

The background is a dark blue space scene. In the top left, there is a planet with horizontal wavy stripes. In the top center, there is a small planet with a ring. In the bottom left, an astronaut in a white suit is floating, holding a coiled rope. In the bottom right, there is a large, grey, cratered planet. The background is filled with numerous small white stars and larger, four-pointed starburst shapes. The title text is centered in the upper half of the image.

Grammatical Categories

Inflectional Categories

Thararasu Sakkan

There are many grammatical categories of bound forms, e.g. tense, aspect, mood (number, gender, case, case marker and case relation).

1. Tense

Tense is a form of a verb that is used to show when an action is performed.

There are only two genuine tenses in English (present and past); the future is also frequently referred to as a tense.

Tenses can be very closely associated with aspects (progressive).

For example, we normally expect tense markers of the verb if they occur as bound morphemes in the language of Northern California, tense markers on nouns.

Past tense signifies action, being or state of being that has been completed in the past.

My mother cooked a delicious meal for my guests.

English- I walked

Tamil-nāṇ naṭantēṇ

Hindi-main chala

Bangla-āmi hēṭechilāma

Kannada-nānu naḍeḍ

Malayalam-ñān naṭannu

Present tense signifies action, being in
present time.

Examples:

1. My brother walks around the temple every morning.
2. The birds fly back to their nest at noon.

Example 1- I walk

Example 2- I am walking

Example 3- I am walking

Example 4- I am walking

Example 5- I am walking

Future tense signifies action still to be done in future time. We use *will* or *shall* plus the simple present.

Examples:

1. He will sing tomorrow.
2. Shall we attend the party tonight?

English- I will walk

Tamil-nāṇ naṭappēṇ

Hindi-main chaloonga

Bangla-āmi hātē

Kannada-nāṇ chālētēne

Telugu-main chaloōm



2. ASPECT

Aspect is the expression of the tempo of an action or state.

Aspect expresses on going actions or states without distinct end points.

It has three aspects: progressive, perfect and perfect-progressive.





Progressive Aspect

Present Progressive aspect indicates continuing something going on now.

is formed with the helping "be" verb, in the present tense, plus the present participle of the verb. *-ing* ending



Examples:

The summer is passing too quickly.

My brother is acting like his father.

My mother is working through the holiday break.



Past Progressive aspect

indicates continuing action, something that was going on, at some point in the past:

is formed with the helping “be” verb, in the past, plus the present participle of the verb (with an -ing).





Examples:

I was riding my bike all day yesterday.

My father was being a terrible role model for his younger brother.

We were dancing a lot last night.



Future Progressive aspect

indicates continuing action, something that will be happening, going on, at some point in the future.

is formed with the modal "will or shall" plus "be," plus the present participle of the verb.

Examples:

1. By this time, tomorrow night, I will be sleeping in my own bed.
2. Next month, we will be enjoying all the vegetables we planted last spring.
3. Will we be spending too much money if we buy that new screen TV?

MOOD

conveys the speaker's attitude about the statement being of what the sentence describes.

form of the verb that shows the mode or manner in which a thought is expressed.

Indicative Mood

is used to express a fact. Being sure of the
(not a wishful thought or command).

Examples:

I want to get high grades.

This topic requires research.

Heeds a show

Subjunctive Mood

Subjunctive mood expresses doubt or some fact. It states probability, possibility and wish (maybe, may, probably, wish).

Examples:

1. If I should see him, I would tell him.
2. May you live long and prosper.

Imperative Mood

Imperative mood expresses command, prohibition (petition), or advice.

Examples:

Don't smoke in this building.

Be careful!

Be drawn that

Questions

Identify of what tense/aspect are the following

1. Right now, you are typing in the computer.

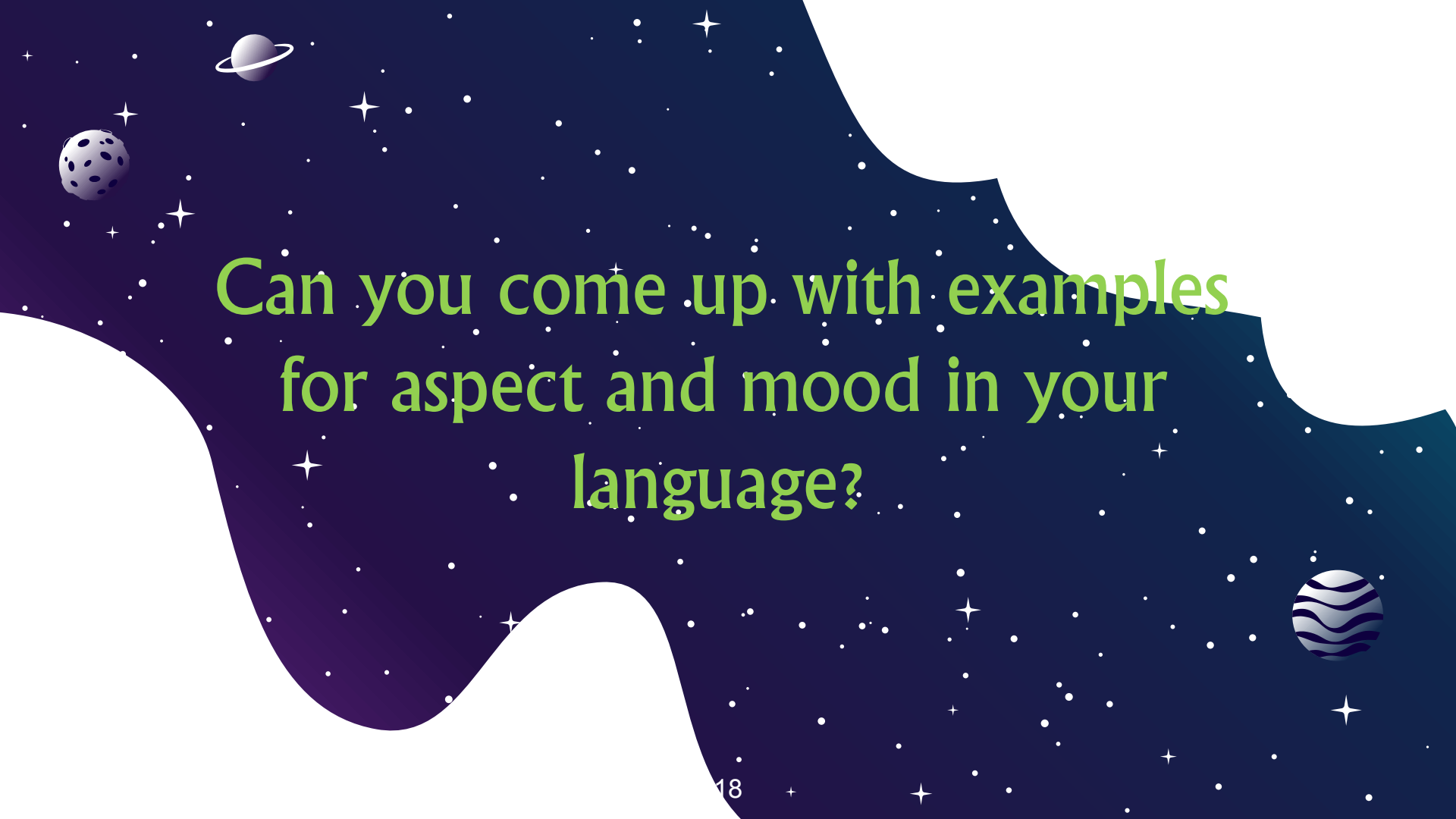
(present progressive)

I have visited Argentina before.

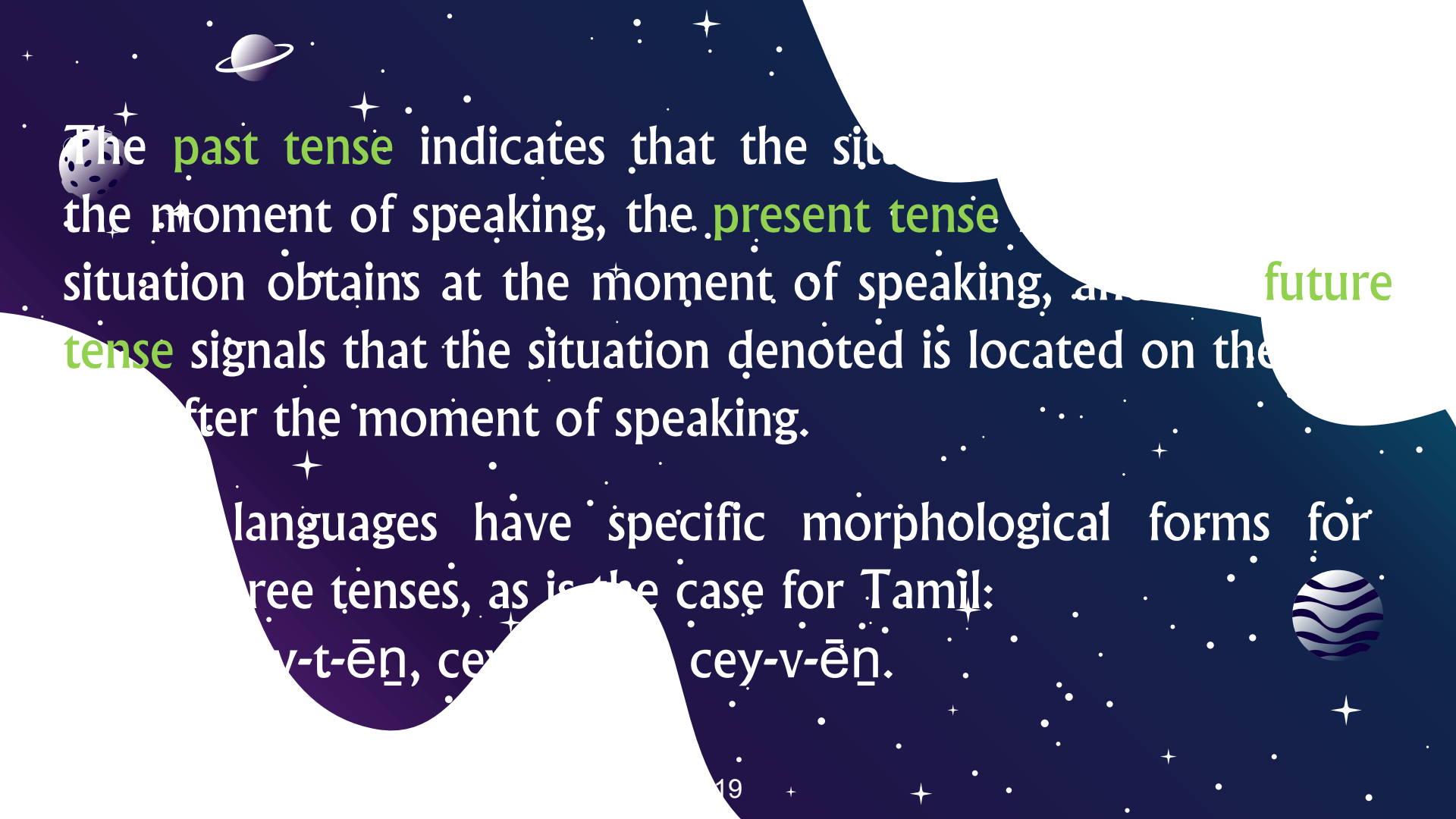
(present perfect)

I have been working with the project all day.

(past perfect-progressive)


The background is a dark blue and purple space scene. It features numerous small white stars of varying sizes, some with four-pointed starburst patterns. There are three distinct celestial bodies: a ringed planet in the upper left, a cratered planet in the middle left, and a striped planet in the lower right. A large, white, wavy shape resembling a nebula or a cloud is on the right side. The text is centered in a green, sans-serif font.

Can you come up with examples
for aspect and mood in your
language?



The **past tense** indicates that the situation denoted is located on the timeline before the moment of speaking, the **present tense** indicates that the situation obtains at the moment of speaking, and the **future tense** signals that the situation denoted is located on the timeline after the moment of speaking.

All languages have specific morphological forms for the three tenses, as is the case for Tamil:
v-t-ēṇ, ceṇ, v-ēṇ, cey-v-ēṇ.





Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?



