Learning linguistic disciplines in HEI-s requires thorough consideration of foreign and target languages. It is of prime importance for a learner to study a foreign language comparing its each detail with the equivalents in the target languages. The present study, though not covered all the categories of a verb, does have relevance to the category of tense in English, which comes from the Indo-European group of languages, and in Kazakh from the Turkic group of languages. Kazakh is considered an agglutinative language because it indicates grammatical functions primarily by attaching suffixes to word stems. Kazakh verbs take suffixes to indicate their tense, aspect, and mood. English is considered an inflectional language because of polysemantic morphemes. It seems highly likely that the notion of tense is similar in every language; but its grammatical form is different. The present article is aimed at comparing grammatical forms of Kazakh and English tenses and finding their similarities.

In modern Kazakh language the category of tense, according to its morphological features and the meaning, are divided into Past tense (Өткен шақ), Present tense (Осый шақ) and Future tense (Келер шақ). [1, 103] We can notice the same phenomenon in English language. English tense system includes four paradigmatic forms: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous.

"Өткен шақ" (Past tense) is a grammatical form of a verb denoting the completed real events, actions in the past. According to Kazakh scholar I. Mamanov Past tense is divided into 5 groups: a) "Жедел өткен шақ"; b) "Бүркүңү өткен шақ"; c) "Ежелгі өткен шақ"; d) "Дағдылы өткен шақ"; e) "Қатышы өткен шақ". It seems reasonable to regard each of these types separately.

a) The first type "жедел өткен шақ" is formed by adding affixes -ды/ді, -ты/ғі to the stem of a verb, and denotes the action finished in the past: Кеше Айша екеуміз кінематографдык. It can be translated into English as Aisha and me went to the cinema yesterday. Thus, we can see that
Kazakh "жедел өткен шақ" corresponds to English Past simple. Also Kazakh "жедел өткен шақ" has the continuous form of a complex verb, which denotes an action in a process, as in Мен келе жаттым that coincides with Past Continuous: I was coming.

b) To the second group of Kazakh past tense Mamanov I. gives the following definition: "the form of "б рын ы ұғ өші қ" is used when the speaker explains the result of the action made in the past". In English language the similar time is shown by Present Perfect tense that refers to indefinite events with the result in the present. [2, 20] For example: Мен ол жігітті жаңса танымын, университетте бірде өкі ғанбыз. / know him very well; we have studied together in the university. Continuous form of a complex verb in "б рын ы ұғ өші қ" denotes the process of an action that happened simultaneously with another action. For example: Сен директордың кабинетінде отырғанда, мен қорші болмада мақала жазып отырганым. In English it sounds like: When you were in director’s office, I was writing an article in the neighbor room. It means that English Past Continuous tense is similar to continuous form of "б рын ы ұғ өші қ".

c) The third type in "Қазақ тілі: Грамматикалық анықтамалығы" by К. Tuimebayev is presented as "субъективті өткен шақ". [3, 66] According to the rule, this type denotes the action occurred in the past, but the speaker knows it from other people or events. It corresponds to English Past Perfect that denotes one event in the past happened before another event in the past. For example: Мен ылға келгенде, анам тұқымдашы көтікпен койыпты. When I came home, mother had already cooked the dinner.

d) "Дағдылы өткен шақ" denotes the actions, which happened repeatedly in the past. It is formed with suffixes -атын, -етін, -йтын, and -йтін. Comparing it with English, we have found out a remarkable difference. A word combination "used to do", which describes the habits in the past, fully corresponds to Kazakh "дағдылы өткен шақ". For example: Мен шахматты жиі ойнайтынмын. I used to play chess very often.

Further it would be useful to regard the future tense. It denotes an action or event that will be in the future. In Kazakh language Future tense is subdivided into 3 groups: a) "болжалды келер шақ"; b) "ниет (мақсатты) келер шақ"; c) "ауыспалы келер шақ". "Болжалды келер шақ" is formed by the suffixes -ар, -ер, -р, and denotes the possibility of carrying out a definite action. It is identical to English Future Perfect tense. For example: Емтихан басталған уаға болжатын шығарымын. By the time the exam begins, I will have forgotten everything. As for "Ниет (мақсатты) келер шақ", it is formed by adding the suffixes -мақ(шы)/mek(ші), -бак(шы)/бек(ші), -пак(шы)/пек(ші). This tense form fully coincides with English word combination "to be going to", because both of them indicate personal plans and intentions. For example: Мен бұғін кейіке ескі кино көрмекшімін. I am going to watch an old film tonight. I. Mamanov points out that "ауыспалы келер шақ" denotes an action, which takes place in the
present. For example: Қаланың қішкентінде қызғылты өзен ағып жатады. A small river flows outside the town. But other scholars, like S. Isayeva and G. Nurkina state that it denotes an action in the future, but due to the suffixes -a, -e, -й, it appears to be the same as the present tense. [4, 155] Comparison showed that "ауыспалы келер шақ" corresponds to English Future Simple tense. For example: Мен жазғы демалысты ауылда өткіземін. I will spend summer vacations in the village.

Further our attention was focused on "осы шақ", a form of a verb denoting the events and actions made in the present. "Осы шақ" is divided into two groups: "нақ осы шақ" and "ауыспалы осы шақ". Actually, "нақ осы шақ" in Kazakh language is made by auxiliary verbs: "отыр, жатыр, жүр" and "тұр", which have different meanings and correspond to different English tenses. According to I. Mamanov, the auxiliary verbs "отыр, тұр" show that an action happens at the moment of speech. For example: Дамир кітап оқып отыр. Damir is reading a book. So, it corresponds to English Present Continuous that also denotes an action occurring at the moment of speech.

According to scholars S. Isayeva and G. Nurkina, the auxiliary verbs "жатыр, жүр" point out the duration of the action. Compared to English, we found out that it corresponds to the Present Perfect Continuous tense that, as a rule, emphasizes the length of a continuing activity. For example: Таңгершеннен бері жұмысымды ісмен жатырмын. I have been working on my project since morning.

Ауыспалы осы шақ, as mentioned above, denotes the actions carried out in the present. It coincides with the English Present Indefinite tense. For example: Біз қалаға тұрамыз. We live in a town.

The following table summarizes the coincidence of English/Kazakh tense forms:

**Table 1. Comparative table of Kazakh and English tenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Осы шақ</th>
<th>Нақ осы шақ: Ол сөйләп отыр. Мен бүлтүрдән бері осы университетте оқып жұрмін.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Present Continuous</strong>: He is speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Present Perfect Continuous</strong>: I have been studying at this university since last year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ауыспалы осы шақ: Мен қалада тұрамын.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Present Simple</strong>: I live in a city.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Өткен шақ</th>
<th>Жедел өткен шақ: Мен дүкенге бардым. Мен сөйләп жаттым.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Past Simple</strong>: I went to the shop.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past Continuous: I was speaking.
Бұрынғы өткен шақ: Мен шығарманы жазғанмын. Сен директордың кабинетінде отырганда, мен көрші болмеде маңала жазып отырганым.

Present Perfect: I have written the composition.

Past Continuous: When you were in the director's office, I was writing an article in the neighboring room.
Ежелгі откен шақ: Сен келіпсіз.

Past Perfect: You had come.

Дағдылы откен шақ: Мен шахматты көп ойнайтынымын. Used to do: I used to play chess a lot.

Future Perfect: I will have read the book before you come.

Ма сатты келер шақ: Біз атамыз бен жемізге бармаپыз.

To be going to: We are going to visit our grandparents.

Future Simple: I will spend summer vacations in the village.

Келер шақ

Болжалды келер шақ: Сен келгенше мен кітепті оқып болармын.

Future Perfect: I will have read the book before you come.

Мақсатты келер шақ: Біз атамыз бен жеңірге бармаңыз.

To be going to: We are going to visit our grandparents.

Ауыспалы келер шақ: Мен жазғы демалысты ауылда откіземін.

Future Simple: I will spend summer vacations in the village.

On the basis of data found during the investigation of tense forms of Kazakh and English languages, we came to the following conclusions: First, there is a tense category of a verb in both Kazakh and English languages. Second, the grammatical forms of the tenses are different in both languages that can be explained by their genetic origin. Third, "дағдылы өткен шақ" and "мақсатты келер шақ" of Kazakh language don't have equivalents in English. But they correspond to the constructions "used to do", "going to do" that denote the same meaning as in Kazakh tenses. Our observations serve to emphasize the importance of comparative study in teaching and learning English. The correct usage of tense forms in English appears to be the most complicated issue for
students. We do believe that this study will be of great help to overcome the confusion in the field of tense forms.

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