



# Phrases and Clauses- 1st Sept

Special class

# Types of Verbs: Finite and Non- Finite

Class Notes with Definitions and Examples

# Main Categories of Verbs

- ▶ Verbs can be classified into two major categories:
- ▶ 1. Finite Verbs
- ▶ 2. Non-Finite Verbs



# Finite Verbs

Subject

I am rich → 1<sup>st</sup> person  
You are rich → 2<sup>nd</sup> person  
She/he/it is rich → 3<sup>rd</sup> person  
workman

- ✓ Show tense, number, and person
- ✓ Change form based on subject/time
- ✓ Only one appears in an independent clause

## Examples:

- She sings beautifully.
- They were playing football.
- I go to school every day.

→ preposition

to + verb

man human  
It is rich

human quality

We are rich

you are rich

They are rich



1st  
Person



Kant

works

a glass water to wash my eyes.

$$\propto \int \ln \Delta$$

3rd floor

SLe

SL

Worms



want

→ 7th 10th

# limite

Car  
6

forced outside

5

expensive



# Non-Finite Verbs

- ✓ Do not show tense or subject agreement
- ✓ Cannot serve as the main verb in an independent clause

SV A → finite verbs

Swimming is my hobby.  
on weekends

## Types of Non-Finite Verbs:

- ✓ 1. Infinitives ~ to + verb
- ✓ 2. Gerunds ~ -ing (form of the verb) SV A
- ✓ 3. Participles

acts like adjective

To love is to live

~ To drink is to live  
To die is better than to live



found phrase → Singing classical songs is my hobby  
ground + ~~so~~ along with sound What?

tall / short / mad sound  
The man singing classical songs ~ my uncle  
modifies the man  
does the job of adjective

# Infinitives

► Definition: Base form of verb, often with 'to'

► Examples:

► - I want to learn Spanish.

► - She agreed to help me.

► - It is important to listen carefully.

► Types:

► - Full infinitive: to eat, to dance

► - Bare infinitive: He made me laugh



# Gerunds

phrase



whom did  
John attack!



- Definition: Verb ending in -ing, functioning as a noun

Dancing is cosy in the morning  
makes him happy

- Examples:

- Swimming is good exercise.
- She enjoys reading novels.
- Dancing makes him happy.





# Participles

- ▶ Participles act as adjectives:

~~helpless~~ Sweet

- ▶ ♦ Present Participle (-ing):

- ▶ - The crying baby needs attention.

- ▶ - He saw a man running.

- ▶ ♦ Past Participle (-ed/-en):

- ▶ - The broken window was fixed.

- ▶ - She has written a letter.

crying acts like  
adjective  
modifying  
the noun  
baby -

on the beach



# Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs

- ▶ Used with the main verb to express tense, voice, mood L ✓ /

▶ Examples:

- ▶ - She is singing. → LV / MV' → action
- ▶ - They have completed the work.
- ▶ - I will go tomorrow.

▶ Types:

- ▶ - ~~Primary~~: be, have, do
- ▶ - ~~Modal~~: can, could, will, must, may

# Lexical (Main) Verbs

- ▶ Carry the actual meaning of the action/state

- ▶ Examples:

- ▶ - She writes poems.
- ▶ - They built a house.
- ▶ - He eats an apple.

} finite ~



# Transitive vs Intransitive Verbs

▶ ♦ Transitive Verbs: Require a direct object

▶ Example: She bought a car.

▶ ♦ Intransitive Verbs: Do not require an object

▶ Example: He sleeps peacefully.

Active Voice  
Passive Voice



✓ ✓ Active Voice → S + V + O

X Passive Voice →

The verb changes from active voice  
to  
passive voice

S + V + O  
I love Katrina Kaif  
Katrina loves me

Katrina Kaif is loved by me  
5 words



the object is more important than  
the  
subject

The recipient of the action is more important  
than the

→  
Mahatma Gandhi has been shot dead -  
takes of  
the  
action

by Gandhi

When the subject is not known or altsg insignificant



transit →

She (slapped) me / ~~he~~ was ~~slapped~~

Transitive verbs →

(take objects)

→ Intransitive verbs →

(don't need objects)

I slept for 6 hours

Mr died on 30<sup>th</sup> Jan 1948

I hurt my back  
✓ possible

has been hurt



no  
PV  
intransitive  
(no  
object)

died →  
jumped →  
walked  
slept

transitive  
(need  
object)

killed  
slapped

hurt<sup>t</sup>

{ met  
saw }

PV possible

S + V + O

jumped → on the bed  
S O  
killed a mosquito

yesterday

9 hurt ~~at~~  
past tense

my brother →

present tense

✓ my brother

✓

been  
was hurt

by me

was hurt

by me

✓

(+3)



# Regular vs Irregular Verbs

ed

hurt, hurt

- ▶ Regular Verbs: Past tense ends in -ed

- ▶ Example: walk → walked

spin, spun

- ▶ Irregular Verbs: Unique past tense forms

- ▶ Example: go → went, eat → ate

cut, cut

# Quick Summary Table

- ▶ Finite Verb - Shows tense: He eats.
- ▶ Infinitive - 'to' + verb: to go
- ▶ Gerund - Verb as noun: Swimming is fun
- ▶ Participle - Verb as adjective: Fallen leaves
- ▶ Auxiliary - Helps main verb: is singing
- ▶ Transitive - Needs object: Reads a book
- ▶ Intransitive - No object: Sleeps
- ▶ Regular - Adds -ed: played
- ▶ Irregular - No pattern: sang



Parts of speech

Types of verb

Phrases and Clauses

Types of Sentences

building blocks

1. SVA —

2. pronouns —

3. modifiers —

4. Parallel —  
word  
understanding

entire  
grammar

(AV PV)

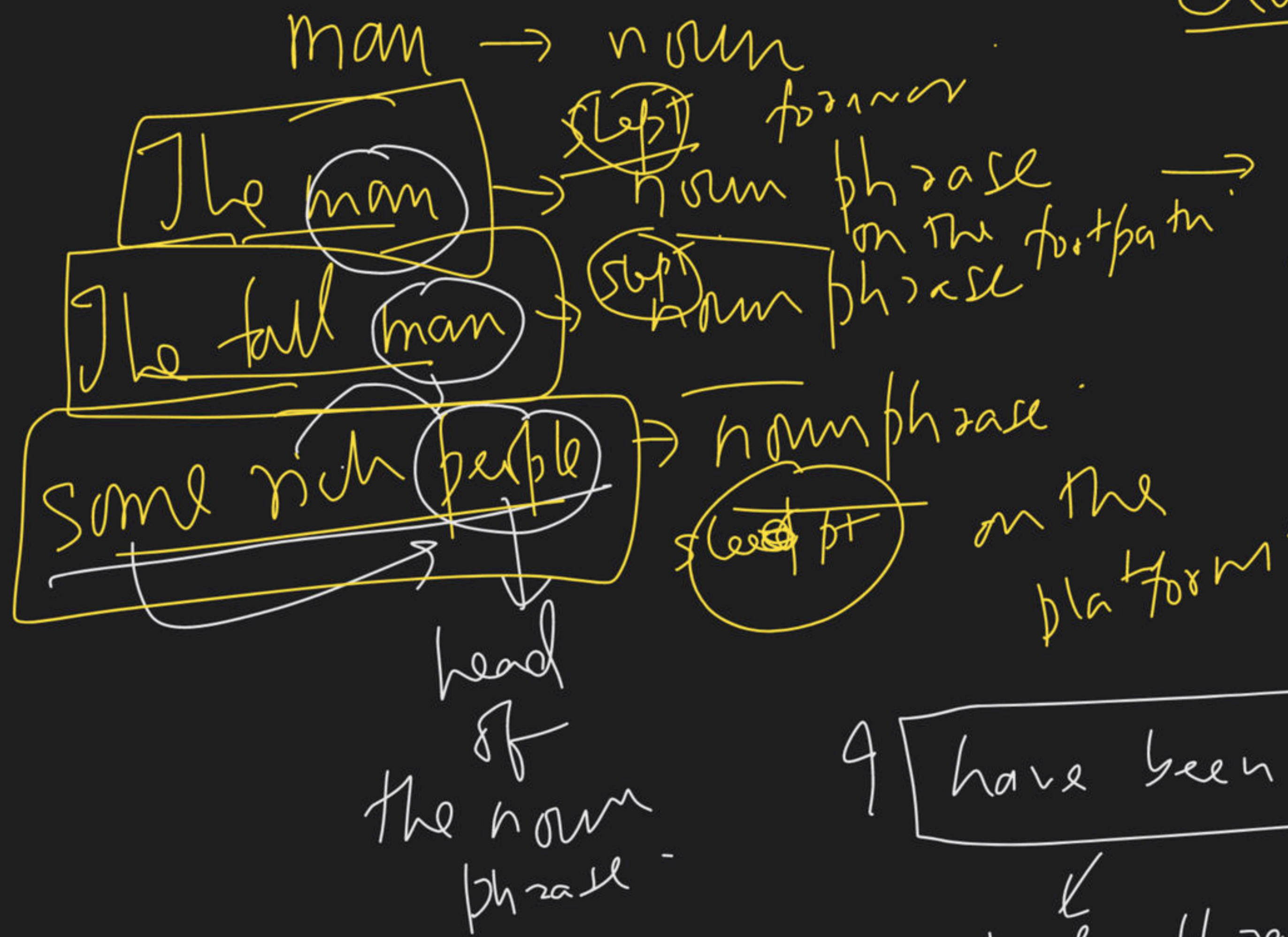
AS/IS ←

5. Tenses

6. Preposition

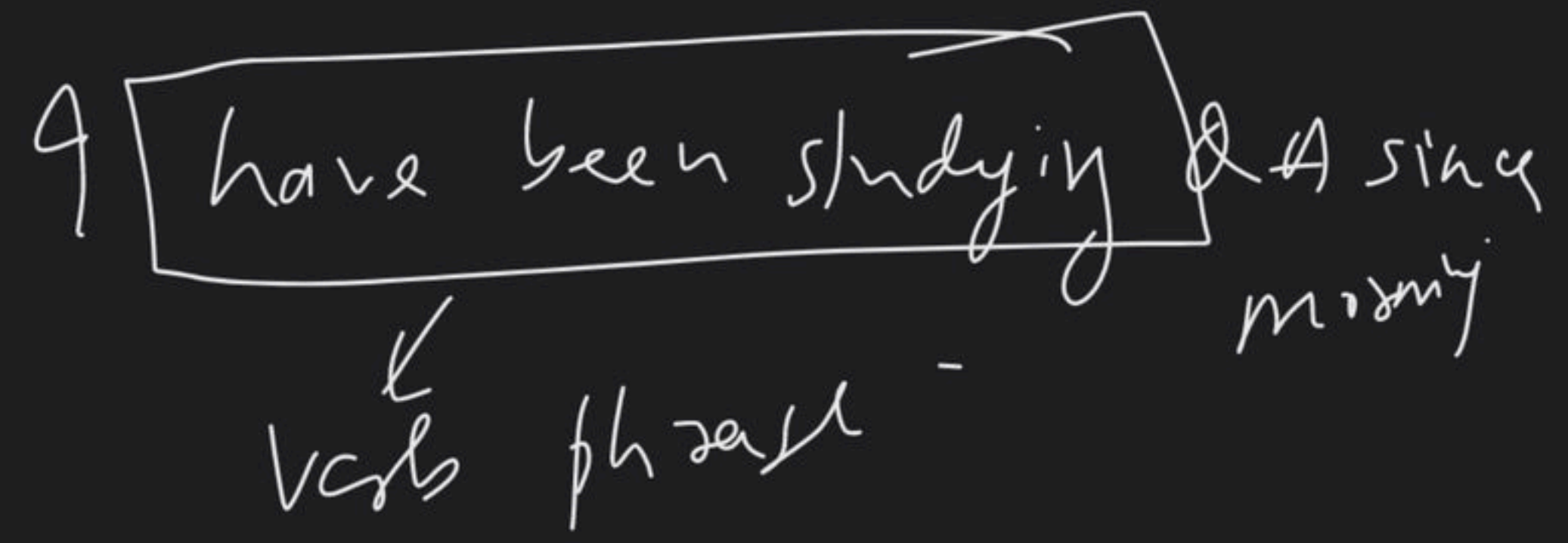
7. Punctuation





Clause →  $S+V$  finite verb

a phrase is a combination of two or more words. It does not have  $S+V$  combination.

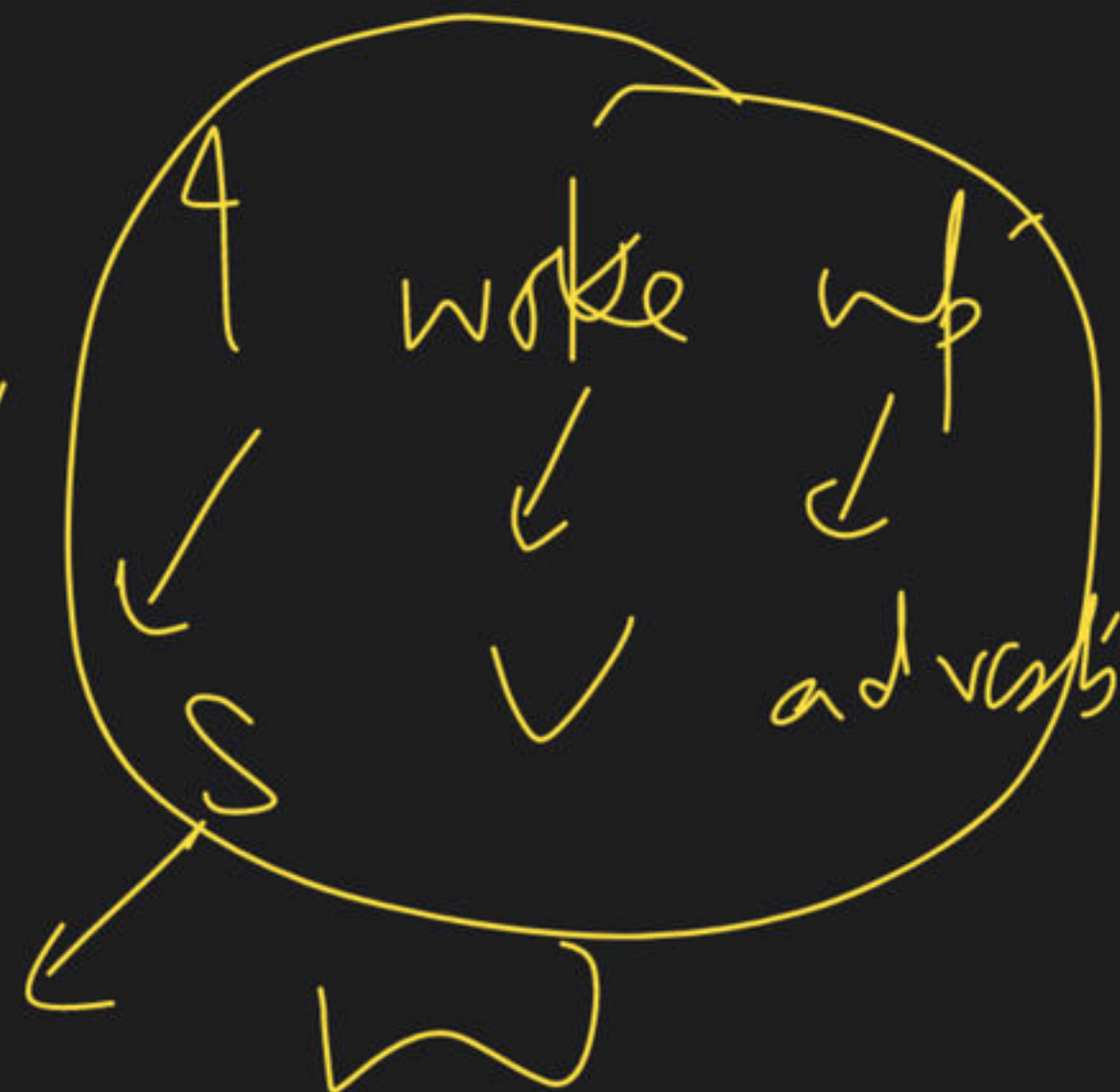




~~In the middle of the night~~



phrase



Clause (stv)

clauses always have a subject and a finite verb

Singing classical songs

→ phrase



the man <sup>is</sup> sitting behind me <sup>past tense phrase</sup> is angry. #1

The man is sitting behind me. #2 <sup>the</sup>  
verb phrase  $\rightarrow$  clause  $\rightarrow$   $S + V$

$\rightarrow$  the man sitting behind me is angry ✓  
the man is sitting behind me ✓



I want to school

with my uncle

prepositional  
phrase.

Ground phrase

Participle phrase

Noun phrase

Verb phrase

Prepositional phrase

Infinitive phrase

# Common Irregular Verbs (1/2)

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten



## Common Irregular Verbs (2/2)

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent