til l 3</i>
Result (already done)	<i>Already - already</i> <i>Still - still</i>		
The result in the ongoing	<i>Recently, recently - lately / of late / recently</i>		

Mode of action / Time	Past	The present	Future
g process			

If you add English names to the table, you get the usual table of the English language that is taught in the school:

	Past	Present	Future
Simple (Routine, fact)	<p><i>Earlier I read slowly. - I used to read slowly.</i></p> <p><i>Two days ago we lived in Moscow. - Two days ago we lived in Moscow.</i></p> <p><i>Sometime they needed my help. " They once needed my help."</i></p>	<p><i>Every day I go to school. - Every day I go to school.</i></p> <p><i>She eats apples very often. " She eats apples very often."</i></p> <p><i>Actually they like animals. "Actually, they love animals."</i></p> <p><i>I just love it! - I just love it!</i></p>	<p><i>I will be there in an hour. " I'll be here in an hour."</i></p> <p><i>Tomorrow my mum will call you. " Tomorrow my mother will call you."</i></p> <p><i>You will do it next week. "You'll do it next week."</i></p>
Continuous	<p><i>At that moment I was going to bed. - At that moment I went to sleep.</i></p>	<p><i>I am driving my car now. - Now I'm going to my car.</i></p>	<p><i>Tomorrow at 6 am he will be flying to Paris. - Tomorrow at 6 o'clock</i></p>

	Past	Present	Future
(Process)	<i>At 2 am we were watching our favorite movie. - In the 2 hours of the night , we watched our favorite movie .</i>		<i>k in the morning he will fly to Paris . My boyfriend will be washing his car from 2 till 3 . - My friend will wash the car from 2 to 3 .</i>
Perfect (Result)	<i>I had already washed all the flowers. " I've already poured all the flowers ."</i>	<i>We have already finished the work. - We have already finished our work .</i>	<i>Have will of It Already Climbed Kilimanjaro That by time. - By this time he already will take on Kilimanjaro . (a joke about a cat)</i>
Perfect Continuous (Result in the ongoing)	<i>Recently I had swimming in my home pool during the whole day! - Recently I swam in my home pool all day .</i>	<i>She has been playing her violin for 3 hours ! - She plays on his violin 3 hours (3 hours) !</i>	<i>My dogs will have been waiting for me for a week - My dogs will wait for me (kiss) a week</i>

	Past	Present	Future
process)			

Some time satellites are used immediately in several view-time constructions (for example: *from ... to* , *already* , *for*), so always pay attention to the situation.

Times in English: a table with examples

Only 1 verb is represented here, but in different view-time formulas.

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	<i>I played video games. - I played in a video game .</i>	<i>I play my favorite game every day. - I 'm in my favorite game every day .</i>	<i>I will play my new video game from morning to evening! - I 'll play in my favorite video game with the morning to the evening!</i>
Continuous	<i>I of WAS playing up my games AT 3.30 pm - At 3.30 after lunch played in the game .</i>	<i>I am playing the game Portal 2. - I play the game Portal 2.</i>	<i>I will be playing Angry birds tomorrow at 2 pm. - I 'm going to play in of Angry birds at 2pm.</i>
Perfect	<i>I had already played with my sister! - I already played with</i>	<i>I have played ! - I played ! (about the present tense)</i>	<i>I will have been playing for an hour when you come. - I 'll play(have) an</i>

	Past	Present	Future
	<i>my sister ! (about the last event)</i>		<i>hour , when you will come .</i>
Perf ect Con tinu ous	<i>His dog had not been playing since. - His dog is not played with those long , how he closed the door .</i>	<i>Oh, my poor dog has been playing yet! " Oh , my poor dog is still playing !"</i>	<i>We will have our old instruments for ages! " We will play on old instruments for ages !"</i>

Note : Perhaps you are already asking yourself how to build negative and interrogative sentences? We will consider this topic separately, as well as times in passive voice and other related issues.

The main secrets of English times

It does not matter how many times in English, most importantly , know their "secret buttons".

You can not learn the times for 1 day. This can not even superhero. But. To understand how they are arranged (*and this is half the battle*) - is entirely within the power of anyone. Let's get going ?!

The main secret of understanding time is very simple: do not bite, but practice. A rule without constant use is that a horse without a bridle, will necessarily roam. But, the more she is with the rider, the more he gets used to it. Make the rules work for you - and you do not have to cram them.

Controversial issues

Number of times in English

Linguists did not agree, therefore, it is generally accepted that in the real and passive voice, only 24 to 26 species-time constructions (and, more simply, times, *as we call them for simplicity*).

How not to get lost in the world of times?

It is very easy to manage this system if:

- remember that time 3, as in Russian. And there are only 4 "situational" groups:
 1. Simple.
 2. Long.
 3. Effective.
 4. Long-productive.
- Be able to use 6 markers and "see" the mode of action.

How to choose time and construct a verbal form - detail

Let's take a look at the use of English in the examples. Remember: time (tense) depends on the situation (the mode of action, that is, how the action manifests itself - in general, for a long time, there is already a result, or it manifests itself in the process).

And also - we will observe how the formation of time in English takes place, what markers and when are needed (3 endings and 3 auxiliary verbs).

Simple / Simple

At this time only 3 markers. To do it, you need only 2 out of 3 endings (- s, - ed) for the present and past, or the will for the future!

Denotes Simple:

- data;
- laws;
- routine activities;
- Usual things. In the present, the past and the future.

I help anyone . - I help everyone. (Unbelievable but true!)

I will help my sister with her classes. - I 'll help (my) sister with the lessons . (Though not fact, but routine is accurate).

He helps me . "He's helping me." (Though always, but not gratuitously).

She helped you . - She helped / helped you. (Earlier, perhaps now no longer ...)

In each example, it means "helping" in general, without reference to the exact time and the moment of speech.

Long / Continuous

To build this construct, you need the ending-ing and the be / have / will markers.

But when can I use this group of times? When you need to point to the process!

Compare:

"Actually, I eat ." and "Actually, I eat ."

There is no difference, but ... only in Russian. How can this sound in English?

Actually , I eat (said the model, which weighs 40 kg).

Actually , I am eating (the disgruntled teacher was grumbling, to which the student turned).

In the first case, they took a simple time to let know that the model is at least rare, but still eats. Here - there is no process, only a depressing fact.

In the second - to indicate the process: the teacher can not talk with the student with a mouth full: the process of enjoying the food is in progress.

Result / Perfect

What is done is done. The result is obvious (good or bad).

For example:

I ate all the sweets . - I have eaten all the sweets.

He has already learned English . - He has already learnt English.

These times are formed with the marker have (has, had) and the 3rd form of the semantic verb.

Result + process / Perfect Continuous

For education, use the markers have (has, had), been and end-ing with the semantic verb.

You have been waiting me since I went to school! - Are you waiting for me with those long , how I went to school !

Wrong verbs - what's the problem?

And the fact is that these verbs are ancient, like the world. The corpuscles in their form and do not want to change it under any circumstances. Here you will not see the end - ed: with a rare exception, it is not put in irregular verbs.

What to do? Consolatory news - they can be remembered (*again, with a secret*). It's even more consoling that you need to remember not more than 50-

100, if you just need to speak fluently on everyday topics, and no more than 400 - to speak freely - to any. For the exam - the first option is enough.

Confusion: when Present Continuous is in essence, Future Simple! For advanced The English think differently, their categories, so you can come across phrases like:

I am flying to the North Pole in two days. - I 'm flying to the North Pole across the two days .

You think: "How so ?! This is the future! "

But we also say so. And in general, if the action is planned, and the decision is not taken spontaneously, the British and the Americans use the Continuous (which is very correct, because Continuous is a process, and the solution has been pondered for a while).

Oddly enough (but also justifiably), the spontaneous decisions about the future are determined by Simple: the will will here mean "Oh! I suddenly thought that I would do so! ", Because Simple is not a process and not a result! The decision is taken lightning fast, without the process of deliberation.

For example:

I will go with this monkey . "I'm going with this monkey."

(Neither the speaker, nor the animal itself until this moment did not expect this, the decision was made during the speaking.)

I am going with you. " I 'm coming with you ."

(And the point, I planned it, I thought about my decision for a long time).

Summarize

So:

- time in English - only 3, as in native Russian.
- To choose the right time, it is only necessary to determine 1 of the 4 images of the action and take 1 out of 3 markers.
- You need a lot of practice to speak. Making mistakes, getting confused, but practicing. It is mistakes that help to understand how right!

We wish you to quickly and easily master the theme "Verb tenses in English"!