Grammatical Categories
Inflectional Categories

T[illegible]arasu Sakkan

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

1. Tense

nse is a form of a verb that is used to show when an ac
ned.

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

be very clo iated with aspects (progressive).

For example, we normally expect te
of the verb if they occur as bound
language of Northern Califórnia, tense ma
nouns:

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

nother cooked a
cious meal for
uests.

English- I walked
Tamil-nāṉ naṭantēṉ
Hindi-main chala
Bangla-āmi hēṭēchilāma
Kannada-nānu naḍed
Malayalam-ñān naṭannu

Present tense signifies action, be
present time.

Examples:

My brother walks around the temple every morn
e birds fly back to their nest at noon.

h- I walk
lam-ñān naṭakkunnu
ain tahal raha hoon
mi hāṭitēchi
ānu naḍev

Future tense signifies action still to be
future time. We use *will* or *shall* plus the sim

Examples:

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

English- I will walk

Tamil-nāṉ naṭappēṉ

Hindi-main chaloonga

Bangla-āmi hāṭ

nnada-nā ttēne

m

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2. ASPECT

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

ect expresses on going actions or states wi
thout distinct end points.

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

Progressive A

Present Progressive aspect indicates continu
ething going on now.

s formed with the helping "be" verb, in the
t tense, plus the present participle of the verb
-ing endi

Examples:

- The summer is passing too quickly.
- a is acting like his father.
- is working through the holiday break.

Past Progressive aspect

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

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.

Fresh **was being** a terrible role model for his younger brother.

They **were dancing** a lot last night.

Future Progressive aspect

indicates continuing action, something that w
pening, going on, at some point in the future.

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

Examples:

1. By this time, tomorrow night, I will be s
   own bed.
2. Next month, we will be enjoying all the vegetables w
   ted last spring.
   l we be spending too much money if we buy that
   een TV?

MOOD

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

form of the verb that shows the mode or
r in which a ught is expressed.

Indicative Mood

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

nples:

want to get high grades.

topic requires research.

eeds a sho

Subjunctive Mood

Subjuntive mood expresses doubt or som
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 li long and prosper.

Imperative Mood

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

ples:

't smoke in this building.

reful!

drown that

Questions

Identify of what tense/aspect are the following

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

(present progressive)

ave visited Argentina before.

(present perfect)

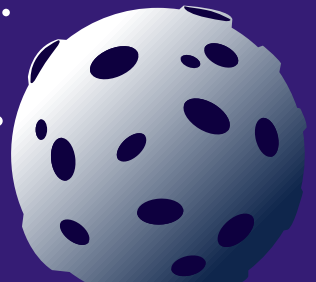
en working wi he project all day.

(past perfect-progressive)

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

The past tense indicates that the sit
the moment of speaking, the present tense
situation obtains at the moment of speaking, a
future tense signals that the situation denoted is located on the
fter the moment of speaking.

languages have specific morphological forms for
ree tenses, as is the case for Tamil:
v-t-ēṉ, ce cey-v-ēṉ.

Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?