

Aspect And Modality 1 The Progressive And The Imperfective

The main tenses found in many languages include the past, present, and future. Some languages have only two distinct tenses, such as past and nonpast, or future and nonfuture. There are also tenseless languages, like most of the Chinese languages, though they can possess a future and nonfuture system typical of Sino-Tibetan languages. In recent work Maria Bittner and Judith Tonhauser have described the different ways in which tenseless languages nonetheless mark time. On the other hand, some languages make finer tense distinctions, such as remote vs recent past, or near vs remote future. Nonfinite forms such as (to) go, going and gone Tenses generally express time...

Uses of English verb forms For details of how inflected Modern standard English has various verb forms, including: have gone They can be used to express tense (time reference), aspect, mood, modality and voice, in various configurations

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Imperfective aspect The imperfective contrasts with the perfective aspect, which is used to describe The imperfective (abbreviated NPFV, IPFV, or more ambiguously IMPV) is a grammatical aspect used to describe ongoing, habitual, repeated, or similar semantic roles, whether that situation occurs in the past, present, or future. Although many languages have a general imperfective, others have distinct aspects for one or more of its various roles, such as progressive, habitual, and iterative aspects. its various roles, such as progressive, habitual, and iterative aspects. The imperfective contrasts with the perfective aspect, which is used to describe actions viewed as a

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complete whole 610c91f72e

For example: 610c91f72e

Grammatical aspect conceived as bounded and only once occurring, without reference to any flow of time during the event ("I helped him"). Imperfective aspect is used for situations In linguistics, aspect is a grammatical category that expresses how a verbal action, event, or state, extends over time. For instance, perfective aspect is used in referring to an event conceived as bounded and only once occurring, without reference to any flow of time during the event ("I helped him"). Imperfective aspect is used for situations conceived as existing continuously or habitually as time flows ("I was helping him"; "I used to help people") 610c91f72e

Verb In the usual description of English, the basic form, with or without the particle to, is the infinitive. In many languages, verbs are inflected (modified in form) to encode tense, aspect, mood, and voice. A verb may also agree with the person, gender or number of some of its arguments, such as its subject, or object. In English, three tenses exist: present, to indicate that an action is being carried out; past, to indicate that an action has been done; and future, to indicate that an action will be done, expressed with the auxiliary verb will or shall. ongoing; in some languages a verb could express imperfective aspect more narrowly as: habitual aspect, in which the action occurs repeatedly (as in "I used to A verb is a word that generally conveys an action (bring, read, walk, run, learn), an occurrence (happen, become), or a state of being (be, exist, stand) 610c91f72e

Perfect (grammar) (such as time reference) and grammatical aspect. Although this gives information about a prior action (the speaker's making of the dinner), the focus is likely to be on the present consequences of that action (the fact that the dinner is now ready). The Greek perfect tense is contrasted with the aorist and the imperfect tenses and specifically refers to The perfect tense or aspect (abbreviated PERF or PRF) is a verb form that indicates that an action or circumstance occurred earlier than the time under consideration, often focusing attention on the resulting state rather than on the occurrence itself. The word perfect in this sense means "completed" (from Latin perfectum, which is the perfect passive participle of the verb perficere "to complete"). An example of a perfect construction is I have made dinner 610c91f72e

Future tense marking aspect. An example of a future tense form is

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the French *achètera*, meaning "will buy", derived from the verb *acheter* ("to buy"). When any of tense, aspect, and modality are specified, they are typically indicated with invariant pre-verbal markers in the sequence. In grammar, a future tense (abbreviated FUT) is a verb form that generally marks the event described by the verb as not having happened yet, but expected to happen in the future. The "future" expressed by the future tense usually means the future relative to the moment of speaking, although in contexts where relative tense is used it may mean the future relative to some other point in time under consideration 610c91f72e

Grammatical tense and French, for example, the imperfect denotes past time in combination with imperfective aspect, while other verb forms (the Latin perfect, and the French In grammar, tense is a category that expresses time reference. Tenses are usually manifested by the use of specific forms of verbs, particularly in their conjugation patterns 610c91f72e

Lucy will go to school. (action, future) 610c91f72e Some examples of moods are indicative, interrogative... 610c91f72e Barack Obama became the President... 610c91f72e Combinations of such forms with auxiliary verbs, such as *was going* and *would have gone* 610c91f72e English does not have an inflectional future tense, though it has a variety of grammatical and lexical means for expressing future-related meanings. These include modal auxiliaries such as *will* and *shall* as well as the futurate present tense. 610c91f72e Further distinctions can be made, for example, to distinguish states and ongoing actions (continuous and progressive aspects) from repetitive actions (habitual aspect). 610c91f72e In traditional Latin and Ancient Greek grammar, the perfect tense is a particular, conjugated-verb form. Modern analyses view the perfect... 610c91f72e Finite verb forms such as *go*, *goes* and *went* 610c91f72e Mood is distinct from grammatical tense or grammatical aspect, although the same word patterns are used for expressing more than one of these meanings at the same time in many languages, including English and most other modern Indo-European languages. (See tense-aspect-mood for a discussion of this.) 610c91f72e

Grammatical mood The term is also used more broadly to describe the syntactic expression of modality – that is, the use of verb phrases that do not involve inflection of the verb itself. That is, it is the use of verbal inflections that allow speakers to express their attitude toward what they are saying (for example, a statement of fact, of desire, of command, etc. grammatical mood is a grammatical feature of verbs,

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used for signaling modality.). That is, it is the use of verbal inflections that allow speakers to express their In linguistics, grammatical mood is a grammatical feature of verbs, used for signaling modality 610c91f72e

They can be used to express tense (time reference), aspect, mood, modality and voice, in various configurations. 610c91f72e

Navajo grammar Harry Hoijer grouped all of the above into a word-class he called particles (i. in the past, present, or future. The mode is used in the second person for immediate imperatives. e. Navajo has no words that would correspond to adjectives in English grammar: verbs provide the adjectival functionality. In addition to verbs and nouns, Navajo has other elements such as pronouns, clitics of various functions, demonstratives, numerals, postpositions, adverbs, and conjunctions, among others. , Navajo would then have verbs, nouns, and particles). The imperfective mode has a distinct imperfective stem Navajo is a "verb-heavy" language – it has a great preponderance of verbs but relatively few nouns 610c91f72e

For details of how inflected forms of verbs are produced in English, see English verbs. For the grammatical structure of clauses, including word order, see English clause syntax. For non-standard or archaic forms, see individual dialect articles and thou. 610c91f72e Certain aspectual distinctions express a relation between the time of the event and the time of reference. This is the case with the perfect aspect, which indicates that an... 610c91f72e

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