# Module-1 (Verbal Skills) Verbs in English-II

* **Non-Finite verbs**

Non-finite verbs do not inflect for tense. A non-finite verb need not agree with the person and number of its subject. The three non-finite forms of the verb are: 1.

Infinitive, 2. Gerund, and 3. Participle.

# Infinitives

Infinitives are non-finite verbs that are often preceded by ‘to’. There are four kinds of infinitive:

# To-infinitive

**(to + first form of the verb [V1])**

A ‘to’ infinitive can function as a subject, direct object, subject complement, adjective or as an adverb in a sentence.

e.g. a. *To err* is human*.* (subject).

1. Everyone wanted *to swim*. (direct object)
2. Her desire is *to sing*. (subject complement)
3. This is a site *to see*. (adjective)
4. They must learn *to dance*. (adverb)

# Note:

* If a verb related to a skill is in the infinitive form, we use ‘how’ before the infinitive. e.g.
  + I am learning how *to ride* a bicycle/horse.
  + I don’t know how *to fix* computers.

# Split Infinitive

When a to infinitive (to+ verb) is split into two parts, and an adverb is placed between the two. e.g

* + He asked me *to clearly write* my bio-data.
  + You have *to really pay* attention to my words.

# Anaphoric ‘to’

Sometimes ‘*to’* alone is used instead of ‘*to*+ V1 (i.e. full infinitive). It is understood as anaphoric usage because it refers back to something in the text.

e.g. **Rohan:** Would you like to have samosa?

**Sohan:** Yes, I would love *to*. (here ‘to’ refers back to ‘to have samosa’)

# Bare Infinitive:

An infinitive without ‘to’ is known as a bare infinitive. A bare infinitive has a deceptive form because it looks like a finite verb, which is not the case. e.g.

* I saw him *cross* the road.
* He made me *sing.*

# Note:

**A bare infinitive is used in the following contexts:**

* Whenever we have a perceptive verb as the main verb (like feel, hear, see, watch) in a sentence, the kind of

non-finite verb that can come along with it, is a bare infinitive. e.g.

* I saw the nurse *dress* his wound.
* I heard my neighbor *speak* over phone.

# But and except. e.g.

* There is no alternative but *help* him out.
* The government has two options except *keep* interest rates high.

# As……….as/ not so/ not as…….as/

**…..than, e.g.**

It is as easy *to run* as swim.

It is not so easy *to cook* as eat. It is easier *to eat* than cook.

**A causative verb** which causes an action to occur is followed by a bare infinitive. e.g.

* I made (causative) him do my work/I had him do my work. (Active)
* He was made (causative) to do my work. (Passive, to-infinitive)

As complement of have (meaning want/wish) e.g.

* I would have you learn manners.
* **Verbs followed by a *to*-infinitive** Some verbs can be followed immediately by a *to-*infinitive:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **afford** | **demand** | **like** | **pretend** |  |
|  | **agree** | **fail** | **love** | **promise** |  |
|  | **arrange** | **forget** | **manage** | **refuse** |  |
|  | **ask** | **hate** | **mean** | **remember** |  |
|  | **begin** | **help** | **need** | **start** |  |
|  | **choose** | **hope** | **offer** | **try** |  |
|  | **continue** | **intend** | **plan** | **want** |  |
|  | **decide** | **learn** | **prefer** |  |  |

**e.g.**

* I can’t *afford to go* on holiday.
* It *began to rain.*
* She *hopes to go* to university next year.
* My mother never *learnt to swim*.
* Did you *remember to ring* Ram?

# Gerund

The first form of the verb +‘ing’, which is used as a noun in a sentence is known as a Gerund. It can function in various ways:

# As an object

e.g. He likes *driving*.

# As a subject

e.g. *Smoking* is prohibited in a public place.

# As an appositive

e.g. My favourite summer activity,

*swimming*, keeps me always active.

# Note:

Verbs followed by infinitives or gerunds with a change in meaning.

# Stop:

* He stopped *chatting*. (He was chatting, and then he stopped.)
* He stopped *to chat.* (He was doing something else, and then he stops in order to chat.)

# Remember:

* I remembered *locking* the storage. (I had a memory in my mind of locking the storage.)
* I remembered *to lock* the storage. (I locked the storage as I should have.)
* **Verbs followed by *-ing* but not *to-***

# infinitive

Some verbs are normally followed by the

*-ing* form, not the *to-infinitive:*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **admit** | **deny** | **finish** | **mind** |
| **avoid** | **dislike** | **give up** | **miss** |
| **(can’t) help** | **enjoy** | **imagine** | **practise** |
| **(can’t) stand** | **fancy** | **involve** | **put off** |
| **consider** | **feel like** | **keep (on)** | **risk** |

**e.g**.

- I always enjoy cooking.

* + \*\*I always enjoy to cook.
  + We haven’t finished eating yet.
  + \*\*We haven’t finished to eat.

# Participles

Participles can be used as adjectives and may also function as verbs.

There are three types of participles:

* 1. **Present Participle** (base form of verb +ing), e.g.

1. The *sleeping* child was wearing a wet diaper.
2. He tried to console the *crying* baby.
   1. **Past Participle** (third form of the verb) e.g.
3. The *wounded* soldier was crawling in the forest.
4. He was wearing a *torn* shirt.

# Perfect Participle

(having+third form of the verb)

*e.g. i. Having finished* his work, Mukesh was ready to play.

ii. The child, *having found* its mother, was again happy.

**Note:** There are particples (non-finite ‘ing’ and ‘ed’ forms of verbs) which function like verb.e.g

1. *Taking* care of my parents is my first priority.
2. I was driving while *listening* to music.
3. The students want their answer scripts

*re-evaluated.*

1. The librarian found the book *stolen.*