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MeliboyevBunyodBahridinovich

ENGLISH SECOND FACULTY GROUP 406

QUALIFICATION PAPER

**Semantic and grammatical explanations of complex
and universal characteristics of Mood in English**

**5120100 – Philology and teaching languages (The English language) for granting
the bachelor’s degree**

**“THE QUALIFICATION
IS ADMITTED TO DEFENCE“**

The head of the English lexicology
Department associate professor
Matyakubov J.I.

SCIENTIFIC SUPERVISOR:

Ulmasov Sh.

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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС
ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ДАВЛАТ ЖАҲОН ТИЛЛАРИ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИСИ КАФЕДРАСИ**

МЕЛИБОЕВ БУНЁД БАҲРИДДИНОВИЧ

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**ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИДАГИ МАЙЛНИНГ МУРАККАБ ВА УНИВЕРСАЛ
ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКАСИНИНГ СЕМАНТИК ВА ГРАММАТИК ИЗОҲДА**

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ИЛМИЙ РАҲБАР:

ф.ф.н. Ж.И.Матякубов

“ _____ ” _____ aprel _____ 2016 Ўлмасов Ш.А.

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Introduction

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov has noted, that “only the country, that nation can have the great future, prosperity and well-being which will be able to train knowledgeable, professionally competent and vigorous personalities, the true patriots of their country, and to enrich them with the great spiritual heritage of the national culture and adhere them to treasures of the world science and culture”.¹

The topicality of the this qualification paper is that the category of Mood in the present English verb has given rise to so many discussions and has been treated in so many different ways that it seems hardly possible to arrive at any morrow less convincing and universally acceptable conclusion concerning it. Indeed the only points in the sphere disputed seem to be these:

a) there is a category of mood in Modem English;

b) there is at least two Moods in the modern English verb, one of which is the “indicative”, so the subject matter of this Qualification paper is the grammatical category of Mood in English and their translation into Uzbek.

The aim of the Qualification paper is to identify the difference between the subjunctive Mood in English and Uzbek.

Mood is rather large and it is not so easy to describe this theme completely.

That is why I choose only one branch of the “Mood” - the Subjunctive Mood.

According to the given aim following **tasks** are set:

- to study the verb and its grammatical categories;
- to reveal the grammatical category of Mood;
- to define the paradigm of the Subjunctive Mood;
- to study real and unreal conditions;

The object of the qualification paper is Mood in the modern English and the types of them.

¹КаримовИ.А., Узбекистан по пути углубления экономических реформ. Ташкент. 1995, стр.29.

The subject of the qualification paper is to analyze the several examples of Mood in modern English.

The novelty of the work is that we have analyzed the sentences in Subjunctive Mood in non-related languages and tried to find their translation problems.

The following **methods** are used in this work. They are:

- descriptive method;
- componential and comparative method;
- analytical method.

The material of the work can be English and Uzbek literary fictions. So we have compared the sentences in Subjunctive Mood from “Sister Carrie” by Theodore Dreiser.

The theoretical value of this work is that the presented theories can be used in seminars and lectures and of course it can be used as a material for further researches of the theme as a research works and so on.

The practical value is that the analyzed examples can be used in seminars, lectures on Grammar and Theory of translation.

The structure of the work is as follows: Introduction, two Chapters, Conclusion, Summary, Bibliography and Glossary.

Introduction states the actuality, the aim, the reason, the methods of the Qualification paper. It also gives brief information about the plot of the work.

Chapter I is devoted to the study of verb, its types and categories. It also deals with category of Mood in English. As to the number of the other Moods and as to their meanings and the names they ought to be given, opinions today are as far apart as ever. It is to be hoped that the new methods of objective linguistic investigation will do much to improve this state of things. Meanwhile we shall have to try to get at the roots of this divergence of views and to establish at least the starting points of an objective investigation. We shall have to begin with a definition of the category. Various definitions have been given of the category of Mood.

Chapter II is devoted to the study of the expression of subjunctive mood in the language, paradigm of it and as well as it deals with real and unreal conditions. A verb is a word or a term with which one may make an assertion in regard to state or condition. In the main, the simpler definition - a verb is a word that expresses action - is sufficient to cover the majority of uses of this part of speech. Without the verb there can be no assertion or statement of fact and conditions in sentences; there can be naming of action and condition.

Chapter III is devoted to the study of the expression of Subjunctive Mood. Not going into detailed discussion of a problem of a parity paradigmatic and syntagmatic and that, how it is covered in modern linguistics, we shall determine these two concepts as follows: Paradigmatic of the "Subjunctive Mood" is an inventory of the morphological forms being grammatical means of expression of categorical grammatical meaning of presumable, unreal action, problematic assumption. It is a system of the forms (connected by associate correlation), abstractive from particular language filling, set of paradigm models which are given in language and on which sample the particular cases of the use of the "Subjunctive Mood" in the appropriate environments, similar to any paradigm has importance not only the form but also its substantial filling, because any grammatical (morphological) form - is mark bilateral, having both the plan of expression, and plan of the contents.

Conclusion gives information about the achieved results of the Qualification paper.

The list of used literature reflects the alphabetical list of literatures and sources used in carrying out the theme chosen under the discussion.

CHAPTER I The temporary correlations of the category of Mood

1.1 Theoretical problems of category of Mood in Modern English

The category of Mood in the present English verb has given rise to so many discussions, and has been treated in so many different ways, that it seems hardly possible to arrive at any morrow less convincing and universally acceptable conclusion concerning it. Indeed the only points in the sphere disputed seem to be these:

- a) there is a category of Mood in Modern English,
- b) there is at least two Moods in the Modern English verb, one of which is the 'Indicative'.

As to the number of the other Moods and as to their meanings and the names they ought to be given, opinions today are as far apart as ever.

It is to be hoped that the new methods of objective linguistic investigation will do much to improve this state of things. Meanwhile we shall have to try to get at the roots of this divergence of views and to establish at least the starting points of an objective investigation. We shall have to begin with a definition of the category. Various definitions have been given of the category of Mood. One of them (by Academician V. Vinogradov) is this:

«Mood expresses the relation of the action to reality as stated by the speaker». This definition seems plausible on the whole though the words «relation of the action to reality» may not be clear enough. What is meant here is that different moods express different degrees of reality of an action, viz. One Mood represents it as actually taking (or having taken) place, while another represents it as merely conditional or desired, etc.

Mood represents it as actually taking (or having taken) place, while another represents it as merely conditional or desired, etc.

²Ilyish B. 'The Satructure of Modern English.', 1971.p.-65

It should be noted at once that there are other ways of indicating the reality or possibility of an action, besides the verbal category of Mood viz. Modal verbs {*may, can, must*, etc.) and modal words {*perhaps, probably*, etc.). all these phenomena fall under the very wide notion of grammar. But includes some parts of lexicology and of phonetics (intonation) as well.

Mood is expressed in English to a very minor extent by the 'Subjunctive', as in ***So be it then!***

to a much greater extent by past - tense forms, as in

If you taught me I would leant quickly.

but above all, by means of the modal auxiliaries, as in ***It is strange that he should have left so early***

The category of mood

Mood is the grammatical category of the verb reflecting the relation of the action denoted by the verb to reality from the speaker's point of view.

In the sentences:

He listens attentively. Listen attentively.

You would have listened attentively if you had been interested.

we deal with the same action of listening but in the first sentence the speaker presents the action as taking place in reality, whereas in the second sentence the speaker urges the listener to perform the action and in the third sentence the speaker presents the action as imaginary.

This different relations of the action to reality are expressed by different moods - forms of the verb.

listens, listen, would have listened

Here is no unity of opinion concerning the category of Mood in English. Thus A. I. Smirnitsky, O. S. Akhmanova, M. Ganshina and N. Vasilevskaya find six Moods in Modern English, ("Indicative", "Imperative", "Subjunctive I", "Subjunctive II", "Conditional" and "Suppositional"). B. I. Ilyish, L.P. Vinokurova, V. N. Zhigadlo, I. P. Ivanova, L. L. lofic fond only three Moods: "Indicative", "Imperativa",

"Subjunctive". The latter according to B. I. Ilyish appears in two forms the "Conditional" and the "Subjunctive". L. S. Barkhudarov and D. A. Shteling distinguish only the "Indicative" and the "Subjunctive" Mood. The latter is subdivided into "Subjunctive I" and "Subjunctive II". The "Imperative" and the "Conjunctive" are treated as forms outside the category of Mood.

G. N. Vorontsov distinguishes four Moods in English:

- 1) "Indicative";
- 2) "Optative" represented in three varieties ("Imperative", "Desiderative", "Subjunctive");
- 3) "Speculative" found in two varieties ("Dubitative", "Irrelis") and
- 4) "Presumptive".

In general the number of English Moods on different theories varies from two to seventeen.

1.2. The distinguishing three categories of Subjunctive Mood.

Three categories of Subjunctive may be distinguished:

a) the "Mandative Subjunctive" in that clauses has only one form the base; this means there is lack of the regular indicative concord between subject and finite verb in the 3rd person singular present, and the present and past tenses are indistinguishable.

This 'Subjunctive' can be used with any verb in subordinate that clauses when the main clause contains an expression of recommendation, resolution, demand, and so on.

We demand, require, move, insist, suggest, ask etc., that.

The use of this 'Subjunctive' occurs chiefly in formal style (and especially in American English) where in less formal context one would rather make use of other devices such as to-infinitive or *should* + infinitive;

it is necessary that every member inform himself of these rules.

It is necessary that every member should inform himself of these rules.

It is necessary for every member to inform himself of these rules.

b) The **formulaic subjunctive** also consists of the base but is only used in clauses in certain set expressions which have to be learned as wholes.

Come that may we will go ahead. God save the Queen! Suffice it to say that... Be that as it may...

Heaven forbid that...

c) The 'Subjunctive' **were** is hypothetical in meaning and is used in conditional and concessive clauses and in subordinate clauses after optative verbs like **wish**. It occurs as the 1st and 3rd person singular past of the verb *be*, matching the 'Indicative' **was** which is the more common in less formal style:

If she(were) to do with something like that,...

{was}

He spoke to me as if I {were} deaf.

{was}

I wish I {were} dead,

{was}

The 'Subjunctive Mood' represents a rather motley set and therefore it causes serious decomposition in treatment.

The set of the forms includes, in first, kept from former paradigm the synthetic forms: *be*, in the present stylistic rather limited largely archaic (*if it be true...*) form *were* functioning without stylistic restrictions (*If I were you, I should do it*), and the form conterminous with paradigm of the present - tense of the basic category, but not having in 3 person (*I suggest that he go*). This form in English variant is also stylistically limited, in American variant it has not character bookish, artificiality, peculiar to it in British variant of English language.³

In second, the set includes the forms, homonymic to preterit and perfect of past - tense but distinguished in a correlation in time and on absence of temporary meaning as well.

³M.Y.Blokh "a Course in Theoretical English Grammar" Москва « Высшаяшкола» 1983, p75.

In third, the set includes the analytical forms with auxiliary verbs *should* and *would*.

The treatment of the 'Subjunctive Mood' by the different linguists is rather various: the extreme points of view are expressed by an offered by Deygbain paradigm consisting of 16 moods and, on the other hand, denying the existence of the 'Subjunctive Mood' Between these extreme sights the various theories of a less extremedirection is settled down. This variety is caused by that in what correlation the authors took into account the form and contents, as far as they were under influence of analogy of other languages, what their position in a question of grammatical homonym.

A. Suit allocates the mood expressing unreality, calling it '*Thought Mood*' and subdivides it in parts depending the way of expression - synthetic and analytical forms; the part expressed by the analytical forms with auxiliary verbs *should* and *would* he calls '*Conditional Mood*', a combination with *mat* and *might* he calls '*Permissive Mood*'.

A. Suit's attempt to understand a complex interlacing of the forms and meanings of the 'Subjunctive Mood' has not resulted in clearness, though was more successful than number of the subsequent theories. In a difficult question of the forms treatment which are homonymic to preterit and perfect of past - tense (*If he came, if he had come...*), Suit has occupied an intermediate position, calling these forms Tense *Moods*'. In general it is closer to an estimation of these forms as keeping the connection with the forms of the 'Indicative Mood'; thus Suit has not gone on a way of the forms estimation only on their meaning.

In the future, as is specified above, the authors approached to a problem of the 'Subjunctive Mood' by different ways, however in most cases we see breakdown of the 'Subjunctive Mood' to the parts basically depending on the meaning. Those are the positions of O. Pautem, T. O. Kerm and number of others. We shall not assort them in detailed ; from the theory of the modem linguists it is necessary to stop on

systems offered by A. I. Smimitsky, I. B. Khlebnikova, and also on the points of view of B. A. Ilyish and L. S. Barkhudarov.

A. I. Smimitsky distinguishes:

- 1) 'Subjunctive T (*if he be; I suggest that he go*) including the statements which are not contradicting to a reality.
- 2) 'Subjunctive II', on the contrary, means the statements contradicting to the validity. (*If it were, if he had known*).
- 3) presumable, formed by a combination *should* with an infinitive with any subject (*should - should you meet him*).
- 4) 'Conditional mood' - analytical forms with *should and would*, functioning in a general part of the conditional sentence (*what would you answer if you were asked*), this classification, taking into account the form, is semantic in its basis.

I. B. Khlebnikova distinguishes the 'Conditional Mood' (*should go, would go*), 'Subjunctive' including the synthetic forms (*be, were, if I knew*) and variants of the 'Subjunctive Mood' which are not form a system (*however it might be, for fear it should start trouble*). This classification is based on the theory approving, that the forms of the 'Conditional Mood' form systematically uniform part, whereas the rest cases formally conterminous by the form are not stacked in logical system.

L. B. Barkhudarov denies an existence of the 'Subjunctive Mood' in English language, on that basis, as the second component of these forms - infinitive - is possible in free designs. The forms *if I knew, if I had known* L. B. Barkhudarov fairly considers as the forms of the past and perfect of past - tense in the special synthetic environment⁴.

In his last book *'The Structure of Modern English's*. A. Ilyish very cautiously thought over a question of the 'Subjunctive Mood'. He specifies that the unusual divergence in sights of the various authors (from 16 moods at Deygbain and less on a descending scale) testifies that the interpretation and

⁴Barkhudarov L. "The English Grammar", Moscow – 1965.

ordering of the forms, usually belonging to the 'Subjunctive Mood' represents real difficulty. The reasons of this difficulty are in two major factors:

1) The same forms transfer various meanings;

2) The same meaning is transferred by the various forms. Just this crossing of the forms and semantics results to subjectivism in their interpretation.

Addressing to a question of a choice between the identity of the form and difference of meaning B. A. Ilyish is declined that with identity of the form it is desirable to not allocate homonyms, but to consider the given shift of grammatical meaning as the special use of the form in the certain environment, obviously, it is possible to formulate, as the alternative use of the form:

1) *He lived here 5 years ago.*

2) *If he lived here he would come at once*

The forms *lived* and *lived* - are not homonyms, but the cases of the special use of the preterit; the same, naturally, is concerned to the perfect of past - tense:

-*I knew he had lived there;*

-*If he had lived there he would have come to see me.*

Quite logically, the forms with *should* and *would* expressing supposition, considers as the special use of the dependent future (***Future-in-the-Past***). Further B. A. Ilyish analyses a category of the mood in two plans - from the point of view of meaning and from the point of view of ways of expression. Also including the meanings: motive (consequently, imperative). He reveals 4 major important meanings: motive, opportunity, unreal condition and consequence of a unreal condition. Thus, if to proceed from meaning, it is possible to find 4 or 3 moods, if to unit the 2 last; or to find 2 if to unit the last 3 under a heading 'unreal action'. If to proceed from ways of expression, there is 6 moods (including" 'Imperative'). Further B. A. Ilyish examines models (patterns) of the use, but does not offer any certain classification. If in that part of the analysis, where B. A. Ilyish examines the ways of expression of the mood to reject the 'Imperative' as an independent mood, and also the

forms of the preterit and perfect of past - tense, which are the variants of the appropriate forms of indicative in the systematized context, 3 cases are remained:

1) The unchangeable form of a type **come**, probably, it is possible to attach the forms **be** and **were**, i. e. synthetic ways of expression of unreal action:⁵

If I were you I should not talk too much in public about your plans. (Show);

3) **Should** for all persons:

There's no reason that I know why he should hunt me, (M. Steward);

4) **Should** and **would** for first and second other persons accordingly;

If we changed it drastically at a single stroke it would after the place overnight. (Show).

The majority of grammarians allocate the 'Conditional Mood' including the form '**unlikely condition**

If Ross (his doctor) were here, he would tell us it was dangerous. (Show).

and the form of an unreal condition:

If we had given him the most concealed of hints, he would have rushed to nightingale... (Show).

Really, here we find a correlation of the forms which are very similar to regular paradigm; however, if to reject the caused forms indicate, only **should and would are** remained with the appropriate infinitive. Then it is possible to tell simplify, that except the meaning of a consequence of a unreal condition, where **should and would** are used in view of the person, in all other cases of expression of unreal action **should** is used with any person. However, it is, doubtless, simplification: **should** is used with any person in conditional subordinate clauses like:

Should you meet her, tell her to phone us.

Besides, **should** is used and then, when the question is about real action, if it is required to express a certain subjunctive estimation or emotion;

Chrystal wondered why he should act as chairman when Brown himself was there. (Show). Small wonder in the dark years that followed, that the short

⁵Ilyish B. 'The Satructure of Modem English, 1971

stretchof Maxim's' victories peace should appear to men like a lost age as golden as any poets sign. (Steward).

The form ***were*** functions with the forms of preterit and perfect of past - tense in subordinate part of the conditional sentence and with ***should*** for all persons in other types of subordinate (adverbial clauses, object clauses) for expression of unreal action.

The forms with ***should*** and ***would***, which are varied on the persons, function in the main part of the conditional sentence.

Should and would can also be used in the simple sentences for expression the unreal (non-realized) action:

should be so sorry to interrupt. (Show). Perhaps no group would ever let itself be guilty by Roy Calvert. (Show).

In other cases, in subordinate adverbial clauses and object clauses for expression the unreal action usually ***should*** and ***were*** are used.

She said defiantly as though she were thinking of her mother (Holt),

If you should see them to come here.

All forms of the 'Subjunctive Mood', as it is visible from above-stated, coincide on sounding with the forms of the 'Indicative Mood' or with a compound predicate including the modal verb ***should***, thus there is a question on differentiation of homonymy and grammatical altemativeness of the forms.

It was specified above that we join the sights of B. A. Ilyish on the use of the forms of the indicative mood in the conditional sentences. They keep the lexical meaning, and the shift temporary correlation caused by syntactical, systematized context removing temporary invariant meaning of the form. Above, in unit 'temporary system' we saw an opportunities of such shifts within the limits of temporary meaning; the form of the present - tense can transfer the meaning of the future in the systematized context. If to accept the point of view considering the forms of the type ***If he lived, If I knew*** as

homonyms of preterits, instead of its caused variants, we should recognize the form *start* in the sentence:

I start tomorrow.

as the form of the future - tense. It will mean a refusal from a formal principle and recognition of semantic as a leading principle, that is represented unacceptable.

On the other hand, it is represented correct to consider *should* and *would* in the 'Subjunctive Mood' as homonyms of modal verbs

on the ground that, unlike modal verbs *should* and *would*, they transfer the completely identical relation of the non - realized action connected to a certain condition, whereas the verbs actually modal transfer other, in coincident attitudes:

I should value it if you would help me in touch. (Show),

I consider that the college would be grossly imprudent not to use the next few months to resolve. (Show).

But:

There are a few things no one should dare to decide for another man. (Show).

I asked him to be patient but he would not listen.

One of the important arguments for the benefit of treatment *should* and *would* in the 'Subjunctive Mood' as an auxiliary, but not modal verbs is also that both these verbs can be reduced in the 'Subjunctive Mood', as they as all auxiliary verbs bearing lexical semantics, are not reduced. Compare:

I'd have acted differently if I'd known you were on the way. (Holt).

And

You should have done it years ago. (Holt).

Should and *would* coincide also on sounding with auxiliary verbs of the dependent future. B. A. Ilyish is also specifies it. Apparently, here we also deal with grammatical variants. In the systematized context of the 'indicative mood' of the form with *should* and *would* transfer future conceivable as really

assumed, but not realized. In the systematized context of the conditional sentences the non - realized action is expressed; in these cases the verbal forms are exposed to shift of temporary meaning; they transfer a simultaneity with temporary sphere of the statement or preceding to it

should do so If I had known...

I should have done so.

At the same time, as fairly specifies B. A. Ilyish, the meaning of a dependent future and the 'Subjunctive Mood' sometimes difficult to differentiate:

His calculation about Crawford was of course,ridiculous.

Crawford, impersonal even to his friend, would be the last man to think of helping even if help were possible. (Show).

As it is visible from above-stated, the 'Subjunctive Mood' has not formed regular paradigm, which would give the basis for allocation the parts inside this category.

The functioning of its forms is largely determined by types of the sentence, i. e. syntactical conditions: the sentences with conditional predicative units with adverbial, with so-called 'anticipating':

It is strange you should think so.

The functioning in the simple sentence often connected to desire the speaker to remove a categorically of the statement and with the formulas of politeness, though in these cases the expression of non - realized action is possible, the condition of which performance follows from a general context.

should say so.

Would you be so kind as to tell me... ?

You can't start now: you would get lost in the dark.

Chapter II Semantic functions of verbs

2.1 Notional semantic functions of verbs.

A verb is a word or a term with which one may make an assertion in regard to state or condition. In the main, the simpler definition - a verb is a word that expresses action - is sufficient to cover the majority of uses of this part of speech.

The officer struck the thief, the verb struck denotes action and the expression itself makes an assertion.

The young man was successful, the verb was denotes a state or condition and the expression itself makes an assertion: there is no action indicated.

The verb is the most important part of speech. Without the verb there can be no assertion or statement of fact and conditions in sentences; there can be naming of action and condition.

Other parts of speech - even noun (subject) - are frequently understood or implied. The verb may be but it is understood for less frequently. A single intransitive verb may be constitute a sentence, as "Go", that is "You go". A single noun may not be made to do this without already established connections.

According to the morphological forms have grammatical categories which can be expressed by affixes, inflections or by form words. They are: person, number aspect, tense, voice and mood.

1. Verb, its types and categories.

1. According to their morphological structure verbs are divided into:

a) simple (read, live, hide, speak);

b) derived (magnify, decompose);

c) compound, i.e. consisting of two stems (daydream, browbeat)

d) composite, consisting of a verb and a postposition of adverbial origin (sit down, go away, give up).

The post-position often changes the meaning of the verb with which it is associated. Thus, there are composite verbs whose meaning is different from

the meaning of their components: to give up - бросать, прекращать, to bring up - воспитывать, to go away - ликвидировать.

There are other composite verbs in which the original meaning of its components is preserved.

To stand up, to come in, to go out, to put on.

2. According to their semantic functions verbs are divided into:

- 1) Notional
- 2) Semi-notional
- 3) Impersonal

Notional verbs are those which have a full meaning of their own and can be used without any additional words as a simple predicate. Here belong such verbs as “to write”, “to read”, “to speak”, “to know”, “to ask”.

He writes long letters.

Ricky surrounded her with great care and luxury.

She knew what he was thinking.

I see him in the bus.

Semi-notional verbs are those which have lost their meaning and are used only as form word. They are used in analytical form. They are also divided into three groups:

- modal verbs;
- auxiliary verbs;
- link verbs.

There are various modal verbs in Modern English, such as “can”, “may”, “must”, “ought”. The verbs “be”, “have”, “shall”, “should”, “will”, “need”, “dare” can also be used as modals.

There is also word combinations used as equivalents of modal verbs, such as “be able”, “be permitted”, “be allowed”, “be capable”, “be found”. Semantics. Unlike notional verbs modal verbs do not denote events (actions or states), they express the

modality of the event denoted by the notional verb. The modality expressed by modal verbs may be of two types:

1) The modal verb indicates the relation of the speaker (writer) (may) to the event denoted by the notional verb - the speaker (writer) may present event as possible (“can”, “may”), necessary (“must”, “should”, “ought”, “be”, “have”) or desirable (“shall”, “will”, “would”) without indicating whether the event really takes, took or will take place.

He can speak French. (He knows how to speak it. It is possible for him to perform the action)

You must do as you are told. (You are told to do it. It is necessary for you to perform the action)

I will finish the work in time whatever the obstacles. (I wish) am determined to finish the work in time. (It is desirable for me to perform the action)

2) The modal verbs indicate the relation of event denoted by the notional verb to reality - the speaker (writer) may present events as realizable, attainable, indicating that they possibly, probably take, took or will take place in actual reality.

It may rain any moment now. (May it will rain. It looks like rain. The event is realizable)

He must be finishing his work now. (I am sure that he is finishing. The event is attainable)

Morphological characteristics.

Most modal verbs do not have a complete paradigm and called defective verbs. The paradigms of different verbs are not the same.

Some modal verbs have the categories of tense (present or past) and mood (indicative or subjunctive).

He can do it. (Indicative)

He could do it if he tried, (subjunctive)

Syntactical characteristics

Modal

verbs as distinct from notional verbs cannot form a separate part of the sentences - a

simple verbal predicate. They always combine with a notional verb to form a compound modal verbal predicate or with a link-verb and a predicative to form a compound modal predicate.

I can go there

I must have done something wrong He should be waiting for you at home
a compound modal verbal predicate

I can be very happy here

He ought to become more serious

A compound modal verbal predicate

With the verbs “can”, “may”, “must”, “should”, “shall”, “will”, “would” the infinitive of the notional verb is used without the particle “to”.

With the verbs “ought”, “be”, “have” the infinitive of the notional verb is used with the particle “to”.

He can (may, must, should, etc.) go there

But:

He ought (is, has) to go there.

The verbs “need” and “dare” combine with the infinitive either with or without the particle “to”.

I wonder how he dared to say such things.

He need not have come.

Auxiliary verbs are those which have lost their meaning and are used only as form words, thus having only a grammatical function. They are used in analytical

He could do it if he tried, (subjunctive)

Syntactical characteristics.

Modal verbs as distinct from notional verbs cannot form a separate part of the sentences - a simple verbal predicate. They always combine with a notional verb to form a compound modal verbal predicate or with a link-verb and a predicative to form a compound modal predicate.

There are other verbs which can be used either with or without a direct object, such as “to read”, “to write”, “to hear”.

The starch, as he soon heard, was valued at ten dollars a barrel and it only brought six.

Intransitive verbs cannot take a direct object, such as “to stand”, “to sleep”, “to laugh”, “to think” “to be” “to swim” .

In these examples the verb is used in a causative meaning i.e. the person or thing denoted by the object is made to perform the action denoted by the verb.

There are verbs which in different contexts can be transitive or intransitive. It is impossible to say which meaning is primary and which is secondary. Here are long such verbs as “to change” “to drop”.⁶

The woman opened the door at once almost breathlessly. While she stood hesitating the door opened and old woman came forth shading a candle with one hand.

4. According to the way in which the Past Indefinite and Participle 2 are formed verbs are divided into three groups:

Regular verbs.

Irregular verbs.

Mixed verbs.

Regular verbs. They form the Past Indefinite and Participle 2 by adding to stem of the or only d if the stem or the verb ends e.

To want-wanted

To open -opened

To unite -united

To live -lived.

Irregular verbs. Here belongs the following group of the verbs.

a) verbs which change their root vowel

to sing-sang-sung.

⁶Ilyish B. “The Structure of Modern English”, 1971

To speak-spoke-spoken.

To take-took-taken.

c) verbs which change their root vowel and add -d or -t

to sell-sold-sold

to bring-brought -brought.

d) verbs which change their root or final -d into -t to send -sent-sent

e) verbs which have the same form for Infinitive Past Indefinite and

Participle 2.

To put-put-put

To set-set-set

f) verb whose form came from different stems .to be-was-been

To go-went-gone

g) special irregular verbs and defective verbs.

To have -had-had

To do-did-done

Can-could

May-might

Mixed verbs. Their Past Indefinite is of the regular type and their Participle2 is of the irregular type.

To show-showed-showed.

To sow-sowed-sowed

5. According to their form of properties they may be four or five basic forms of verbs

1) Infinitive (to write)

2) Present (writes)

3) Past (wrote)

4) Participle1 (writing)

5) Participle2 (written)

2.2. Grammatical categories of verbs.

According to the Morphological forms verbs have grammatical categories which can be expressed by affixes, inflections or by form words they express the category of tense, aspect, voice, mood, person, and so on; There are some opinions on the number of grammatical categories of verbs.

Prof.Barhudarov suggests four grammatical categories;

Voice, order, aspect and mood.

Prof. Ilysh supposes six grammatical categories; tense, aspect, mood, voice, person and number.

Haymovich and Rogovskaya propose eight grammatical categories; person, number, tense, aspect, voice, mood, posterior and order.

The verbs have seven categories; person (first, second, third)

I write-you write-she/he-writes.

Number (singular or plural)

He write-they write

Aspect (continuous or common)

I am writing-I write.

Tense (present, past and future)

I write-I wrote -I shall write.

Order (perfect or non -perfect)

I have written -I write.

Voice (active or passive)

He writes-A letter is written.

Mood (indicative, imperative or subjunctive)

You write -Write! -You should write.

To express the grammatical categories the verb uses synthetic or analytical forms.

Syntactical forms mainly employ endings.

The auxiliary and the main verb form one indivisible unit both lexically and grammatical. They must be viewed as one word, the same as the synthetic form.

I shall ask

He will ask (future tense forms)

I have asked (perfect form)

I am asking (continuous form)

Thus the continuous form will be used to denote one action, done once, taking place at the moment (period) exactly indicated in the situation and the presented or (completed) as a continual process.

The non-continuous form will be used to denote a chain of successive actions, a repeated or permanent action, an action the time of which is not exactly indicated or completed event.⁷

Grammatical category of tense.

Options differ on that number of tenses in Modern English. Some English grammarians consider that there are only two tenses in Modern English.

Past and Non past tenses.

English linguists U. Nicolas and Whitshall maintain that present tense forms are in sentences with future meanings than rather present meanings.

Sweet and other specialists consider that there are three tenses:

Present, Past and Future tenses.

Russian linguists suggest four groups of tenses:

Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous.

One more group of specialists states that there are six tenses:

Present, Past, Future;

Present, Past and Future Perfect.

Some linguists regard that there are twelve tenses. Nine of them are primary and there are secondary.

The category of tense is formed by three forms:

⁷Barkhudarov L. "The English Grammar", 1973

Present, Past and Future.

The choice between forms which differentiate between tenses is relatively simple. The Present tense form is generally used to express present events, the past tense - past events, the future tense - future events.

The present tense form may also be used to express future events:

1) It is obligatory in clauses of time or condition.

Call on me when (if) he comes tomorrow.

2) It is possible

- to indicate that the event is going to take place in nearest future. The train comes at five.

My friend is coming at five.

- for giving a more vivid description of a past situation in the past time context.

Just imagine: yesterday I opened the door, entered the room and saw a friend of mine, whom I thought to be thousands of miles away at the time.

In the past tense context there are special forms which show that the action expressed by it is posterior to another past action or situation, i.e. it denotes a “future action” in a “past situation - the future in the past form”.

Compare:

He says that he will read the book as quickly as he would be able to do it.

He said that he would read the book as quickly as he would be able to do it.

Grammatical category of order.

The category of orders is built up by two forms; the perfect form and the non-perfect form. The perfect form is different from the corresponding non-perfect form mainly in one respect; the perfect form presents events as prior to another events, situation or a certain time; the non-perfect form does not show this.

He spoke of the books he read with pleasure.

He spoke of the books he had read with pleasure.

He reads such books with pleasure.

He had read such books.

Grammatical category of voice.

Voice is the grammatical category of the verb which shows the relation between the doer of the action and the action or the object and the addressee of the action and the action.

Peter wrote a letter to Mary.

Opinions differ on the number voice. English linguists suggest that there are three voices:

1. Reflexive voice which is expressed by “self”-pronouns.
2. Reciprocal voice expressed by the help of words “each other and one another”

You have to help each other to finish the work by dinner time.

3. Neuter voice which expressed in the following examples:

The door opens.

The tails reads well.

The table moves.

But other grammarians object the existence of these voices. They state that usually only (other) the categories that are expressed by grammatical means are said to be grammatical categories. In this case only active and passive voices are expressed grammatically. As to other voices, they are expressed by the help of words or lexical meanings.

So there are two voices in Modern English:

The active and passive voices.

The verb is used in active voice when the subject of the sentence denotes the doer of the action, the action proceeds from the subject.

Peter wrote a letter to Mary.

The verb will be used in the passive voice when the subject of the sentence denotes the object or the addressee of the action.

A letter was sent to her.

She was sent a letter.

The use of the passive voice.

The passive voice can be used:

The non-prepositional passive construction is formed by verbs for which a prepositional object is not obligatory (“love”, “do”), (“invite”, “make”, “write”, “read” and etc.). The subject of the sentences in this case corresponds to the direct object of the active construction (if it denotes the object of the action) or the indirect object of the active constructions (if it denotes the addressee of the action).

He sent her a letter (active construction)

A letter was sent to her (direct passive)

She was sent a letter (indirect passive)

The prepositional passive construction will be (found) formed from verbs for which a prepositional object is obligatory (“call”, “look”, “out”, “insist on” and etc.). The subject of the passive construction in this case will correspond to the prepositional object of the active construction.

He was called upon = They called upon him

The item was insisted on = They insisted on this item

1) The passive construction is impossible with such verbs as “have”, “possess”, “cost”, “belong”, “resemble”, “suit”, “last” and some others (stative verbs).

With the verbs “teach”, “ask”, “answer”, “envy” the passive construction will be possible only with its subject denoting a living beings.

He was taught a lesson.

He was asked a question.

He was answered a question.

2) With the verbs “alarm”, “vex”, “trouble” (causing a change of emotional state) the predicate will generally express the physical state of the person denoted by the subject and not the action which the person experiences.

I saw that he was alarmed and unhappy.

Grammatical category of mood. By mood linguists understand the grammatical category expressed different relations between subject and predicate from the point of view of its reality, wish, conditions.⁸

There are some opinions on the number of moods in Modern English. According to one opinion there are three moods:

Indicative

Imperative

Subjunctive

Second opinions are there are four moods, third opinion is there are five moods and fourth opinion is there are six moods. But most English teachers consider that there are three moods.

In Modern English we distinguish three moods:

The Indicative Mood.

The Imperative Mood.

The Subjunctive Mood.

The Indicative Mood shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a fact.

Yesterday I saw a new film.

They have just arrived in.

We went home early in the evening.

The Indicative Mood is also used to express a real condition, i.e. a condition the realization of which is considered possible.

If it rains, I shall stay at home.

The Imperative Mood expresses a command or a request. In Modern English the Imperative Mood has only one form, which coincides with the infinitive without the particle “to”, it is used in the second person.

Be quiet and hear what I tell you.

Please put these papers on the table by the bed.

⁸ Barkhudarov L. “The English Grammar”, 1973

In forming the negative the auxiliary verb “to do” is always used, even with verb “to be”.

Hush! Don't make noise.

Don't be angry.

The auxiliary verb “to do” may also be used in affirmative sentences to make request more emphatic.

But now, do sing again to us.

To make a request or an order more emphatic the subject expressed by the pronoun “you” is sometimes used. It is characteristic of colloquial speech.

I shall drive and you sleep a while.

It may be used with third person too. In this case it is used with a verb “to let”.

Let him go.

The Subjunctive Mood shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a non fact, as something imaginary or desired. The Subjunctive Mood is also used to express an emotional attitude of the speaker to real facts.

I wish I were ten years older.

If I were you I shouldn't pay attention to this.

Linguists distinguish some kinds of Subjunctive mood, which differ one from another. One should remember in all these meanings non-fact is expressed. There are four principal forms of the subjunctive mood in Modern English.

Subjunctive, form I

Subjunctive, form II

Subjunctive, form III

Subjunctive, form IV

Subjunctive, form I is indicating by using “should” for all persons. It is necessary that it should be here.

It is necessary that she should pay us a visit.

Subjunctive, form II represents as desirable and is indicated by not using the third person singular.

May success attend you?

May you live long and die happy.

Subjunctive, form III is indicated is used by auxiliary “should” for the first person singular and “would” for all persons.

If I know him I should write you.

If he were not so absent-minded he wouldn't have mistaken your sister.

Subjunctive, form IV is indicated by the use of past tense of notional verb which represents the present action.

I wish he came here.

I wish I were a boy again.

The category of Mood in English.

The category of Mood in the present English verb has given rise to so many discussions, and has been treated in so many different ways, that it seems hardly possible to arrive at any morrow less convincing and universally acceptable conclusion concerning it. Indeed the only points in the sphere disputed seem to be these.

3) There is a category of Mood in Modern English.

4) There is at least two Moods in the Modern English verb, one of which is the “indicative”.

As to the number of the other Moods and as to their meanings and the names they ought to be given, opinions today are as far apart as ever.

It is to be hoped that the new methods of objective linguistic investigation will do much to improve this state of things. Meanwhile we shall have to try to get at the roots of this divergence of views and to establish at least the starting points of an objective investigation. We have to begin with a definition of the category. Various definitions have been given of the category of Mood. One of them (by Academician V. Vinogradov) is this: “Mood expresses the relation of the action to reality as stated

by the speaker". This definition seems plausible on the whole though the words relation of the action reality may not be clear enough. What is meant here is that different moods express different degrees of reality of an action. One Mood represents it as actually taking (or having taken) place, while another represents it is merely conditional and desired, etc. it should be noted at once that there are other ways of indicating the reality or possibility of an action, besides the verbal category of Mood with modal verbs (may, can, must, etc.) all these phenomena fall under the very wide notion of grammar.

But includes some parts of lexicology and of phonetics (intonation) as well.

Mood is expressed in English to a very minor extent by the "Subjunctive" as in

So be it then!

to a much greater extent by past-tense forms, as in

If you taught me I would learn quickly.

But above all, by means of the modal auxiliaries, as in

It is strange that he should have left so early.

The category of Mood.

Mood is the grammatical category of the verb reflecting the relation of the action denoted by the verb to reality from the speaker's point of view.

In the sentences:

He listens attentively.

Listen attentively.

You would have listened attentively if you had been interested.

We deal with the same action of listening but in the first sentence the speaker presents the action as taking place in reality, whereas in the second sentence. The speaker urges the listener to perform the action and in the third sentence the speaker presents the action as imaginary.

These different relations of the action to reality are expressed by different mood-forms of the verb:

Listens, listen, would have listened.

There is no unity of opinion concerning the category of Mood in English.

This A.I.Smirnitsky, O.S.Akhmanova, M.Ganshina and N.Vasilevskaya find Moods in Modern English (Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II, Conditional and Suppositional). B.A.Ilysh, L.P.Vinokurova, V.N.Zhigadlo, I.P.Ivanova, L.L.Lofic find only three moods: Indicative, Imperative and Subjunctive. The latter according to B.A.Ilysh appears in two forms the Conditional and Subjunctive. L.S.Barkhudarov and D.A.Shteling distinguish only the Indicative and the Subjunctive Mood. The latter is subdivided into Subjunctive I and Subjunctive II. The Imperative and the Conjunctive are treated as forms outside the category of Mood G.N.Vorontsova distinguishes four Moods in English:

1. Indicative.
2. Optative represents in three varieties (Imperative, Desiderative, Subjunctive)
3. Speculating found in two varieties (Dubitative, Irrealis) and
4. Presumptive

In general the number of English Moods in Different theories varies from two to seventeen.

The subjunctive Mood.

The categories of Subjunctive may be distinguished:

a) The Mandative Subjunctive in that clauses has only one form the Base, this means there is lack of the regular indicative concord between subject and finite verb in the third person singular present, and the present and past tenses are indistinguishable. This Subjunctive Mood can be used with any verb in subordinate that clauses when the main clause contains an expression of recommendation, resolution, demand and so on.

We demand, require, move, insist, suggest, ask, etc, that.

The use of this subjunctive occurs chiefly in formal style (and especially in American English) where in less formal context one would rather make use of other devices such as to-infinitive or shouldn't infinitive.

*It is necessary that every member **inform** himself of these rules.*

*It is necessary that every member **should inform** himself of these rules.*

*It is necessary for every member to **inform** himself of these rules.*

b) The Formulative Subjunctive also consists of the Base but is only used in clauses in certain set expressions which have to be learned as wholes.

Come that way we will go ahead.

God **saves** the Queen.

Suffice it to say that.

Be that as it may...

Heaven **forbid** that...

c) The Subjunctive were, is hypothetical in meaning and is used in conditional and concessive clauses and in subordinate clauses after optative verbs like wish. It occurs as the 1st and 3rd person singular past of the verb be, matching the Indicative was (wish) which is more common in less formal style:

If she {**were**} to do with something like that,

{**was**}

He spoke to me as if I {**were**}

{**was**}

I wish I {**were**} dead {**was**}

The Subjunctive Mood represents a rather motley set and therefore it causes serious decomposition in treatment. The set of the forms includes, in first, kept from former paradigm the synthetic forms.

Be, in the present stylistic rather limited largely archaic (if it be true...) form were functioning without stylistic restrictions (If I were you, I should do it), and the form conterminous with paradigm of the present-tense of the basic category, but not having -s in third person (I suggest that he go). This form in English variant is also stylistically limited, in American variant it has not character bookish, artificiality, peculiar to it in British variant of English language.

In second, the set includes the forms, homonymic to preterit and perfect of past tense but distinguishes in a correlation in time and on absence of temporary meaning as well. In the third, the set includes the analytical forms with auxiliary verbs should and would.

The treatment of the Subjunctive Mood by the different linguists is rather various: the extreme points of view are expressed by an offered by Deygbain paradigm consisting of 16 moods and, on the other hand, denying the existence of the "Subjunctive Mood". Between these extreme sights the various theories of a less extreme direction is settled down. This variety is caused by that in what correlation the authors took into account the form and contents, as far as they were under influence of analogy of other languages, what their position in a question of grammatical homonym.

A. Suit allocates the mood expressing unreality, calling it "Thought Mood" and subdivides it in parts depending the way of expression-synthetic and analytical forms; the part expressed by the analytical forms with auxiliary verbs should and would he calls "Conditional Mood", a combination with may and might he calls "Permissive Mood".

A. Suit's attempt to understand a complex interlacing of the forms and meaning of the "Subjunctive Mood" has not resulted in clearness, though was more successful than number of the subsequent theories. In a difficult question of the forms treatment which are homonymic to preterit and perfect of past tense (If he came, if he had come...)- Suit has occupied an intermediate position, calling these forms, "Tense Mood". In general it is closer to an estimation of these forms as keeping the connection with the forms of the "Indicative Mood"; thus suit has not gone on a way of the forms estimation only on their meaning. In the future, as is specified above, the authors approached to a problem of the "Subjunctive Mood" by different ways, however in most cases we see breakdown of the "Subjunctive Mood" to the parts basically depending on the meaning.

Those are the position of O.Pautem, T.O.Kern and number of others. We shall not assort them in detailed: from the theory of the modern linguists it is necessary to stop on systems offered by A.I.Smirnitsky, I.B.Khlebnikova, and also on the points of view B.A.Ilysh and L.S.Barkhudarov.

A.I.Smirnitsky distinguishes

1. "Subjunctive I" (If he be, I suggest that he go) including the statements which are not contradicting to a reality.

2. "Subjunctive II", on the contrary, means the statements contradicting to the validity (If I were, If he had known).

3. Presumable, formed by a combination should with an infinitive with any subject (should -should you meet him).

4. "Conditional Mood" - analytical forms with should and would, functioning in a general part of the conditional sentence (what you would answer if you were asked), this classification, taking into account the form, is semantic in its Basis. I.B.Khlebnikova distinguishes the "Conditional Mood" (should go, would go) "Subjunctive" including the synthetic forms (be, were, if I knew) and variants of the "Subjunctive Mood" which are not form a system (however it might be, for fear it should start trouble). This classification is based on the theory approving that the forms of the "Conditional Mood" form systematically uniform part, where as the rest cases formally conterminous by the form are not stacked in logical system.

L.B.Barkhudarov denies an existence of the "Subjunctive Mood" in English language, on that Basis as the second component of these forms - infinitive - is possible in three designs. The forms If I knew, If I had known. L.B.Barkhudarov fairly considers as the forms of the past and perfect of past-tense in the special synthetic environment.

In his last book "The Structure of Modern English". B.A.Ilysh very cautiously thought over a question of the "Subjunctive Mood". He specifies that the unusual divergence in sights of the various authors (from 16 moods at Deygbain and less on a descending scale) testifies that the interpretation and ordering of the forms, unusually

belonging to the “Subjunctive Mood” represent real difficulty. The reasons of this difficulty are in two major factors.

1. The same forms transfer various meanings.

2. The same meaning is transferred by the various forms. Just this crossing of the forms and semantics results to subjectivism in their interpretation.

Addressing to a question of a choice between the identity of the form and difference of meaning B.A. Ilysh is declined that with identity of the form it is desirable to not allocate homonyms. But to consider the given shift of grammatical meaning as the special use of the form in the certain environment, obviously, it is possible to formulate, as the alternative use of the form:⁹

- *He lived here 5 years ago.*

- *If he lived here he would come at once.*

The forms lived and lived - are not homonyms, but the cases of the special use of the preterit; the same, naturally; is concerned to the perfect of past-tense.

- *I knew he had lived there.*

- *If he had lived there he would have come to see me.*

The majority of grammarians allocate the “Conditional Mood” including the form “unlikely condition”.

If Ross (his actor) were here, he would tell us, it was dangerous (show).

and the form of an unreal condition:

If we had given him the most concealed of hints, he would have rushed to nightingale... (show).

Really, here we find a correlation of the forms which are very similar to regular paradigm: however, if to reject the caused forms indicate, only should and would are remained with the appropriate infinitive. Then it is possible to tell simplify, that expect the meaning of a consequence of an unreal condition, where should and would are used in view of the person, in all other cases of expression of unrealaction should is used with any person. However, it is, doubtlessly, simplification: should is used

⁹ Ilysh B.A. “The Structure of Modern English”, 1971

with any person in conditional subordinate clauses like:

Should you meet her, tell her to phone us.

Besides, should is used and then, when the question is about real action, if it required to express a certain subjunctive estimation or emotion;

Crystal wondered why he should act as chairman when Brown himself was here, (show)

Small wonder in the dark years that followed, that the short stretch of Maxim's victories peace should appear to men like a lost age as golden as any poets sign. (Steward)

The form were functions with the forms of preterit and perfect of past tense in subordinate part of the conditional sentence and with should for all persons in other types of subordinate (adverbial clauses, object clauses) for expression of unreal action.

The forms should and would, which are varied on the persons, function in the main part of the conditional sentence. Should and would can also be used in the simple sentences for expression the unreal (non-realized) action:

I should be so sorry to interrupt, (show)

Perhaps no group would ever let himself be quilted by Roy Calvert, (show)

In other cases, in subordinate adverbial clauses and object clauses for expression the unreal action usually should and were are used.

She said as though she were thinking of her mother. (Holt)

If you should see them to come here.

All forms of the "Subjunctive Mood" as it is visible from above-stated, coincide on sounding with the forms of the "Indicative Mood" or with a compoundpredicate including the modal verb should, thus there is a question on differentiation of homonymy and grammatically alternativeness of the forms.

It was specified above that we join the sights of B.A.Ilysh on the use of the forms of the Indicative Mood in the conditional sentences. They keep the lexical

meaning and the shift temporary correlation caused by syntactical, systemized context removing temporary invariant meaning of the form.

Above, in unit “temporary system” we save an opportunity of such shifts within the limits of temporary meaning, the form of the present tense can transfer the meaning of the future in the systemized context. If to accept the point of view considering the forms of the type If he lived, If I know as homonyms of preterits, instead of its caused variants, we should recognize the form start in the sentence:

I start tomorrow.

As the form of the future-tense it will mean a refusal from a formal principle and recognition of semantic as a leading principle, that is represented unacceptable.

On the other hand, it is represented correct to consider should and would in the “Subjunctive Mood” as homonyms of modal verbs on the ground that, unlike modal verbs should and would, they transfer the completely identical relation of the non-realized action connected to a certain condition, whereas the verbs actually modal transfer other, in coincident attitudes:

*I **should value** it if you would help me in touch, (show)*

*I consider that the college **would be** grossly imprudent not to use the next few months to resolve, (show)*

But:

*There are a few things no one **should dare** to decide for another man. (show)*

*I asked him to be patient but **would not listen**.*

One of the important arguments for the benefit of treatment should and would in the “Subjunctive Mood” as an auxiliary, but not modal verbs can be reduced in the “Subjunctive Mood”, as they as all auxiliary verbs bearing lexical semantics, are not reduced. Compared:

I'd have acted differently if I'd known you were on the way. (Holt)

and

You should have done it years ago. (Holt)

Should and would coincide also on sounding with auxiliary verbs of the dependent future. B.A.Ilysh is also specifies it. Apparently, here we also deal with grammatical variants. In the systemized context of the indicative mood of the form with should and would transfer future conceivable as really assumed, but not realized. In the systemized context of the conditional sentences the non-realized action is expressed to shift temporary meaning: they transfer a simultaneity with temporary sphere of the statement or preceding to it.¹⁰

If I knew...

I should do so.

If I had known...

I should have done so.

At the same time, as fairly specifies B.A.Ilysh, the meaning of a dependent future and the “Subjunctive Mood” sometimes different to differentiate:

His calculation about Crawford was of course, ridiculous.

*Crawford, impersonal even to his friend, **would beat** last men to think of helping even if help were possible. (Show)*

As it visible from above-stated, the “Subjunctive Mood” has not formed regular paradigm, which would give the basis for allocation the parts inside this category.

The functioning of its forms is largely determined by types of the sentence, with conditional predicative unit with adverbial, with so-called “anticipating”.

It is strange you should think so.

The functioning in the simple sentence often connected to desire the speaker to remove a categorically of the statement and with the formulas of politeness, though in these cases the expression of non-realized action is possible, the condition of which performance follows from a general context.

I should say so.

Would you be so kind as tell me...?

You can't start now, you would get lost in the dark.

¹⁰Ilysh B.A. “The Structure of Modern English”. 1971

The irregularity is explained by the historical reasons: while other analytical forms of verbs were formed on an empty place as elements adding and developing visual-temporary system, the forms of the “Subjunctive Mood” were formed during the presses and replacement at the old synthetic forms by new analytical ones.

Partially old forms were kept, that is probably explained complete asymmetry and irregularity in the ratio of forms of the “Subjunctive Mood” by it, which was describe above.

The English and Uzbek variants of the sentences in the Subjunctive Mood.

1. If she showed any tendency to coquetry he would be apt to straighten her tie, or if she “took-up' with him at all to call her by her first name.

-Мабодо аёл таннозроқ кўринса унинг капалак нусха қилиб боғланган лентасини тўғрилаб кўйишга журъат қилиб,ўша захотнинг ўзидаёқ тундаги отини айтиб чақираверарди.

2. If Hanson sat every evening in the front room and read his paper, if he went to bed at nine, and Minnie at little later, what would they expect of her?

- Гансон ҳар куни кечкурун меҳмонхонада газета ўқиб ўтиравериб, соат тўққиз булганда ётса, Мини ундан кечроқ ухласа, Керри ҳам бунга кўникмай иложи канча?

Chapter III The expression of Subjunctive Mood

3.1 Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic aspects of mood.

Before giving the inventory of the expression forms of, including mean of the “Subjunctive Mood”, it is necessary to determine a number of concepts and units connected with a considering theme.

At first - what “**paradigmatic**” is and how it concerns to “**syntagmatic**”.

Not going into detailed discussion of a problem of a parity paradigmatic and syntagmatic and that, how it is covered in modern linguistics, we shall determine these two concepts as follows:

Paradigmatic of the “Subjunctive Mood” is an inventory of the morphological forms being grammatical means of expression of categorical grammatical meaning of presumable, unreal action, problematic assumption. It is a system of the forms (connected by associate correlation), abstractive from particular language filling, set of paradigm models which are given in language and on which sample the particular cases of the use of the “Subjunctive Mood” in the appropriate environments, similar to any paradigm has importance not only the form but also its substantial filling, because any grammatical (morphological) form - is mark bilateral, having both the plan of expression, and plan of the contents.

Therefore such large importance is giving to the study of character of correlation (system), as more so because the insolated forms which are not entering categorical relation with other forms is not present in grammar.

Thus, the task of paradigmatic of the “Subjunctive Mood” is to establish the structure of the forms serving as a morphological means of expression of the “Subjunctive Mood” and grammatical meaning of each form, its invariant, i.e. general categorical meaning correlating with other meanings within the limits of given category and behind its limits.

The task of syntagmatic is the establishment of those typical environments, in which forms of the moods realize the invariant meaning and those environments, inwhich there can be appear the variants of categorical meaning under influence of

conditions of a context.

For the “Subjunctive Mood” syntagmatic has paramount importance as it has none on the form, which would not be homonymic to the form of expression of other category or combination having other assignment in language.

The following concept is a concept grammeme and microsystem. Grammeme is a categorical form, the form of paradigmatic line, as unit carrying the grammatical concepts. Grammeme is a synonym of the name “form”, but virtue of the structure this form is more unequivocal and illustrative.

Microsystem is a system set verbal grammemes connected in one paradigm, generality conducting for the given microsystem of a verb differs from other with its conducting differential attribute.

If in other microsystems even structure of their paradigms except for some details, is determined in grammars and does not represent in general futures the subject for disputes, in microsystem of the “Subjunctive Mood” even structure of paradigm is not determined finally, and for some and even many grammarians disputable fact of existence in general. Such paradigm is frequently. **The main reason of disagreements is homonymy of grammemes of the mood**, and homonymy, determined only in the period of Modern English after a final establishment of modern verbal system. In order to find out this homonymy and theoretically give the reason, to put forward formal attributes of existence of a series of the homogeneous forms with different distribution with the help of each it is possible to reveal different categorical contents of homonymic grammemes, it is necessary proceed from the rules of structural organization of all system of a verb as a whole.

Some features of structural organization of the plan of expression and plan of contents of English verbal system, which is of great importance to the “Subjunctive Mood”, work on all sites of system of a verb and called as structural, as take into account an interaction of the formal and semantic parts of the units, the character of a ratio of the contents of separate units among themselves.

First that has importance for definition of structure of the forms of this or that microsystem of a verb is a rule of **structural uniformity**.

The following rule of structural organization of paradigmatic system is **grammatical potential** of the given form, degree of scope by it of a lexical material, it's universality.

The stated above principles and rules concern both plan of expression, and plan of the contents of the morphological forms, as these forms represent units bilateral, having an environment and meaning. The form and meaning always cooperate, therefore sometimes it is difficult to establish, whether such rule only concerns the forms or only meanings. It is also concerns to homonymy and analytical form.

Homonymy is the phenomenon of the grammemes is considered the different categorial meaning of two identical units, the different set of their differential attributes, their accessory to different Microsystems.

Those grammemes are polysemantic, which belong to one microsystem. For example: (they) were and (I) were are homonyms as they have a different set of the differential attributes and, tense, belong to different Microsystems: in the first example the verb designates past-tense, real action, and in second - the verb has not past-tense, and designates a simultaneity in relation to a personal verb of the nearest context and problematical of action. The grammatical meaning of homonyms is learnt from a context and the specified attributes designate only in environment, as for example, in such sentence as

If I were a girl

in comparison with

We were all there.

These two grammemes were belong to different microsystem of time-kind, the other to microsystem of the "Subjunctive Mood".

Probably the only thing linguists are unanimous about with regard to the "Subjunctive Mood" is that it represents an action as a "non-fact", as something imaginary, desirable problematic contrary to reality. In all other respects

opinions differ. To account to this difference of opinion it is necessary to take into consideration at least two circumstances:

1. The system of the “Subjunctive Mood” in Modern English has been and still is in a state of development. There are many elements in it which are rapidly falling into disuse and there are new elements coining into use.

2. The author describing the “Subjunctive Mood” often make us distinction between language and speech system and usage. The opposition of 3 moods as system is mixed up with detailed descriptions of the various shades of meaning certain forms express in different environments.

The development of the modal verbs and that of the “Subjunctive Mood” the lexical and morphological ways - have much in common.

The original present-tense forms of the modal verbs were ousted by the - tense forms (may, can). New past-tense forms must and ought have again superseded their present - tense opposites and are now the only forms of their verbs.

The forms be, have, write, go, etc., which were originally forms of the present-tense “Subjunctive Mood” grammemes have suffered a similar process and are now scarcely used in colloquial English. They have become archaic and are found as survivals in poetry, high prose, official documents and certain set expressions like “Long live...”, “Suffice it to say etc. The former past-tense “Subjunctive” has lost its past meaning and its forms are mostly used to denote and action not preceding the moment of speech.

The new analytical forms with should have replaced the former present “Subjunctive” in popular speech.

Compare the archaic:

Take heed Jest thou fall. (Maxwell)

and the usual

Take heed lest you should fall.

Some new elements have come and are still coming into the system of the “Subjunctive Mood”. In old English the “Subjunctive Mood” system did not contain

any person opossums, they were introduced later together with should and would, but these distinctions are observed only in a few types of sentences.

With the loss of the -en suffix of the plural the “Subjunctive Mood” system lost all number opossums in Middle English. At present such opossums are being introduced together with the word was as opposed to were.

You would be glad if I was dead. (Bennett)

Barring the archaic present-tense forms the “Subjunctive Mood” system of Modern English use if those forms which express a past-tense meaning in the “Indicative Mood” system. Since they have no tense meaning of “unreality” common to all the “Indicative Mood” grammemes.

Having no tense opposements the “Subjunctive” in system make extensive use of “order” opposements. The perfect forms are used to express an action imagined as prior to some other action or event.

The Married Woman’s Property act would so have interfered with him if he had not mercifully married before it was passed. (Galsworthy)

The perfect forms actually express action imagined as prior to the event of speaking, i.e. actions imagined in the Past.

If I had known that I should have acted differently.

It is strange that he should have spoken so.

The non-perfect forms do not express priority. The action they denote may be thought of as simultaneous with some event or even following it. The order of the action in such cases is expressed not by the form of the verb but by the whole situation or lexically.

C.f. / wish I were here now.

I wish he were here tomorrow.

The “passive voice” and “continuous aspect” meanings are expressed much in the same way as in the “Indicative Mood” system.

In a moment he would have been drowned. (Braddon)

She had not reading, wondering if he were coming in... (Galsworthy)

The various shades of meaning of “Subjunctive Mood” grammemes may acquire in certain environment and the types of sentences and clauses they are used in are not part of the morphological system of Moods and need not be treated here. Still an exception can be made.

Some linguists think that would help in the sentence.

If he were here he would help us.

represents a separate mood called “Conditional”.

The arguments are as follows:

1. The form would help expresses “dependent unreality”: the realization of the action depends on the condition expressed in the subordinate clause, (if-clause)
2. It is mainly used in the principle clause of a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of unreal conditions.
3. Should is used for the person and would for the other persons.

Let us analyze these arguments.

a) if the meaning of dependent unreality is to be treated as the meaning of a separate mood then the meaning of “dependent reality” in a similar sentence.

If you see her tell her to come.

If he is here he helps us.

Must likes wise be regarded as the meaning of a separate mood which is to be distinguished from the “Indicative Mood”. The meaning of tell in the sentence.

If you see her tell her to come. - can also be defined as “dependent urging” and be regarded as the meaning of a separate mood distinct from the “Imperative Mood”.

b) The second argument deals with speech environment and is of little value since the some authors produce examples of the “Conditional Mood” in different types of sentences.

Would you mind my opening the window?

I should like to speak to you, etc. **c)** The third argument is justly rejected by

G.N.Vorontsova who produces many literary examples to show that “would forms” are used with the first person as often as “should forms”.

If I had held another pistol in my hand I would have shot him.

I would love to think that you took an interest in teaching me...

I wish I had a lot of money, I would not live another day in London.

(Galsworthy)

Besides, the popular use of forms with -“d” instead of should and would shows the obliteration of “person” distinctions.

d)The name conditional hardly fits seeing that the forms with should and would are as a rule not used in conditional clauses.

They are mostly used in principal clauses or simple sentences, which distinguishes their distribution from that of forms without should-would used almost exclusively in subordinate clauses.

After all if he lost it would not be he who paid. (Galsworthy)

After normal conditions Winifred would merely have locked the door. (Ib)

The difference between the two sets of opossums:

wrote - had written (order)

wrote - were written (voice)

wrote - were writing (aspect)

should write - should have written (order)

should write - should be written (voice)

should write - would write (person irregular) is thus a matter of usage. That does not exclude, of course, the possibility of a language category with speech significance (C.f. the category of case, voice). Hence the necessity of further investigation.

What units all the grammemes above and distinguishes them from the homonymous grammemes of the indicative mood as a system, is

1. The meaning of “non-fact” the presentation of the action as something imaginary.
2. The system of opossums as contacted with that of the “Indicative Mood”.

The Subjunctive Mood shows the action or stated expressed by the verb is presented as a “non-fact”. As something, imaging or desired. The “Subjunctive Mood” is also used to read facts.

In Modern English the Subjunctive Mood has synthetic and analytical forms.

“I wish I were ten years older ” I said. (Bronte)

I wish you would speak rationally. (Bronte)

The synthetic forms of the Subjunctive Mood can be traced to the old English period when the Subjunctive Mood was chiefly expressed by synthetic forms.

In old English the Subjunctive Mood had a special set of inflections different from those of the Indicative.

In course of time most of the inflections, were lost and the difference between the forms of the subjunctive Mood and those of the Indicative has almost disappeared. However, in Modern English there are few synthetic forms of the Subjunctive which have survived, they are as follow: the Present Subjunctive for all the verbs and the Past Subjunctive only for verb to be.

1. In the Present Subjunctive the verb to be has the form be for all the Persons singular and plural which differs from the corresponding forms of the Indicative Mood (The Present Indefinite). In all other verbs the forms of the Present Subjunctive differ from the corresponding forms of the Indicative Mood only in the third person singular, which in the Present Subjunctive has no ending -s.

The Present Subjunctive denotes an action referring to the present of future. This form is but seldom used in Modem English. It may be found in poetry and in prose where these forms are archaisms used with a certain stylistic aim. It is also used in scientific language and in the language of official documents, where it is a living form.

In American English the Present Subjunctive is used not only in the above mentioned cases but also in colloquial language. Yatos called the hospital and invested that one of the doctors come to the phone.

2. In the Past Subjunctive the verb to be has the form were for all the persons singular and plural, which in the singular differs from the corresponding form of the Indicative Mood (The Past Indefinite). The Past Subjunctive is widely used in Modern English and occurs not only in literature but also in colloquial language.

The term “Past Subjunctive” is merely traditional as in Modern English. It does not necessarily express a past action. In adverbial clauses of condition it denotes an unreal condition referring to the present or future. In other types of subordinate clauses it denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed in the “principal clause” thus it may refer to the present and to the past.

If I were ill I would like to be nursed by you.

I want to go everywhere, I wish I were free.

The analytical forms of the Subjunctive Mood consists of the mood auxiliaries should, would, may (might) or shall (which is seldom used) and the infinitive of the notional verb.

Yates wished Bing would stop thanking him, but Bing went on.

Mood auxiliaries have developed from modal verbs, which have lost their modality and serve to form the analytical Subjunctive. Still there are cases when mood auxiliaries retain a shade of modality, for instance the verb might in adverbial clauses of purpose.

Lizzie stood upon the cause way that her father might see her. (Dickens)

In Modern English the same meaning as is expressed by the Subjunctive Mood may also be rendered by the forms of the Indicative Mood.

The Past Indefinite, the Past Perfect and occasionally the Past Perfect Continuous and the Past Perfect Continuous. In adverbial clauses of condition the Past Indefinite denotes an unreal condition referring to the present or future. The Past Perfect denotes an unreal condition referring to the Past.

The room is so low the head of the tallest of the visitors would touch the blackened ceiling if he stood upright. (Dickens)

3.2 Real and unreal conditions

A real condition leaves unresolved the question of the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of the condition and tense also the truth of the proposition expressed by the main clause. In “unreal” condition, on the other hand, it is clearly expected that the condition will not be fulfilled.

Thus:

Real: If he comes I will see him.

If she had been awake, she would have heard the noise.

If - clauses like question in implying uncertainty. They tend therefore to contain non-assertive forms such as any, ever.

If you ever have any trouble, let me know.

Clauses beginning with unless, on the hand, lay stress on the excluded positive option, and so normally contain assertive forms.

I won't phone you, unless something unforeseen happens (I will phone you when something unforeseen happens - but we can exclude thus as unlikely).

For the same reason unless - clauses are not usually unreal conditions. Hence the negative unreal condition clause.

If I had not arrived

has no equivalent unless - clause.

Unless I had arrived.

The formal description of the category has its source in the traditional school grammar. It is through the observation of immediate differences in changeable forms that the mood distinctions of the verb were indicated by the forefathers of modern sophisticated descriptions of the English grammatical structure. These differences, similar to the categorical forms of person, number, and time, are most clearly pronounced with the unique verb be.

Namely, it is first and foremost with the verb be that the pure infinitive stem in the construction of the verbal form of desired of hypothetical action is made prominent.

***Be** it as you wish*

*So **be** it*

***Be** what may*

*The powers that **be***

*The insistence that the accused **be** present.*

Such and like constructions, though characterized by a certain bookish flavor, bear indisputable testimony to the fact that the verb *be* has a special finite oblique mood form, different from the direct “Indicative”. Together with the isolated, notional *be*, as well as the linking *be*, in the capacity of the same mood form come also the passive manifestations of verbs with *be* in a morphologically bound position, c.f.: The stipulation that the deal *be* made without delay, the demand that the matter *be* examined carefully, etc.

By the way of correlation with the oblique *be*, the infinitive stem of the other verbs is clearly seen as constituting the same form of the considered verbal mood. Not only constructions featuring the third person singular without its categorical mark *-(e)s*, but also constructions of other personal forms of the verb are ordered under the heading. Thus, we distinguish the indicated mood form of the verb in sentences like:

Happen what may.

God forgive us.

*Long **Jive** our friendship.*

It is important that he arrived, here as soon as possible.

The agreement stipulates that the goods pass customs free.

It is recommended that the elections start on Monday.

My orders are that the guards draw up.

Semantically observation of the constructions with the analyzed verbal form shows that within the general meaning of desired or hypothetical action, it signifies different attitudes towards the process denoted by the verb and situation denoted by the construction build up around it, namely, besides desire, also supposition, speculation, suggestion, recommendation, inducement of various degrees of

insistence including commands. Thus, the analyzed form - type presents the mood of attitudes.

Traditionally it is called “Subjunctive”, or in more modern terminological nomination, “Subjunctive one”. Since the term “subjunctive” is also used to cover the oblique mood system as a whole, some sort of terminological specification is to be introduced that would give a semantic alternative to the purely formal “subjunctive one” designation.

Taking into account the semantics of the form-type in question, we suggest that it should be named the “spective” mood, employing just the Latin base for the notion of “attitudes”. So, what we are describing now, is a spective form of the “Subjunctive Mood”, or in keeping with the usual working linguistic parlance, simply the spective mood, in its pure, classical manifestation.

Going on with our analysis we must consider now the imperative form of the verb, traditionally referred to as a separate, imperative mood.

In accord with the formal principles of analysis, it is easy to see that the verbal “imperative” more morphemically coincides with the spective mood, since it presents the same infinitive stem, though in relation to the second person only.

Turning to the semantics of the inoperative we note here as constitutive the meaning of attitudes of the general spective description.

This concerns the form both of be and the other verbs, cf.:

Be on your guard!

Be off!

Do be careful with the papers!

Do as I ask you!

***Put down**the address will you?*

About turn!

As is known the “Imperative Mood” is analyzed in certain grammatical treatises as semantically direct mood, in this sense being likened to the “indicative”. This kind of interpretation though, is hardly convincing. The imperative form displays every

property of a form of attitudes, which can easily be shown by means of equivalent transformations. Cf.:

Beoff = *I demand that you be off*

Do be careful with the papers. = *My request is that you **do be** careful with the papers.*

Do as I asked you! - I insist that you do as I ask you.

*About turn! = I command that you **turn** about.*

Let us take it for demonstrated, then, that the “imperative” verbal forms may be looked upon as a variety of the spective, i.e. its particular, if very important, manifestation.

At this stage of study we must pay attention to have time is expressed with the analyzed form. In doing so we should have in mind that since the expression of verbal time is categorical, a consideration of it does not necessary break off with the formal principle of observation. In that connection, first, we note that the infinitive stem taken for the building up of the spective is just the present - tense stem of the integral conjugation of the verb. The spective be, the irregular(suppletive) formation, is the only exception from this correlation (though, as we have seen, it does give the general pattern for the mood identification in cases other than the third person singular). Second we observe that the constructions with the spective, though expressed by the present-tense of the verb, can be transferred into the past plane context. Cf.:

*It was recommended that the elections **start** on Monday.*

*My orders **were** that the guards **draw up***

*The agreement **stipulated** that the goods **pass** customs free.*

This phenomenon marks something entirely new from the point of view of the categorical status of the verbal time in the “Indicative”. Indeed in the “indicative” the category of time is essentially absolute, while in the sphere of the “subjunctive” (in our case, spective) the present stem, as we see, is used relatively, denoting the past in

the context of the past. Here our purely formal, i.e. morphemic consideration of the present stem of the “subjunctive” comes to an end.

Moreover, remaining on the strictly formal ground in the strictly morphemic sense, we would have to state that the demonstrated system of the spective mood exhausts or nearly exhausts the entire English oblique mood morphology. However, the expressions of the oblique mood semantics, we see that the system of the “Subjunctive” far from being exhausted, rather beings at this point.

The Syntagmatic of the Subjunctive Mood.

Studying of that environment of grammemes, which by and large influences the realization of invariant or alternative grammatical meaning of the form represents a subject of syntagmatic and units of an environment are elements syntagmatic of the verbal form. If the establishment of paradigmatical morphology an establishment of character of influence of units of an environment not an invariant of grammatical meaning or on its updating. It is a subject of syntagmatic morphology. Syntactic conditions of realization in speech of grammeme is the certaincommunicative or structural type of the sentence, the character and the place of a subject, an object or other parts of the sentence and etc. It is a type of syntactic construction, in which the form is made.

Temporary Connection of the Forms of the Subjunctive Mood.

The first formal distributive criterion of distinction homonyms of an indicative and the subjunctive mood is the circuit of their **temporary connection** in relation to a personal verb connected with grammeme of the subjunctive mood by norms of contest or distant distribution depending on which structure of its differential attributes can will be determined the categorical filling of grammeme.

For example in the sentences:

We were there at the time of the accident.

and

I think that if we were there...

Grammeme- were -has completely various grammatical meanings, therefore it has a various environment and is included into the sentences of different structure of the sentence. The attributes of real action not referred to the particular plan are incompatible in one grammeme and therefore it is necessary to see in a uniform material environment different grammatical contents of homofoms and to search for that line, which these homofoms are included. It is possible to determine the different contents of grammemes as a type by had moved that principle which can express the previous of real action to the temporary plan of a context depending on an environment.

For example:

I knew he had arrived.

is the form past perfect “indicative” and

I think that if he had arrived in time, there would have been no trouble.

is the form of perfect “subjunctive” with the meaning of unreality.

If he has arrived.

Hence, the reality of the action referred in certain temporary plan on the hand, and unreality of action, not localized in time in relation to axes of orientation on the other hand are different grammatical meanings, whence follows, that the forms, that express them belong to different Microsystems or not. There is also absolutely similar situation in the field of such homonymic pain of grammemes as would do in the sentences with different distribution.

He promised he would do the same.

I think he would do the same.

Where the first form is future in past - designates the really planned future action absolutely parallel the same action connected with a verb in the present tense.

He promises he would do the same.

And the second form-non-perfect conditionalisys - designates unreal or non-realized action deprived independent connection to any axis of orientation.

Conclusion

While comparing the sentences which are in the Subjunctive Mood in English, we can see that almost all of them are translated as the Conditional Mood in the Uzbek translation variant. The rest of the sentences in the Subjunctive Mood in English are translated by the descriptive way or they given as the Definite Mood in Uzbek.

English variant of “Sister Carrie” by Theodore Dreiser I found 52 sentences in the Subjunctive Mood and only 11 of them are translated by descriptive way or are in Definite Mood. The rest of the sentences are translated as the Conditional Mood. They are as follow:

1. All the time she wavered in mind, now persuading herself that she could buy it right away if chose, now recalling to herself the actual condition.

-Магазинда анчадан бери бўлса ҳам, дам хохлаган нарсамни ҳозирок ола оламан деб, дам ўзининг қай ахволда эканлиги эсига тушиб нима қиларини билмай иккиланиб юраверди.

2. “I wish I could travel”, said the girl, gazing idly out of the window. -

Мен бўлсам саёҳат қилишни истардим, - хўрсиниб қўйиб, оқсоч деразага тикилди.

3. “I wish you would not be so late coming down to breakfast”, she said, addressing Jessica, while making for her crochet basket.

Мен сендан нонуштага бунчалик кечикмасликни жуда ҳамилтимос қилардим! - дедимиссис Герствуд тикиш-чатишишларисолинган саватчаси билан креслога чўқаркан.

4. “It would be a good thing if they did”, he went on, half to himself, half to her though he left that sometimes was amiss in that quarter”.

Баттар бўлсин! - У кўпроқ ўзига айтгандай шундай деб қўйди. Чунки хотинининг авзойи бузукроқ кўринди.

5. “If the occupants of both flats answered to the whistle of the dumb-waiter doors”.

Дарбон ўар сафар хуштак чалганида иккала квартиранинг бекаси шарт эшигига яқин келишиб, шу тариқа бир-бирлари билан тўқнашарди.

6. If she were only once in, getting a decent salary wearing the kind of clothes she likes, having the money to do with, going here and there as she pleased, how delightful it would all be. –

У театрга ишга кириб олиб тирикчилигига яраша пул топиб, дидига яраша кийиниб, хохлаган жойига бориб, билган ишини қилиб юрса бўлгани. О, бу қандай соз-а!

The next sentences are expressed in the Definite Mood:

- Her first move was to buy a shirt waist, and in studying these she found how little her money would buy - How much, if she could only use all. She forgot that if she were alone she would have to pay for a room and board, and imagined that every cent of her eighteen could be spent for clothes and things that she liked.

Унингбуборадагибиринчиши блузка сотиб олиш бўлди. Шунда у кўлида қолаётган пул жуда оз нарсадан келишини, анча мунчанарса ола олишига ишонч ҳосил қилди. Керри ёлғиз ўзигиз турган бўлса ҳам оқат билан квартирага пул сарфлашга мажбур бўлган саккиз дояларнинг ҳаммасиникийим-кечакларга сарфлай олмаслигини унутганди.

- “I wish I was in Sing Sing”.

Менга қолса ҳозир Синг Сингда ётган бўлардим.

- Ames had pointed out a father step, but on and on beyond that, if accomplished, would like others for her.

Эмс унга бундан буён кейинги қадамимни қаёққа ташлашини кўрсатиб берди, бироқ Керри бундай қилиш учун олдинга қараб юриш, мўл-кўл йўл босиш қийин булди.

Summarizing all the discussed above we can say that mood in the present English verb has given rise to so many discussions and has been treated in so many different ways.

Summarizing all above said, we can come to the following decision:

These categories of Subjunctive may be distinguished:

1. The Mundative Subjunctive in that clauses has only one form the Base: this means there is lack of the regular indicative concord between subject and finite verb in the 3rd person singular present, and the present and past tenses are indistinguishable. This Subjunctive can be used with any verb in subordinate that clauses when the main clause contains an expression of recommendation, resolution, demand and so on.

We demand, require, move, insist, suggest, ask etc., that.

The use of the Subjunctive occurs chiefly in formal style (and especially in American English) where in less formal context one would rather make use of other devices such as to + infinitive or shouldn't infinitive.

It is necessary that every member inform himself of these rules.

It is necessary that every member should inform himself of these rules.

It is necessary for every member to inform himself of these rules.

2. The formulate Subjunctive also consists of the Base but is only used in clauses in certain set expressions which have to be learned as wholes.

Com that may we will go ahead.

God saves the Queen!

Suffice it to say that...

Beth as it may...

Heaven forbid that...

3. The Subjunctive were, is hypothetical in meaning and is used in Conditional and concessive clauses and in subordinate clauses and in subordinate clauses

afteroptative verbs like wish. It occurs as the 1st and 3rd person singular past of the verb be, matching the Indicative was which is the more common in less formal style:

If she {were} to do with something like that...

{was}

He spoke to me as if I {were}

{was}

I wish I {were} dead.

{was}

The Subjunctive Mood represents a rather motley set and therefore. It causes serious decomposition in treatment. The set of the forms includes, in first, kept from former paradigm the synthetic forms:

Be, in the present stylistic rather limited largely archaic (if it be true...) form were functioning without stylistic restrictions (if I were you, I should do it), and the form conterminous with paradigm of the present tense of the basic category, but not having - s in 3rd person (I suggest that he go). This form in English variant it has not character bookish, artificially, peculiar to it in British variant of English language.

In second, the set includes the forms, homonymic to preterit and perfect of past tense but distinguished in a correlation in time and on absence of temporary meaning as well.

In third, the set includes the analytical forms with auxiliary verbs should and would.

The treatment of the Subjunctive Mood by the different linguists is rather various. The extreme points of view are expressed by an offered by Deygbain paradigm consisting of 16 moods and on the other hand, denying the existence of the “Subjunctive Mood”. Between these extreme sights the various theories of a less extreme direction is settled down. This variety is caused by that in what correlation the authors took into account the form and contents, as far as they were under influence of analogy of other languages, what their position in a question of grammatical homonym.

A. Suit allocates the mood expressing unreality, calling it “Thought Mood” and subdivides it in parts depending the way of expression - synthetic and analytical forms, the part expressed by the analytical forms with auxiliary verbs should and would he calls “Conditional Mood”, a combination with may and might he calls “Permissive Mood”.

Those are the position of O.Pautem, not assort them in detailed, from the theory of the Modern linguists it is necessary to stop on systems offered by A.I.Smirnitsky, I.B.Khlebnikova, and also on the points of view B.A.Ilysh and L.S.Barkhudarov.

A.I.Smirnitsky distinguishes:

1. “**Subjunctive I**” (If he be, I suggest that he go) including the statements which are not contradicting to a reality.

2. “**Subjunctive II**”, on the contrary, means the statements contradicting to validity (if it were, if he had known).

3. **Presumable** formed by a combination should with an infinitive with any subject (should-should you meet).

4. “**Conditional mood**” - analytical forms with should and would, functioning in a general part of the conditional sentence (what you would answer if you were asked), this classification, taking into account the form, is semantic in its Basis I.B.Khlebnikova distinguishes the “Conditional Mood” (should go, would go), “Subjunctive” including the synthetic forms (be, were, If I knew) and variants of the “Subjunctive Mood” which are not form a system (however it might be, for fear it should start trouble). This classification is based on the theory approving, that the forms of the “Conditional Mood” form systematically uniform part, whereas the rest cases formally conterminous by the form are not stacked in logical system.

L.B.Barkhudarov denies an existence of the “Subjunctive Mood” in English language, on that Basis, as the second component of these forms - infinitive – impossible in free designs. The forms If I knew, If I had known L.B.Barkhudarov fairly considers as the forms of the past and perfect of past-tense in the special synthetic environment.

In his last book “The Structure of Modern English” B.A. Ilysh very cautiously thought over a question of the “Subjunctive Mood”. He specifies that the unusual divergence in sights of the various authors (from 16 moods at Deygbain and less on a descending scale) testifies that the interpretation and ordering of the forms, unusually belonging to the Subjunctive Mood represents real difficulty. The reasons of this difficulty are in two major factors:

5. The same forms transfer various meanings.

6. The same meaning is transferred by the various forms. Just this crossing of the forms and semantics results to subjectivism in their interpretation.

Addressing to a question of a choice between the identity of the form and difference of meaning B.A. Ilysh is declined that with identity of the form it is desirable to not allocate homonyms, but to consider the given shift of grammatical meaning as the special use of the form in the certain environment, obviously, it is possible to formulate as the alternative use of the form:

- *He Jived here 5 years ago.*

- *If he lived here he would come at once.*

The forms lived and lived - are not homonyms, but the cases of the special use of the preterit, the same, naturally, is concerned to the perfect of past-tense.

1) *I knew he had lived there.*

2) *If he had lived there he would have come to see me.*

1. The unchangeable form of a type come, probably, it is possible to attach the forms be and were, i.e. synthetic ways of expression of unreal action:

If I were you I should not talk too much in public about your plans. (Show)

2. Should for all persons:

There is no reason that I know why he should hunt me. (M. Steward)

3. Should and would for first and second other persons accordingly:

*If we changed it drastically at a single stroke it would after the place overnight.
(Show)*

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