# REPORT

Presented by 920 UP 3



## Structures of the verb group:

- · AUXILIARY VERB
- · ORDER OF AUXILIARY
- FINITENESS

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## WHAT IS AWILIARY VERB?

Auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) are used along with a main verb to express tense, mood, or voice.

## EXAMPLES:

- I study.
- I will study.

## EXAMPLES:

- I work.
- I should work.

## HOW ARE AUXILIARY VERBS USED IN A SENTENCES?

Auxiliary verbs typically come before the main verb in a sentence.

#### Example:

Alice HAS BEEN working here for a month. Shaun WAS eating dinner when his friends arrived.

## TWO TYPES OF AUXILIARY VERB

#### PRIMARY AUXILIARY

-used a main verbs to denote time (present, past and future).

The primary auxiliary verbs are

'be' 'do' 'have'

#### be

am, is, are, was, were, being, been

#### **Forms Continuous Tense**

She is walking home.

It was raining heavily last night.

#### **Forms Passive Voice**

Her bike was stolen.

The bird was taken to the vet.

#### <u>do</u>

does, did, doing, done

#### **Expresses Emphasis**

I do want dinner.

She does like dancing.

#### **Forms Questions**

Does Nathalie study Italian?

Do you know the time?

#### **Negative Statements**

Nathalie does not study Italian.

I do not know the time.

#### have

has, had, having

#### **Forms Perfect Tenses**

We have been to India.
(present perfect)

He had left home already.

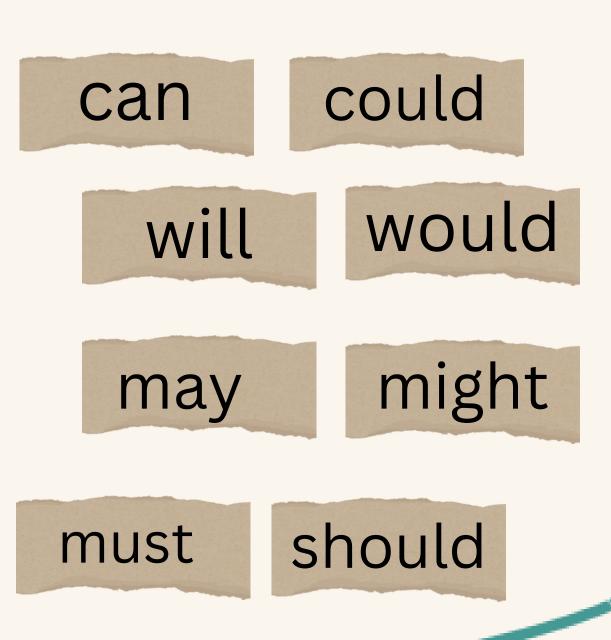
(past perfect)

will <u>have</u> arrived by then, (future perfect)

### TWO TYPES OF AUXILIARY VERB

#### MODAL AUXILIARY

- are a special kind of helping verb. A modal verb helps the main verb to express the mood of the subject and at the same time it can indicate possibility, persuasion, ability, willingness, etc.



# Next is... Order of auxiliary

Word order: position of verbs

Two types of verbs:

- 1. Main verb
- 2. Auxiliary verb
  - Verbs usually go immediately after subjects.
    - Auxiliary verbs always go before main verbs.

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In **questions**, the auxiliary verb comes **before** the subject whereas the main verb goes after the subject.

Examples: **Has** Taylor arrived? **Did** she wrote this song?

## In **WH-questions**, question words go **before** the auxiliary verbs.

Example: What did he say?
Where can we go?

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 Sentences in other tenses have verbs consisting of more than one word.

Note that in a three-word verb, the first two are auxiliary verbs whereas the third one is the main verb.

- They have been invited in her concert.
- Lemuel has been playing all day.

Lastly is...

Finiteness

#### There are two kinds of verbs:

- Finite verbs
- ----> Non-finite verbs

#### What is Finite Verbs?

- those verbs which can change their form in accordance with the subject.

- it act as the main verb

- indicate the person, number, and tense of the subject

#### **Examples of Finite Verbs**

- PERSON (I, we, you, he/she, they and it)
  - 1. I am a student.
  - 2. She is a professor.
  - 3. They are students in CCC.
- NUMBER (singular and plural)
  - 1. The girl is playing outside.
  - 2. The girls are playing outside.

#### **Examples of Finite Verbs**

TENSE OF THE SUBJECT (past tense nd present tense)

subject

finite verb (past tense)

1. The group danced with grace.

subject

2. Jennie is dancing with grace.

finite verb (present tense)



#### Non-finite verbs

A non-finite verb is a verb form that does not show tense.

#### **Example of Non-finite verbs**



### Another definition of Non-finite verbs

- These verbs cannot be the main verb of a clause or sentence as they do not talk about the action that is being performed by the subject or noun.
- They do not indicate any tense, mood or gender.
- They are used as nouns, adverbs and adjectives.
- They are also used to form non-finite clauses which are simply dependent clauses that use non-finite verbs.



## > INFINITIVES

Infinitives are the base form of a verb preceded by the word "to." They are non-finite because they do not indicate tense or subject agreement.

## > INFINITIVES

I like to swim in the ocean.

Guess it!

She wants to learn how to play the guitar.

## > INFINITIVES

I like to swim in the ocean.

**Guess it!** 

She wants to learn how to play the guitar.

## > GERUNDS

Gerunds are verbs ending in "-ing" that function as nouns in a sentence. They can act as subjects, objects, or complements. Gerunds are non-finite because they do not indicate tense or subject agreement.

## >GERUNDS

Running is good exercise for maintaining fitness.

#### Guess it!

I enjoy cooking delicious meals for my family.

> GERUNDS

Running is good exercise for maintaining fitness.

Guess it!

I enjoy cooking delicious meals for my family.

## >PARTICIPLES

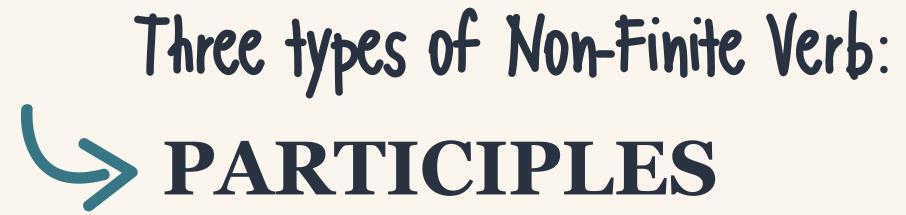
Participles are verb forms that function as adjectives. They can be present participles, ending in "-ing," or past participles, typically ending in "-ed," "-en," or irregular forms. Participles are non-finite because they do not indicate tense or subject agreement.

# Three types of Non-Finite Verb: > PARTICIPLES

The broken window needs to be replaced.

#### **Guess it!**

The written letter was mailed yesterday.



The broken window needs to be replaced.

Guess it!

The written letter was mailed yesterday.

## thankyou for listening!