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GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES IN MODERN ENGLISH

Abstract

There is no doubt that English is the most important communication tool in the modern world. Everyone uses it. From children to scientists and politicians. It is a language of business, education and communication between different nations of the world. This high usage and diversity of people using it undoubtedly led to its simplification and other changes in all aspects, including grammatical structures. Language is like a living organism. It does not remain unchanged; on the contrary, it shifts and develops over time. Modern English is very different from the language Brits used centuries ago. It is not even the same language it was ten years ago. In order to be a successful communicator you need to know and adjust to these changes. This article is dedicated to research about grammatical structures of Modern English of 21st century.

Keywords: Modern English, Grammatical structures, English Tenses, language peculiarities, Foreign language teaching, English variations

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ҚАЗІРГІ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНІҢ ГРАММАТИКАЛЫҚ КАТЕГОРИЯЛАРЫ

Аңдатпа

Ағылшын тілі қазіргі әлемдегі ең маңызды қарым-қатынас құралы екендігі даусыз. Балалардан бастап ғалымдар мен саясаткерлерге дейін осы тілді қолданып келеді. Бұл әлемдегі түрлі халықтар арасындағы іскерлік, білім беру және байланыс тілі. Бұл кең қолданыстағы және оны қолданатын адамдардың алуан түрлілігі, сөзсіз, ағылшын тілін жеңілдетуге және грамматикалық құрылымдарды қоса алғанда барлық аспектілердегі басқа өзгерістерге әкелді. Тіл тірі организм сияқты. Ол бұрынғы қалпында қалмайды; керісінше, тіл уақыт өткен сайын өзгеріп, үздіксіз дамып отырады.

Қазіргі ағылшын тілі ғасырлар бұрын қолданған ағылшын тілінен мүлдем өзгеше. Бұл тіпті он жыл бұрын болған тіл емес. Табысты коммуникатор болу үшін сіз осы өзгерістерді біліп, оларға бейімделуіңіз керек. Бұл мақала ХХІ ғасырдағы қазіргі ағылшын тілінің грамматикалық құрылымдарын зерттеуге арналған.

Түйін сөздер: қазіргі ағылшын тілі, грамматикалық құрылымдар, ағылшын тілінің шақтары, тілдің ерекшеліктері, шет тілін оқыту, ағылшын тілінің нұсқалары

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ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ КАТЕГОРИИ СОВРЕМЕННОГО АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация

Нет сомнений в том, что английский язык является важнейшим средством общения в современном мире. Все им пользуются. От детей до ученых и политиков. Это язык бизнеса, образования и общения между разными народами мира. Это широкое использование и разнообразие людей, использующих его, несомненно, привело к упрощению английского языка и другим изменениям во всех аспектах, включая грамматические структуры. Язык подобен живому организму. Он не остается неизменным; напротив, язык меняется и развивается с течением времени. Современный английский язык сильно отличается от языка, который британцы использовали много веков назад. Это даже не тот язык, который был десять лет назад. Чтобы быть успешным коммуникатором, вам нужно знать эти изменения и приспосабливаться к ним. Данная статья посвящена исследованию грамматических структур современного английского языка 21 века.

Ключевые слова: современный английский язык, грамматические структуры, времена английского языка, особенности языка, преподавание иностранного языка, варианты английского языка

Introduction. Language is like a living organism. It does not remain unchanged; on the contrary, it shifts and develops over time. The same goes for the English language. Scanty and undeveloped before the 12th century, English took shape by the early 15th century into a beautiful and powerful literary language used in official institutions, schools and courts. During the period of mass emigration of the British to America, English quickly acquired international importance, dividing into territorial branches.

Modern English has several regional variations - British, American, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, and others. The most widely used among them are two main varieties - British English, numbering several dozen dialects, and American English, which today rightfully occupies a dominant position in the world.

The British version of the English language is more conservative, requires strict adherence to grammatical rules, in particular, strict adherence to the correct word order in a sentence, does not tolerate phrases abbreviations and “swallowing” word endings. Pronunciation with characteristic stretching vowels and intonation of sentences are also significantly different. However, modern life makes its own adjustments, and the young generation of the British, keeping pace with the world linguistic trend, strives to simplify the language as much as possible.

The so-called “Royal English” is a dialect spoken by the majority of the UK population. However, the British Isles have dozens of other dialects, some of which have survived only in the most remote regions and are hardly used in everyday life. These territorial variations of English are more of a symbolic historical legacy.

Research Materials and Methods. The American version of the English language is called “bad English” by the British and they treat it with some disdain. It is believed that this is a very simplified English at all levels of the language, which has become quite impoverished in the process of such transformations. In fact, such a transformation of the language is due to a different culture - more liberated and dynamic. In America, it is impossible to imagine fluent, measured speech “through the nose” in perfectly correct English. Another pace of life and other values gave birth to another language - concise, laconic, simplified.

Due to a large number of borrowings and a wide spreading territory, English has a rich vocabulary with many synonymous words. At the same time, its grammar is pretty simple, despite a sufficient number of exceptions to the rules and irregular verbs that need to be memorized. Most words are monosyllabic. Modern English punctuation is one of the easiest in the world. The only difficulty is spelling, since the spelling of English words often does not match the pronunciation. That is why it is customary to indicate transcription in dictionaries for each word.

The modern language is characterized by simplifications, compression of phrases, the use of slang vocabulary. Often in colloquial speech there is a disregard for the rules of grammar, reduction of words and "swallowing" of endings, as a result of which it is difficult for an unprepared person to perceive such speech by ear. Let's take a closer look at the grammatical categories of the Modern English.

All events and phenomena of the surrounding objective reality occur in time, which is objectively infinite and irreversible. All events or phenomena we refer to one of three time plans - the present, past and future. Talking about any action or phenomenon, we use some language tools, allowing us to correlate it with the moment of speech, namely lexical - special words or phrases (today, yesterday, now, then). However, these lexical time designations in the utterance are not necessary for the time-frame of the statement to be clear, since this plan in any utterance is transmitted by certain verbal forms, which are called temporal. A speaker can represent an action or phenomenon as taking place in the present, that is, at the moment of speech; in the future, that is, after the moment of speech; or in the past, that is, before the moment of speech. Since this difference in the time of the action indicated by the verb is systematically expressed in grammatical forms, we can speak of the existence of the category of tense in the verb. The verbal category of tense serves to localize in time the action indicated by the verb [1,67].

The speaker relates the events or phenomena of reality to the moment of his utterance, using it as a starting point, in order to use the verbal forms existing in the language. Consequently, linguistic temporal forms are not dependent; language time is relative, while the time of being is objective. The moment of speech for the speaker is present, and the past in relation to this moment is really past in the most direct sense. The concept of «moment of speech» is not established by the speaker arbitrarily, it exists as a point of objective time.

The language time (Tense) does not necessarily coincide with the objective time (Time). A person can consciously use language time forms to denote different pieces of objective time that do not coincide with the meaning of language time. Tense forms can, moreover, be used not in their direct meanings. Thus, the present tense (simple or continuous) may denote an action that is expected in the future (When does your train leave?, Where are you going for a holiday?) or happened in the past. In the latter case, the so-called «Historical Present» is used, for which the most typical image of a series of past actions in a sequential chain (Suddenly John comes in and says = came and said). Some verbs in the present may also denote one single event in the past: I forget when it was (= I have forgotten); John says it's interesting (= John said). There are contexts in which the present tense do not attribute the action to any specific, temporary plan. This is usually associated with the presence of covert modal values: Do you speak French? (= can you speak?). Therefore, speaking about the linguistic or grammatical tense, we set as its correlation with time objective and some differences [2,53].

The main of these differences in the English language is that if the objective tense is clearly divided into past, present and future, for the language of time is characterized by a large number of forms of expression. In the English language three major periods of time are expressed with different forms of the verb- Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous.

The presence in the language of verbal forms, the temporal division of which coincides - the present, the past, the future - suggests that they bear some additional significance, besides the temporal.

But before deciding the status of these forms in English, consider the category of the aspect on the material of the Russian language, where it is presented fairly clearly. In Russian, the verb is characterized by the category of the tense in addition to the category of aspect, where the aspect is a grammatical category that characterizes the action by the way it is implemented and has clear formal indicators - prefixation. Verbs in Russian can take the form of Perfective aspect, denoting a complete action (do, write, tell), or an Imperfective aspect, indicating an unfinished, continuing process (doing, writing, telling). Only those verbs with the meaning of the «termination of the action» component, that is, the beginning or the end of a state, have a perfect appearance: thus, «to come» means «to start somewhere», «to leave» - «stop being». Many perfect verbs in Russian form an aspect pair (doing - making, building - constructing), whose members have the same lexical meaning and differ only in the grammatical (aspect) meaning [3, 32-33]. Aspect character of the verb is a dependent grammatical meaning, combining verbs in relation to the action they designate to the limit.

Let's consider, at the expense of what the opposition of the perfect and imperfect aspect is created, on an example of a verbal pair «to build – built». Proposal with the imperfective verb «Are you building a house? » we can rephrase it like this: «Do you perform actions (with the aim of creating a house)? ». Here the central, logically accentuated part of the verbal meaning is represented by the «do actions» component: it is it that is covered by the interrogative modality and is related to the present time. The second component (the «origin of the house»), enclosed in parentheses, is outside the modal and temporal meanings of the verb: it is not covered by interrogative modality, since it contains its own target modality («in order to ...»), and does not apply to the present time (The appearance of the house must occur in the future). As a result of this accentuation of the components of the verb, the form of the imperfect aspect represents the action as an unfinished, continuous process.

Another situation in the sentence with the verb of the perfect aspect «Did you build a house?», which can be paraphrased as follows: «Did the house (as a result of the actions you performed)?». Here the limiting component «origin (the beginning of existence) of the object» is central: it is covered by the interrogative modality and is correlated with the past time. As a result of this accentuation of the meaning of the verb, the action is presented as completed, reaching the limit (goal, result).

Thus, in the meaning of both aspect forms - to build and built- the same content components are found: «the implementation of certain actions» and «the emergence of the object (as the goal or result of these actions) ». In other words, the lexical meaning of such verbs is the same in composition of components, and the differences concern only which of these components is emphasized [3, 33-34].

Naturally, for imperfective verbs that do not contain the «beginning / end of the state» component (sleeping, sitting, standing), there can not be a purely grammatical (pair) form of the perfect aspect. In this case, the meaning of the «beginning» or «end» of the process can be expressed only by introducing an additional word-building affix: fall asleep - start sleeping, wake up - stop sleeping.

In English there are also finite and non-finite verbs. Finite verbs are verbs denoting such an action, which after reaching the limit can not continue: the limit puts a barrier, the action has exhausted itself [4, 49]. These are verbs, for example: to arrive, to bring, to catch, to break, to discover. If the sentence used the limit verbs, the English language, we can focus on this limiting component and, accordingly, to express the specific meaning of «finality» of action: I have built a house - the house began to exist. Or, alternatively, we can focus on other components, expressing, in particular, the value of «duration, incomplete actions»: I am building a house - produced actions with aim.... Non-finite verbs do not contain the semantics of the limit referred to in the action; the limit can be thought of as imposed by the outside world due to extralinguistic reality, but as arising from the semantics of the verb: to sleep, to live, to belong, to enjoy. Of course, all the actions indicated by the given verbs end sooner or later, but not because of the internal limit. The group of non-finite verbs is small. It includes verbs denoting a static relation of both objective and subjective order, as well as the verbs of the position in space: to consist, to be, to love, to stand, to lie.

Between these two groups is a large group of verbs of a dual nature, capable of performing in one or another meaning, depending on the context: to laugh, to feel, to move, to walk, to look.

«Then, from the first court, Crawford walked smoothly into view.» (Snow) – finite meaning.

«He would have to walk the five miles north.» (R. Williams) – non-finite meaning.

The main factors of the context that contribute to the realization of a particular meaning are the circumstances, as well as the existence of a homogeneous predicate, expressed by a finite or non-finite verb.

Research result. The specific nature of the verb cannot be regarded as a lexical phenomenon, because, as pointed out by I. P. Ivanova groups of verbs of the finite, non-finite and dual nature have no common lexical meaning that unites the given group. At the same time, the specific nature of the verb has grammatical features, namely it conveys the form of the existence of the action, is not called in the word, but accompanies the lexical meaning. Since, due to the absence of formal external indicators, the species nature of the verb can not be considered a grammatical category, we will consider it a grammatical meaning, receiving its form in interaction with a grammatical category of time that is close in content. Such a grammatical meaning is usually called a «dependent grammatical meaning», in contrast to the basic grammatical meaning, which has a constant formal index and is included in the grammatical category. The dependent grammatical value of the finite / non-finite is manifested in the difference in the meaning of some tense forms [5, 49].

For example, it is often necessary to take into account the finite / non-finite verb when choosing between a simple and a perfect form. In particular, the non-finite verb requires a perfect form to express the completeness of the period of time covered by the action in contexts of the type: You will feel better after you have had some sleep. At the same time, for a limiting verb, in such contexts, a simple form is quite sufficient, since the action is in any case represented as completed due to the very lexical meaning of the verb: He will feel better when he wakes [3, 35].

However, with the expression of aspect values in the English language, the situation is much more complicated. This question is the most controversial among the well-known grammars. In most foreign studies, the questions of the grammatical category of the aspect in the English verb were either not considered at all or not associated with the category of tense. Quite often it is alleged the presence of aspect values of only one group of verb forms - Continuous. These forms, called «advanced» (Expanded), «long» (Durative), «long lasting» (Continuous), «progressive» (Progressive) transfer method of course of action, characterize it as a process. Other forms are treated as purely temporary [6, 83].

In the local linguistic tradition of the category of aspect and tense of the English verb are dealt with in close cooperation. The Russian researchers, as foreign, recognize the specific nature of the Continuous forms. Controversial is the question about the presence of particular aspect characteristics of the forms of the Indefinite and the Perfect. The group of indefinite forms is often contrasted with the Continuous group as a temporary. When comparing the forms goes and is going, only the aspect meaning of the procedural form of the Continuous - is going emerges, whereas the form goes so indefinitely, so broadly, that sometimes it is considered to be devoid of any aspect significance. Even more contradictory is the interpretation of the essence of the Perfect forms. If foreign researchers in most interpret these forms as tense, then Russian researchers consider them either as species or aspect and tense. V.V. Gurevich emphasizes that a perfect form does not always mean completeness of action. So in the sentence «I have lived here all my life», the perfect designates only the duration of the action up to the present moment, and does not have the same meaning that is undoubtedly present in the example «I have built a house», since in the verb «live» there is no limit component. However, even the ultimate English verb in a perfect form does not always express the species meaning of «the emergence of an effective state at a given moment ». For example, the sentence He has come at last (as a result of the movement he is now here) has a pronounced effectual value. And in the sentence He has come down to see her too often there is no meaning «now he is here» since the action is represented as repeatedly repeated in the past. Thus, the meaning of completeness is not always inherent in the English perfection. At the same time, the perfect form has its own meaning, which is constantly present in its content: as shown by A.I. Smirinsky is the

meaning of the precedence of some moment - in the present, in the past or in the future. Let's pay attention to the fact that «the precedence of some moment» means the relation of actions over time, that is, it is clearly not an aspect, but a tense value. A.I. Smiritskiy quite accurately determined this value of the perfect form as an expression of the «time relation» (or, in the somewhat modified formulation of A.B. Il'ish, «time correlation»), that is, the correlation of the action on the time characteristic (namely, by precedence) with some point in the situation [3, 35 - 36].

Conclusion. The most detailed and integral picture of the interaction of the categories of the type of tense in English verbal forms was created by Professor I.P. Ivanova. She considers the aspect value in close connection with the tense forms, considering that the aspect is a constant characteristic of the verbal form, and tense is an obligatory but variable quantity [5, 53].

Specificity of English aspect forms is that the aspect value is necessarily associated with indicating the length of time in which the action takes place and, accordingly, expressed in terms of time. The aspect can be more accurately defined as a category that conveys the nature of the course of the action in relation to the moment (segment) of time indicated by the form. Therefore, the aspect forms are called the aspect-tense forms, in order to emphasize the inseparable connection of the aspect and tense in English.

Definitely, English is the most important communication tool in the modern world. Everyone uses it. From ordinary children to scientists and politicians. This undoubtedly led to its simplification and other changes in all aspects, including grammatical structures. The English language is changeable, like the weather in Great Britain: yesterday the rain was pounding on the roof and it was impossible to use double negation, but today the tender sun is shining and we are already boldly saying "I don't need no umbrella".

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SPEECH CULTURE OF AN ELOQUENT PERSON

Abstract

The article will focus on eloquent moral realities and intellectual abilities, exemplary qualities of an eloquent person. The main quality of a speaker is education. A person who is constantly searching for and comprehensively replenishes their knowledge becomes rich. The main requirement for speakers is honesty. Only the most likely opinion can have a positive impact on the listener. Well, no matter what it is, no matter what is said, a lie will not attract the listener. In addition, the article says that the speaker's clear knowledge of the problem is the main requirement for the speaker, something that he does not know himself, and what he can not get others to talk about. It is important that the speaker is collected. It addresses issues such as the concreteness of not only speech, but also thought, not deviating from the topic, mastering both yourself and the audience. Speakers need to be attentive. The ability to control the impact of your speech on the listener is the main key to an urgent, successful solution to the situation. This gives the speaker a reason to learn human psychology, to be able to communicate with them culturally, politely.

Keywords: oratory, speech culture, eloquence, culture of speech, intellectual abilities, morality, culture