

GROUP REPORT

Presented by GROUP 3





Structures of the verb group:

- AUXILIARY VERB
- ORDER OF AUXILIARY
- FINITENESS

LET'S GET TO KNOW ABOUT

Auxiliary verb



WHAT IS AUXILIARY 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.

do

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)

I will have 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.

can

could

will

would

may

might

must

should



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.



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?

- 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.

The background is a solid teal color. In the top-left corner, there are two concentric orange circular arcs. In the top-right corner, there is a light green shape with a wavy, organic edge. In the bottom-left corner, there is another light green shape with a wavy edge. In the bottom-right corner, there is a long, thin, wavy orange line that curves upwards and then downwards.

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 and present tense)

subject

finite verb (past tense)

1. The group danced with grace.

subject

finite verb (present tense)

2. Jennie is dancing with grace.



Non-finite verbs

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

Example of Non-finite verbs



Lawrence hate eating junk foods.

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.

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

➤ **INFINITIVES**

➤ **GERUNDS**

➤ **PARTICIPLES**

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

➤ **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.

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

➤ **INFINITIVES**

I like to swim in the ocean.

Guess it!

She wants to learn how to play the guitar.

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

➤ INFINITIVES

I like to swim in the ocean.

Guess it!

She wants to learn how to play the guitar.

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

➤ **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.

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

↳ **GERUNDS**

Running is good exercise for maintaining fitness.

Guess it!

I enjoy cooking delicious meals for my family.

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

↳ **GERUNDS**

Running is good exercise for maintaining fitness.

Guess it!

I enjoy cooking delicious meals for my family.

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

➤ **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.

Three types of Non-Finite Verb:

➤ **PARTICIPLES**

The broken window needs to be replaced.

Guess it!

The written letter was mailed yesterday.



**thankyou
for
listening!**