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Prepared by: Zahra Abdulrahman Abdulla

Supervised by: Prof. Dr. Anjuman Muhamad Sabir

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The Conceptualization of Time, Tense and Aspect in English Grammar

Zahra Abdulrahman Abdullah, Prof. Dr. Anjuman Muhamad Sabir

Department of English Language, College of Education, Salahaddin University – Erbil,

Zahrah.Abdullah@su.edu.krd

Department of English Language, College of Education, Salahaddin University – Erbil,

Anjuman.sabir@su.edu.krd

Abstract

This study is a review article of three journal articles regarding the conceptualization of time, tense, as well as aspect. These studies have been conducted by different researchers in different countries and years (2013, 2018, 2020). The very aim of this study is to identify the structures as well as the functioning of tense, time, and aspect within the structure of English grammar as well as their relations in the syntactic contexts in the linguist in English language. This study also explores how incompetence in differentiating and the inability to identify the main feature which are tense, aspect as well as time in the regard to grammar of the English language plays a great impact in the teachings of basic grammar in English language in regards to the learners. Finding assert the suggested development index by Dr. Richard (2020) in terms of the place of tense, aspect, and time, as result the way in which they affect each other, as each feature would influence the transformation of the other in regards to the structure of the sentence. The findings of this study may contribute to teachers to properly differentiate between aspect, tense and how time influence their change in regards to the grammatical structures of the sentence for the sake of the learners.

Keywords: Tense, Aspect, Time, Structure and Grammar.

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Introduction

Throughout the domain of linguistic research, time is unambiguously recognized as an extra-linguistic component, while the concept of tense has been accepted as a distinct grammatical phenomenon. Studies and language professionals concur the fact that tense performs an essential part; they regard it as a category of grammar which has been deeply incorporated into the organization of temporal distinctions. The spoken word landscape exhibits the inherent capacity for expressing events which have taken place at different junctures. The separation underlying time and tense emerges prominent as a significant consideration in the disciplines of language acquisition and translation. The foundation to investigate the convoluted complexity of tense, mood, and aspect (TMA) systems ubiquitous across numerous languages was established by Dahl's groundbreaking study in 1985. The development of a huge database with comparable information on TMA systems spanning different spoken language the beginning was the primary objectives of this investigation's approach according to explanations by scholarly journals. With the objective to make an important contribution to the broad concept of tense and aspect, the research community wondered whether TMA categories could potentially be compressed into a limited number of cross-linguistic categorization forms which are pertinent to all language. In Dahl's investigation activity, substance from an extensive database which covered upwards of 60 languages were comprehensively investigated. The comprehensive examination, although initially aimed to encompass the entire TMA spectrum, ultimately concentrated on the tense and aspect categories in optimistic declarative phrases.

Researchers were capable of to recognize structures, patterns, and variations between the way tense and aspect are represented in various languages as a consequence of this thorough investigation, and revealed significant insights into the characteristics that distinguish these categories of grammar that can be considered universal among all languages. According to a linguistic standpoint, chronological relevance can be identified through the term "tense," which derives an etymological basis within the Latin word "tempus." It is essential to keep in mind, based on researchers, that tense is not an inherent feature of the broad spectrum of individual various languages, regardless of its growing popularity. Some instances of tenseless spoken languages which provide credibility to this statement are actually Dyirbal and Burmese, where a clear acknowledgment of sequential components interacts alongside the absence of a state of tension. The manner in which that the tense and time intersect so

intricately, as observed in a wide range of languages and meticulously investigated in research such as Dahl's, provides an additional indication that the language is an evolving, multilayered mechanism that is intimately dependent on the temporal aspects of the human experience.

Theoretical background of the studies

The straightforward variations among aspect and tense have been clarified by a study conducted in 2018 by José Parkinson titled "Tense and Aspect in English: How do EFL Learners Understand Them?" It highlighted an observation by Saeed dated 2016 (page 112) indicating various languages possess distinct variations regarding the way the expression of tense, a grammatical-semantic aspect in the formation of sentences, conveys meaning.

According to the research, the concept of tense preserves the assignment of time-related connotations at the sentence's context. The languages possess various methods for designating tenses, claims Saeed. English, for instance, employs verb conjugation for tense, as shown in (1) a, b, as well as c. Chinese, on the opposite present, employs various phrases pertaining to time, as (2) a, b, and c demonstrate.

- 1) a. She is taking a business course
b. She took a business course.
c. She will take a business course.
- 2) a. Ta xianzai you ke he now have classes
„He now has classes“
b. Ta zuotian you ke
he yesterday have classes
„He had classes yesterday“
c. Ta mingtian you ke
he tomorrow have classes
„He will have classes tomorrow“

Cruse (2000: 274) provides a few valuable insights regarding the purposes of tense, including arranging occurrences throughout the structure of sentences in connection with the present moment of expression. Language which employs grammatical elements for chronological complications are those that have been identified as observed to demonstrate the grammatical characteristic of tension. Two distinct groups about linguistics are currently being investigated: those which possess tenseness, including English, in which tense and aspect are introduced into clause constructions; in addition to those which do otherwise, including as Bahasa Indonesia in addition to other geographic regions Indonesian various languages, where lexical means demonstrate these linguistic properties.

Grammatically annotation appears across languages regarding aspect, a semantic-grammatical component in phrase structures, in the larger context of linguistic examination. Tension and aspect are incorporated as vital components in clause compositions in English, a language which embodies tenseness. On the other hand, languages which do not have grammatical frameworks for tense and aspect in provisions, for instance Bahasa Indonesia, count on lexical representation for these variables.

The research demonstrates the manner in which languages can be classified depending to the manner in which they address chronological variations, distinguishing languages having tenseness and those lacking. In accordance with this categorization, languages lacking tense structures, including Chinese (see to data (1) above), illustrate the lexical incarnation of tense and aspect.

In accordance with the outcomes of linguistic research, academics have differentiated the following primary tenses: past, which encompasses events which were occurring previously when the individual mentioned; present, which encompasses events that took place at the exact same time as the presenter uttered; and future, which corresponds to events that were planned anticipated to arise after the announcer uttered. Such variations may have been explained through prominent individuals that include Lyons (1990), Matthews (1997), and Saeed (1997).

Both of the fundamental grammatical components that make up English phrase or sentence structures, corresponding to certain complaints, are tense and aspect. Numerous Grammar in English texts, including those written by Jufriзал et al. (2009) and Jufriзал (2010), make use of the term "tense" as a synonym for aspect and/or combinations of tense and aspect for

pragmatic and educational functions. Tense and aspect exhibit distinctions in grammar regardless of whether they're linguistically similar. Tense, meaning conventionally encompasses past, present, and future, is closely associated with the concepts of time as it is communicated via determined grammatical variations.

On the contrary conjunction, inflective languages employed aspect primarily for distinguishing among perfective and imperfective. This illustrates whether grammatical-semantic studies differentiate between aspect and tense. In accordance with conceptual explanations provided by researchers such as Saeed (1997) and Cruse (2000: 275), aspect is utilized to express knowledge regarding how an event is perceived and cultivates over time, all while tense is employed to place an event in time.

The information that is provided emphasizes the value of differentiating aspect as a semantic condition and its corresponding markers in particular languages that are used for diverse semantic objectives. The investigation's outcomes, as described by Saeed (2016), demonstrate that aspect and tense systems empower speakers to better understand temporal connections, albeit with distinctive complexities. As clarified that tense facilitates the placement of an occurrence with regard to a chronological guidance, frequently the conversation instant. On the other hand, aspect systems enable speakers to appraise experiences throughout a variety of perspectives, examining comprehensiveness, feeling short, length of sentence, or complications all throughout a single period.

As stated by Lyons (1990), a sentence's tense is potentially determined through its semantic environment. In tense-infused language like English, the language practitioners navigate deictic and non-deictic chronological frameworks effectively. The correlation between the time of the mentioned circumstances and the momentary zero-point of the deictic circumstance is grammaticalized in this linguistic setting due to tense has been included in the deictic framework.

It is apparent that tense as well as aspect have not been integrated into the grammatical frameworks of each language. The assertion that Chinese and Malay constitute tenseless indicates that there's isn't any consistent interaction and beyond structural variations, among the time of the circumstances being talked about as well as the precise moment of expression. The same conclusions applicable for the feature classification equally, as indicated by Flawley (1992: 339–340).

discussion surrounding languages theories, grammar, and chronological reference presents an abundance of possibilities for further investigation. Furthermore, extending on the ideas that are provided, it is obvious that there exists an intricate and nuanced connection among patterns of language and imagining illustration.

The concept of universal syntax is an essential element of linguistic discussion, as evidenced by still an additional study by Dr. Richard in 2020 with the title "Grammatical Attributes in the Language of Communication: Conceptualization of Time, Tense, and Aspect in English." Languages were recently suggested to possess an imaginative characteristic which allows for unlimited conceiving opinion, in accordance with prominent linguistic hypotheses. A universal grammar that compliments a language's particular grammar has been regarded to mirror the language's expressive characteristic traits.

A starting point for interpreting the imaginative component of language representation is established throughout universal grammar, which preserves fundamental trends that exist in nearly every language. Difficulties regarding the connection among architecture and inventiveness in language are prompted under the notion that universal grammar takes into account greater consistency, though grammatical structures that define specific languages emphasis predominantly on exemptions and inconsistencies.

The manner in which that the processes of individualized language development and progress are impacted with universal grammar continues to be an ongoing subject of disagreement amongst scholars. Particular languages might vary considerably from universal patterns, depending on some, though universal grammar provides an intellectual template that shapes the conceptual framework particular languages.

Reichenbach's theory of tense provides an additional aspect to the subject matter, providing an orderly framework for understanding the choices made in the representation of events. A structured approach for analyzing sentence tense is presented through the three points in time—the point of speech (S), the point of the event (E), and the point of reference (R). However, the theory has been coming pursuant to flames, particularly concerning the extent to which it resonates with any number of linguistic phenomena, especially the evolutionary the component of English and its promoters.

Dahl's critique reveals difficulties concerning Reichenbach's competence for clarifying certain linguistic attributes, offering an opportunity for reflection on the drawbacks of present theories. Due to the constantly changing and constantly developing aspect of the language itself, carry out structures that encompass every nuance are impossible to develop. The requirement for linguistic theories to continue to be adaptable and adaptive has been demonstrated by Dahl's concerns regarding the weakness of Reichenbach's theories for the advance English language versus the aorist in Turkish.

We acquire greater understanding of tense and temporal reference through the incorporation of the temporal frame (F) to Reichenbach's structure. A greater complexity comprehension of phrases in languages can be achieved since to the temporal frame, which provides a time frame inside which occurrences are positioned. In challenging terms where S, E, and R may fail to adequately describe the temporal nuances present, this alteration circumvents some of the obstacles discovered in Reichenbach's original hypothesis.

Consider a glance examine the subsequent sentence: "Kwanome had attempted to contact me repeatedly the week prior to when I arrived." The spatial frame (F) in this particular case is vital for grasping the hyperlink between Kwame's phone attempts, the arrival, and the duration of the time frame. The following example demonstrates that for one to achieve a deeper and more accurate analysis, existing language concepts are required to be broadened to contain additional elements.

In order to sum in motion, the examination of linguistic hypotheses, syntax, and chronological referencing exposes the complicated equilibrium among originality and discipline in the expression of language. Although Reichenbach's concept of the tense provides an outline for interpreting chronological relations in sentences, the concept of universal grammar seeks to capture the prevalent inventive superior of all languages.

To accurately represent the intricate nature that languages utilize, theories of linguistics require being constantly enhanced and modified, as demonstrated by critiques and the incorporation of novel elements including the temporal frame. Although language is dynamic, academics constantly have the opportunity to examine, condemn, and expand their consciousness of the mechanisms beneath the expression of linguistics.

In 2013, Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari accomplished an investigation titled "Time and Tense in Language," which offers more insight regarding Klein (1994) underlines whether space and time constitute crucial to human interaction and perception in the investigation of linguistic concepts. In accordance with the academic literature, genuine languages comprise an extensive number of linguistic expressions that pertain to temporality and spatiality, together in order establishing an exhaustive repertoire.

Klein's analysis illustrates the intricate function of verbs, arguing that these words assist not solely to describe occurrences but also to establish connections across various temporal circumstances, which include the past, present, and future (p. 18). Astonishingly, Aristotle's initial examination about tense variations during his treatise on *Peri hermeneuts* (16 b) centered merely on the three aforementioned temporal distinctions.

In his own contribution to this discussions, Jespersen (1924) frames time as a concept which exceeds linguistic and can potentially are separated into the past, the present, and the future. The present investigation supports Jespersen's hypothesis, demonstrating how tense operates as an intermediary among the forms of verbs and our mental images of time; this is a fundamental or logical notion which arises spontaneously in several languages (Quirk & Greenbaum, 1973, p. 40).

The *Encyclopedia International of Linguistics* (1992) examines the subtleties of tense in connection with aspect, mood, and other chronological limitations. It characterizes stress as the grammatical representation of temporal conditions in respect to other temporal frames, frequently connected with the moment of communicating. Tense is articulated employing multiple linguistic characteristics, which include inflections, particles, or auxiliaries. Finch (2005, p. 113) provides an inconspicuous distinction, characterizing tense as grammatical modification of verb forms and time as the semantic intricacies which these variations indicate.

Shaw (1986, p.110) and Richards and Schmidt (2002, p.545), who define tense as an instrument that reflects the temporal position of actions or the messages that verbs interact, communicate this point of view. The connection among verb phrases and the chronological setting for the occurrences or circumstances that have been defined is an essential element of language participation, corresponding by the abovementioned scholars.

In complying with the research conducted by linguistic professionals, the notion of tense can be characterized as an inflected term communicating the linguistic significance of an occurrence pertaining to the time of utterance (Matthews, 2007, p. 404). Such grammatical classification, according to definition by Baker (2012), p. 304, involves altering the forms of verbs to convey the chronological features of a scenario. Initially, verb variations had been utilized for variations throughout past, present, and future immediate aspects.

The results show that none of the languages exhibit grammaticalization of tension, while those that do may have accomplished by employing extremely different methods for communicating tense. The findings from this investigation indicate that languages including Chinese, Burmese, and Dyirbal lack tenses and therefore tenseless (Comrie, 1983, p. 53). The current study explains whether tense indicates on word classes in addition to verbs by means of the implementation of Japanese adjectives (Crystal, 1977, p. 92).

The hypothesis stating that the semantic notion of time reference, either relative or absolute, might be grammaticalized in languages to generate various tenses is supported by Comrie's (1976) study. Nevertheless, the investigation discusses on the understanding that particular languages have no grammatical time guidance, but might nonetheless employ temporal adverbs to encompass temporal nuances.

In the context of Simpson's conduct (184), the tense in the recounted moment corresponds to a chronological structure of the event in question. Research demonstrates that there is an abundance of diversity regarding the way aspect and tense are arranged in various linguistic structures.

subsequently is suggested that the three doesn't always exist an idyllic individual connection among tense and time. Crystal (1977, p. 93) provides instances in which whenever the tense of present is employed for conveying both past and future temporal features, including headline ("Minister dies") or future intentions ("I'm traveling tomorrow").

Scovel's (1971) examination of the language of English emphasizes a significant issue, namely, an absence of synchronizing among time and tense. His investigations emphasize the reality that although language typically integrate chronological concepts that include past, present, and future, the syntax and grammatical procedures embraced to express such

chronological nuances indicate excellent variation. As stated by Scovel, such linguistic variability underscores the complexities at operation at the interplay of both tense and time. Richardson (2006a) contributes to the discussion with admitting the reality that there are, in reality, an incorrect connection between time and tense. He develops an essential understanding in which he explains that words in the past tense frequently indicate occurrences which occurred in the past, whilst verbs in the current tense indicate incidents that occur in either the present or the future tense. However, Radford skillfully demonstrates scenarios that occur when a relationship falls downward, for instance using the statement "I may head somewhere eventually." In this section, the auxiliary "might" underscore the dependent upon context and slight significance of temporal utilization by expressing a past-tense expression despite representing previous moments (p. 480).

To wrap things up, this examination requires anyone reexamine the conventional understanding of tense as a narrowly defined category of linguistics. It encourages researchers to take a look at tense not in an empty space but in a broader context of semantic subtleties, linguistic diversity, and the shifting nature of interaction. Linguists could acquire an additional nuanced understanding about ways languages navigate time by accepting and acknowledging those distinctions. Which enables academics to go transcend conventional categories and offer a path for additional study to the intricate interactions among time and tense in linguistic expression.

Discussion and Comparison

English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners' understanding of tense and aspect which has been investigated in Jufrizal Parkinson's 2018 study. The grammar of the English language along with other tense languages, such Bahasa Indonesia and Chinese, are put into perspective with English. The study suggests that aspect is a semantic-grammatical category prevalent in a number of languages, whereas tense, particularly can be determined by verb conjugation, is important in the development of English statements. The system's structure divided languages based on their management of temporal distinctions, illustrating the sophisticated correlation between language structures and temporal presentation

Dr. Richard's 2020 research, titled "Grammatical Attributes in the Language of Communication is Conceptualization of Time, Tense, and Aspect in English," supports the idea that a worldwide grammar is one of the most important aspects of linguistic words. It has been proposed by dominant linguistic theories that languages have a creative quality that permits infinite idea expression. It has been said that a universal grammar, which complements the grammar of a particular language, facilitates the artistic component of language. Fundamental characteristics common to all languages are encapsulated by universal grammar, thereby providing a framework for understanding the imaginative aspect of language expression.

In this 2013 study, Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari analyzes a complicated connection that exists among language tense and time. The research focuses on the different roles which verbs perform in referring to past, present, and future time frames in besides describing incidents. The grammatical aspect of the tense is illustrated using reference to authors such as Klein, Jespersen, and Finch. The study emphasizes differences in how tenses are conveyed within various languages, including instances in which tenseless languages. Perspectives from an assortment of academicians throw skepticism on the concept that tense and time are precisely compatible, highlighting the changing and diverse nature of tense in spoken language. In the end, the study calls for an examination of tense as a variable and dynamically established grammatical category, implementing into consideration the richness of linguistic diversity and semantic complexities in language used throughout time.

The three studies, that have been conducted by Jufrizal Parkinson in 2018, Dr. Richard in 2020, and Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari in 2013, they all strengthen the very understanding of linguistic concepts, with particular focus on tense and aspect in language.

The ability to understand the meaning of tense and aspect by English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners was investigated in Jufrizal Parkinson's study. It explores comparisons between English, Bahasa Indonesia, and Chinese, underscoring the multitude of ways that tense can be expressed in different languages and demonstrate the importance of aspect as a semantic-grammatical category.

By demonstrating that languages possess a creative property that permits infinite thinking expression, Dr. Richard's 2020 research reinforces the proposition of universal grammar.

The study provides a framework for the imaginative component of language expression by underlining the mutually reinforcing connection between individual language structures with universal grammar.

The complicated connection between languages tense and time is investigated in a 2013 study by Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari. This investigation analyses the many different ways the verbs could be employed to mark the past, present, and future, placing suspicion on the presumption that tense and time have to match exactly. In light of language diversity and semantic complexities, the study advocates a sophisticated and periodically patterned comprehension of tense.

While each study does approach the fact that every study provides an alternate perspective on the subject, considered as ensemble, they address concerns of universality, creativeness, and the complex relationship between linguistic structures and temporal expression, all of which assist us better understand tense and aspect in language. These investigations do demonstrate the diversity of linguistic events and the desire for proficient frameworks that can clarify the complicated concepts of tense and aspect across different languages.

Defined criteria for assessment establish whether or not of Dr. Richard's 2020 study on universal grammar, Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari's 2013 examination of tense and time, and Jufriзал Parkinson's 2018 investigation of EFL learners is the "better" study. Considering it addresses EFL learners' comprehension of tense and aspect, Jufriзал Parkinson's study is noteworthy for providing insights on linguistic variations. Despite the glaring fact that it has been a larger theoretical concentration, Dr. Richard's study complements the idea of universal grammar by emphasising the expressive aspect of language manifestation.

As a result, to sum up, the study that has been carried out by Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari does contradict preconceived notions that are surrounding the correctness of tense through providing an elaborate investigation into the complex connection between tense and time. The choice of investigation depends on the primary goals of the research; Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari's study provides a more nuanced investigation into tense and its temporal repercussions Dr. Richard's study would be suitable for language learners, and Jufriзал Parkinson's study is suitable for anyone interested in universal grammar thoughts.

Conclusion

All things considered, the three investigations performed by Jufrizal Parkinson, Dr. Richard, and Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari enhance increasing our understanding of linguistic concepts, particularly aspect and tense. Jufrizal Parkinson's study reveals how EFL students interpret tense and aspect in a more nuanced way, demonstrating linguistic variations and the semantic-grammatical relevance of aspect in virtually every language. By emphasizing the imaginative qualities of languages and the mutually beneficial connection between particular language structure and a general grammar that encourages the manifestation of expressive language, Dr. Richard's examination advances the hypothesis of universal grammar. In the meantime, Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari's extensive study conflicts with conventional beliefs about the ideal matching of tense and time, providing a complex examination of the hidden communicate between these linguistic elements. In combination, these research projects illustrate the range of linguistic instances are possible and how essential it is to possess competence structures which could clarify the convoluted concepts of aspect and tense across multiple languages. Each study provides considerably towards our awareness regarding linguistic phenomena, and eventually the determination of which is "better" is dependent on the distinct research purposes. Mohammad Jaffar Jabbari's work investigates the intricate particulars of tense and time, offering an extensive examination that challenges preconceived ideas, while Jufrizal Parkinson's study presents helpful information during EFL learners and Dr. Richard's studies improve the comprehension of the universal grammar.

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