

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SCHOOL №21

VILLAGE GULDALA

TALGAR REGION

ALMATY OBLAST

«Comparative analysis of Kazakh, Russian and English verb and aspect forms»



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School №21

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

НА РАБОТУ УЧАЩИХСЯ 11 Б КЛАССА «ГКУ И ОСШ №21» С ДМЦ «СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ КАЗАХСКИХ ,АНГЛИЙСКИХ И РУССКИХ ВРЕМЕННЫХ И АСПЕКТНЫХ ФОРМ»

НАУЧНАЯ РАБОТА ШАМИЕВОЙ АЛИНУР И ТОХТИЕВА ФАРУХА ПОСВЯЩЕНА ИНТЕРЕСНОЙ ПРОБЛЕМЕ СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ ФОРМ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ, РУССКОМ И КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.

В НАЧАЛЕ РАБОТЫ ПРИВЕДЕНА КРАТКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СИСТЕМЫ ГЛАГОЛЬНЫХ ФОРМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬНО ДАЮТСЯ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ ИЗ КАЗАХСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ОТМЕЧАЮТСЯ ОТДЕЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ И ОТСУТСТВИЕ / НАЛИЧИЕ СООТНОСИТЕЛЬНЫХ СРАВНИВАЕМЫХ ФОРМ.

ПОСЛЕДУЮЩАЯ ЧАСТЬ РАБОТЫ ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЕТ СОБОЙ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ КАЗАХСКОГО , РУССКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ, АНАЛИЗИРУЕМЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ ЧЕТКО РАСПОЛОЖЕН В УДОБНОЙ ФОРМЕ ТАБЛИЦЕ (ВСЕГО 11 ТАБЛИЦ, ГДЕ ПРИВЕДЕНА СРАВНЕНИЯ ВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ, ФОРМ ГЛАГОЛА, НАКЛОНЕНИЯ И Т. Д.).

РАБОТА В ЦЕЛОМ ВЫПОЛНЕНА НА ХОРОШЕМ УРОВНЕ, ДЛЯ АНАЛИЗА ПРИВЛЕЧЕН ИНТЕРЕСНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛ. ЯВНО ВИДНО СТРЕМЛЕНИЕ АВТОРОВ РАБОТЫ РАЗОБРАТЬСЯ В СЛОЖНЫХ ВОПРОСАХ ФОРМООБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ДРУГИХ ЯЗЫКАХ И ПОКАЗАТЬ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭТОГО ЯВЛЕНИЯ В КАЖДОМ ИЗ СРАВНИВАЕМЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ.

РАБОТА БЫ ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНО ВЫИГРАЛА, ЕСЛИ БЫ АНАЛИЗУ БЫЛ ПОДВЕРГНУТ БОЛЬШОЙ ФАКТИЧЕСКИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ И БЫЛИ СДЕЛАНЫ ЧЕТКИЕ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ВЫВОДЫ О РЕЗУЛЬТАТАХ СОПОСТАВЛЕНИЯ.

ABSTRACT

ON THE RESEARCH «COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF KAZAKH, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH VERB AND ASPECT FORMS» PERFORMED BY TOKHTIEV FARUKH AND SHAMIEVA ALINUR , SUPERVISOR AKMULLAYEVA ALYANUR ENGLISH TEACHER.

SECTION: LINGUISTICS.

WHILE WORKING ON THIS RESEARCH THE STUDENTS USED SPECIFIC SKILLS NEEDED IN READING DIFFERENT MATERIALS IN KAZAKH , RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH:

- ***CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS UNDER STUDY;***
- ***CLASSIFYING AND OUTLINING THE MATERIAL;***
- ***DRAWING CONCLUSIONS;***
- ***MAKING COMPARISONS;***
- ***ORGANIZING THE MATERIAL UNDER STUDY;***
- ***SUMMARIZING AND GENERALIZATION;***

IN THIS RESEARCH SPECIAL ATTENTION AND EFFORT WAS MADE TO PROVIDE WORTHWHILE INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS OF ALL LEVELS, SO THAT ANY STUDENTS BY USING THE PRACTICAL RESULT OF THIS RESEARCH WOULD BE ABLE TO BECOME A SELF-LEARNER, TO CHALLENGE HIS ABILITY AND ATTAIN A HIGHER LEVEL OF LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE IN BOTH LANGUAGES, KAZAKH, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH.

WE HOPE THAT THIS RESEARCH IS A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE FOR KAZAKH AND LEARNERS OF ENGLISH AND FOR THIS REASON WE INTEND TO CONTINUE THE RESEARCH.

АБСТРАКТ

ЗЕРТТЕУ МАҚСАТЫ:

ЖАСТАР ЗАМАНАУИ СӨЙЛЕУ МӘДЕНИЕТІ БОЛЫП САНАЛАТЫН, ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ ОРЫС ТІЛІНДЕРДЕГІ ЕТІСТТІКТЕРМЕН АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕРІ ЕТІСТТІКТЕРМЕН САЛЫСТЫРА ОТЫРА, ҚАТЫНАС ҚҰРАЛЫ РЕТІНДЕ БІЛУІ – ҚАЗІРГІ ЗАМАНҒЫ ЖАС ҰРПАҚТЫҢ ЕҢ БАСТЫ МІНДЕТІ ЕКЕНІН ДӘЛЕЛДЕУ.

ЗЕРТТЕУ КЕЗЕҢДЕРІ:

АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ҚАЖЕТТІ ӘДЕБИЕТТЕРМЕН ТАНЫСУ

АҚПАРАТТАР ЖИНАУ

ТІЛДІҢ ЖӘНЕ СӨЗДІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІНЕ АРНАЛҒАН ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ ӘДЕБИЕТТЕРДІ ОҚЫП,ЗЕРТТЕУ.

ӘР НҮСҚАНЫҢ ӨЗІНДІК АЙЫРМАШЫЛЫҚТАРЫН АНЫҚТАУ.

ЗЕРТТЕУ ӘДІСТЕРІ:

ІЗДЕНУ

ЖИНАҚТАУ

САЛЫСТЫРУ

НӘТИЖЕСІ ЖӘНЕ ҚОРЫТЫНДЫСЫ

ШЕТ ТІЛДІ ҮЙРЕНУ ҮШІН ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛДІҢ ЕТІСТТІКТЕРДЫҢ ӨЗІНДІК ЖЕКЕЛЕЙ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІН БІЛУ ҚАЖЕТ.

ҒЫЛЫМЫ ЖАҒАЛЫҒЫ ЕКІ ТҮРЛІ ТІЛДІК ОРТАҒА ЖАТАТЫН ЕКІ ТІЛДІ САЛЫСТЫРУ.

ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ ҚОЛДАНУ АЯСЫ:

МӘДЕНИ ЗЕРТТЕУ АУМАҒЫНДА,ПӘН МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІМЕН АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІН ТЕРЕНДЕТІП ОҚЫТУДА.

АННОТАЦИЯ

НА ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ НА ТЕМУ «СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ КАЗАХСКИХ, РУССКИХ И АНГЛИЙСКИХ ВРЕМЕННЫХ И АСПЕКТНЫХ ФОРМ» В ИСПОЛНЕНИИ ТОХТИЕВА ФАРУХА АБДУЛАХАТОВИЧА И ШАМИЕВОЙ АЛИНУР РАМИЛЬЕВНЫ, УЧИТЕЛЕМ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА АКМУЛЛАЕВОЙ АЛЯНУР МАХМУТОВНЫ.

РАЗДЕЛ: ЛИНГВИСТИКА.

ВО ВРЕМЯ РАБОТЫ НАД ЭТИМ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕМ УЧЕНИКИ ИСПОЛЬЗУЮТ СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИЕ НАВЫКИ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ПРИ ЧТЕНИИ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ НА КАЗАХСКОМ, РУССКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ:


- **КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПРИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ;**
- **КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ И ИЗЛОЖЕНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛА;**
- **ВЫВОДЫ;**
- **СРАВНЕНИЕ РЕШЕНИЙ;**
- **ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ МАТЕРИАЛА ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ;**
- **ПОДВЕДЕНИЕ ИТОГОВ И ОБОБЩЕНИЕ;**

В ЭТОМ ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ БЫЛО УДЕЛЕНО ОСОБОЕ ВНИМАНИЕ И УСИЛИЕ ДЛЯ ТОГ, ЧТОБЫ ОБЕСПЕЧИТЬ ДОСТОЙНУЮ ИНФОРМАЦИЮ ДЛЯ УЧЕНИКОВ ВСЕХ УРОВНЕЙ, ТАК ЧТО БЫ ЛЮБОЙ УЧЕНИК, ИСПОЛЬЗУЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ РЕЗУЛЬТАТ ЭТОГО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ, СМОГ БЫ СТАТЬ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНЫМ УЧАЩИМСЯ, ЧТОБЫ БРОСИТЬ ВЫЗОВ СВОИМ СПОСОБНОСТЯМ И ДОСТИЧЬ БОЛЕЕ ВЫСОКОГО УРОВНЯ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ В ТРЁХ ЯЗЫКАХ : РУССКОМ, КАЗАХСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ .

МЫ НАДЕЕМСЯ, ЧТО ЭТО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ ВАЖНЫМ ВОПРОСОМ ДЛЯ КАЗАХСТАНСКИХ УЧАЩИХСЯ, ИЗУЧАЮЩИХ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК, И ПО ЭТОЙ ПРИЧИНЕ МЫ НАМЕРЕНЫ ПРОДОЛЖАТЬ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ.



PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION.
 2. MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF KAZAKH RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
 3. THE VERB.
 4. NEGATIVE FORM.
 5. MOOD.
 6. PASSIVE VOICE.
 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY.
 8. TABLES.
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INTRODUCTION

IT IS HARD TO OVERESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FOR IT IS A WORLD LANGUAGE. THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING THE NATIVE LANGUAGE IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT.

THAT IS WHY I HAVE CHOSEN THIS THEME FOR MY RESEARCH. IT IS EASIER TO LEARN A SECOND LANGUAGE WHEN YOU COMPARE IT WITH YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE.

THE ACTUALITY OF MY RESEARCH CONSISTS IN THE FACT, THAT MANY STUDENTS IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS HAVE DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING ENGLISH, BECAUSE ALMOST ALL ENGLISH GRAMMAR TEXT-

BOOKS ARE WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN. I HOPE THAT THIS RESEARCH WILL BE OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO KAZAKH STUDENTS LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

COMPARISON OF LIKENESSES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF TWO

LANGUAGES WAS USED, POINTING OUT THE PECULIARITIES AND EXCEPTIONS EXISTING IN BOTH LANGUAGES. A LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL WAS ANALYZED AND GENERALIZED, CONSIDERED FROM

OF
GRAMMAR.

THE RESEARCH IS PROVIDED BY DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW, THE COMMON FEATURES WERE SELECTED BY COVERING KEY AREAS EXTENSIVE DEMONSTRATIVE TABLES TO MAKE THE LEARNING

PROCESS MORE SUCCESSFUL.

MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KAZAKH, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

THE KAZAKH LANGUAGES.

THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE BELONG TO THE FAMILY OF TURKIC LANGUAGES. TOGETHER WITH THE MONGOLIAN AND MANCHU - TUNGUS LANGUAGES. THEY FORM A DISTINCTIVE LANGUAGE GROUP KNOWN AS THE ALTAIC LANGUAGES. SOME SCHOLARS ADD JAPANESE AND KOREAN TO THIS LANGUAGE GROUP. THE TURKIC LANGUAGES ARE DIVIDED INTO SOUTHERN, WESTERN, EASTERN, CENTRAL AND NORTHERN SUB - GROUPS. TO THE SOUTHERN SUB - GROUPS BELONGS TURKISH, TURKMEN AND AZER. UZBEK AND UIGHUR CONSTITUTE MAJOR LANGUAGES OF THE EASTERN SUB - GROUP. THE NORTHERN SUB - GROUP INCLUDES YAKUT AND ALTAY. KAZAKH, TOGETHER WITH KIRGHIZ, KARAKALPAK AND NOGAI, FORMS CENTRAL SUB - GROUP.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BELONGS TO THE INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY AND WESTERN SUB - GROUP OF GERMAN LANGUAGES. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE STARTED ABOUT 1500 YEARS AGO IN ENGLAND. THERE WERE ONLY A FEW THOUSAND WORDS IN OLD ENGLISH. IT HAD A LOT MORE ENDINGS THAN MODERN ENGLISH. THERE ARE NOW OVER A MILLION WORDS IN ENGLISH. THE FIRST PRIMER WAS ANCIENT RUNA, BUT IT WAS PUSHED BY LATIN PRIMER. THE OXFORD DICTIONARY HAS OVER 650 000 DIFFERENT WORDS IN IT. THE AVERAGE USER KNOWS BETWEEN 30 000 AND 60 000 WORDS. THE BULK OF ENGLISH WORDS ORIGINALLY COME FROM LATIN. IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE 1 IN 4 OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION WILL BE ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH. YOU ARE ONE OF THEM.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE BELONGS TO THE EAST SLAVIC SUBGROUP OF THE SLAVIC GROUP OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES. IT IS THE LANGUAGE OF THE RUSSIAN NATION AND THE MEANS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF MANY PEOPLES LIVING IN RUSSIA. ALSO, THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IS ONE OF THE SIX OFFICIAL AND WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE UN. WITH THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE HAS BECOME THE FOURTH MOST SPOKEN FOREIGN LANGUAGE AMONG EU CITIZENS.

THE VERB

IN KAZAKH VERB IS A MIXTURE OF SIMPLICITY COMPLEXITY: SIMPLE IN THAT THERE ARE NOT A LOT OF ENDINGS, AND THAT FORMATIONS ARE QUITE TRANSPARENT (I.E, THE PARTS ARE EVIDENT), BUT COMPLEX IN THAT THERE ARE MANY MORPHEMES OF FIXED MEANING AND SEQUENCE. AT FIRST THE STUDENTS WILL BE ANALYTICAL AND CONCENTRATE ON DISCOVERING THE NORMATIVE ELEMENTS; LATER TO MASTER THE LANGUAGE THEY CAN BECOME CREATIVE AND AGGLUTINATIVE FREELY

FOR EXAMPLE: БАРУ, КЕЛІУ, ІСТЕУ.

RUSSIAN VERB IN ONE OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE, DESCRIBING THE ACTION. IN TODAY'S RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE ELEMENTARY (DICTIONARY) IS THE INFINITIVE FORM OF THE VERB, WHICH IS CALLED THE INFINITIVE FORM (THE OLD TERMINOLOGY - VAGUE INCLINATION) OF THE VERB. IT IS FORMED WITH THE SUFFIXES -ТЬ (AFTER THE ROOTS ARE OFTEN ON CONSONANTS -ТИ (SUCH AS "ИДТИ"), WITH ROOTS IN THE Г AND К FUSED, GIVING -ЧЬ).

FOR EXAMPLE: ИДТИ, ПРИЙТИ, ДЕЛАТЬ.

THE DICTIONARIES GIVE THE VERB IN THE INITIAL FORM WHICH IS CONSIDERED TO BE A DEVERBAL NOUN BUT IT CORRESPONDS TO THE ENGLISH INFINITIVE FORM

GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES OF TENSE, MOOD, VOICE NUMBER AND PERSON ARE EXPRESSED THROUGH DIFFERENT SUFFIXES WHICH ARE ADDED TO THE ROOT WHICH IS OBTAINED THROUGH DROPPING THE ENDING - Y OF THE INITIAL FORM.

THE ROOT OF THE VERB CORRESPONDS TO THE FAMILIAR FORM OF IMPERATIVE MOOD; ALL OTHER FORMS REQUIRE SUFFIXES OR ENDINGS.

FOR EXAMPLE: WRITE (POLITE FORM), I WRITE I SHALL WRITE, I WROTE, I HAVE WRITTEN, I WAS WRITTEN I AM GOING TO WRITE.

OF COURSE, THESE EXAMPLES DON'T SHOW THE WHOLE PARADIGM OF THE VERB.

THE BASIC FORMS OF THE VERB ARE: INFINITIVE (TO SPEAK), THE PAST SIMPLE (SPOKE) AND PARTICIPLE 2 (SPOKEN). THE VERB IS DIVIDED INTO THREE GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE WAY IN WHICH INFINITIVE, PAST SIMPLE AND PARTICIPLE 2 ARE FORMED:

A) **REGULAR VERBS**. THEY ARE FORMED BY ADDING -ED OR -D.

TO WANT - WANTED

TO LIVE – LIVED

B) **IRREGULAR VERBS**. HERE BELONG THE FOLLOWING GROUPS OF VERBS;

-VERBS WHICH CHANGE THEIR ROOT VOWEL

TO SING- SANG- SUNG

-VERBS WHICH CHANGE THEIR ROOT VOWEL AND ADD -EN

TO SPEAK -SPOKE -SPOKEN

-VERBS WHICH CHANGE THEIR FINAL -D INTO -T

TO SEND -SENT -SENT

-VERBS WHICH HAVE THE SAME FORM FOR THE INFINITIVE, PAST SIMPLE AND PARTICIPLE 2

TO PUT -PUT -PUT

TO CUT -CUT -CUT

-DEFECTIVE VERB

CAN -COULD

MAY –MIGHT

C) **MIXED VERBS**. THEIR PAST SIMPLE IS OF THE REGULAR TYPE, AND THEIR PARTICIPLE 2 IS OF THE IRREGULAR TYPE

TO SHOW -SHOWED -SHOWN

TO SOW -SOWED -SHOWN

A VERB CAN ALSO HAVE SOME ASPECT CHARACTERISTICS DEPENDING ON ITS LEXICAL MEANING. ACCORDINGLY VERBS ARE DIVIDED INTO:

A) TERMINATIVE VERBS DENOTE AN ACTION IMPLYING A CERTAIN LIMIT BEYOND WHICH IT CAN'T GO: TO COME, TO BRING, TO GIVE, ETC.

B) NON -TERMINATIVE VERBS DENOTE A CERTAIN ACTION WHICH DOESN'T IMPLY ANY LIMIT: TO LOVE, TO BE, TO WORK, TO HOPE, ETC.

C) VERBS OF DOUBLE LEXICAL CHARACTER HAVE A TERMINATIVE MEANING AND NON -TERMINATIVE MEANING; TO SEE, TO HEAR, TO WRITE, TO READ, TO TRANSLATE, ETC.

ALSO A VERB CAN BE:

A) TRANSITIVE VERBS CAN TAKE A DIRECT OBJECT; TO TAKE, TO GIVE, TO SEND, TO SHOW, ETC.

B) INTRANSITIVE VERBS CAN NOT TAKE A DIRECT OBJECT: TO STAND, TO SLEEP, TO LAUGH, TO THINK, ETC.

NEGATIVE FORM

THE NEGATIVE FORM OF THE VERB IN KAZAKH IS FORMED BY ADDING THE SUFFIXES -МА/МЕ, -БА/БЕ, -ПА/ПЕ TO THE ROOT OF THE VERB.

FOR EXAMPLE:

БАРМА

ЖАЗБА

АЙТПА

IN ENGLISH WITH THE HELP OF "AUXILIARY VERBS + NOT"

FOR EXAMPLE:

DON'T GO

DON'T WRITE

DON'T SAY

THE NEGATIVE FORM OF THE VERB IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IS FORMED BY PARTICLES «НЕ»

FOR EXAMPLE:

НЕ ИДИ

НЕ ПИШИ

НЕ ГОВОРИ

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

THE INDICATIVE MOOD SHOWS THAT THE ACTION OR STATE EXPRESSED BY THE VERB IS PRESENTED AS A FACT .

FOR EXAMPLE : I WILL STAY AT HOME.

IT CORRESPONDENTS TO АШЫҚ РАЙ AND TO ҚАЛАУ РАЙ IN KAZAKH.
IN KAZAKH INDICATIVE MOOD IS MAKED BY:

1 ADDING -ҒЫ,-ҒІ,-ҚЫ,-КІ SUFFIXES TO THE VERB ADDING AUXILIARY КЕЛ.

FOR EXAMPLE: МЕНІҢ БАР+ҒЫ+М КЕЛ+ДІ.

2 ADDING -СА,-СЕ SUFFIXES AND AUXILIARY ИГІ ЕДІ.

FOR EXAMPLE: МЕН АЛ+СА+М ИГІ ЕДІ.

3 ADDING -ҒАЙ,-ҒЕЙ,-ҚАЙ,-КЕЙ SUFFIXES.

FOR EXAMPLE: МЕН БАР+ҒАЙ+МЫН (USED SELDOM).

IN RUSSIAN THE VERB INDICATIVE MOOD INDICATE ACTIONS THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED, IS HAPPENING OR WILL HAPPEN:

WRITE, WRITING, I WILL WRITE.

IMPERFECTIVE VERBS HAVE THREE FORMS OF TIME: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

PERFECTIVE VERBS HAVE TWO FORMS OF TIME PAST AND FUTURE.

THE FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE VARY IN NUMBERS

FOR EXAMPLE: ЛЕТЕЛ- ЛЕТЕЛИ.

AND ONLY SINGULAR FORM HAS A GENDER

FOR EXAMPLE: КИВНУЛ, КИВНУЛА, КИВНУЛО

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD SHOWS THAT THE ACTION EXPRESSED BY VERB IS PRESENTED AS NON-FACT, AS SOMETHING IMAGINARY OR DESIRED. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS ALSO USED TO EXPRESS AN EMOTIONAL ATTITUDE OF THE SPEAKER TO REAL FACTS. IT CORRESPONDENTS TO «ШАРТТЫ РАЙ» IN KAZAKH AND «СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ» IN RUSSIAN.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD HAS THREE TYPES:

1 TYPE. UNLIKELY OR UNREAL CONDITION. CONSEQUENT AND CONDITION ARE REGARDED TO THE PAST AND PRESENT TENSES.

IF+PAST TENSE, WOULD+INFINITIVE

IF THREES DIDN'T MAKE OXYGEN, WE WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO LIVE. THERE ARE STABLE PHRASES WHERE "WHERE" IS USED INSTEAD OF "WAS".

2 TYPE. FRUSTRATED CONDITION. CONSEQUENT AND CONDITION ARE REGARDED TO THE PAST TENSE.

IF+PAST PERFECT, WOULD+PERFECT INFINITIVE

IF WE HAD CLEARED THIS FOREST MANY ANIMALS WOULD HAVE DIED.

3 TYPE OR MIXED TYPE. FRUSTRATED CONDITION. CONSEQUENT AND CONDITION ARE REGARDED TO: FIRST PART TO THE PAST, SECOND PART TO THE PRESENT OR FUTURE TENSES.

IF+PAST TENSE, WOULD+PERFECT INFINITIVE

IF I DIDN'T KNOW ENGLISH, I WOULD HAVE ASKED YOU TO TRANSLATE FOR ME YESTERDAY.

4 TYPE.

IF+PAST PERFECT, WOULD+INFINITIVE.

IF YOU HADN'T STAYED LAST NIGHT, YOU WOULD NOT BE SO TIRED NOW.

IN KAZAKH SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS MADE BY ADDING -CA, -CE SUFFIXES. ALSO IT'S DIVIDED INTO THREE TYPES:

1. IN THE FIRST FORM SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS MADE BY ADDING -CA/-CE + M IN SINGULAR, AND -CA/-CE + Қ/К IN PLURAL FORM. IN THE SECOND FORM BY ADDING -CA/-CE + Ң IN SINGULAR AND -CA/-CE + ҢДАР/ҢДЕР IN PLURAL, -CA/-CE + ҢЫЗ/ҢІЗ IN SINGULAR POLITE AND -CA/-CE ҢЫЗДАР/ҢІЗДЕР IN POLITE PLURAL FORMS.

2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS MADE BY ADDING ДА, ДЕ, ТА, ТЕ CONJUNCTION. FOR EXAMPLE: СЕН АЙТПАСАҢ ДА, МЕН ОНЫ БІЛІП ОТЫРМЫН.

3. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS MADE BY ADDING -ШЫ/-ШІ SUFFIXES. FOR EXAMPLE: ОНЫҢ АТЫН СҰРАСАҢ + ШЫ.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO A SITUATION DOES NOT EXIST IN THE REAL WORLD. IN PARTICULAR, IT MAY BE:

CONTRAST: НА ТВОЕМ МЕСТЕ Я БЫ ТАК НЕ ПОСТУПИЛ

HYPOTHETICAL: Я ИЩУ ЧЕЛОВЕКА, КОТОРЫЙ БЫ МЕНЯ ПОНЯЛ

DESIRE/UNDESIRE: ТОЛЬКО БЫ ОНИ НЕ ЗАМЕТИЛИ

THE PORTABLE USAGES SUBJUNCTIVE MAY ALSO HAVE A PRAGMATIC FUNCTION:

MITIGATION REPORTED INTENTIONS OF THE SPEAKER

Я БЫ ПОПРОСИЛ ВАС ОБ ЭТОМ НЕ ГОВОРИТЬ

A REDUCTION IN CATEGORICAL ASSERTION: Я БЫ НАЗВАЛ ЭТО ПРЕДАТЕЛЬСТВОМ.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IS EXPRESSED ANALYTICALLY BY THE PARTICLE «БЫ, Б» FOR PROPER SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD ATTRIBUTED TO A COMBINATION OF PARTICLES «БЫ, Б» THE FORMS OF THE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB, INCLUDING WITHIN THE . BY IMPROPERLY SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD ATTRIBUTED TO A COMBINATION OF PARTICLES «БЫ, Б».

PASSIVE VOICE.

IN ENGLISH THE PASSIVE VOICE IS FORMED BY MEANS OF AUXILIARY VERB TO BE IN THE REQUIRED FORM AND PARTICIPLE 2 OF THE NOTIONAL VERB. PASSIVE HAS EIGHT TENSES:

- 1 PRESENT SIMPLE (AM, IS, ARE) + V3, VED
- 2 PAST SIMPLE (WAS, WERE) + V3, VED
- 3 FUTURE SIMPLE (SHALL BE, WILL BE) + V3, VED
- 4 PRESENT PROGRESSIVE (AM, IS, ARE) + BEING + V3, VED
- 5 PAST PROGRESSIVE (WAS, WERE) + BEING + V3, VED
- 6 PRESENT PERFECT (HAVE, HAS) + BEEN + V3, VED
- 7 PAST PERFECT HAD + BEEN + V3, VED
- 8 FUTURE PERFECT (SHALL, WILL) + HAVE + BEEN V3, VED

IN KAZAKH PASSIVE VOICE CORRESPONDENTS TO ЫРЫҚСЫЗ ETIC AND MADE BY ADDING -ЫЛ, -ІЛ, -Л -ЫН, -ІН, -Н SUFFIXES

THE FORM OF THE PASSIVE VOICE IS FORMED FROM TRANSITIVE VERBS BY ACCEDING TO THE FORMANT -СЯ:

FOR EXAMPLE:

СТРОИТЬ – СТРОИТЬСЯ,
ПОДПИСЫВАТЬ – ПОДПИСЫВАТЬСЯ,
СОСТАВЛЯТЬ – СОСТАВЛЯТЬСЯ

SUCH FORMS ARE USED, USUALLY IN THE 3RD PERSON SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORM.

Table № 1
Comparative analysis
Of the Kazakh and English grammatical systems

KAZAKH	ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
1 Kazakh use postpositions	1 English use prepositions	1 Russian use prepositions
2 Kazakh has no gender	2 English has genders	2 Russian has gender
3 Kazakh no modal verbs	3 English has modal verbs	3 Russian has modal verbs
4 Kazakh has two forms of the second person	4 English has only one form of the second person	4 Russian has two forms of the second person
5 Kazakh has no articles	5 English has articles	5 Russian has articles
6 In Kazakh the predicate is always at the end of the sentence	6 English has predicate is at the beginning of the sentence	6 Russian has predicate it is at the different place of the sentence
7 The Law of Vowel Harmony is used only in Kazakh language	7 The Law of Vowel Harmony can not be used in English	7 The Law of Vowel Harmony can not be used in Russian.
8 In Kazakh the plural of nouns is formed only with the help of endings	8 In English suffixes and changing the root	8 In Russian the plural of nouns is formed only with the help of endings
9 Consonant Assimilation in characteristic of Kazakh language	9 The same in English	The same in Russian
10 Kazakh has uncountable nouns	10 The same in English	The same in Russian

Table № 2
 Infinitive
 Тұйық етістіктің жасалу жолдары

Kazakh	English	Russian
+ у	“to”	
Бар+у	To come	
Істе+у	To do	

Table № 3
 Negative form of the verb

Kazakh	English	Russian
-ма/-ме Бар+ма	do not; does not Don't go	не иди
-ба/-бе Жаз+ба	do not write	не пиши
-па/-пе Айт+па	does not say (tell)	не говори

TABLE № 4

TRANSITIVE
TO TAKE, TO GIVE
TO INVITE, TO LOVE
TO SEE, TO SHOW

THE VERB
INTRANSITIVE
TO STAND UP, TO SLEEP
TO THINK, TO SWIM
TO LAUGH, TO LIE

TABLE № 5

REGULAR
TO WANT-WANTED
TO OPEN-OPENED

IRREGULAR
TO SING-SUNG-SUNG
TO BEGIN-BEGAN-BEGUN
TO EXPECT-EXPECTED

MIXED
TO SHOW-SHOWED-SHOWN
TO SOW-SOWED-SOWN

TABLE № 6

TERMINATIVE
LEXICAL CHARACTER
TO BRING
TO COME
TO FIND

NON-TERMINATIVE
TO LOVE, TO LIVE
TO BE, TO HAVE
TO HOPE, TO RESPECT

VERB OF DOUBLE
LEXICAL CHARACTER
TO SEE, TO HEAR
TO TRANSLATE
TO WRITE

Table № 7
Present tense and Future tense
Осы шақ және Келер шақ

KAZAKH	ENGLISH
Осы шақ	Present tense
Нақ осы шақ (-ып -іп -п) Мен оқып отырмын	Present Simple V, V-s –I write
Ауыспалы осы шақ (-а -е -й) Мен келемін	Present Continuous am, is, are- to be+ V ing –I am
Келер шақ	writing
Болжалды келер шақ(-ар –ер –р) Біз барармыз	Present Perfect have/has +V 3 ed –I have written
Мақсатты келер шақ(-мақ –мек –бақ –бек –	Present Perfect Continuous have/has + been V ing –I
пақ –пек)Біз ерте кетпекпіз	have been writing
Ауыспалы келер шақ(-а,-е,-й)	Future tense
Ол осында тұрады	Future simple will(shall)+V1 –I will write
	Future Continuous will(shall) + be V ing –I will be
	writing
	Future Perfect will(shall)+have V3, V ed –I will be have
	written
	Future Perfect Continuous will(shall) + have been + V
	ing –I will have be writing

Table № 8
 Past Tense
 Өткен шақ

Kazakh	English
<p>Өткен шақ</p> <p>Жедел өткен шақ (-ды,-ді,-ты,-ті) Азат домбыра тартты</p> <p>Бұрынғы өткен шақ (-ған,-ген,-қан,-кен) Сен келгенсің</p> <p>Ауыспалы өткен шақ (-атын,-етін,-йтын,-йтін) Азат ауылға жиі баратын</p>	<p>Past tense</p> <p>Past simple V2, ved I wrote</p> <p>Past Continuous was,(were)+Ving I was writing</p> <p>Past Perfect had Ved, V3 I had written</p> <p>Past Perfect Continuous Had been+Ving I had been writing</p>

Table № 9
Passive voice
Ырықсыз етіс

Kazakh	English
Ырықсыз етіс мынандай жұрнақтардың қосылуы арқылы жасалады: -ыл,- іл,-л,-ын,-ін,-н. Еден күнделікті жуЫЛады Еден кеше жуЫЛды Еден ертең жуЫЛады Еден жуЫлып жатыр Еден жуЫлып жатқан Еден жуЫлып бітті Еден кеше жуЫЛған Еден ертең жуЫлып бітеді	Passive voice is made with the help of auxiliary verbs + participle 2 The floor is washed daily The floor was washed The floor will be washed The floor is being washed The floor was being washed The floor has been washed The floor had been washed The floor will have been washed

Table № 10

Kazakh	English
Өздік етіс(-ын,-ін,-н) Алыстан ірі қара көрінді (өзі көрінді)	The cattle appeared at a distance
Ортақ етіс (-ыс,-іс,-с) жазысты	Helped to write
Өзгелік етіс (-дыр,-дір,-тыр,-тір,-ыр,-ір,-ғыз,-гіз,-қыз,-кіз) жаздырды	Made with him write
Өздік етіс пен ырықсыз етіс жұрнақтары сабақтыетістікке жалғанып, оны салт етістікке айналдырады; Ол жуынды	Neuter- reflexive voice He washed himself

Table № 11

Mood

Рай

Kazakh	English
Бұйрық рай	The imperative mood
Шуламандар!	Don`t be noisy
Шартты рай	Subjunctive mood
Мен сен болсам	If I were you..
Оны білсемші	If I knew it..
Қалау рай (-ғы,-гі,-қы)	Indicative mood
Менің оқығым келеді	I want to study
(-са,-се)	It will be good, if he goes
Барса игі еді	
Ашық рай	Indicative mood
Бардым,	I went to the zoo
Боламын,	I will stay at home
Ойнаймын	I play games daily

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