

The System of Grammatical Categories of the Verb in Kazakh, Russian, and English

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Abstract

The relevance of the study is conditioned by the fact that the verb is a part of speech that expresses the grammatical meaning of an action, so there is a sign of a dynamic flow in time. The verb is the only part of speech that has analytical forms. The specificity of a verb is a dependent grammatical meaning that binds verbs concerning an action. They do not contain the semantics of the restriction in the action that they denote, their boundary can be considered as defined from the outside, but not as a result of the verb semantics. The purpose is to consider and compare the system of grammatical categories of the verb in Kazakh, Russian, and English. The following methods were used: linguistic, comparative, and structural. The basic unit of grammar is the grammatical category. It combines grammatical forms with a single grammatical meaning. Whole, homogeneous, and opposite grammatical forms of a particular language are called a paradigm. When analysing categories, it is especially important to consider the unity of semantic and formal plans: if there is no plan, then this phenomenon cannot be classified. Grammatical categories of each language can be a kind of questionnaire for describing objects and situations in that language.

Keywords: grammatical features, temporal meanings, system, grammatical forms, language

1. Introduction

The central concept of grammar is the concept of grammatical category. According to Herman, van Thao & Purba (2021), the grammatical category, there is a systematic juxtaposition of all uniform grammatical meanings expressed by formal grammatical measures (Sakel, 2004). The main function of the verb is the predicate function. It can do this due to its forms, which express grammatical categories such as time, method, person, aspect, page, and number, localizing a sentence in space and time, determining the structure of the sentence and the attitude of the speaker (Korbozerova et al., 2022). The verb is the most important element, and its conjugation raises several doubts, the resolution of which is much more difficult than in the case of the named parts of speech (Ngongo et al, 2022). There are several reasons for this.

Firstly, in conjugation, the usual factors are much stronger, and the only objective criterion is the phonetic and morphological criterion. Secondly, conjugation paradigms are more complex than declination models. This is due both to the large number of categories expressed in verb forms and to another way of expressing them. For example, the inflectional elements of a verb are characterized by the fact that they are not equally syntactic. The indicator of separate grammatical categories for the Russian, Kazakh, and English languages are both endings and suffixes, called inflectional forms. Their role is to create a new form of the same expression (Whorf, 1945).

A characteristic feature of verbs is also that their forms are based not on one main theme, modified as a result of the thematic changes taking place in it, but on two main themes – the present tense and the past tense (Herman et al, 2022). Thus, the imperative, adjective, active, and adverbial modern participles are based on the subject of the present tense, while the infinitive, adjectives, and adverbial past participles act as the starting point of the theme of the past tense (Erbaugh, 1986).

The difficulties that conjugation can cause are also related to the fact that verbs can appear in forms that do not themselves serve as a predicate and do not change in persons, tenses, and ways. These forms include infinitive and adverbial participles that do not have inflection, and adjectives that tend to cases, numbers, and genders. Choosing the right paradigm is not an easy task, because the declension of a verb most often depends on language skills and to a lesser extent on related aspects. In conventional grammar, the aspect category is determined by the presence of grammatical indicators specific to it in a particular language. However, views on the nature of these indicators have diverged. Descriptive grammars of Slavic languages most often distinguish between suffixes and prefixes that have

an aspect character, where such a representation, however, does not allow drawing a clear boundary between prefixes that make up grammatical indicators of an aspect and prefixes with other functions (Muryasov, Zheltukhina, & Zelenskaya, 2022).

In the most general sense, the verb means different processes and includes several particular meanings, such as a description of an action, a description of a state, a description of a process, and a description of movement (Goldberg, 2006). The verb has stable and unstable grammatical categories. Permanent grammatical signs are actually smooth. Their type does not change and is permanent. Irregular grammatical categories are present in all forms of verbs. Depending on whether the concept of aspect has grammatical components or not in these languages, there are, accordingly, various aspect structures, which are often expressed by the construction of grammatical tenses. According to the conventional approach, verbs change depending on time, forms, numbers, persons, and types regardless of actions or states. In addition, verbs come in different facets and sides. In many languages, some criteria of verbs acquire certain features that are considered typical of other parts of speech. Grammatical categories have different degrees of abstraction. Thus, each noun is covered by a system of case relations, but not all of them are covered by a system of opposition. Within morphological categories, the grammatical meanings of a word are not studied in isolation, but in contrast to all other homogeneous grammatical meanings and any formal means of their expression (Austin, 1989; Niyetbaeva et al., 2016).

To conduct the study, the authors studied the verb system in Russian, Kazakh, and English, and conducted a comparative analysis of these systems. The relevance of the study is conditioned by the fact that the verb is a part of speech that expresses the grammatical meaning of an action, so there is a sign of a dynamic flow in time. The verb is the only part of speech that has analytical forms. As an example, consider present tense verbs in Russian, Kazakh, and English. There are four forms of present tense verbs in English: Present Simple - You speak English. Present Continuous - I am working right now. Present Perfect - I have walked. Present Perfect Continuous - I have been living.

In Russian, there is only one form of the present tense that has several meanings. In Kazakh, however, there are several forms of the present tense that express different meanings:

- The simple form of *нак осы шак: мен отырмын - я сижу (I'm sitting), сен отырсын - ты сидишь (You're sitting), ол отыр - он сидит (He's sitting).*
- The complex form of *нак осы шак: мен жазып отырмын - я пишу (I'm writing), сен жазып отырсын - ты пишешь (You're writing), ол жазып отыр - он пишет (He's writing).*
- Form of *ауыспалы шак: балық жузеді - рыба плавает (Fish are swimming).*

The purpose of the study is to consider and compare the system of grammatical categories of the verb in Kazakh, Russian, and English.

2. Materials and Methods

The methodological basis of the study consisted of the following approaches to the investigation of this topic: linguistic, comparative, and structural. The linguistic method is especially relevant for the analysis of terminology, considering the grammatical reality of the languages in question in the texts. It is focused on vocabulary but also considers other linguistic, syntactic, semantic, or discursive phenomena. The interest of textual terminology lies in the study of the actual use of language, considering linguistic and non-linguistic contexts. Thus, textual terminology provides a suitable method not only for defining terms but also for other purposes. The relationship between linguistics and terminology may seem difficult if one adheres to a prescriptive view of terminology, especially focused on the relationship between a concept and a term. In such a vision, the term is and should remain outside of the speeches, written or oral, in which it is likely to be used, and terminology outside the linguistics of the common language is too far from it. Nevertheless, the main reason for the evolution of terminology towards a more descriptive linguistic position in recent decades is largely conditioned by the varying degrees of failures in attempts to use existing grammatical categories and verb terminology for processing Kazakh, Russian, or English.

The comparative approach demonstrates impressive diversity at the global level, which is a real linguistic laboratory for studying language changes and variations, contact phenomena, linguistic planning, assimilation. It positively responds to calls for an increase in the number of studies of different varieties, which allows comparing the range of verbs of the Kazakh, Russian, and English languages. The formulation of the analysis of the terms used should differentiate the concepts under consideration and indicate their articulation at the grammatical level. Thus, a comparative approach in this very general sense is at the heart of any research process. But, in a more limited sense, it must be considered from the standpoint of methodology: then a comparison could be made between the categories of verbs. Due to this method the authors were able to conduct a comparative analysis of the grammatical categories of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages, to identify the distinctive features and peculiarities in each language.

Close to a case study in terms of research, but aimed at achieving results usually expected from broader comparisons, it creates methodological problems and exposes certain results, among other things, due to the duality of the object. This is not only a comparison of specific cases and terms, but also a source of theoretical knowledge. However, generalizations should be considered as paths that should be exposed to the light of more numerous cases.

The structural method is a material manifestation of the linguistic category of one or more languages (Purba et al, 2022). The functioning of the language really depends on the rules that native speakers apply individually, without having a clear idea of the structure of the system on which they depend. To describe this system and determine the rules of its operation, it is necessary, first of all, to consider the

structure of language rules and develop a consistent linguistic model explaining how language works, based on all assumptions, rules and laws. Using the structural method, the authors reviewed the rules of construction of verbs in each language, analysed specific grammatical units, and gave examples of verbs in Kazakh, Russian, and English.

The purpose of the approach is to conduct an inventory of its constituent units and determine the rules of operation at different levels of structures, primarily grammatical. Its study remains secondary until the general rules of functioning of the corresponding language are established and inventoried. Due to this standardised process, all members of the structural system enjoy a huge advantage: the ability to transmit a grammatical concept almost instantly. A categorical unit is determined by its place and position in the system: this is where it is discrete. Each unit is opposed to all the others without gradation. The restrained nature of language units is the main condition for the segmentation of utterances.

3. Results

A grammatical category is a system of opposite series of grammatical forms with a homogeneous meaning. In this system, the decisive feature is categorization, for example, the generalized meaning of time, personality, and obligation, combining the system of values of individual times and people in a system of corresponding forms. A necessary feature of a grammatical category is the unity of its meaning and the expression of this meaning in the system of grammatical forms. Grammar is characterized by the presence of several definitions. In particular, the definition may be broader or narrower. Considering the concept in a narrow sense, it can be argued that a grammatical form is a description of a word form or a specific state of a word. And at the same time, in a broader sense, words in the Russian language represent a lexically identical state of identical expressions. The grammatical structure of speech is based primarily on certain laws and rules of word formation and transformation. To learn these rules, it is necessary to study morphology, that is, everything related to the paradigm of words, to know the abstract meanings of words.

After all, a word is a basic grammatical unit. It combines a sound component, lexical meaning, and formal grammatical specifics. And the grammatical form is nothing but a linguistic sign connecting the material side and the abstract meaning. And the semantic form is the grammatical meaning. Word forms may differ in their grammatical meaning (Sakel, 2004). It is believed that they form one of the paradigms, the essence of which is that the elements of speech are verbal forms of one lexeme.

Considering the meaning of each case as a special grammatical category, it can be noted that it has a complex character and consists of some secondary connotations. For example, one of such connotations can be called objectivity, since the category of randomness is inherent in names denoting objects and phenomena. The formal unity of the lexeme consists of the inflectional unity of the basis of its word forms. But here it is important to remember that lexical and grammatical meanings do not exist separately, but constantly interact with each other.

The grammatical form of the verb in Russian is characterized by six categories: voice, mood, number, tense, person, and gender. In addition, three types of verb moods are used in the language: imperative (eat, go, throw), that is, it is an expression of will; indicative action performed at present, permissible both in the present and in the planned (we are repairing, will come tomorrow); subjunctive mood means a desirable action, which is quite it is possible and permissible (I wish I could). A special place is occupied by the imperative, which combines the expression of the desire to express an impression addressed to the addressee.

Imperative is one of the most common grammars in natural languages. Kazakh, English, and Russian have many grammatical categories. This category expresses quantitative relations existing in reality, reflected in the minds of native speakers of a given language and having morphological expression in the corresponding forms of the language.

The verb in Russian is an official and significant part of speech. It is characterized by the fact that it can be used in the present, future, and past tense: “the child is playing” (present tense); “the child was playing” (past tense); “the child will play” (future tense). The tentative inflection allows the verb to be changed in person and number. The view that aspect is a property of concepts, not words, leads to the conclusion that this category also includes other parts of speech, such as nouns, adverbs, and adjectives. By adopting it, one can distinguish, for example, continuous nouns and discontinuous nouns, and resultant nouns.

The category of aspect is already known at the earliest stages of the development of the Russian language. However, the study of the aspect category faces great difficulties – not only because of the small number of linguistic sources but also because of the difficulties of interpretation (Talmy, 1985). There is a tendency to interpret the linguistic facts of the previous layers of language development following modern linguistic meaning and by modern applications, which in the case of a semantic linguistic category is often unreliable (Pinker, 1984). First of all, this refers to grammatical categories, such as gender, verbs, and articles (Sinaga, Herman, & Tannary, 2022). For example, it is difficult to find Russian and English equivalents of verbs corresponding to certain categories. The presence of the category of aspect in the grammatical system of the Russian language probably contributes to the fact that functionally similar grammatical tenses have disappeared from it, especially past ones.

The number of grammatical categories in different languages is different. There are languages with a highly developed grammatical structure, in other languages, the set of grammatical categories is very limited. Grammatical categories are usually characterized by some additional properties. The volume of a grammatical category should be large enough and have natural boundaries, as a rule, these are largely semantic and grammatical classes of words, such as nouns or verbs, or their subclasses, such as transitive verbs (Motamedi et al., 2022; Meirbekova et al., 2013). On the other hand, the number of meanings of grammatical categories is usually small, and they are

expressed using a small number of conventional indexes. Such additional properties make it possible to distinguish between grammatical and so-called lexical obligations. Thus, in the Russian language, the mandatory indication of gender is characterized by only a small group of nouns that are allocated by certain groups of the vocabulary of the language and are not systemic.

The most complex and branched structure has a zone of verbal modality, giving a grammatical category of inclination. Modal values include, firstly, those that indicate the degree of reality of the situation, and secondly, those that express the speaker's assessment of the situation. It is not difficult to see that evaluative and related values are often closely related to each other, so desired situations always receive a positive assessment from the speaker, surreal situations often have a lower degree of reliability (Jacques, 2013; Dryer, 2002). The English verb has a very extensive system of temporal forms, active and passive oppositions, and indicative, subjunctive, and imperative moods. These are the main categories of verbs that cover the entire verb system as a whole. However, in addition, there are impersonal forms: participle, verbal noun, and infinitive, which have special functions and convey relationships that are different from personal forms.

The leading category in the system of aspectual and temporal forms is the category of time. The tenses of verbs in real speech can reflect the real-time when the starting point is the actual moment of utterance. But the tenses of the verb reflect conditional tenses in which the reference point does not coincide with the actual moment of utterance. The grammatical category of time is the relation of an action to a reference moment, which, first of all, is a conditional moment of speech. The time interval that includes the moment of speech is the present. This segment can vary greatly in length, from minutes to an infinite period. The past is the period preceding the present, and it does not include the moment of speech. The future is the time expected after the present, excluding the moment of speech. The past and the future never touch, because the present separates them (Ek Dahl & Grimes, 1964). The specificity of the verb in English is not a grammatical category, it does not have the corresponding formal signs and does not coincide with the Russian perfect and imperfect types. The categories of people and numbers are very weak in English. Thus, in the preterite of all verbs, except for the verb of being, there are no face forms and numbers. In the representation, the verb of having an asymmetric paradigm: in the singular, the first and third persons are expressed in the plural.

The verb has permanent and non-permanent grammatical categories. Regular grammatical features are proper verbs. These include type, voice, reversibility, and transience (Lohmann, 2020). They also include, in addition to the categories described, verb conjugation. Its type does not change and is permanent. Unstable grammatical categories are not present in all forms of verbs. These include time, number, face, demeanor, and gender. There are categories of persons and numbers in the English verb. Even though the grammar of the English language significantly reduces the possibility of expressing these signs in the part of the word that reflects the action, there are still its peculiarities. For example, to understand how to determine the verb number, remember that the ending -s (-es) appears in the third person singular in the present indefinite. There is no other way to distinguish singular and plural.

In the same way, the presence of the same third party can be determined. The main difficulty with English verbs is that there is no rule in the British language according to which their past form is displayed. One of the most interesting features of the classification of verbs is the way different tenses are formed (Tunbridge, 1988). The present tense in this category is formed by the infinitive of the verb without the two parts. In addition, if the subject is in the third person (he, she, it), then the ending -s is added to the predicate. The question and negative forms are constructed with the help of the will of the assistant (from the third person). The future tense is also characterized by a verb in the infinitive, just before the addition of the auxiliary word will. With its help, questions and refutations are formed.

Irregular verbs of the English language are structured into groups. The first group includes words that do not change in the past tense. For example, say, say, say. The second group of irregular conditional verbs includes those in which the vowels i-a-u alternate in the past tense and the perfect tense of the past tense. For example, drink, drank, drunk. The third group of irregular verbs can be attributed to those words that in the usual tense end in -d, and in the past tense are replaced by -t. In English, all sentences contain a verb, and in Russian, a sentence can be without verbs (Corbett, 2007). In Russian, one can say “Сегодня хороший день” (Today is a good day), in English, if the object in the sentence does nothing and does not produce anything, the verb form “to be” still remains. On the one hand, it can be a verb, on the other – a semantic connection. The fact is that the English language very carefully determines the timing of actions, unlike Russian. Up to 12 verb forms can be used in various sentences. In fact, there are, of course, three tenses: the present, the future and the past. However, each of them will have four forms, the use of which depends on the time interval specified in the offer. As for the negation of the past tense, it is worth highlighting that it occurs using the auxiliary verb to do, the conjugation of the past tense did + no + infinitive. The forms in the simple past tense are the same for all grammatical forms.

4. Discussion

Considering grammatical construction as a criterion of linguistic classification, the Kazakh language refers to suffix languages of agglutination, meaning that the subject word remains unchanged, and grammatical forms are created only by adding suffixes to the subject. In the Kazakh language, the separation of parts of speech is clearly visible, which is conditioned by the fact that in this language the division of speech into parts is based on syntactic criteria and is manifested by the separation of nominal parts of speech from verbs. The former can play the role of a subject-object or a relative complement in a sentence. The participle forms of the verb, in turn, obey the so-called nominalization, where the infinitive and gerund become homonyms (Hockett & Charles, 1958).

The Kazakh language does not provide for the functioning of prefixes as separate morphological elements, since they are included only in Russian borrowings, but are interpreted there as an element of the theme (Kageyama, Hook, & Pardeshi, 2021). Kazakh verbs agree with

their subject personally and numerically. Verbs have the following grammatical categories: two numbers – singular and plural; three persons: 1st, 2nd, 3rd; three tenses: present, past, and future, formed by auxiliary verbs; five moods: indicative, doubtful, imperative, conditional, subjunctive; two voices: active and passive with different forms for passive transitive and passive intransitive verbs. There are rather complicated rules for interrogative and negative forms. These categories are characterized by vocal harmony since the word uses the same type of vowels.

Word forms are created by adding consecutive suffixes expressing grammatical functions – after cutting off all suffixes, the root remains, which is also an independent word. In the Altai languages, there is a category of evidence, that is, verb forms express the degree of confidence of the speaker in the described event. For example, “келди” (came), “кельген” (came), “кельген экен” (came). Tense is a grammatical category that expresses when an action shown by a verb is performed or occurs. The roots and bases of verbs enter patterns by removing the abstract movement they encounter. These patterns express a way of action, that is, a way of education. Such a grammatical function, so there is a morpheme, is present in all tenses of the verb (Li & Zhao, 2021).

In some tenses of verbs, in addition to this morphological expression, there is also an expression of time. In other words, some of the verb moods correspond only to the category of mood and form, while the other part corresponds to the category of tense together with the category of form. That is, the category of time is expressed not by a separate form of conjugation of the roots and the basis of the verb, but by some modal forms. Some modal suffixes are also time suffixes. In this case, the suffixes of two categories of verbs, namely the modal and temporal categories, are not separate, but common. The suffixes of form and tense are the main suffixes of verb conjugation. Their role in verbs is similar to the role that case suffixes play in nouns. Suffixes that connect the roots and bases of verbs with objects with the function of the verb are suffixes of form and tense. The movements of objects are expressed by adding these suffixes to the bases of verbs. Since they associate movements with objects to match the movements of objects, they always want the person performing the action to be specified. That is, verb and temporal suffixes are suffixes that establish a relationship between the root or bases of the verb and persons (Berman & Slobin, 1994; Sarsekeyeva et al., 2019).

The grammatical category of the form shows how the root or base of the verb is arranged. The basics of verbs and the basics, which are linguistic units that correspond to movements, are not used by themselves, they reach the field of use, being tied to a person, time, and form. This connection is achieved through the use of various forms of the basics of verbs. To connect abstract movements with the objects of using the roots and bases of verbs in various forms, verb conjugation is introduced in the field of use (Berg, 2022). That is, verbs appear in the sphere of use in the form of inflection. The verb conjugation is performed using affixes or root form changes in languages. In other words, inflectional forms are formed by adding inflectional suffixes of verbs to the roots and bases of verbs.

Inflectional forms of verbs correspond to grammatical categories of verbs, except for movements expressed by the basics. In this category, the basics of verbs fall into some patterns, which are called modal forms. Not all modal forms of verbs show only modal elements, some of them also express tense. In other words, the modal forms of verbs correspond to a temporal category distinct from the modal category. Suffixes that form verb moods and forms from the verb base are modal suffixes or suffixes of the verb form. The grammatical category of the genre is usually defined as a formal category reflecting the nature of the way of action (Wagner, 2012). A peculiarity of English-specific forms lies in the fact that a specific meaning is necessarily associated with the indication of the period in which the action takes place, expressed in terms. Therefore, aspectual forms are called aspectual and temporal to emphasize the inextricable link between aspect and time in English. The English time system includes 4 paradigmatic categories: basic, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous.

All categories, except for the presence and preterite of the main category, are expressed in analytical forms. The preterite of the main discharge indicates that the action occurred in a time interval that does not include the moment of speech, so it is in the past. Information about the nature of actions comes from the context. The negative and interrogative forms of the presence of the main category are analytically formed. Such pronounced asymmetry may jeopardize the continued existence of synthetic forms, but they are so firmly integrated into the verb system that there is no tendency to displace them in the modern language. This is probably conditioned by their functional importance compared to other forms. As a predicate, the verb is associated with a character, so categories of persons arise in a broad sense, including number, gender, and grammatical class. The presence of a verbal category of a person sometimes makes the topic unnecessary, with which the verb agrees personally, with gender and number, and sometimes even in class (Zhekibayeva et al., 2020). In languages with polypersonal conjugation, the verb form denotes not only the face of the subject but also the face of the object of the action. Depending on the circumstances, the verb is consistent with the subject and object, direct or even indirect.

Verbs can perform various syntactic functions and participate in the formation of analytical verb forms. Infinitive – combines the properties of a verb and a noun. The action is called abstractly, but with the preservation of the categorical grammar of type and sound. The parts that combine a verb and an adjective represent an action as a property of an object or person. The connection between a verb and an adverb calls an action a sign that characterizes another action. It is combined with the verb in several categories and most synthetic forms of communication. The identical organization of paradigms is not violated by the absence of certain paradigms or certain forms in some words or groups of words belonging to one or another part of the word.

Thus, the absence of short forms in several adjectives of particular paradigms or the absence of forms in intransitive verbs suffers (Abdigapbarova et al., 2016). The subclasses of this part of speech have a common semantic feature that affects the ability of words to express certain morphological meanings or to enter into contradictions within morphological categories. Many lexico-grammatical

categories of words are characterized by incomplete paradigms. By itself, the incompleteness of the paradigm cannot yet serve as a defining feature when referring words to lexical and grammatical categories: such incompleteness can be explained not only by the peculiarities of the lexical meanings of words but also by their morphological structure or phonemic composition (Pinker, 1984; Myrzabayev et al., 2018). In some words, the incompleteness of paradigms is associated with the practical singularity of individual forms. Along with this division, the correct morphological classification of word forms is possible, sometimes including whole words, both in Kazakh and Russian and also in English. This is a classification according to morphological categories based on the generality of their inflectional morphological meanings, and those formal means by which these meanings are expressed.

5. Conclusions

Thus, the grammatical categories of verbs of the Kazakh, Russian, and English languages are best studied, their characteristics include the type of modification of the categorization attribute, participation in the syntax, the mandatory choice of one of its meanings for word forms from a categorized set and the presence of a regular way of expressing them. The presence of a combination of these properties is usually the basis for the unconditional recognition of the grammatical nature of the category, although each of them individually is neither a necessary nor a sufficient feature of the grammatical category. There is no single grammatical category characteristic of all languages of the world. The discrepancy of grammatical categories in different languages is the best proof of the specificity of the allocation of grammatical categories in each language.

There is no harmony between grammatical properties, functions, and the conceptual content of word classes, but there is a discrepancy. This discrepancy is not a grammar defect, but a qualifying property of the linguistic device that allows it to function in the best way. From these words, the vision of categories arises as ensembles with blurred boundaries, having prototypical elements in terms of sets of verbs. Each grammatical class of verbs in Kazakh, Russian, and English languages is adapted for the best expression of a certain type of concept and the best performance of the qualifying function. At the same time, the main classes can express different types of concepts and perform various functions characteristic of other classes, naturally in a non-specialized way and, therefore, less precise. This way of functioning makes the language an accurate and universal tool but complicates the analysis of parts of speech.

Each category is then implemented as a series of features, each of which may have several variants. There are features common to several categories, and this possibility, in addition to the fact that the language elements become more opaque, facilitates the categorisation processes. Grammatical categories of verbs exist in every language, however, as a separate grammatical system, differing in type and time, it is represented only in those languages where there is a separate corresponding system of grammatical forms. The importance of forms is conditioned by the need to study the language system from the standpoint of functional grammar and based on the approach of the functional system, which will contribute to the most adequate description of the ways of expressing verbs in various aspects.

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