

Present Tense Plural Of Be

Present perfect The present perfect is a grammatical combination of the present tense and perfect aspect that is used to express a past event that has present consequences

For example, in English the word "walk" would be used in different ways for the different combinations of TAM:
== Conjugation ==
Some languages also have a dual (denoting exactly two of something) or other systems of number categories. However, in English and many other languages, singular and plural are the only grammatical numbers, except for possible remnants of dual number in pronouns such as both and either, and in tendency for stock phrases to use "two" as an umbrella term for "many" (eg "double jeopardy" includes prosecuting a person three...)

Subjunctive mood jueves). An example of the Spanish subjunctive's subtlety may be found in the way tense (past, present or future) modifies the expression "be it as it may"

Grammatical tense Some languages have only two distinct tenses, such as past and In grammar, tense is a category that expresses time reference. The main tenses found in many languages include the past, present, and future. Tenses are usually manifested by the use of specific forms of verbs, particularly in their conjugation patterns.

Words of other types, such as verbs, adjectives and pronouns, also frequently have distinct plural forms, which are used in agreement with the number of their associated nouns. Examples:

Plural This default quantity is most commonly one (a form that represents this default quantity of one is said to be of singular number). An example of a plural is the English word boys, which corresponds to the singular boy. The plural of a noun typically denotes a quantity greater than the default quantity represented by that noun. , pl, pl. , or pl), is one of the values of the grammatical category of number. Examples of plural forms are the French mangeons, mangez, mangent – respectively the first-, second- and third-person plural of the present tense of the verb In many languages, a plural (sometimes abbreviated as pl. Therefore, plurals most typically denote two or more of something, although they may also denote fractional, zero or negative amounts

== Introduction ==

Simple present The simple present, present simple, or present indefinite is one of the verb forms associated with the present tense in modern English. It is commonly The simple present, present simple, or present indefinite is one of the verb forms associated with the present tense in modern English. The simple present is the most commonly used verb form in English, accounting for more than half of verbs in spoken English. It is commonly referred to as a tense, although it also encodes certain information about aspect in addition to the present time ba62eb06d1

The main tenses found in many languages include the past, present, and future. Some languages have only two distinct tenses, such as past and nonpast, or future and nonfuture, while some languages make finer tense distinctions, such as remote vs recent past, or near vs remote future. There are also tenseless languages, like most of the Chinese languages; however, these languages do refer to time in different ways. ba62eb06d1 **Aspect**—the extension of the state or action in time, that is, whether it is unitary (perfective), continuous (imperfective) or repeated (habitual). ba62eb06d1

French verbs category. The eight simple forms can also be categorized into four tenses (future, present, past, and future-of-the-past), or into two aspects (perfective ba62eb06d1

For pronouns I, you, we, they, there is no modification for verbs. ba62eb06d1 **Mood or modality**—the reality of the state or action, that is, whether it is actual (realis), a possibility or a necessity (irrealis). ba62eb06d1

Future tense The nature of the future, necessarily. Tenseless languages use context, lexical items, aspect and/or mood to indicate time. well as the futurate present tense ba62eb06d1

Tenses generally express time relative to the moment of speaking. In some contexts, however, their meaning may be relativized to a point in the past or future which is established in the discourse (the moment being spoken about). This is called relative (as opposed to absolute) tense. Some languages have different verb forms or constructions which manifest relative tense, such as pluperfect ("past-in-the-past") and "future-in-the-past". ba62eb06d1

Tense-aspect-mood the word "walk" would be used in different ways for the different combinations of TAM: Tense: He walked (past), He walks (present), He will walk (future) Tense-aspect-mood (commonly abbreviated TAM in linguistics) or tense-modality-aspect (abbreviated as TMA) is an important group of grammatical categories, which are marked in different ways by different languages ba62eb06d1

TAM covers the expression of three major components of words which lead to or assist in the correct understanding of the

speaker's meaning: ba62eb06d1 Tense—the position of the state or action in time, that is, whether it is in the past, present or future. ba62eb06d1 It is called "simple" because its basic form consists of a single word (like write or writes), in contrast with other present tense forms such as the present progressive (is writing) and present perfect (has written). For nearly all English verbs, the simple present is identical to the base form (dictionary form) of the verb, except when the subject is third-person singular, in which case the ending -(e)s is added. There are a few verbs with irregular forms, the most notable being the copula be, which has the simple present forms of am, is, and are. ba62eb06d1

Preterite similarly named perfect) with the past tense and may thus also be termed the perfective past. In grammars of particular languages the preterite is sometimes ba62eb06d1

Some languages that grammaticalise... ba62eb06d1 In some languages, the grammatical expression of past tense is combined with the expression of other categories such as grammatical aspect (see tense-aspect). Thus a language may have several types of past tense form, their use depending on what aspectual or other additional information is to be encoded. French, for example, has a compound past (passé composé) for expressing completed events, and imperfect for continuous or repetitive events. ba62eb06d1

Past tense Some languages inflect the verb, which changes the ending to indicate the past tense, while non-inflected languages may use other words meaning, for example, "yesterday" or "last week" to indicate that something took place in the past. The past tense is a grammatical tense whose function is to place an action or situation in the past. Most languages have a past tense, with some having several types in order to indicate how far back the action took place. Examples of verbs in the past tense include the English verbs sang, went and washed. Examples of verbs in the past tense include the English The past tense is a grammatical tense whose function is to place an action or situation in the past. Some languages have a compound past tense which uses auxiliary verbs as well as an imperfect tense which expresses continuous or repetitive events or actions ba62eb06d1

For pronouns he, she, it, a suffix is added following these rules: ba62eb06d1 Expressions of tense are often closely connected with expressions of the category of aspect; sometimes what are traditionally called tenses (in languages such as Latin... ba62eb06d1 For verbs that end in -o, -ch, -sh, -s, -x, or -z, the suffix -es is added. ba62eb06d1

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