

Speak on the historical development of the analytical forms of the verb in the English language and find in the text the instances of their usage.

The OE Verb was characterized by the following Grammatical categories:

Person -3: The 1st, 2nd and the 3d

## Number -2: The Singular and the Plural

Tense -2: The Present and Past

Mood      -3: The Indicative, the Imperative,  
              and the Subjunctive

## Development of Verbal Grammatical Categories in MidE and Early NE

	Grammatical Categories									
	MOOD		TENSE		VOICE		TIME COR-RELATION		ASPECT	
	OE	LateME EarlyNE	OE	LateME EarlyNE	OE	LateME EarlyNE	OE	LateME EarlyNE	OE	LateME EarlyNE
Finite verbs	3	3	2	3	-	2	-	2	-	2
Inf						2		2		2
Part/ing						2		2		

# HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ANALYTICAL FORMS IN ENGLISH I

All the new forms which have been included in the ME verb paradigm are **analytical forms**.

A genuine analytical verb form must consist of several component parts: **an auxiliary verb**, sometimes two or three auxiliary verbs — which serve as a grammatical marker, and **a non-finite form** ( the **Infinitive** or the **Participle**) which expresses the lexical meaning of the form and serves as a grammatical marker. The analytical form should be idiomatic: its meaning is not equivalent to the sum of meanings of the component parts.

## II

The development of these properties is known as the process of **grammatization**. Some verb phrases, as the Perfect forms have been completely grammatized, – the first components have completely lost their lexical meanings and became pure auxiliaries. Some of them have not been fully grammatized to this day and are not regarded as ideal analytical forms (for instance, the Future tenses).

The analytical way of form-building was a new device, which developed in Late OE and ME. **Analytical forms developed from** free word groups (**phrases, syntactical constructions**). The first component of these phrases turned into a grammatical marker, while the second component retained its lexical meaning and acquired a new grammatical value in the compound form.

# THE CATEGORY OF TENSE. THE FUTURE TENSE

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OE</b></p> <p><b>sculan/willan+Inf.</b> (magan/cunnan+Inf.)</p> <p>Volition, obligation, possibility</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ME</b></p> <p><b>shulen/willen+Inf.</b> <i>Gradually lost their modal meanings in combination with the Inf. of the notional verb becoming grammar markers of futurity. The development of these properties is known as the process grammaticization</i></p> <p><b>shulen+Inf.</b> – for all the persons</p> <p><b>willen+Inf.</b> - longer preserves its modal meaning</p> <p>I see that thou wolt heer abyde <i>I see that you want to stay here</i></p>
<p>OE 3ē sculon eft wepan <i>you have to weep again</i></p> <p>OE ic wylle wyrcean <i>I want to work</i></p>	<p>ME ...tellen shal <i>shall tell</i></p> <p>ME ...that wol my bane be <i>this will be the death of me</i> shal &amp; wil /wol are deprived of their original modal meaning</p>

In the age of Shakespeare **shall** and **will** occurred in free variation :they can express “pure” futurity and add different shades of modal meanings In the XVII c. will >'ll and may also stand for shall. The rules about shall / will regular interchange depending on person were formulated by John Wallis in 1653.

# ANALYTICAL FORMS OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

OE	ME
<p><b>Present / Past Subjunctive</b></p> <p>Sg. far <b>-e</b>      <b>-e</b>      Homonymous with the</p> <p>Pl. far <b>-en</b>      <b>-en</b> forms of the Indicative Mood</p> <p>But <b>to be</b></p> <p>Sg. <b>be</b>              <b>were</b></p> <p>Pl. <b>ben</b>            <b>weren</b></p>	<p><b>sholde</b>      <b>wolde</b>      <b>+ Inf</b></p>

# PERFECT FORMS. CATEGORY OF TIME CORRELATION

OE	ME
<p><b>beon/habban+P II</b></p> <p>OE Ic <b>habbe</b> þā boc <b>ʒe-written</b>  <i>I have <u>this book written</u></i></p> <p><b>beon +P II</b> – with intransitive verbs denoting motion and state            OE He <b>is cumen</b>.  <i>He has come.</i></p> <p><b>habban+P II</b> -with transitive and intransitive verbs which don't denote motion or state</p>	<p><b>ben/haven/han+P II</b></p> <p>1) Remained unchanged in ME and developed into the Objective Participial construction            to have smth. done</p> <p>2) <b>haven</b>            -lost its lexical meaning            - lost the agreement in Gender, Number and Case with the preceding noun and was replaced to the verb forming an analytical form            have written</p>



# CONTINUOUS FORMS. THE CATEGORY OF ASPECT

OE	ME
<p><b>beon+P I -ende</b></p> <p><b>OE <u>wes</u> 3<sup>an</sup> 3<u>ende</u></b></p> <p><b>CNP</b></p> <p><b>‘був ходячим’</b></p> <p><b>Fell into disuse in Early ME</b></p>	<p><b>ben+on+Verbal noun-in3/-en3</b></p> <p><b>ME he is on huntunge</b> ‘він на полюванні’</p> <p>he is <b>ahuntunge</b></p> <p>he is <b>huntung</b></p> <p>P I suf. <b>–ind,-end</b> were mixed up with a verbal noun suf. <b>–in3,-en3,-un3</b></p> <p>and accordingly</p> <p>be+P I &amp; be+on+verbal noun</p> <p>were confused in 15-16 c.</p>

# PASSIVE FORMS. THE CATEGORY OF VOICE

OE	ME
<b>beon/weorðan+P II</b>	<b>ben+P II</b>  ME The angel <b>is tolde</b> the wordes. <i>The angel is told the words.</i>