

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЙ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ ПРОШЕДШИХ ВРЕМЁН АНГЛИЙСКОГО ГЛАГОЛА

При введении четырёх прошедших видо-временных форм глагола необходимо иметь в виду, что, в отличие от русского языка, они функционируют в 3 зонах: прошедшей, предпрошедшей и обозначают будущие действия с точки зрения прошедшего времени. Вот почему необходимо научить слушателей соотносить пространственные характеристики того или иного времени, что делает изучение видо-временных форм более образным и понятным. Выработанные логические пространственные представления о функционировании глагола помогают слушателям выбрать правильную форму и избежать ошибок в речи и при выполнении тестов.

The Past Indefinite (Simple) Tense

The Markers:

- **Just now, the other day, ago, since, then, when ...**
- **When? Where? What time? How?**
- **Periods of time now over.**

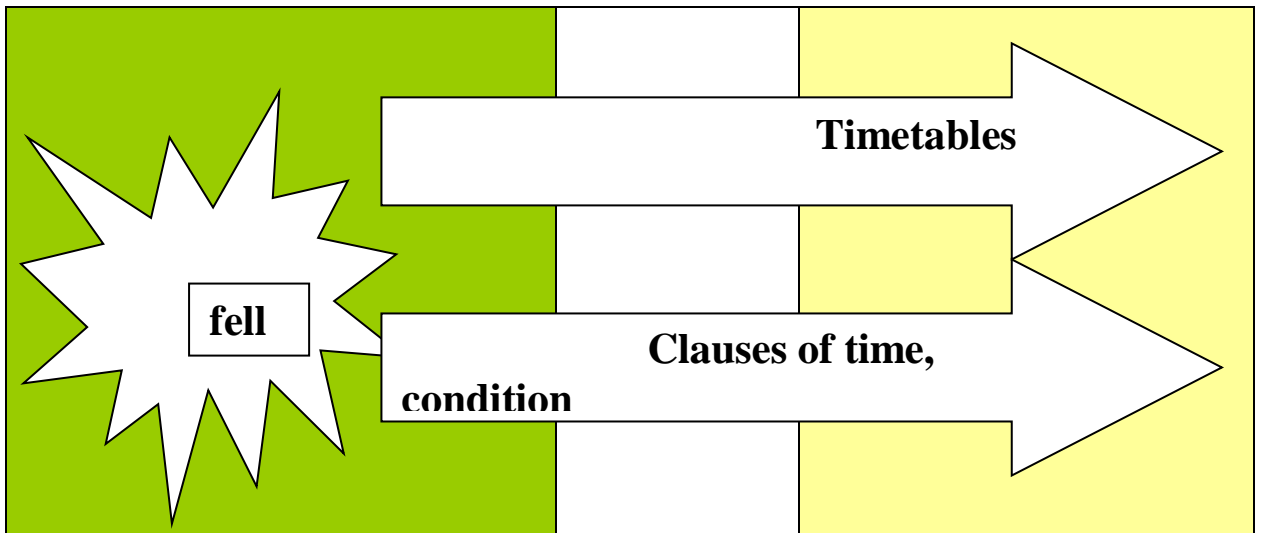
1. It denotes past actions which are not connected with the present.

e.g. She finished school last year.

2. It denotes future actions in the past for timetables and clauses of time, condition and concession.

e.g. He said that his plane took off at 12.

Past	Present	Future
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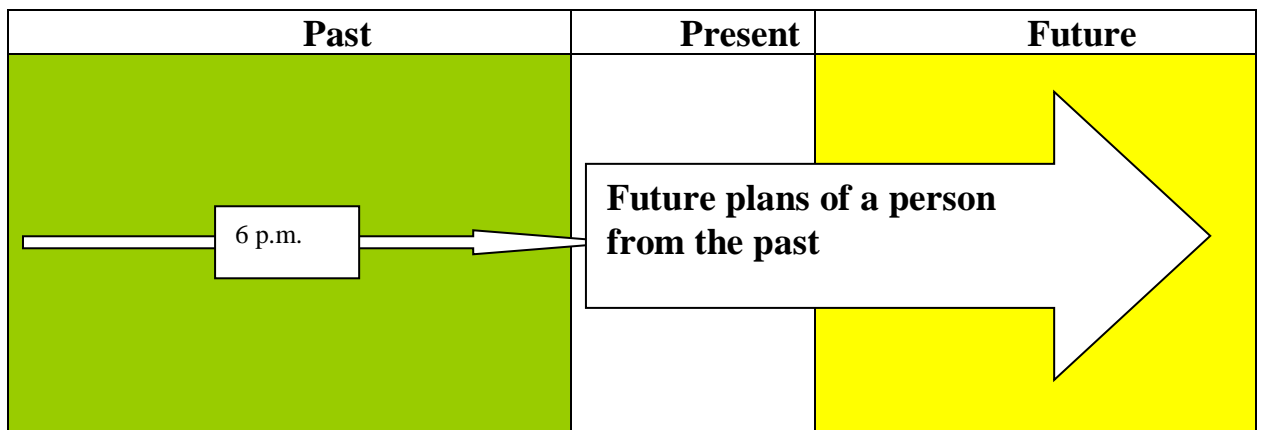


The Past Continuous Tense

The Markers:

**At 6 p.m., from 5 to 7, all day long, the whole day, all that year, all the morning,
at that moment, as, just as, while, when, still.**

1. It is used to talk about something which was in progress at a definite moment in the past.
e.g. I was translating the article from 5 to 7 o'clock yesterday.
2. To talk about future arrangements in the past.
e.g. Everybody was excited because they were leaving for Paris.



The Past Perfect Tense

The Markers:

1. By (by that time, by September), etc.

2. Hardly...when, scarcely...when, nearly...when, barely...when, no sooner...than

(with an inverted word order)

1. The Past Perfect I (Exclusive): Denotes a prior action completed before a certain moment in the past.

*e.g. When we **got** to the river the boat race had already started.*

2. The Past Perfect II (Inclusive): Denotes an action in progress which began before a given past moment and continued up to it or into it.

a) With stative verbs:

*e.g. He suddenly **understood** that she had loved him all her life.*

b) With some dynamic verbs of durative meaning where the Past Perfect may be used instead of the Past Perfect Continuous with little difference in meaning:

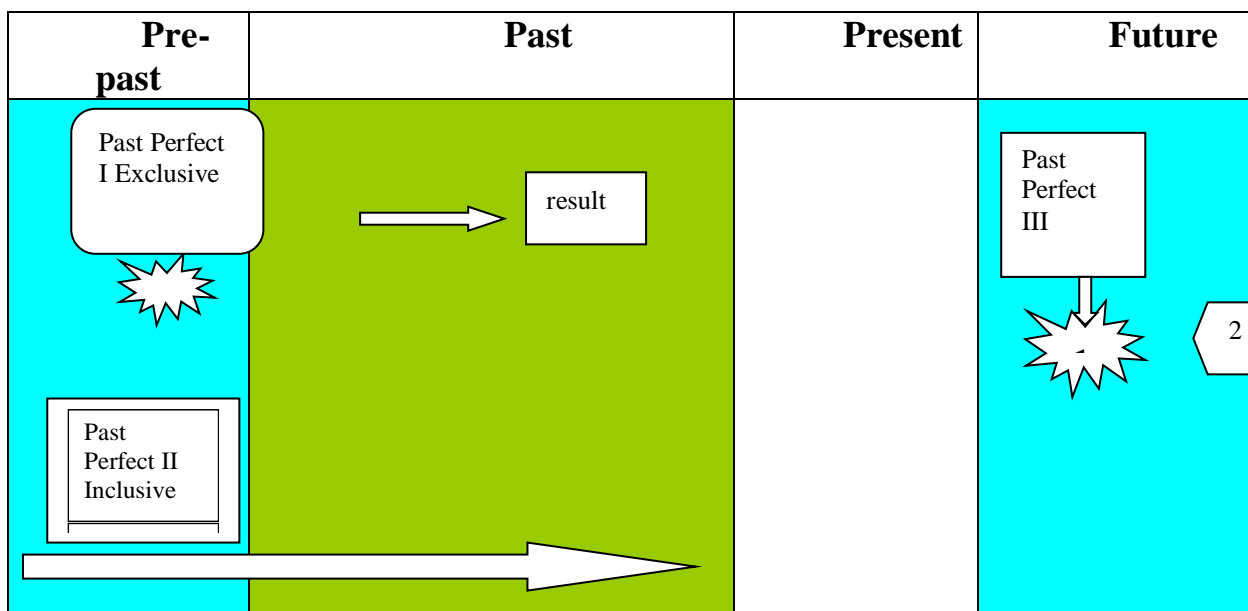
*e.g. Roy **mentioned** that he had dined at home since his return.*

c) In negative sentences, when the action itself is completely negated the Past Perfect II is preferred to the Past Perfect Continuous:

*e.g. He **mentioned** that he had not played cards for 3 years.*

3. The Past Perfect III : Denotes **a future action** viewed from the past in adverbial clauses of time introduced by **when, before, after, as soon as, till/until**. It shows that the action of the subordinate clause will be completed before the action of the principal clause, which is usually expressed by the Future-in-the-Past. It is found only in reported speech.

*e.g. She **said** that she would come home as soon as she had finished her work. (the 2nd action) (the 1st action)*



The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

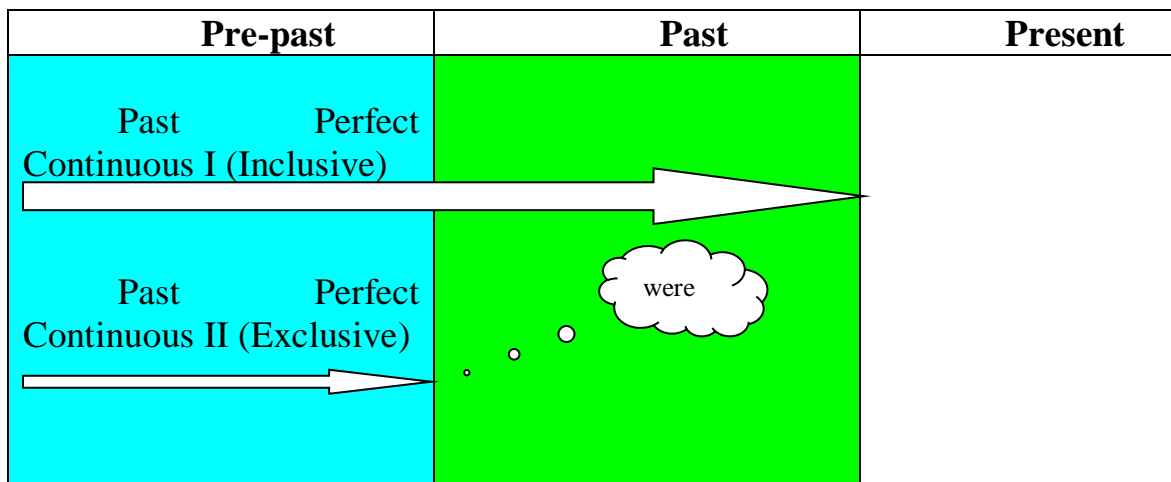
The Markers: for, since

1. The Past Perfect Continuous I (Inclusive): Denotes an action which began before a definite moment in the Past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment.

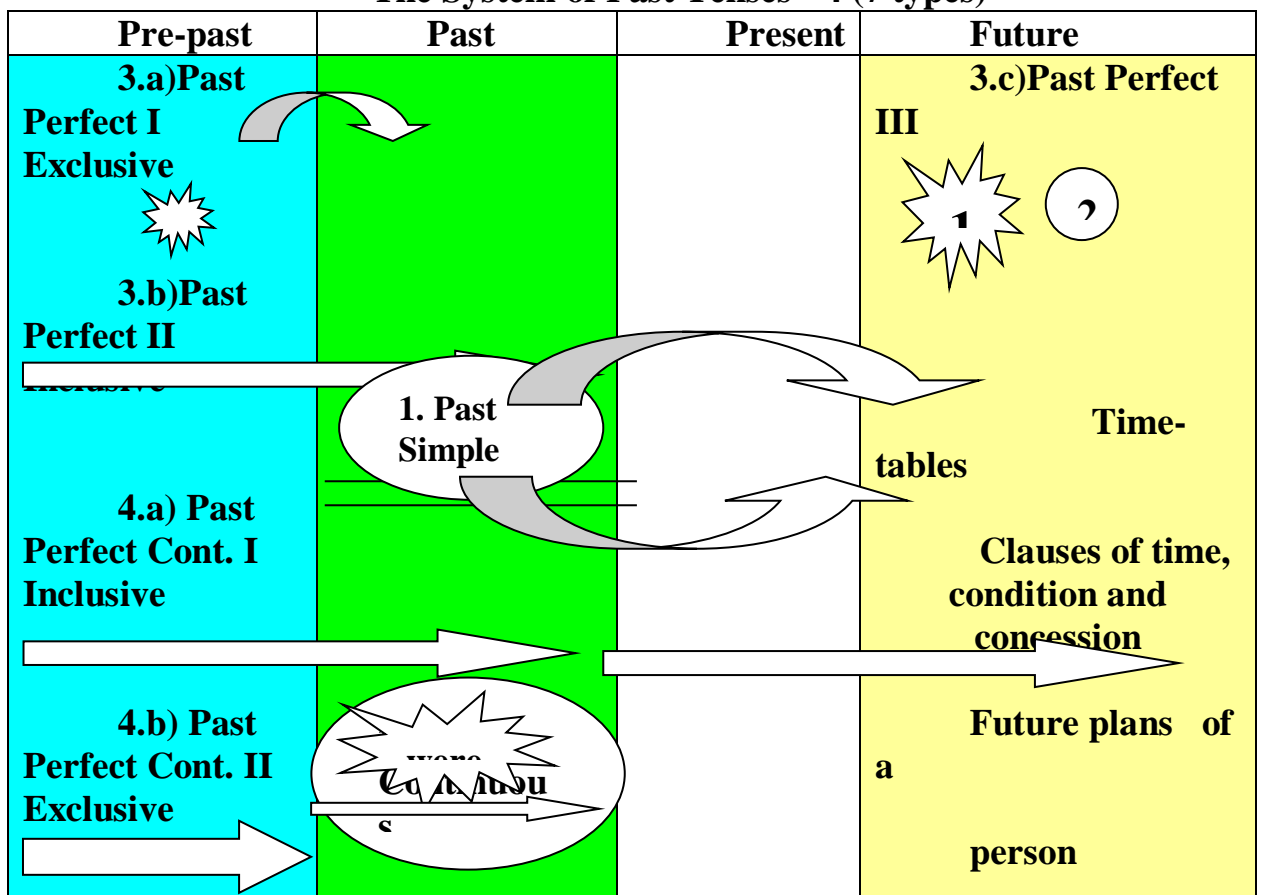
e.g. He knew what she had been thinking about since she received the letter.

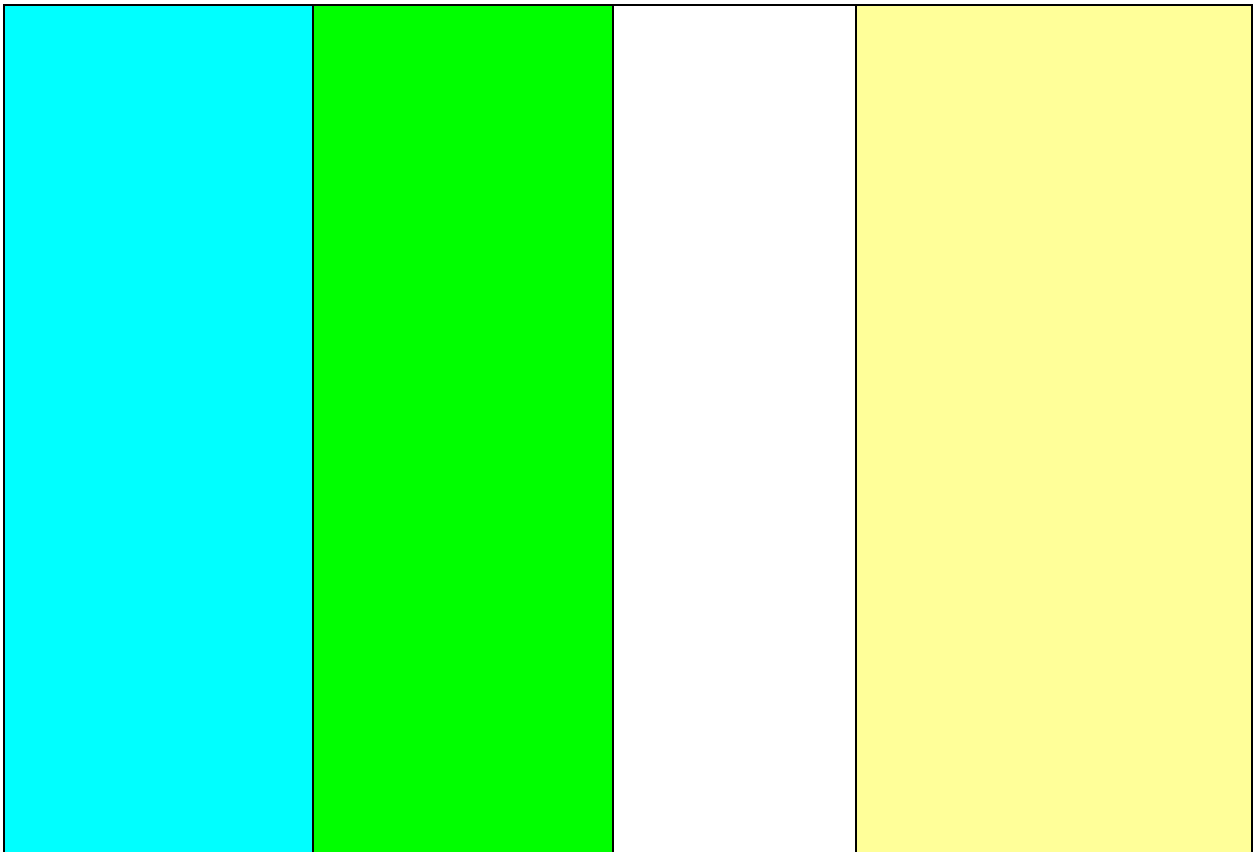
2. The Past Perfect Continuous II (Exclusive): Denotes an action which was no longer going on at a definite moment in the Past, but which had been in progress not long before (i.e. something had been happening for a period of time before something happened)

*e.g. Their swimming suits **were** wet. They had been swimming.*



The System of Past Tenses - 4 (7 types)





Таким образом, выработка у слушателей чёткого пространственного понимания функционирования прошедших видо-временных форм английского глагола поможет им правильно выбрать нужную форму и избежать ошибочного применения времён в устной и письменной речи.