

General Guideline

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Types of Verbs 6-Feb- 2013

Verbs

- Any word that shows action or a state of being or possession is called a verb.
- A sentence will not make sense (no meaning) if there is no verb in it.
- In sentences, it is the verb alone that undergoes a change according to the time of action.
- All the other words belonging to the other parts of speech remain the same.
- Thus we can say that a verb is the most important part of a sentence.

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Action Verbs

- Verbs that show action are called action verbs. These verbs are either singular or plural in number.
- The form of the verb with 's' is in the singular and the form without 's' is in the plural form.
- E.g. All of us will **attend** the meeting. Here the verb is in its plural form. He **attends** the meeting. Here the verb is in its singular form.

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Form of Action verbs

- Action verbs have four distinct forms based on their function. They are the
 - present form (singular or plural)
 - present participle form (Also known as the 'ing form')
 - past form
 - past participle form
- E.g. Eat/eats ---- eating ---- ate ---- eaten
- Run/runs --- running --- ran --- run
- Bring/brings --- bringing --- brought --- brought.

State of being verbs

- Verbs which show a state of being are referred to as State of Being Verbs.
- Unlike the action verbs, the numbers of verbs that come under this category are fixed.
- The root form of these verbs is the single form 'BE'. The forms of be are
 - Am/is/are in the present form
 - Was/were in the past form
 - Will be in the future form



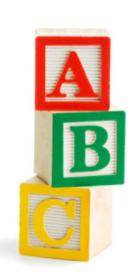
Possession verbs

- Verbs which show possession are called possessive verbs. In order to function as possession verbs they have to be used alone as the verb in a sentence.
- When combined with action verbs, they function as helping verbs to form different tenses.
- The possession verbs are:
 - 'Has/ have' in the present tense
 - 'Had' in the past tense.
 - 'Will have' in the future tense.

Auxiliary Verbs

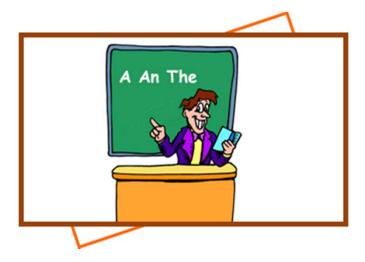
Definition

An auxiliary verb is a helping verb which precedes the main verb in a sentence. The function of an auxiliary verb is to give additional meaning or further information about the main verb.



Examples

- We study English.
- We must study English.
- We will study English.
- We can study English.



In the above sentences, 'must, will and can' are helping verbs or auxiliary verbs which give additional information to the main verb 'study'.

Difference between Auxiliaries and Modals

- All auxiliary verbs except the forms of the verb "be", "have" and "do" are called as modals. Thus Modals can exist only as helping verbs. They cannot be used as a main verb in the sentence.
- Whether a verb is an auxiliary verb depends on its function within the sentence.

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Let's See How

- I am a student.('am' is the main verb)
- I am learning English.(am is an auxiliary attached to the main verb 'learn')
- My son had a pet dog a year ago.(main verb)
- My son has given it away to his friend.(Auxiliary verb)
- We did all the work ourselves. (Main verb)
- We did not complete it in time.(Helping verb)



BE / HAVE / DO- -- functions as auxiliaries.

Passive:

As an auxiliary they are used to form sentences in the passive voice.

Example:

- 1. The mob was arrested for the unruly behavior.
- 2. He is admonished for his mistakes.
- 3. The fruits are gathered when ripe.
- 4. The children were made to stand in a circle.
- 5. I am relieved of my duties.

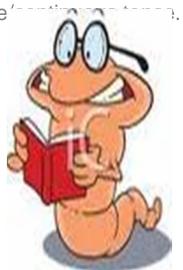


Progressive:

As an auxiliary they are used to form sentences in the progressive

Example:

- 1. I am teaching you at the moment.
- 2. You are listening to me.
- 3. Everyone is trying to learn.
- 4. It was raining when I left the office yesterday.
- 5. Many children were playing in the rain.



Perfective:

As an auxiliary they are used to form sentences in the Perfect Tense.

Example:

- 1. We have done our duty.
- 2. One of them has got a reward.
- 3. My friends had left before I reached the bus stop.



Quiz

Fill in the blanks using the right auxiliary forms of BE /DO /HAVE

- 1. Many students ----- enrolled themselves to be a part of the green initiative.
- 2. My friends and I ----- finding it very difficult to complete our work.
- 3. None of them ----- made any mistakes.
- 4. The audience ----- applauding by the time he concluded with his speech.
- 5. The vegetable ----- washed before it ----- cooked.
- 6. We ----- not finished the work yet.

MODALS



✓ To show ability/possibility

They can take care of themselves. It can be done.

✓ To request

Can you help me?

✓ To show inability/impossibility

They can't take care of themselves. It can't be done.

√ To ask for permission

Can I wait here for some time?

COULD

1.To ask for Permission : Could I use this phone?

2.Request: Could you please send this for me?

3. Suggestion: We could go out for a walk.

4. Ability in the Past: He could climb the trees when he was four.

5. Future Possibility: I think we could have a team meet very soon.



MAY

- 1.Asking for Permission May I go out now?
- 2.Future Possibility
 He may get a promotion soon.



MIGHT

- 1.Present Possibility
 Don't disturb him now; he might be very busy.
- 2.Future Possibility
 We might get our promotion soon.

MUST

- 1.Necessity/Obligation
 We must follow the dress code
 of the organization.
- 2.Prohibition
 We must not pluck those flowers.

OUGHT TO

1.To say what is right. We ought to do our daily work.



SHALL

1. Offer

Shall I get you a cup of tea?

2. Suggestion Shall we go for a movie?

SHOULD

- 1.Uncertain predictions
 Things should turn out better next
 year.
- 2. Recommending action I think we should do it again.

WILL

1.Instant Decisions.
Since it is very late to cook anything, I will eat out.

2.Offer I will give you a ride if you like.

3. Promise I will get back to you as early as possible

4.Certain Prediction
Things will turn out better next year.



WOULD

- 1.Request Would you pass me the salt please?
- 2.Making Arrangement Would six o' clock be a good time to go out? Yes it would.
- 3.Preferences Would you prefer coffee or tea? I would prefer tea.





THANK YOU

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