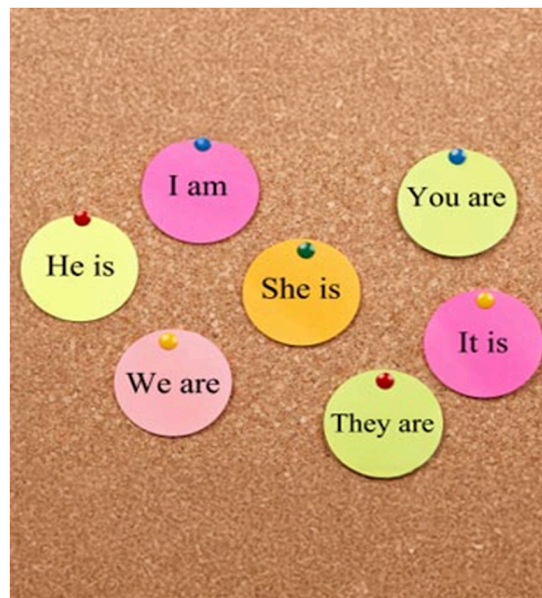


English Grammar

STUDY NOTES

Verb (I)



A **verb** is a fundamental part of speech that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being. It is the engine of a sentence, driving the meaning by showing what the subject does, experiences, or exists.

Examples:

He **is reading** a book.

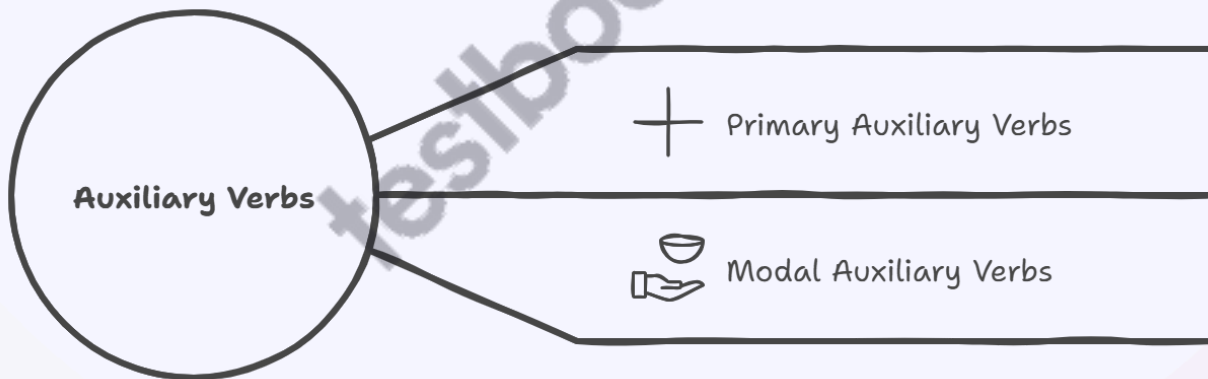
They **played** football.

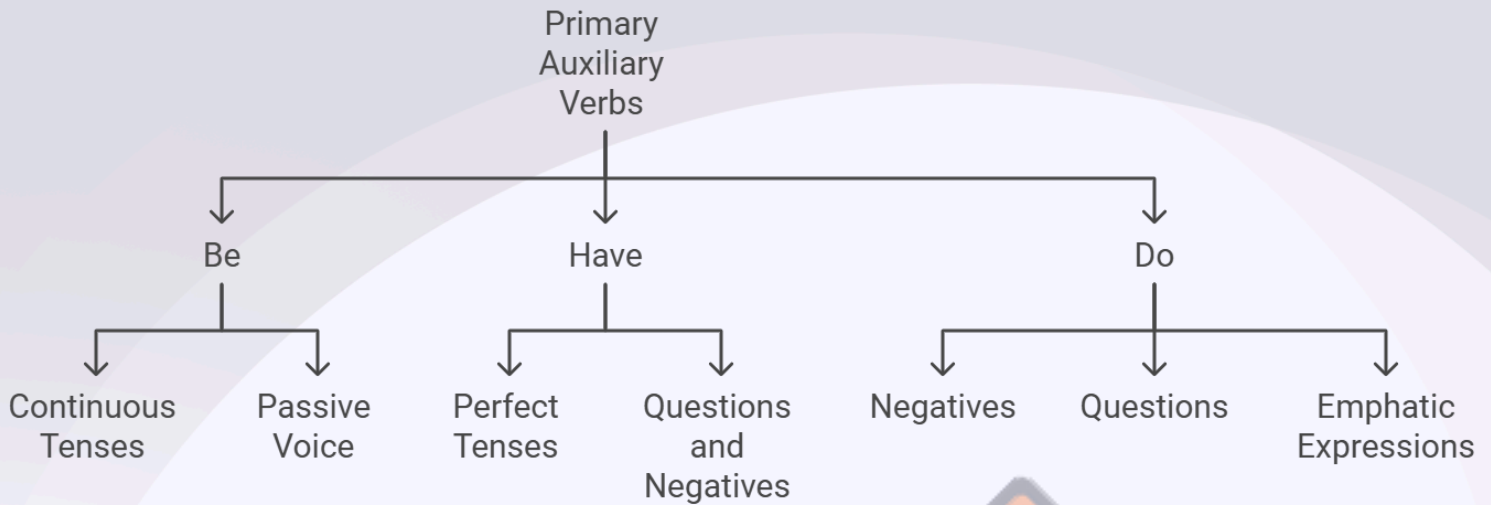
AUXILIARY VERB

An **auxiliary verb** (also called a **helping verb**) is a verb that adds functional or grammatical meaning to the main verb in a sentence. Auxiliary verbs help in forming various **verb tenses, moods, voices, and aspects**, but they don't carry the main meaning of the sentence on their own. Instead, they help the main verb by adding detail about **time, necessity, ability, permission, or possibility**.

Types of Auxiliary Verbs

1.





1. Primary Auxiliary Verbs:

These verbs are used primarily to create different tenses, aspects, and voices of verbs, and they change form based on the **subject**.

There are **three** primary auxiliary verbs:

i) Be (is/am/are/was/were): It is used to form continuous tenses and passive voice. It can be singular, plural, present or past.

Examples:

She **is** running (present continuous tense).

The cake **was** eaten (passive voice).

ii) Have (have/has/had): It is used to form perfect tenses, questions, and negative clauses by emphasising the verb.

Examples:

They **have** finished the project (present perfect tense).

I **hadn't** seen that movie (negative, past perfect tense).

iii) Do (do/does/did): It is used to form negatives, questions, and emphatic expressions.

Examples:

Do you like coffee? (forming a question).

She **does** not want to go (forming a negative).

He **did** not play outside. (forming a negative).
 I **do** believe in hard work. (forming an emphatic).

2. Modal Auxiliary Verbs:



Modal auxiliaries express **necessity, ability, possibility, permission, or obligation**. They always work alongside the **main verb**, and they don't change form based on the subject.

Common modal auxiliary verbs include:

- **Can, Could** (ability or possibility)
- **May, Might** (possibility or permission)
- **Will, Would** (future intent or hypothetical actions)
- **Shall, Should** (suggestion or obligation)
- **Must** (necessity or strong obligation)

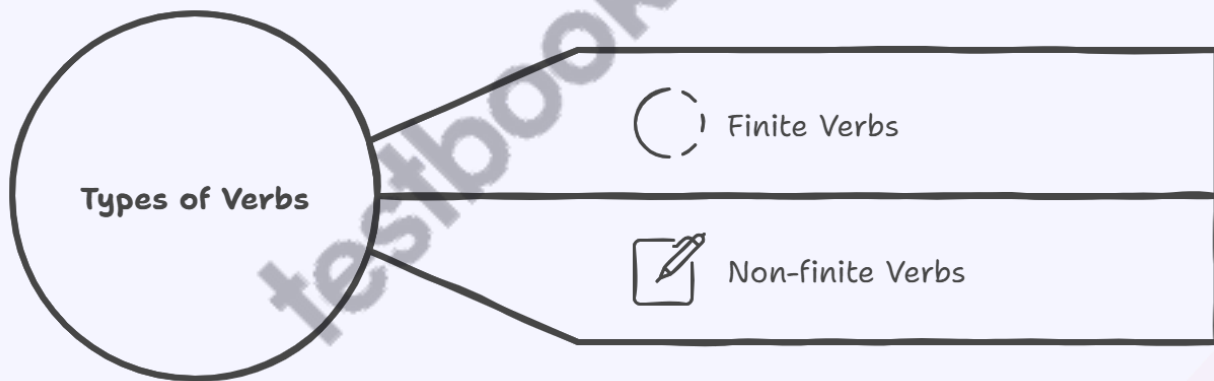
Examples:

- i) I **can** swim (ability).
- ii) She **might** call you later (possibility).
- iii) You **should** finish your homework (advice).
- iv) We **must** leave now (necessity).

MAIN VERB

A **main verb** (also known as a **lexical verb**) is the primary verb in a sentence that conveys the main action, event, or state of being. It carries the core meaning of the sentence and is often accompanied by auxiliary or helping verbs, but the main verb itself determines the overall action or state.

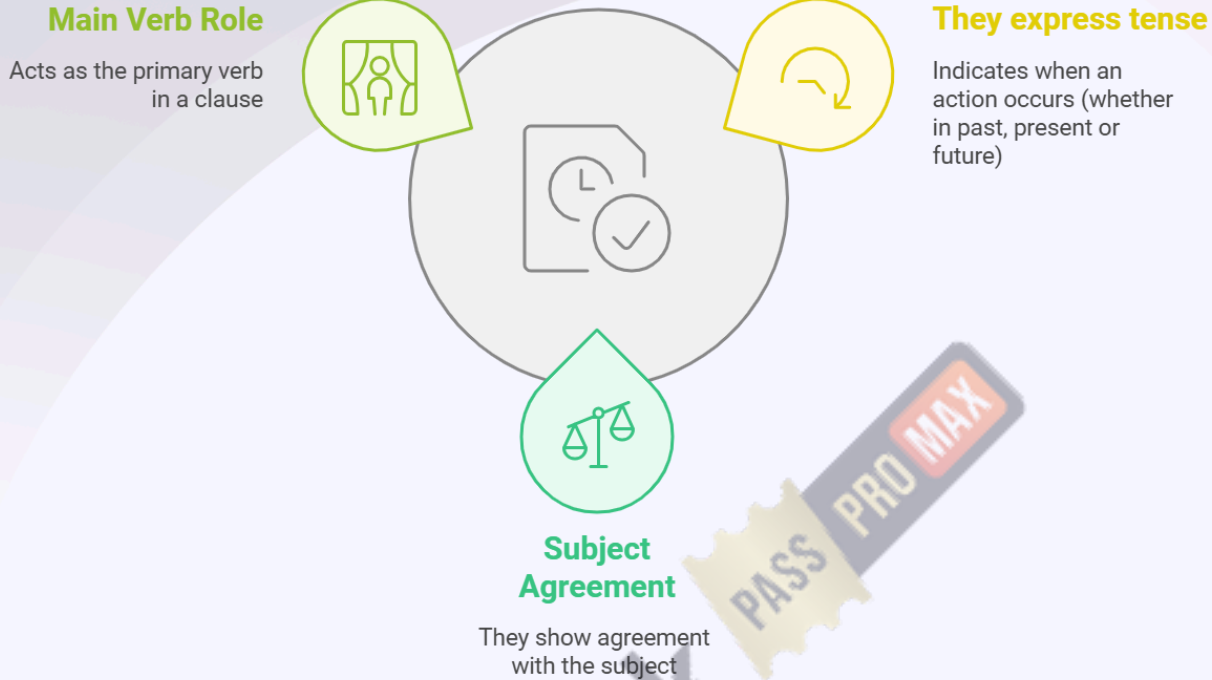
Types of Main Verbs



1) Finite verbs

A verb that agrees with a subject and has a tense is called a **finite verb**. In a sentence, the finite verb indicates when an action occurs (present, past, or future) and agrees with the subject in terms of singular or plural form.

Characteristics of Finite Verbs



Examples:

- She **runs** every day. (Present tense, singular subject)
- They **ran** to the store. (Past tense, plural subject)
- I **am** happy. (Present tense, singular subject)

Finite verbs are further divided into two types:

- I. **Transitive Verbs:** These verbs require a direct object to complete their meaning.

Examples:

She **read** the book. (The verb "read" (V²) requires the object "the book" to make complete sense.)

They **bought** a car. (The verb "bought" requires the object "a car" to make complete sense.)

- II. **Intransitive Verbs:** These verbs do not require a direct object to make sense.

Examples:

He **sleeps**.

They **Laughed**.

Explanation: These verbs do not need an object to complete their meaning.

Other verbs include:

III. **Action Verbs:** These verbs express physical or mental actions.

i) **Physical action:** "run," "jump," "write," "eat".

Example: She **runs** every morning.

ii) **Mental action:** "think," "believe," "understand," "love".

Example: I **believe** in second chances.

IV. **Stative Verbs:** These verbs describe a state or condition rather than an action. They often relate to emotions, relationships, senses, or possession.

Examples:

She **knows** the answer. (state of knowing)

They **own** a large house. (state of possession)

V. **Linking Verbs:** These verbs connect the subject to additional information about the subject, often an adjective or noun. Common linking verbs include "be" "seem" and "become."

Examples:

He **is** a teacher. (The verb "is" links "he" to "a teacher.")

She **seems** happy. (The verb "seems" links "she" to "happy.")

2) Non-finite verbs are forms of verbs that do not change according to the person, number, and tense of the subject. They cannot act as the finite verb and, thus, cannot show agreement with a subject in person or number. Instead, they often serve as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs in sentences.

Types of Non-finite Verbs

Non-finite verbs are typically categorised into three main types:

i) **Infinitives**

ii) **Gerunds**

iii) **Participles**

I. Infinitives:

Definition: This is the base form of a verb, usually preceded by "to." Infinitives can function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

Examples:

To run is my favourite exercise. (noun)

She has a book **to read**. (adjective)

He studies hard **to pass** the exam. (adverb)

II. Gerunds:

Definition: This is the -ing form of a **verb** that functions as a **noun**. **Gerunds** can act as subjects, objects, or complements in a sentence.

Examples:

Swimming is a great workout. (subject)

She enjoys **reading**. (object)

His favourite hobby is **painting**. (complement)

III. Participles:

Definition: These are verb forms that can function as adjectives, nouns, or parts of verb tenses. They are an important part of English syntax and can help convey different meanings and nuances.

They are mainly of three types:

a) Present participles(V⁴): The present participle is a verb form that typically ends in **-ing** and is used in various grammatical contexts. It can function as a verb, adjective, or noun, making it a versatile part of speech.

Examples:

He is **running** on the floor. (used as verb)

The **barking** dog woke me up. (used as adjective)

b) Past participles(V³): The past participle is a verb form used in the formation of perfect tenses, passive voice constructions, and as an adjective to describe a state or condition. It is typically formed by adding **-ed** to regular verbs (e.g., played, finished) but has **irregular forms** for some verbs (e.g., eaten, broken).

Examples:

He has eaten his supper.

The exhausted runner crossed the finish line.

c) Perfect participles(having+V³): The perfect participle is a verb form used to indicate that an action was completed before another action or event in the past. It is formed using the word "having" followed by the past participle of the verb.

Examples:

Having read the book, Rohit went to sleep.

Having finished her homework, she went out to play.

Exam- oriented questions based on the above rules:

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Incorrect: You must to finish your homework.

Correct: You must finish your homework.

Explanation: Modal auxiliaries like "must" are not followed by "to." They directly take the base form of the verb.

Main Verbs: Finite Verb (Transitive)

Incorrect: She read.

Correct: She read the book.

Explanation: The transitive verb "read" requires an object to complete its meaning. Adding "the book" makes the sentence complete.

Main Verbs: Finite Verb (Intransitive)

Incorrect: He sleeps a bed.

Correct: He sleeps.

Explanation: The verb "sleeps" is intransitive and does not need an object to make sense. Adding "a bed" is unnecessary.

Main Verbs: Action Verb

Incorrect: She believes miracles every day.

Correct: She believes in miracles every day.

Explanation: The verb "believes" requires the preposition "in" to properly connect it to its object, "miracles."

Main Verbs: Stative Verb

Incorrect: She is knowing the answer.

Correct: She knows the answer.

Explanation: Stative verbs like "know" describe states rather than actions and are not used in continuous tenses.

Main Verbs: Linking Verb

Incorrect: He seems is happy.

Correct: He seems happy.

Explanation: The linking verb "seems" directly connects the subject "He" to the complement "happy" without requiring "is."

Non-Finite Verb: Infinitive

Incorrect: She has a book reading.

Correct: She has a book to read.

Explanation: The infinitive "to read" is used to describe the purpose of the noun "book." "Reading" in this context is incorrect.

Non-Finite Verb: Gerund

Incorrect: To swim is a great workout.

Correct: Swimming is a great workout.

Explanation: The gerund "swimming" functions as the subject of the sentence, while the infinitive "to swim" would be less appropriate in this context.

Non-Finite Verb: Present Participle

Incorrect: The barking dog is annoyed me.

Correct: The barking dog annoyed me.

Explanation: The present participle "barking" correctly describes the dog. The main verb "is annoyed" is incorrect and should be replaced with "annoyed."

Non-Finite Verb: Past Participle

Incorrect: The exhausted runner is cross the finish line.

Correct: The exhausted runner crossed the finish line.

Explanation: The past participle "exhausted" is used correctly as an adjective, but the main verb should agree in tense. "Crossed" replaces "is cross."

Non-Finite Verb: Perfect Participle

Incorrect: Having finish her homework, she went out to play.

Correct: Having finished her homework, she went out to play.

Explanation: The perfect participle is formed with "having" followed by the past participle "finished," not the base form "finish."

