

STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD CASES IN THE ENGLISH TENSE CATEGORY

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**Abstract:** The main goals and objectives of the research are to identify cases of modification of rules in the grammatical system of the English language and explain how they change in what form and meaning and for what reason, as well as their grammatical, lexical, and semantic analysis.

**Key words:** Exceptions, irregularity, abnormality, oddity, oddment, grammatical exceptions, standard and non-standard cases.

The grammatical system of almost all languages consists of rules, however, the rules are not always followed. In the language, cases of modification of such rules are called grammatical exceptions. One of the reasons for the occurrence of grammatical exceptions is the cases of changes of the language in oral speech, and then this is an exception. But there are exceptional cases that can be explained from a spiritual point of view, and the reasons for their origin have been explained in the course of scientific work. Almost every grammatical rule in the English language has some exceptions. In this work, we will look at the grammatical exceptions that occur in the tense category of the English language. The auxiliary verb in the present simple tense and the past simple tense, additionally their standard and non-standard cases. There are non-standard cases of rules in the use of tense, and we will give their analysis below. We already know that Present simple is used to talk about general facts and habits. Below as an example of this rule, affirmative, question and negative forms are given.

My sister lives in New York. (Affirmative)

My sister doesn't live in New York. (Negative)

Does my sister live in New York? (Interrogative)

I agree with you. (Affirmative)

I don't agree with you. (Negative)

Do I agree with you. (Interrogative)

It can be seen that there is no auxiliary verb in the affirmative sentences of the present tense. However, there is an exception to this rule, and this exception imposes an additional meaning on the sentence. I do agree with you. This sentence means that I really agree with you.

She does want to come with us.

He does want to quit smoking.

She wants to go on vacation.

In this case, after do and its other forms, the infinitive is used without the suffix -s. In addition, to talk about the future, we can use the present simple tense (Present simple). In this case, the present simple tense (Present simple) can be used to talk about future events verbs: arrive, depart, leave, start, begin, open, end and several other verbs. The most common mistake is "I eat lunch." that is, it is considered that only the present simple tense (Present simple) should be used in the sense of regularity. In fact, the correct tense for giving this meaning is Present Progressive, and using Present Progressive instead of Present Simple is one of the most difficult lessons in English. And so:

"I eat lunch." not "I am eating lunch now." we can say the right time.

As an exception to this rule, it is possible to add an auxiliary verb to the meaning of the verb.

I practice English every day!

By adding do, we add the sense of confidence that he is a diligent student, and emphasize that there is no doubt about it. In this case, an exclamation mark is placed at the end of the sentence, and this means that there can be no doubt about the speaker's expressed opinion. She practices English every day." not "She does practice English every day." it is correct. Another exception of the verb is the use of the present tense forms in the future tense, usually we use the present tense (Present simple) when talking about habits:

She is a girl.

You want to improve your English.

They learn new words every day.

Teachers work hard.

As an exception to this rule, we can use the same form for the future tense:

English lessons start fall semester.

We have spelling and grammar quizzes next Thursday.

Non-native speakers sit for IELTS every October.

In each of these examples, the verb is in the present tense, but the action is in the future. In addition, we use the present tense to express the meaning of the future tense. In this case, the connecting word "when" is used. In the part of the sentence where "When" is used, the present simple tense is used, but the meaning is in the future tense. The exception in such sentences is that the future tense form is usually expressed by "will" and in these sentences there is an exception to the rules. Exceptional cases also exist in other adverbial clauses, and also occur in clauses containing adverbial conjunctions such as soon as, before, after, etc.

When are you going to come and see the new house?

We will come as soon as we finish the project.

When writing a timeline or biography, we often use the Present simple, even if all the events happened in the past.

1911-Pete Wilson was born in Seattle, Washington.

1918-Pete begins to play the saxophone.

1927-Pete is discovered by Fat Man Wallace.

1928-Fat Man Wallace arranges Pete's first concert with Big Fanny and the Boys in New York.

1936-Pete goes to Paris.

Usually we use the auxiliary verb "do" to form the present simple question form. exception is used in the same form in all tenses.

Who do you work with?

Exception: Who works with you?

Which toothpaste do you use?

Exception: Which brands of toothpaste use fluoride?

Also, time words in the Present simple cause a lot of confusion for English learners. There are some exceptions to time words, such as regularly, usually, normally, always, often, sometimes, never and other adverbs are usually placed before the main verb. However, as an exception, they can be placed at the beginning or end of the sentence. The verb to be also causes some problems. If the adverbs come in the middle of the sentence, they are after the auxiliary verb "to be".

should be placed.

Fred often eats in a bar.

Exception: Fred is often late to work.

There is a strange exception to the use of the repeated adverb, usually. Adverbial sentences with a negative meaning are required to be in the order of interrogative sentences. Rarely, never, and rarely are examples of idioms that require such a form we can bring.

Patricia rarely finishes work before 7 p.m.

Exception: Seldom does John play volleyball.

Of course, there are rules for using all grammatical forms, but there are also exceptions. This is very rare, but if we try to get high marks in tests, we need to know these rules.

In conclusion, exceptions are not uncommon in English. Most of them have already been formed, and they serve the implementation of language learning at an advanced level. Linguistic researchers must not only understand grammatical rules, but also investigate situations of rule modification. Because language is more than just a set of rules in their exact form. To investigate linguistic errors, significant scientific investigation is required. In any case, as a linguist, respecting each language and being able to appropriately show its characteristics is still one of the most important parts of modern linguistics.

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