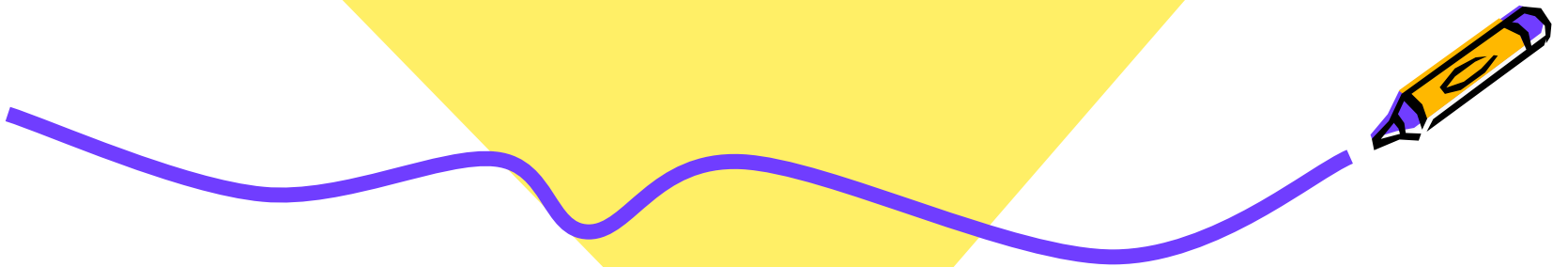


Tenses



Verbs

- Words/ Phrases that express the existence of a **state** or the **performance of an action**
- Main/ Full verbs vs. Auxiliary verbs



Definition of Terms

- TIME: A universal, non-linguistic concept with three divisions: **past**, **present**, and **future**
- TENSE: a grammatical concept expressing the ***relationship*** between the **form** of the verb and the **time** of the action or state that the verb describes
- Present tense and past tense



Definition of Terms

- ASPECT: a grammatical category dealing with how the event expressed by a verb is viewed, such as whether it is ***complete***, is ***in progress***, is ***habitual***, or is ***momentary***
- Two aspects in English: **lexical** and **grammatical** aspects



Definition of Terms

- Lexical aspects
 - States: unchanging situations – *be*, *have*, *want*, etc.
 - Activities: processes with no inherent beginning or end point – *walk*, *play*, *breathe*, etc.
 - Accomplishments: durative with an inherent end point – *read (a book)*, *write (a novel)*, etc.
 - Achievements: non-durative with an inherent end point – *finish*, *realize*, *arrive*, etc.
- Grammatical aspects
 - **Progressive** (continuous)
 - **Perfect** (perfective)



Definition of Terms

- **Progressive aspect**

- (BE) + V-ING

- incomplete, in progress, developing

- She **is wearing** contact lenses.*

- I **was watching** TV.*

- **Uncompleted states:** *She **was having** dinner at eight last night.*

- **Temporary duration:** *He **will be practicing** violin this time tomorrow.*

- **Pre-arrangement:** *She **was picnicking** the next day; that's why her fridge was full of food.*



Definition of Terms

- **Perfect aspect**

- (HAVE) + past participle
- a *relationship between one state/ event and a later state/ event or time*

We **have finished**.

She **had finished**.

- A state/event that extends up to a point in time: / **have lived** here six years now. (up to now)
- An event that occurred within a time period: **Have you ever been** to Paris? (in your life up to now)
- An event that has the result continuing up to a point in time: / **have broken** my watch. (it's still broken now)



- Present Perfect = present tense + perfect aspect
- Past Progressive = past tense + progressive aspect
- Past Simple = ???
 - Past tense, non-perfect, non-progressive
- Future Perfect = ???
 - Modal WILL + perfect infinitive



Aspects on Non-Finite Verbs

Perfect V-ing

having done

Passive V-ing

being done

Progressive infinitive

(to) be doing

Perfect infinitive

(to) have done

Perfect progressive

(to) have been doing

infinitive



Some Concepts

- **Temporary:** limited duration, no long lasting, being subject to change

*It's **raining**. We'll leave when the rain stops.*

- **Permanent:** stability, being unlikely to change

*They **live** in a large house.*



Some Concepts

- Stative verbs
 - Verbs of perception and cognition: *abhor*, *adore*, *believe*, etc.
 - Relational verbs: *apply to*, *be*, *belong to*, etc.
- Dynamic verbs
 - Activity verbs: *abandon*, *ask*, *beg*, *call*, etc.
 - Process verbs: *change*, *deteriorate*, *grow*, etc.
 - Verbs of bodily sensation: *ache*, *feel*, *hurt*, etc.
 - Transitional event verbs: *arrive*, *die*, *fall*, etc.
 - Momentary verbs: *hit*, *jump*, *kick*, etc.



Moods

- a set of **contrasts** shown by the **form** of the verb and which express the speaker's/writer's **attitude** to what is said/written
- **Indicative** mood
- **Imperative** mood
- **Subjunctive** mood



Indicative Mood

- The form of the verb used in **statements** or **questions**
 - *She **sat** down.*
 - ***Are** you **coming**?*



Imperative Mood

- the form of the verb used in **imperative** sentences
 - **Be** quiet!
 - **Put** it on the table.
- Imperatives do not have tense or perfect aspect, but they may be used in progressive aspect
 - **Be waiting** for me at five!



Subjunctive Mood

- the form of the verb used to express **uncertainty, wishes, desires**, etc. This mood refers to **non-factual/ hypothetical situations** and belongs mainly to formal/ written English
- Two forms of subjunctive
 - **Present subjunctive**
 - **Past subjunctive**



Present Subjunctive

- Same form as the bare infinitive and used
 - In certain exclamations and phrases (formulaic subjunctive)
*God **save** the Queen.*
 - *That-clause* + subjunctive (mandative subjunctive): after verbs and adjectives having the meaning of obligation, demand, suggestion, advice, etc.
*The minister **insisted** that he **leave** the country immediately.*
*The minister **insisted** that he should **leave** the country immediately. (less formal)*



Past Subjunctive

- = past simple (*BE* → **WERE**)
- We can put the main verb in past tense without changing the subjunctive
 - He **ordered** me about as though I **were** his servant.
- If the action in the subordinate clause is earlier than that of the main verb, past perfect is normally used
 - He **talks** as though he **had built** the house himself.



Past Subjunctive

- ***as if/ as though*** + past subjunctive
 - *He orders me about as though I **were** his servant. (= I am not his servant.)*
- ***It is (high/ about) time*** + past subjunctive
 - *It's time we **went**. (formal)*
 - *It's high time you **had** your hair cut.*
- ***Would rather*** + past subjunctive
 - *I'd rather you **did** it now.*
- Conditional sentences
- ***Wish*** structures

