



TENSE, PERSON AND NUMBER IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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Annotation: *English learners sometimes try to speak using complex verb tenses. In conclusion, we often choose multiple verb tenses and compose sentences that are not clear to the listener. But we should always choose the simplest tenses and be less likely to make a mistake.*

Key words: *progressive, possessive, native language, perfect, pronoun, suffix.*

Interpret the different ways in which tenses are formed and used in English grammar.

Verb tenses indicate the relation of action to the time at which the speech is tuned. They are 3: past tense, present tense, future tense.

The past, present, and future tenses are divided into four aspects: simple, progressive, perfect, and perfectly progressive.

There are also 12 basic verb tenses in this language and there are only 2 ways to make a tense from a verb: past and present. For example, I write and I write.

You can create another tense by adding the possessive, be, or will to the verb, and these are called auxiliary verbs or auxiliary verbs. It is difficult to study verb tenses in a foreign language, and different cultures, countries have different opinions about time. For example, Uzbek has only 3 tenses, while Chinese has no grammatical verb tenses.

In English, verb tenses provide information about action and time. For example: Are you resting? I went to the movies last night. He was reading a book at this time last night.

Of course, it is difficult to think about time differences that do not exist in our native language. So, we give examples of all the tenses of the 12 verbs.

Simple tenses

We start with simple tenses, and simple tenses usually signify a single action. In general, simple tenses represent facts and situations that exist in the past, present, or future.

Simple present: I write an essay every day.

Simple past: I wrote an essay yesterday.

Simple future: I will write an essay later.

Progressive or continuous tenses

We use progressive or continuous tenses to talk about unfinished events.

Past Progressive: I was reading a book when you came.

Current progressive: I am reading a book now.



Future Progressive: I will be reading a book when you come.

Perfect tenses

Perfect tenses are difficult tenses for someone, confusing. In short, they represent the fact that one event occurs before another, and there are many exceptions associated with these tenses. The suffixes never, yet, and already are common in the perfect tense.

Present perfect: I have read that book.

Perfect past: I had already read that book in the past.

The future is perfect: I will have read this book tomorrow.

Perfect progressive tenses

Perfect progressive tenses in general mean duration, or how long? Perfect progressive tenses are usually used with for or since.

Present perfect progressive: I have been reading a book since this morning.

Past perfect progressive: I had been reading this book for three hours before I lost it.

Future Perfect Progressive: I will have read for five hours by the time I arrive.

English learners sometimes try to speak using complex verb tenses. In conclusion, we often choose multiple verb tenses and compose sentences that are not clear to the listener. But we should always choose the simplest tenses and be less likely to make a mistake.

Interpret the ways in which person is indicated in English grammar.

In English grammar, personal pronouns are called the category of person and define the relationship between a subject and its verb, which indicates that the subject is talking about itself.

For example, first person — I or we; second person — you; the third person is he, she, it or they).

They are also called grammatical people because they are pronouns that belong to the person's grammatical system. Reflexive pronouns, intensive pronouns, and possessive pronouns also differ personally.

We only call you a second-person noun, because people don't usually talk directly to things like tables. In short, you - the second person singular noun type in English. This is a small group of pronouns, which can be seen in the table below.

A person's name is used in the third person sometimes it is used in the second person, but this is usually just with a baby. For example, instead of saying, "You live here," you could say, "Kamronbek lives here."

I- first-person singular (it comes from the person speaking). We- first-person plural (it comes from a person part of a group). You-second-person singular or plural (it comes from a person talking directly to someone). He - third person, masculine singular (only for men or boys). She - third person, feminine singular (only for women or girls). It- third person neutral singular, it has not gendered (it comes from a person



talking about something). The- third-person plural, third-person gender-neutral singular (the singular usage is commonly accepted).

Interpret the ways in which number is indicated in English grammar

In English grammar, the number refers to the grammatical contrast between the singular and plural forms of nouns, rhymes, adjectives, and verbs.

Although many English nouns form a plural by adding -s or -es to their unit forms, there are many exceptions.

In nouns, the unit form is not defined, but it is the most common form. The plural form of nouns is usually formed by the addition of a suffix.

Most nouns form a plural by adding "-s" or "-es" at the end.

If the word ends with s, z, x, sh, and ch, the suffix -es is added to this name: classes, fox-foxes, brush-brushes, rich-riches.

If the names in the unit end in a consonant -y, the addition of -es removes -y and the spelling is -ies: copy-copies.

If a word ending in -y ends in a vowel, such names do not change, and direct -s are added: key-keys.

If the nouns in the singular end with the letter -o, the plural suffix sometimes comes in the form -os and sometimes in the form -oes: radio-radios, piano-pianos or potato-potatoes, hero-heroes.

Now we pay attention to the plurals of compound nouns.

If compound nouns are spelled as one word, the plural suffix is placed at the end of the word. For example: mailboxes.

If compound nouns are written with a hyphen or separately, the plural suffix is placed in the part of the compound noun that is considered important. For example: mothers-in-law.

The determinants we know are words that define or quantify a noun. For example, all people, she advises.

Some identifiers are used only with nouns in the unit, for example, a / an, one, this, that, each, and so on.

However, some words can only be used with plural nouns, such as these, those, both, several, all, many, two, and three ... so on.

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