

## THE DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH TENSES ARE FORMED AND USED IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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**Annotation:** The use of tenses in English grammar is crucial for describing when an action, event, thinking, or feeling occurred or will occur. Whether an action or condition is occurring right now, has previously occurred, or will occur in the future is indicated by the grammar concept of "tense." Any foreign man can get into contact if he knows these tenses. As it is said, if a man knows a language, he won't be lost in a strange country.

**Key words:** to occur, function, language, suffix, structure, strict, inflectional pattern, spelling, auxiliary, linguistics, to indicate, to refer.

**Izoh:** Ingliz tili grammatikasida zamonlardan foydalanish harakat, hodisa, fikrlash yoki tuyg'u qachon sodir bo'lgan yoki sodir bo'lishini tasvirlash uchun juda muhimdir. Harakat yoki holatning hozir sodir bo'layotgani, avval sodir bo'lganligi yoki kelajakda sodir bo'lishi "zamon" grammatik tushunchasi bilan ko'rsatiladi. Har qanday chet ellik shaxs bu zamonlarni bilsa, har qanday inson bilan so'zlasha olishi mumkin. Aytganlaridek, inson til bilsa, begona yurtda adashib qolmaydi.

**Аннотация:** Использование времен в английской грамматике имеет решающее значение для описания того, когда произошло или произойдет действие, событие, мысль или чувство. На то, происходит ли действие или условие прямо сейчас, произошло ли оно ранее или произойдет в будущем, указывает грамматическое понятие «время Любая иностранец может войти в контакт, если знает эти времена. Как говорится, если человек знает язык, он не потеряется в чужой стране.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** yuzaga kelmoq, vazifa, til, qo'shimcha, tuzilish, qat'iy, tuslanish qolipi, imlo, ko'makchi, tilshunoslik, ko'rsatmoq, aylantirmoq.

**Ключевые слова:** происходить, функция, язык, суффикс, структура, строгий, флективный образец, правописание, вспомогательное, языкознание, указать, отсылать.

**Introduction.** And the main root of a language, it's grammar. The structure of a sentence in the English language is very strict. Now we'll analyse and learn the formation and usage of the English grammar.

**Analyses.** The past, present, and future tenses, as well as their structures and purposes, will be discussed. The past tense firstly denotes that something occurred (or existed) in the past. Adding the -d or -ed affix to the base form of a regular verb to make the past tense, as in "I played" or "I danced." Using irregular verbs like "ran" and "be," which don't follow the same inflectional pattern, makes things a little bit trickier. These irregular verbs' spellings are all we need to learn. The present tense, which conveys an activity

(or state of being) that is occurring or has already occurred in the present, is perhaps the most frequently used one. Examples are "I'm heading to the sport club" and "I come from Ferghana." As an example, "So, the other day I was strolling down the road when I spotted this dog running towards me," can be used to discuss the past or the future (e.g., "The train departs at 10 p.m. tonight"). Using irregular verbs like "ran" and "be," which don't follow the same inflectional pattern, makes things a little bit trickier. These irregular verbs' spellings are all we need to learn. The present tense, which conveys an activity (or state of being) that is occurring or has already occurred in the present, is perhaps the most frequently used one. Examples are "I'm heading to the sport club" and "I come from Ferghana." As an example, "So, the other day I was strolling down the road when I spotted this dog running towards me," can be used to discuss the past or the future (e.g., "The train departs at 10 p.m. tonight"). To be more specific, the future tense is employed to represent an action (or state of being) that has not yet happened but is predicted to do so in the future. Example: I'm going to Thailand with a friend. They will be done with dinner by the time we arrive home. Auxiliary verbs like "will," "shall," and "going to" are used to denote future events, deeds, and states. Example: She visits a club; she visits the concert; they study; they will study. One of the most important aspects of the English language is the formation and use of the grammar tenses one of the crucial points of the English language.

I'd like to draw attention to the fact that in deictic allusions to participants in an event, the distinction between the speaker (first person), the addressee (second person), and others is referred to as grammatical person in linguistics (third person). Third-person pronouns (in English) are everything else, including "he," "she," "it," and so on. First-person pronouns (in English), "I," "we," "me," and "us," signify the speaker. Second-person pronouns (in English), "you," denote the person or people being talked to. The collection of personal pronouns in a language is commonly referred to as the grammatical person. Verbs are usually affected, as well as seldom impacting nouns or possessive relationships. First-, second-, and third-person pronouns are typically marked for singular, plural, and even dual forms in Indo-European languages (grammatical). Other languages use classification schemes that are unique in some situations, such as with plural pronouns. One frequently seen differential between inclusive and exclusive "we"—a difference in first-person plural pronouns between including or excluding the addressee—is absent from the majority of Indo-European languages. On the other hand, the subject's person and whether it is singular or plural determine the verb's form in many languages. This occurs when the verb to be is employed in the following ways in the English language: "I am" (first person singular), "you are" (second person plural), "we are" (first person plural), "he, she," "one," and "it is" (third person singular), "them" (third-person plural). With the exception of few, other English verbs use the suffix -s to indicate the present tense in the third person singular.

Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verb agreement should be utilized to show count distinctions while explaining grammatical number as a grammar category (such as "one," "two," or "three or more"). The hash symbol or the numerological symbols "No" and "Nos" are used to represent the single or multiple number categories in English and other languages. The number of times an event occurs is expressed in several languages using a variety of structures, such as semelfactive constructs, iterative constructions, dual, trial, and paucal numbers. The count distinctions typically, but not always, correspond to the actual count of the referents of the indicated word or pronoun. The word "number" is also used in linguistics to describe

many grammatical constructions that indicate how frequently an event occurs, such as semelfactive constructions, iterative constructions, and so on. The majority of languages in the world have formal techniques to express numerical differences, to start. The simple two-way number contrast between the singular and plural (car/cars, child/children, etc.) is a common distinction that may be found in English and many other languages. The manner that amount is articulated through inflection or agreement defines a morphological category known as "grammatical number." On the table is a fresh apple. On the table, there are two fresh apples. The number of apples is therefore stated on the noun—"apple" singular number (one item) vs. "apples" plural number (more than one item)—on the demonstrative, "that/those," and on the verb, "is/are." The second phrase doesn't need to provide any of these information because "two" already denotes quantity. A language's nouns are said to have grammatical number when they are divided up into morphological classes according to how much they express. For instance: Each noun is a member of a distinct number class (nouns are partitioned into disjoint classes by number).

1. Adjectives and verbs that modify nouns can assume different forms for different number classes and inflect to match the number of the nouns they refer to (number is an agreement category). This statement is only partially true because all nouns in English are either singular or plural (although some, like "fish" and "cannon," can be either depending on the context) and because at least some noun modifiers, like demonstratives, personal pronouns, articles, and verbs, are inflected to match the number of the nouns they refer to. For example, "this car" and "these cars" are OK, but "\*this car" or "\*these cars" are improper. Despite this, adjectives are not inflected, and several verb tenses, including "she/they went," "she/they can go," "she/they had gone," and "she/they will go," do not distinguish between the single and the plural. Singular and plural forms may only be freely used with countable nouns. For popular mass nouns like "milk," "silverware," and "knowledge," only the singular form is utilized.

In conclusion, when combining many variations of X into an enumerable group, it is occasionally possible to employ a mass noun (such as goat, sheep, or cow milk) as a count noun. In addition, English verbs in the third person present tense discriminate between numbers in the singular and plural ("He goes" versus "They go"). English uses the plural number to refer to zero. Dual grammatical numerals were also used in Old English.

Since both and neither are different from all and none, respectively, Modern English still employs a few terms that reflect dual numbers, but these words are typically believed to no longer be a separate grammatical number.

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