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## THE REGULARITY OF THE COMPLICATION OF THE TEMPORAL FORMS OF THE ENGLISH VERB

***Abstract:** The analysis of the structure of the predicate of the English language made it possible to reveal the internal logic of the complication of the predicate inherent in English grammar, which has a natural character. The consistency of the English predicate is described using mathematical formulas, tables and diagrams, which makes it possible to simplify the process of teaching English at a language university.*

**Key words:** English, grammar of the English language, tense forms of the English verb.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Practical experience as a professional translator-referent of English scientific and grammatical literature made it possible to conclude that the predicate plays the leading role in the English language.

The predicate in an English sentence can include from one to four verbs.

Consider how the English verb gradually becomes more complex. First of all, the verb has an

indefinite form of the verb (infinitive), which can be used in a sentence with or without the particle to. The verb can have the ending -s, -ed, -ing. Finally, there is the so-called third form of the verb - Participle II.

All types of predicate are presented in the table taken from the "Textbook of the English language" N. A. Bonk et al. [1, 572-573]. We supplemented the table with a line with the formulas for the structure of each type of the verb (see Table 1).

**Table 1 - Temporal forms of the English verb**

	ACTIVE			PASSIVE			
	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
		to be + Participle I	to have + Participle II	to have + been + Participle II	To be + Participle II	to be + being + Participle II	to have + been + Participle II
PRESENT	1	5	9	13	17	21	25
PAST	2	6	10	14	18	22	26
FUTURE	3	7	11	15	19	23	27

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FUTURE IN THE PAST	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
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Explanations to table 1: the added line shows that the Continuous Active is a combination of the verb to be with Participle I of the semantic verb; the Perfect Active is a combination of the verb to have with Participle II of a semantic verb; the Perfect Continuous is a combination of the verb to have + been + Participle I of a semantic verb; the Indefinite Passive is a combination of the verb to be with Participle II of a semantic verb; the Continuous Passive is a combination of the verb to be + being + Participle II of a semantic verb; the Perfect Passive is a combination of the verb to have + been + Participle II of a semantic verb, but the forms being and been are Participle I and Participle II of the verb to be. This means that the complex forms of the English predicate consist of a combination of the verbs to be and to have with Participle I and II, and Participle I and II are formed from both semantic verbs and the auxiliary verb to be.

We see that the tense forms of the English verb include:

- 1) the verb to be;
- 2) the verb to have;
- 3) the participle I, it has the ending -ing,
- 4) participle II.

The complication of the formulas included in table 1 of the tense forms of the English verb in a separate line can be demonstrated as follows:

- to be + Participle I - the Continuous Active*
- to be + Participle II - the Indefinite Passive*
- to be + being (Participle I) + Participle II - the Continuous Passive*
- to have + Participle II - the Perfect Active*
- to have + been (Participle II) + Participle I - the Perfect Continuous Active*
- to have + been (Participle II) + Participle II - the Perfect Passive.*

These formulas show how complex temporal forms are formed from simpler elements. These formulas reveal the pattern of complication of the English predicate: first, the verb to be is combined with the first participle, then with the second, and then simultaneously with the first and second. Then there are combinations of the verb to have. First, it is combined with the second participle, then simultaneously with the second and first participles, and then simultaneously with the two second participles.

It is in the system of temporal forms of the verb that the consistency of the grammar of the English language is most clearly manifested. The pronounced mathematics of English grammar prompted me to

think that computers could only be invented by the English. Indeed, a few years later, I learned that the first computers were invented in England in the 16th century. And one of the first programmers was J. Byron's daughter Ada Lovelace.

The formulas demonstrate that the verb to be is most often encountered in them, the verb to have is in second place in terms of frequency. This means that in order to translate most of the predicates, you need to know the verbs to be and to have. That is, when studying English, first of all, you need to learn the verbs to be and to have. If we take the predicate form as the basis of the grammar of the English language, then its gradual sequential complication is built into a clear system of the structure of the grammar of the English language.

So, the sequence of the complication of the predicate is as follows: the verb to be; verb to have; then there are action verbs in an indefinite form, and this is a combination of equivalents of modal verbs to be to, to be able to, to have to, ought to with the infinitive of a semantic verb; then comes the infinitive of the semantic verb without the particle to: that is, the imperative mood; modal verbs must, should, can, may, will, would in combination with the infinitive of a semantic verb without the to particle; the Future Indefinite Active Tense - a combination of the auxiliary verbs shall and will with the action verb infinitive without the to particle; then comes the Present Indefinite Active - the ending -s appears in semantic verbs; the Past Indefinite Active - semantic verbs have the ending -ed (for regular verbs; the concept of irregular verbs appears); the Future Indefinite Active in the Past - a combination of the auxiliary verbs should, would with the infinitive of the action verb without the particle to. We have already found out (see table) that more complex predicate forms are a combination of the verbs to be and to have with Participle I and II.

Hence, the next stage is Participle I - a verb with the ending -ing. The combination of the verb to be with Participle I gives the Continuous Active. Next, we go to Participle II - the third form of the verb. The combination of the verb to be with Participle II gives the Indefinite Passive. The combination of the verb to be with Participle I of the verb to be (being) + Participle II of the semantic verb gives the Continuous Passive. This ends the combinations of the verb to be with participles (see table).

Next comes the verb to have in combination with the same participles. The combination of the verb to have with Participle II of the semantic verb gives the Perfect Active. The combination of the verb to have

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with Participle II of the verb to be (been) + Participle I of the semantic verb gives the Perfect Continuous. The combination of the verb to have with Participle II of the verb to be (been) + Participle II of the semantic verb gives the Perfect Passive. The Future Tense is generally a combination of the auxiliary verbs shall and will with the infinitive of the corresponding temporal construction. The Future in the Past is a combination of the auxiliary should and would with the infinitive of the corresponding temporal construction.

As you can see, the temporal forms of the English verb can include from one to four different verb forms. That is, the predicate can be expressed:

a) one verb, which in the present tense may have the ending –s, in the past tense, the regular verb has the ending –ed (the form of irregular verbs must be remembered): the tense of the Present and Past Indefinite Active;

b) two verbs: the future tense (the Future Indefinite Active), the future in the past (the Future Indefinite Active in the Past), the present and past tense of the Continuous Active, the Perfect Active, the Indefinite Passive;

c) in three verbs: future tense and future in the past for the Continuous Active, the Perfect Active and the Indefinite Passive, the present and past tense of the Perfect Continuous Active, the Continuous Passive, the Perfect Passive;

d) four verbs: future tense and future in the past for the Perfect Continuous Active and the Perfect Passive.

In addition, all the tense forms of the verb in the infinitive can be combined with a modal verb, and

then the total number of verbs in the predicate can also reach four

We believe that the revealed sequence of complication of grammatical material is objective and natural. We called it "The pattern of internal development (complication) of the grammar of the English language".

Its consistency and regularity is confirmed by the following case from practice. In a class at a language university, the teacher managed to give only the formula for the Continuous Passive education. The lights went out suddenly. The teacher considered that there was not enough light in the classroom for students to write down new material and moved on to oral topics. At the end of the lesson, a student came up to the teacher and asked him to check if he had correctly written and translated all types of the Continuous Passive. He did not have a single mistake, except that he also considered such complex constructions as the Future and Future in the Past Continuous Passive Tenses, which are not used.

Practice has shown that the use of this sequence of predicate complication in teaching English makes English grammar understandable for students, motivates them to learn English and gives good results. Understanding grammar, constantly practicing in creating their sentences, students develop a creative approach in other areas of activity. This is one of the aspects of developing the "professional creativity of a university graduate".

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