Chapter One

Verbs, Auxiliary verbs, Adverbs

1. A verb is a word that expresses an action (*to run*), occurrence

   (*to happen*) or state of being (*to appear*). Verb appears in any sentence as a <u>major mandatory element.</u>

   Verbs also indicate time (past, present, future).

   The verb can be thought of as the center, heart, or anchor of an English sentence.

25 most common normal verbs					
be	have	do	say	seem	get
make	call	know	take	feel	see
go / come	think	look	want	try	give
use	find	tell	ask	leave	work

Out of above 25 most common verbs **Be, Have** and **Do** are used as a normal main verb and also as an Auxiliary verb (helping or supporting verb) in sentences.

Verbs of...	Examples
action	Sonia **dances** at the studio and performs every Sunday.
occurrence	Sonia **became** a professional dancer.
state of being	Sonia's studio **has stood** there ever since she was a child.

verb		

English verbs have **5 principal parts** as under

Grammatical term	Regular Verb	Irregular Verb
Infinitive	to watch	to see
Base Form	watch	see
Present Simple third-person singular	watches	sees
Past Simple	watched	saw
Past Participle	watched	seen
Present Participle	watching	seeing

Verbs in English indicate the following grammatical categories:

Categories	Type	Examples
person	1st person 2nd person 3rd person	I go You go She goes
Number	singular plural	He has written They have written
Tense	present past future	I eat I ate I will eat
Aspect	simple, progressive, perfect, perfect progressive	I study every day. I am studying today. I have studied for years. I have been studying for hours.
Mood	indicative imperative subjunctive	I am always on time. Be there on time ! If I were you, I would accept the proposal
Voice	active passive	He delivered the parcels. The parcels are delivered.

Auxiliary verbs (helping/supporting verbs)

Auxiliary verbs helps a main verb so are also called 'Helping or supporting verbs'.

There are **total 31 auxiliaries** in the English Language out of which 11 auxiliaries are used as an auxiliary verb and the main verb also.

These 2 in 1 verbs are- **AM, IS, ARE / HAS, HAVE, HAD / DO, DOES, DID / WAS, WERE**

Shown below remaining 20 auxiliaries only support normal verb so they are called pure Auxiliary verbs or Modal Auxiliary verbs.

CAN,COULD	BE, BEING, BEEN	MUST	KEEP-KEPT
MAY, MIGHT	USED TO	NEED	-----
SHALL, SHOULD	OUGHT TO	NEVER	-----
WILL, WOULD	GOING TO	DARE	-----

Auxiliaries-Be, Do & Have

Be	• to make continuous tenses (He **is** watching TV) • to make the passive (Small fish **are** eaten by big fish)
Have	• to make perfect tenses (I **have** finished my homework)
Do	• to make negatives (I **do** not like you) • to ask questions (**Do** you want some coffee?) • to show emphasis (I **do** want you to pass your exam) • to stand for a main then verb in some constructions e.g. - He speaks faster than she **does**

Generally all the main verbs have 4, 5, or 6 forms but "Be" has 9 forms as under. So "Be" is special & most common verb of all verbs.

	Infinitive	Base	Past simple	Past participle	Present participle	Present simple, 3rd person singular
regular	(to) work	work	worked		working	works
irregular	(to) sing	sing	sang	sung	singing	sings
	(to) make	make	made		making	makes
	(to) cut	cut			cutting	cuts
	(to) do	do	did	done	doing	does
	(to) have	have	had	had	having	has
	(to) be	be	was, were	been	being	am, are, is

Adverb

An adverb has many uses in English. It can modify (describe) a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence Adverbs (quickly, here, now, always, very, obviously) can be considered as added intensifiers or even "decoration" to the required basic sentence elements, supplementing them with important pieces of information. In the following examples, adverbs are underlined and the elements they modify are in bold.

- The new typist **works** quickly and well.

  [the adverbs *quickly* and *well* modify the verb *works*]

- The new typist is extremely **busy**.

  [the adverb *extremely* modifies the adjective *busy*]

- The new typist works very **quickly**.

  [the adverb *very* modifies the adverb *quickly*]

- Fortunately, **the new typist works well.**

  [the adverb fortunately modifies the sentence *the new typist works well*]

adverb	

As adverbs add several kinds of information, they can be divided into following groups of types, each answering below mentioned questions:

Adverb of	Example
Manner-**how?**	quietly, happily, sadly, quickly, slowly, clockwise, well
Place-**where?**	away, at home, down, everywhere, round, here, there
Time-**when?**	daily, last week, a year ago, tomorrow, on Sunday, immediately
Frequency-**how often?**	always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never
Degree-**how much?**	quite, rather, pretty, very, completely, really, hardly, too, just
Whole sentence-**under what circumstance?**	fortunately, unfortunately, luckily, obviously, perhaps, surprisingly
By asking the question shown in bold, you can identify the adverb in the sentence	

An adverb is a word that **amplifies the action of a verb and is written usually after the verb.** There are hundreds of adverbs. It is easy to identify to adverb **because it ever places at the right of the noun.**

By asking→Where, When, How (how much, how often, how far, how long), **you can identify the adverb**.

See the following examples

Most adverbs are formed by adding–**ly** to adjectives

- The mail courier ran <u>fast</u>.   (question- How run?)
- Drink your milk <u>soon</u>.
- Do you get up from bed very <u>early</u>?

Notes-

1. Most of adjectives can be used as adverbs.

- Raju is a fast player
  (here fast is an adjective because it describes a noun)
- Raju plays fast
  (here fast is an adverb because it amplifies verb).

2. Adjective make pair with the noun and stands at left side with the noun.
   Adverb make pair with the verb and stands at right side with the noun

3. Most adverbs are formed by adding- **ly** to an adjective

- Ramesh is a bad boy.(here bad is an adjective)
- Ramesh behaves badly.(here badly is an adverb)

4. Adjective is an additional word that describe the noun

5. Adverb is an additional word that amplifies the verb.

Use of '*There*' as an adverb

There is used as a temporary subject and the real subject will appear later in a sentence. For instance, normally we do not say, "A cat is in the room" but usually we say "There is a cat in the room"

- There are few passengers inside the bus.
- What is there for dinner? / Is there a man at the counter?
- There are several mistakes in this essay.

Note-In above sentences *there* is meaningless.

So all the above sentences should be written without the use of *there*

- Few passengers are inside the bus (more proper)
- There are few passengers inside the bus (less proper)