

Phrases and Clauses- 1st Sept

Special class

Types of Verbs: Finite and Non- Finite

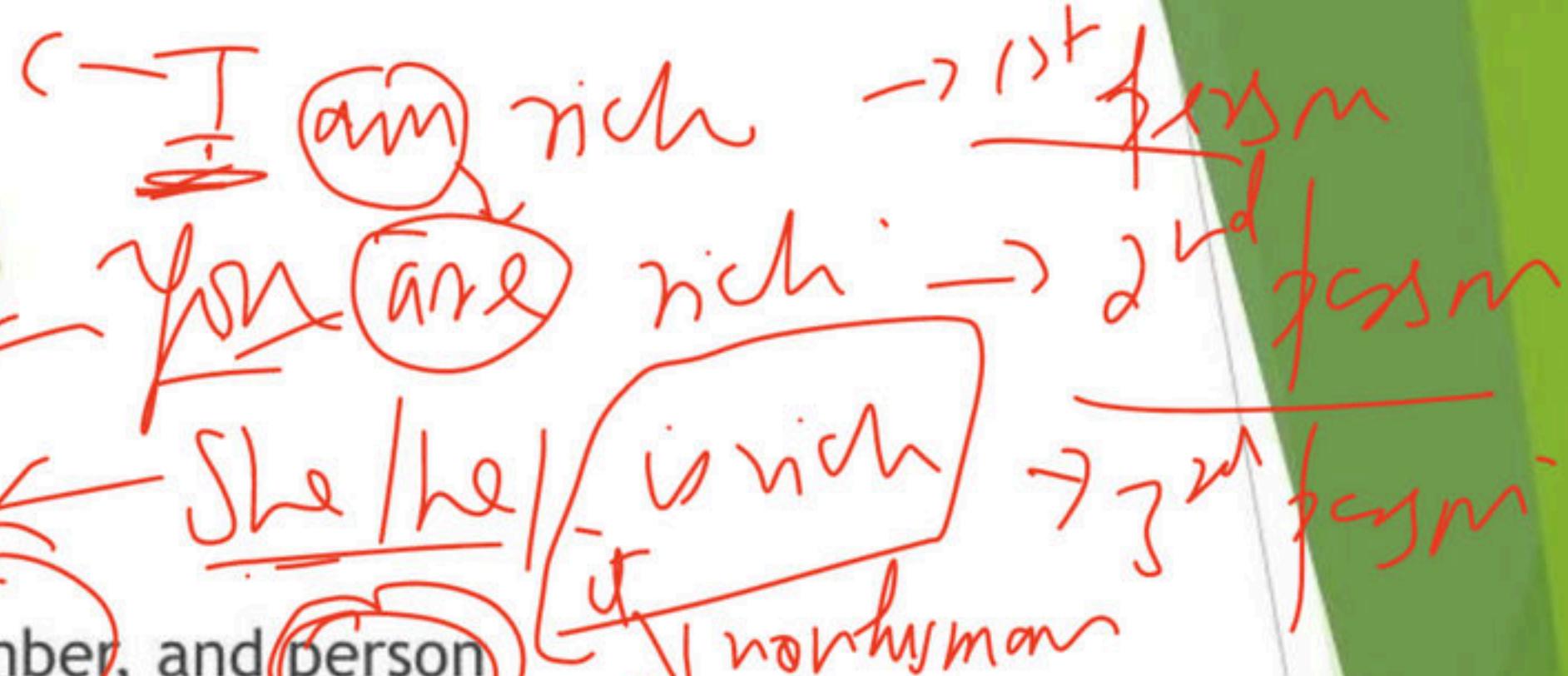
Class Notes with Definitions and Examples

Main Categories of Verbs

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

Finite Verbs

Subject



- ▶ 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.

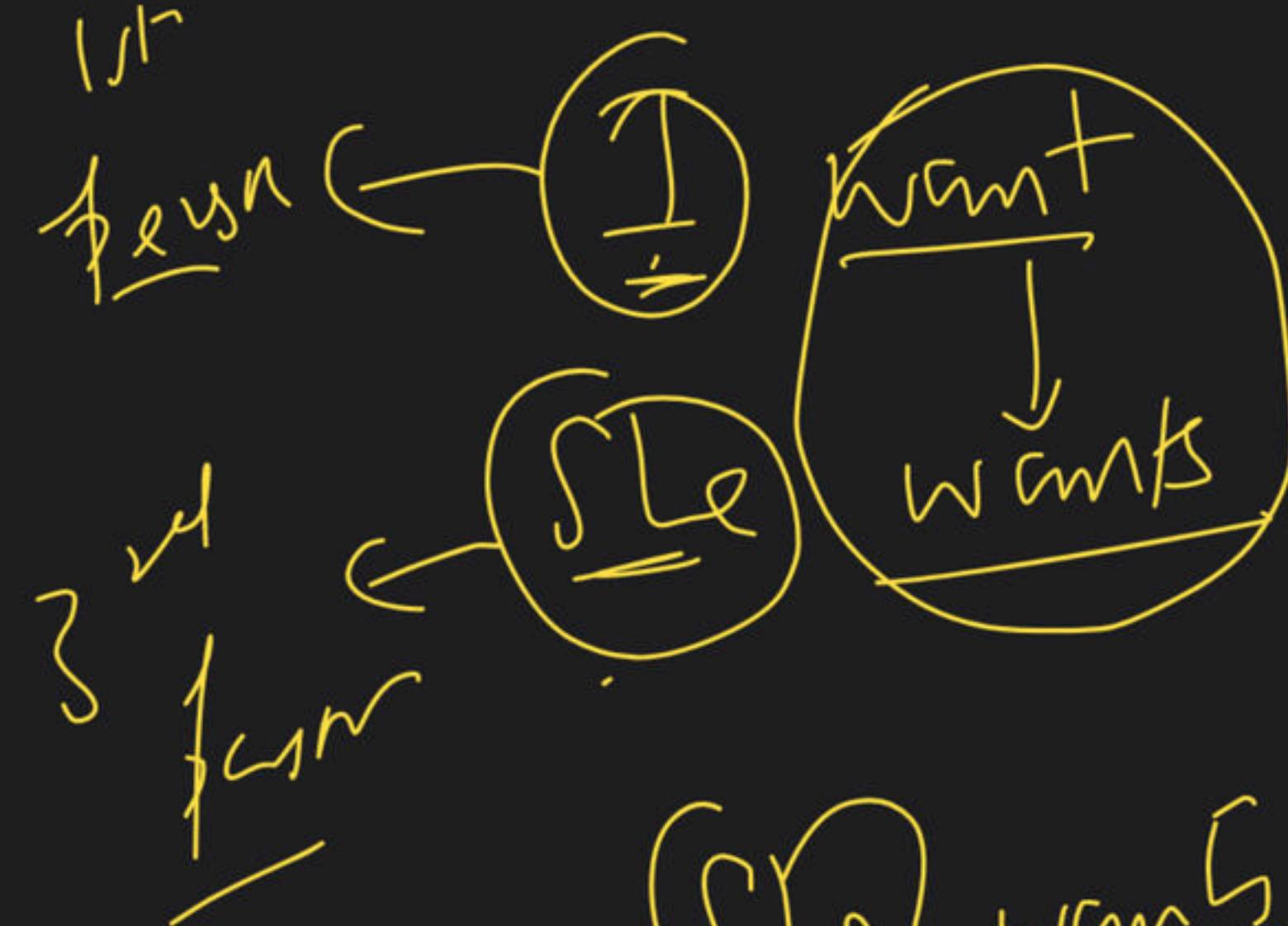
preposition

It is rich

→ man human

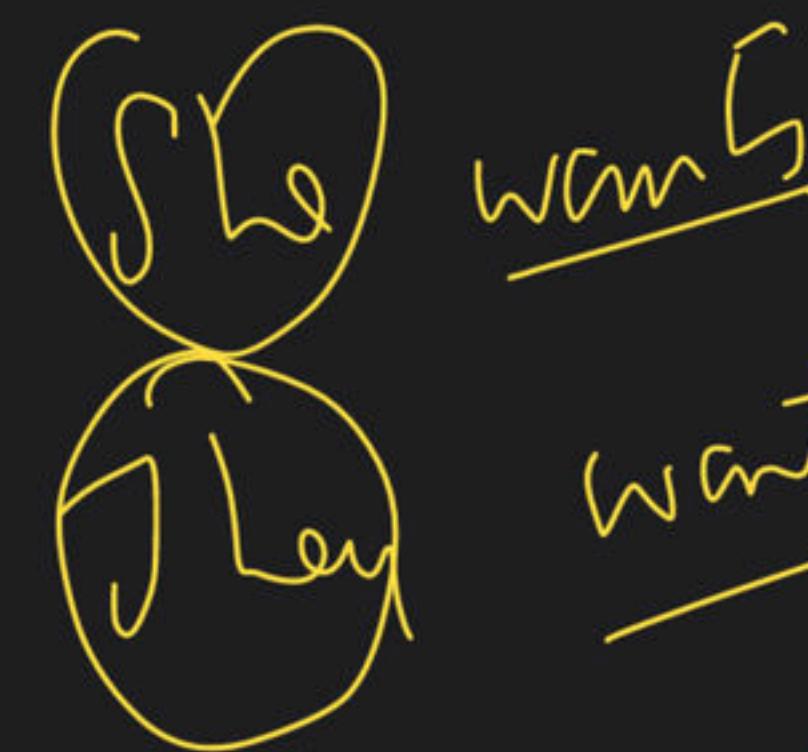
human
finally

We are rich
You are rich
They are rich



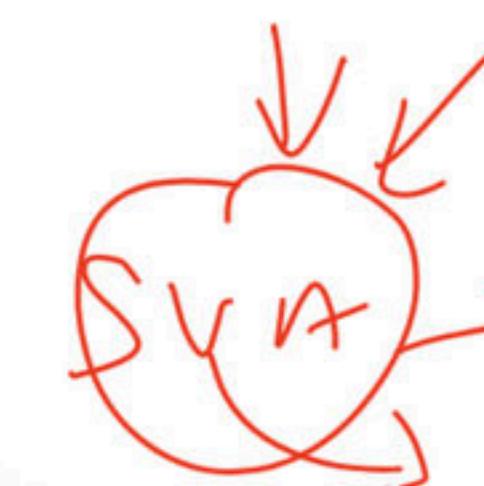
a glass water to wash my eyes.

$\sigma \int (\omega)$



Non-Finite Verbs

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



finite
verb
SVA

Swimmin is my hobby
on weekends

Types of Non-Finite Verbs:

- 1. Infinitives
- 2. Gerunds
- 3. Participles

acts like adjectives

to - verb
-ing (form of the verb)

SVA

To love is to live

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

Singing classical songs is my hobby

feminist phrase
ground + ~~as~~ along with what?

The man singing classical songs → my uncle

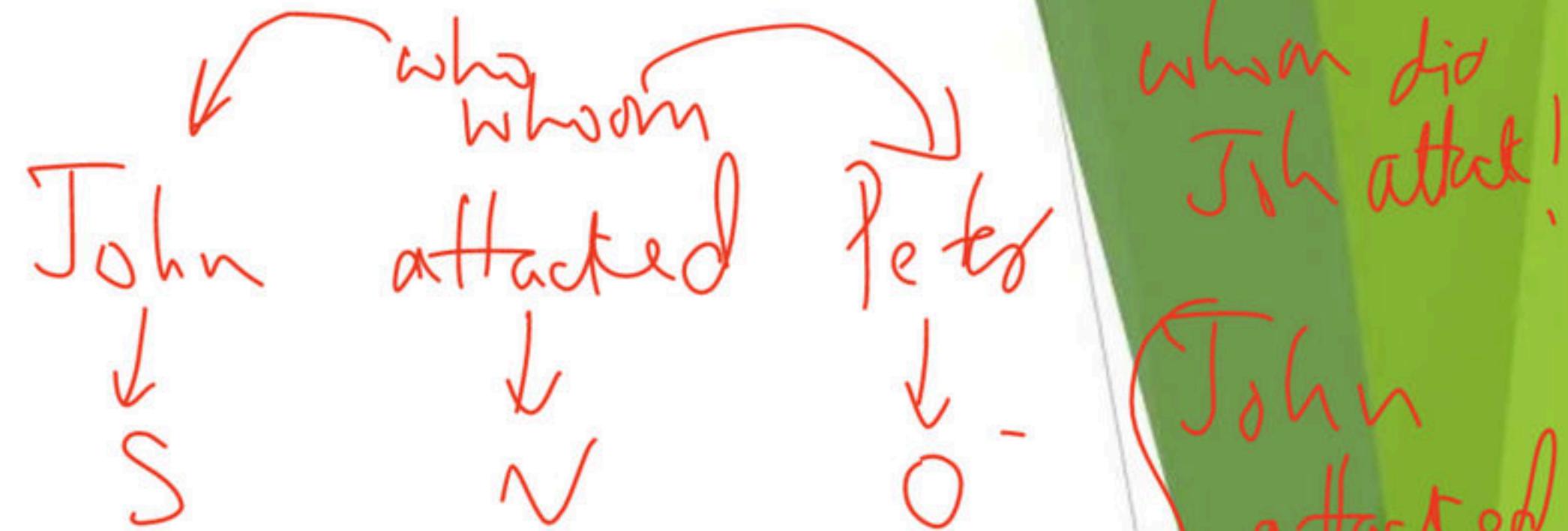
modifies the man
does the job of adjectives

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

phrasal verb



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

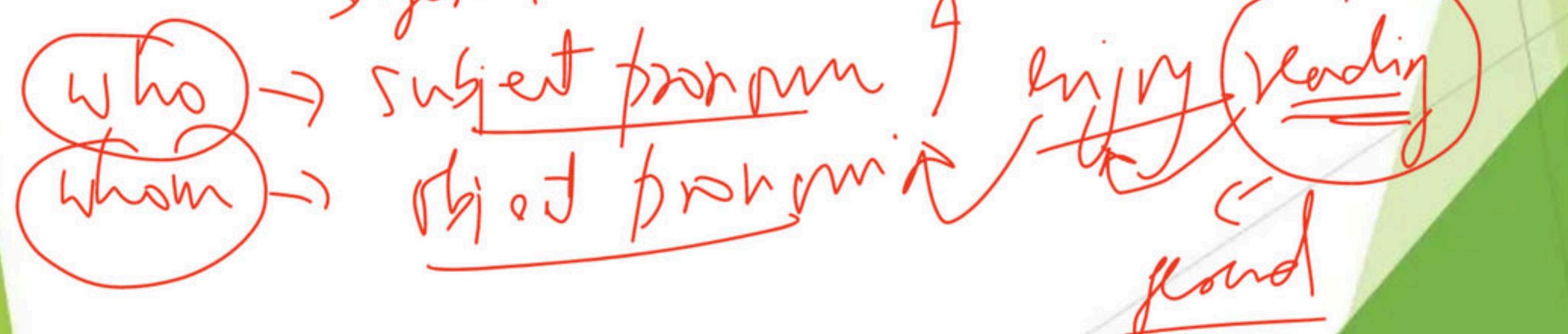
(Dancing) Cosy in The morning makes him happy.

- Examples:

- Swimming is good exercise.

- She enjoys reading novels.

- Dancing makes him happy.



whom did John attack!

John attacked whom

Participles

► Participles act as adjectives:

~~helpless~~ sweet

crying acts like

► Present Participle (-ing):

► - The crying baby needs attention.

adjective

► - He saw a man running.

modifying-

on the beach

the noun

► Past Participle (-ed/-en):

► - The broken window was fixed.

baby -

► - She has written a letter.

Auxiliary (Helping) Verbs

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

\checkmark Active Voice \rightarrow S + V + O

\times Passive Voice \rightarrow S + V + O

The verb changes from active voice to passive voice

S + V + O
Katniss loves me

3 word
verb
Kathrin loves me

Kathrin is loved by me -
S words

The object is more important than
the subject

The recipient of the action is more important
than the
taker of
Mahatma Gandhi has been shot dead - the action
by Godse'

When the subject is not known or not significant.

transit

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

Transitive verbs

take

Object

Intransitive verbs

drown

need

reject

+
S (O P)

for
hurt

hurt my
body
push

M6
dic
on 30^m Jan 1948

has been
hurt

$$S + \sqrt{f} \circ$$

discol

junk food

walked

start

intensive

(wo
bjekt)

translating
(new object)

Killed
(a)bed

hex f

I met
Sam,

Possible

~~jumped~~

23

killed a mushiko

Gestern \rightarrow my brother was hurt by me
my brother was hurt by me
was hurt by me ✓
f3

Regular vs Irregular Verbs

Q.



host, host

- ▶ • Regular Verbs: Past tense ends in -ed
- ▶ Example: walk → walked
- ▶ • Irregular Verbs: Unique past tense forms
- ▶ Example: go → went, eat → ate

spin, swim

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

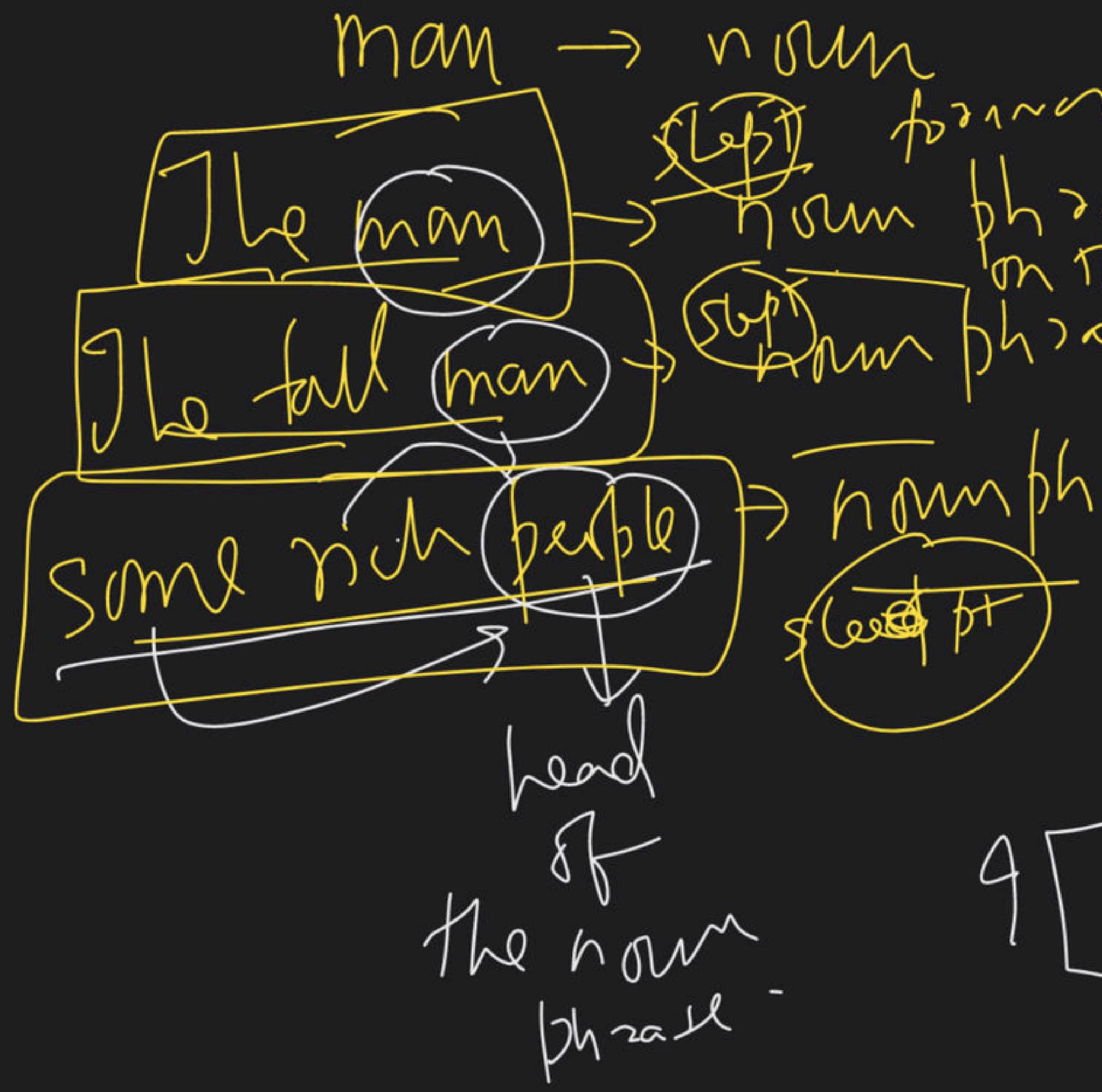
building blocks

- 1. SVA —
- 2. Adverbs —
- 3. Modifiers —
- 4. Parallel —
(construction)

(A V P V)
A S / I S

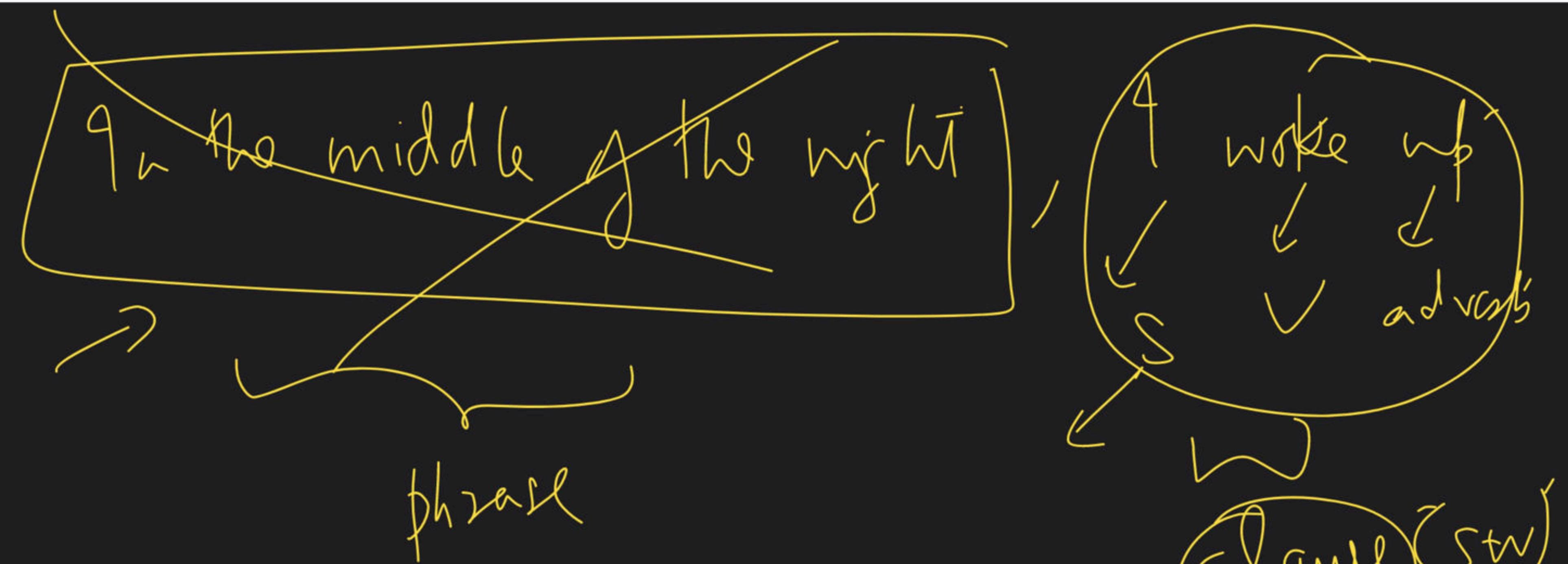
- 5. Tense
- 6. Preposition
- 7. Punctuation

entire
grammar



9 have been studying & a since
many
years past -

clause → (S + V) finite verb
→ a phrase is —
in a combination of
two or more
words. It
does not
have a
combination.



Clauses always have a subject and a finite verb

Syntax (classical Synt) \rightarrow phrase

τ^{fv}

the man is sitting behind me

passiviser plus

angry - ft 1

The man is sitting behind me

vocab bank

\rightarrow the man sitting behind me

the man is sitting behind me

angry ✓

clause \rightarrow $S + V$

ft 2 \rightarrow this

I went to school

with my uncle

Ground phrase

Participle phrase

Non phrase

Verb phrase

Prepositional phrase

Adverbial phrase

prepositional

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