

SESSION – 3

🌀 VERBS

A verb expresses action or being.

- *jump... is... write... become*

The verb in a sentence expresses action or being. There is a main verb and sometimes one or more helping verbs. ("She can sing." Sing is the main verb; can is the modal verb.) A verb must agree with its subject in number (both are singular or both are plural). Verbs also take different forms to express tense.

- The young girl **brought** me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly **disappeared**.
 - The verb or compound verb is the critical element of the predicate of a sentence.

In each of the following sentences, the verb or compound verb is **highlighted**:

- Dracula bites his victims on the neck.
 - The verb "bites" describes the action Dracula takes.
- In early October, Giselle will plant twenty tulip bulbs.
 - Here the compound verb "will plant" describes an action that will take place in the future.
- My first teacher was Miss Crawford, but I remember the janitor Mr. Weatherbee more vividly.
 - In this sentence, the verb "was" (the simple past tense tense of "is") identifies a particular person and the verb "remember" describes a mental action.
- Karl Creelman bicycled around the world in 1899, but his diaries and his bicycle were destroyed.
 - In this sentence, the compound verb "were destroyed" describes an action which took place in the past.

Different types of verbs:

1) Transitive Verb– Transitive Verb is the verb that needs object and usually followed by noun. These transitive verbs include arrest, avoid, do, enjoy, find, force, get, give, grab, hit, like, pull, report, shock, take, tell, touch, want, warn ...

Example:

- She **takes** a book.
- I **need** a chair.
- They **speak** English.

2) Intransitive Verb– Intransitive Verb is the verb which does not need object, but it needs adverbial modifier. These intransitive verbs include appear, come, fall, go, happen, matter, sleep, swim, wait...

Example:

- He **cries**.
- They **dance** well.
- She **sings** beautifully.

3) Auxiliary Verb– Auxiliary Verbs are used to form question and negative sentence, and they are usually used with main verb to form many different kinds of tenses.

Be is used to form Continuous Tense and Passive Voice.

Example:

- The dog is biting a child.
- A child is bitten by the dog.

Have/Has is used to form Perfect Tense.

Example:

- They have known me for 3 years.
- She has had dinner already.

Do/Does is used to form Question and Negative Sentence in the Present Simple when the sentence doesn't have a special verb. Moreover, we can also use them to show the emphasis sentence.

Example:

- He doesn't eat meat.
- Do you love her?
- I do live here. (Emphasis form)

4) Modal Verb– Modal Verbs are the verbs that are used to talk about ability, permission, obligation and necessity, obligation and advice, possibility, probability, request, offer, suggestion, habit and promise. Most Modal Verbs can form question and negative sentence by themselves. Some modal verbs are **can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must, ought to, dare, need not, used to**.

5) Gerunds– A **gerund** is a verb in its ing (present participle) form that functions as a noun that names an activity rather than a person or thing. Any action verb can be made into a gerund.

Spelling Tip for Gerunds

Verb-ing (Present Participle)

- Add ing to most verbs. Ex. play > playing, cry > crying, bark > barking
- For verbs that end in e, remove the e and add ing. Ex: slide > sliding, ride > riding
- For verbs that end in i.e, change the i.e to y and add ing. Ex: die > dying, tie > tying
- For a verb whose **last** syllable is written with a consonant-vowel-consonant and is stressed, double the last letter before adding ing. Ex: beg > begging, begin > beginning. **However:** enter > entering (last syllable is not stressed)

Examples:

Gerunds can appear at the beginning of a sentence when used as a subject:

- **Jogging** is a hobby of mine.

Gerunds can act as an object following the verb:

- Daniel quit **smoking** a year ago.

Gerunds can serve as an object after a preposition:

- I look forward to **helping** you paint the house.

6) Infinitives– An infinitive is a verb form that acts as other parts of speech in a sentence. It is formed with to + base form of the verb. Ex: to buy, to work.

Examples:

An object following the verb:

- Jim always forgets **to eat**

A subject at the beginning of a sentence:

- **To travel** around the world requires a lot of time and money.

An adverb modifying a verb:

- You promised **to buy** me a diamond ring.

An adjective modifying a noun:

- Tara has the ability **to succeed**.

Some verbs are directly followed by an infinitive:

- Do you want **to call** your family now?

Some verbs are directly followed by a noun or pronoun and then by an infinitive:

- I convinced Catherine **to become** vegetarian.

ADVERB

- **An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.**

gently... extremely... carefully... well

An adverb describes or modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, but never a noun. It usually answers the questions of when, where, how, why, under what conditions, or to what degree. Adverbs often end in -ly.

*The young girl brought me a **very** long letter from the teacher, and she **quickly** disappeared.*

In the following examples, each of the **highlighted** words is an adverb:

- The seamstress **quickly** made the mourning clothes.
 - In this sentence, the adverb "quickly" modifies the verb "made" and indicates in what manner (or how fast) the clothing was constructed.
- The midwives waited **patiently** through a long labour.
 - Similarly in this sentence, the adverb "patiently" modifies the verb "waited" and describes the manner in which the midwives waited.
- The **boldly** spoken words would return to haunt the rebel.
 - In this sentence the adverb "boldly" modifies the adjective "spoken."
- We urged him to dial the number more **expeditiously**.
 - Here the adverb "more" modifies the adverb "expeditiously."
- **Unfortunately**, the bank closed at three **today**.
 - In this example, the adverb "unfortunately" modifies the entire sentence.