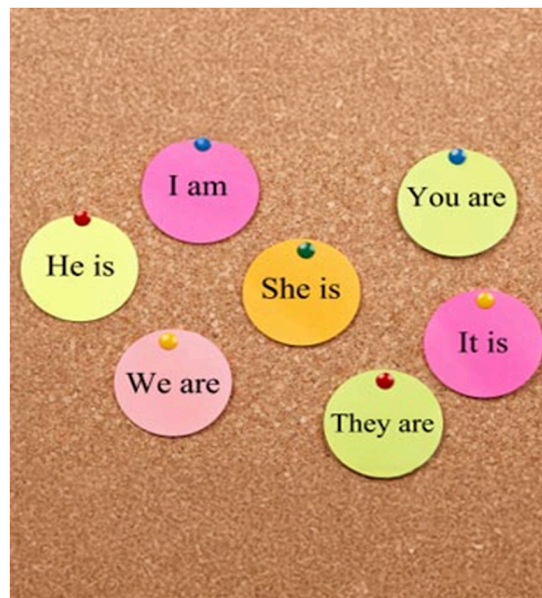


# English Grammar

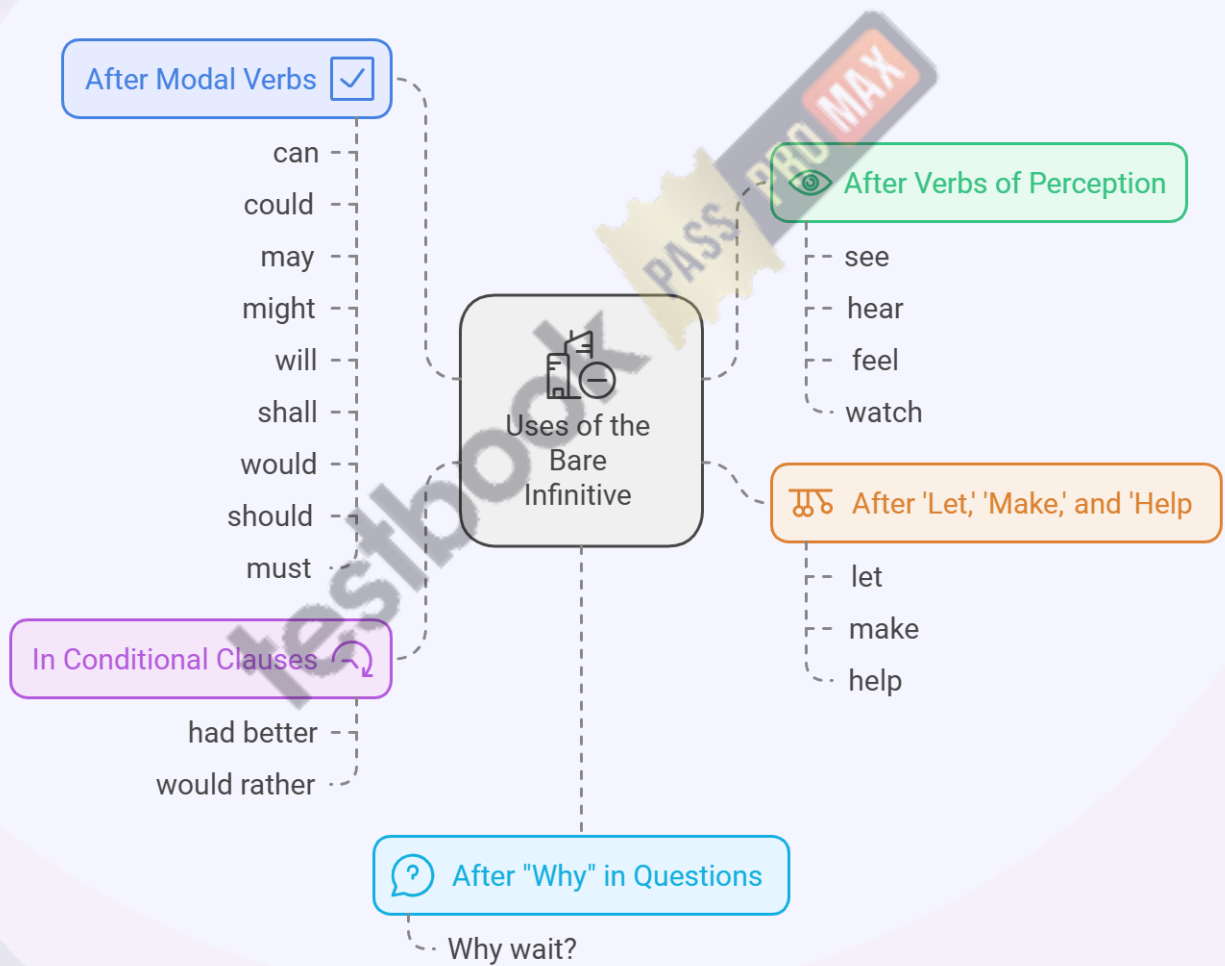
## STUDY NOTES

### Verb (II)



## BARE INFINITIVE

The **bare infinitive** is the base form of a **verb** without **"to"** (e.g., "go," "eat," "run"). It's called "bare" because it's the **verb** in its most **basic form**, without any additional markers.



## Uses of the Bare Infinitive:

### 1. After Modal Verbs:

Modal verbs like **can, could, may, might, will, shall, would, should, must** are followed by the bare infinitive.

**Example:**

She can **swim**.

I can **dance**.

### 2. After Verbs of Perception:

**Verbs** like **see, hear, feel, watch** are followed by the bare infinitive when they describe the complete action.

**Example:**

I saw him **run**.

They **watched** a lady walk on the street at night.

### 3. After 'Let,' 'Make,' and 'Help':

These **causative verbs** are followed by the bare infinitive.

**Examples:**

She **let** him leave.

They **made** me apologise.

### 4. In Conditional Clauses or "Had Better" and "Would Rather":

After expressions like 'had better' and 'would rather'.

**Examples:**

You had better call her.

I would rather stay.

### 5. After "Why" in Questions:

When asking reasons or making suggestions.

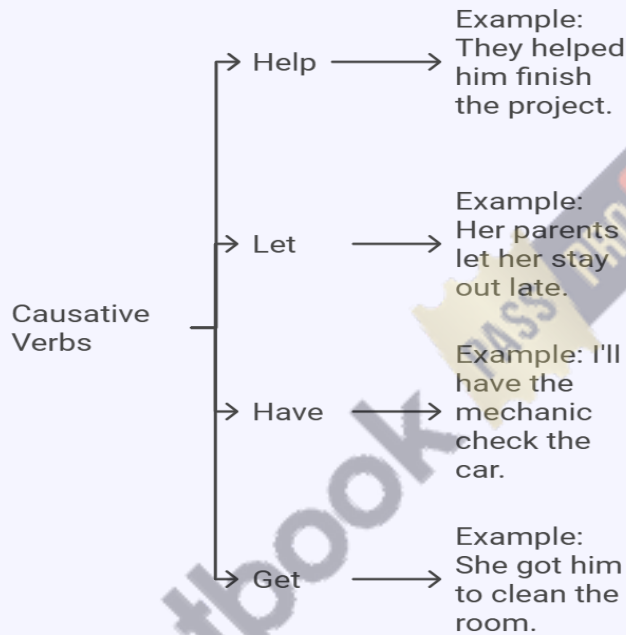
**Example:** Why *wait*?

The bare infinitive is typically used in situations where **"to"** is either unnecessary or grammatically incorrect, helping the sentence stay direct and concise.

## CAUSATIVE VERBS

**Causative verbs** are used to indicate that one person or thing causes another person or thing to do something or causes a certain action to happen. In English, common causative verbs include **make, let, have, get,** and **help**.

Here's how they work:



In sentences with causative verbs, the **subject** causes the **action**, but the action itself is usually performed by **someone else**.

## REGULAR VERBS

**Regular verbs** are verbs that follow a consistent pattern when forming their past tense and past participle. Specifically, **regular verbs** form the **past tense** and **past participle** by adding **-ed** or **-d** to the base form of the verb.

### How Regular Verbs Work:

1. **Base Form:** The base form of the verb (present tense) is the unchanged form.  
Example: walk, play, jump.
2. **Past Tense:** For regular verbs, the past tense is created by adding **-ed** or **-d** to the base form.  
If the verb ends in a **consonant**, add **-ed**.  
Example: *walk* → *walked*  
If the verb ends in a **vowel**, just add **-d**.  
Example: *love* → *loved*  
If the verb ends in a **consonant + vowel + consonant** and is a **one-syllable word**, double the **final consonant** before adding **-ed**.  
Example: *hop* → *hopped*
3. **Past Participle:** The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the past tense.  
Example: *played* (past tense) → *played* (past participle)

### Examples of Regular Verbs:

Base form	Past form	Past participle
work	worked	worked
jump	jumped	jumped
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed
bake	baked	baked

## IRREGULAR VERBS

**Irregular verbs** are verbs that do not follow the standard rules for conjugation in the past tense and past participle forms. Unlike regular verbs, which typically add **-ed** to form these tenses, irregular verbs undergo vowel changes or take entirely different forms.

### Characteristics of Irregular Verbs:

1. **No Consistent Pattern:** Irregular verbs do not have a single rule for conjugation; their forms vary widely.

2. **Unique Forms:** Each irregular verb has its own unique past tense and past participle forms.

**Examples of Irregular Verbs:**

Base form	Past form	Past participle
be	was/were	been
go	went	gone
have	had	had
do	did	done
say	said	said
come	came	come
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken
get	got	gotten
eat	ate	eaten

## Exam- oriented questions based on the above rules:

### Bare Infinitive

**Incorrect:** She can to swim.

**Correct:** She can swim.

**Explanation:** After modal verbs like "can," the bare infinitive (base form without "to") is used. Adding "to" is incorrect.

### Bare Infinitive after Verbs of Perception

**Incorrect:** I saw him to run.

**Correct:** I saw him run.

**Explanation:** After verbs of perception like "saw," the bare infinitive is used to describe the complete action. Using "to run" is incorrect.

### Bare Infinitive with Causative Verbs

**Incorrect:** She let him to leave early.

**Correct:** She let him leave early.

**Explanation:** After the causative verb "let," the bare infinitive is used. Adding "to" is unnecessary and incorrect.

### Bare Infinitive with "Had Better"

**Incorrect:** You had better to call her.

**Correct:** You had better call her.

**Explanation:** After expressions like "had better," the bare infinitive is used. Including "to" is grammatically incorrect.

### Bare Infinitive with "Why" in Questions

**Incorrect:** Why to wait for him?

**Correct:** Why wait for him?

**Explanation:** After "why" in questions or suggestions, the bare infinitive is used. Adding "to" makes the sentence incorrect.

### Causative Verb: "Make"

**Incorrect:** The teacher made the students to finish the assignment.

**Correct:** The teacher made the students finish the assignment.

**Explanation:** After "make," the bare infinitive is used. Including "to" is incorrect.

**Causative Verb: "Get"**

**Incorrect:** She got him clean the room.

**Correct:** She got him to clean the room.

**Explanation:** After "get," the infinitive with "to" is used to indicate persuasion. The bare infinitive "clean" is incorrect here.

**Regular Verbs**

**Incorrect:** She walk to the park yesterday.

**Correct:** She walked to the park yesterday.

**Explanation:** For regular verbs, the past tense is formed by adding -ed or -d to the base verb. The verb "walk" needs the past tense form "walked."

**Regular Verbs with Doubling the Consonant**

**Incorrect:** He hoped across the stream.

**Correct:** He hopped across the stream.

**Explanation:** For one-syllable words ending in a consonant + vowel + consonant, the final consonant is doubled before adding -ed.

**Irregular Verbs**

**Incorrect:** He buyed a new car last week.

**Correct:** He bought a new car last week.

**Explanation:** "Buy" is an irregular verb, and its past tense form is "bought," not "buyed."

**Irregular Verbs: Past Participle**

**Incorrect:** She has teached for 10 years.

**Correct:** She has taught for 10 years.

**Explanation:** "Teach" is an irregular verb, and its past participle is "taught," not "teached."



## LET'S PRACTICE

### A. Error Detection Questions:

1. She **have** finished her project on time.
2. They **was** excited about the upcoming trip.
3. He **goes** to the gym every morning and **went** yesterday.
4. I **seen** the movie last week and I really enjoyed it.
5. The teacher **told** us that we **must** complete the assignment by tomorrow.
6. If I **was** you, I would take that job offer.
7. She **doesn't likes** the taste of broccoli.
8. They **has been** waiting for over an hour.
9. We **have saw** the new exhibit at the museum.
10. He **runned** five miles yesterday for his training.

#### Solutions:

1. **Error:** "have"  
**Correction:** She **has** finished her project on time.
2. **Error:** "was"  
**Correction:** They **were** excited about the upcoming trip.
3. **Error:** "goes"  
**Correction:** He **went** to the gym every morning and **went** yesterday. (Both should be in past tense)
4. **Error:** "seen"  
**Correction:** I **saw** the movie last week and I really enjoyed it.
5. **Error:** "told"  
**Correction:** The teacher **told** us that we **had to** complete the assignment by tomorrow.
6. **Error:** "was"  
**Correction:** If I **were** you, I would take that job offer.
7. **Error:** "doesn't likes"  
**Correction:** She **doesn't like** the taste of broccoli.
8. **Error:** "has been"  
**Correction:** They **have been** waiting for over an hour.
9. **Error:** "have saw"  
**Correction:** We **have seen** the new exhibit at the museum.
10. **Error:** "runned"  
**Correction:** He **ran** five miles yesterday for his training.

**B. Fill in the Blanks (do them yourself):**

1. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) to school, but yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) instead.
2. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (to eat) breakfast before going to work.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) soccer every Saturday last year.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the movie last night and said it was great.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to finish) our homework before dinner.

**C. Identify the error and rewrite the sentence (do them yourself):**

1. The committee have decided to postpone the meeting until next week.
2. She don't like to eat vegetables, but she knows they are healthy.
3. The group of students are planning a trip to the museum next month.
4. He has went to the store to buy some groceries.
5. This book have twenty chapters.

