





WORDS AND WORD CLASSES

Verbs

1. Structure

- Main verb
- Auxiliary/Helping verbs

3. Finite vs non-finite

- Finite
- Non-finite

5. Regularity

- Regular
- irregular

2. Forms

- Base *-s Form
- Past form *-ed Form
- ing Form

4. Voice

- Passive
- Active

6. Mood

- Indicative *Subjunctive
- Imperative *Interrogative

7. Tense

- present
- past

8. Aspect

- perfect
- progressive

9. Expressing future time

- Using present
- Using modal “will”
- Using “be going to”

10. transitivity

- Transitive
- intransitive

1. STRUCTURE

Main Verbs

- These are lexical verbs or principal verbs
- The main verb refers to the main action the subject does or the condition of the subject.
- It can stand alone or with a helping verb.

Helping/auxiliary verbs

- They cannot stand alone. They are used with main verbs.
- They add functional or grammatical meaning to the main verb.
- They perform their functions by expressing: **tense, Modality, Voice, emphasis, or grammatical aspect**

Main verbs

- **For example:**
- **He drives a large car.**
- **He has a car.**

Auxiliary verbs

- **For example:**
- **I'm cooking soup.**
- **I will eat pizza**

:AUXILIARY VERBS COULD BE

Primary auxiliaries

- **Have**
- **Be**
- **Do**

Modal Auxiliaries

- **Can → Could**
- **will → Would**
- **May → Might**
- **Shall → Should**
- **Must → Ought to**

Semi-auxiliaries

- **Be about to**
- **Seem to**
- **Be going to**
- **Happen to**
- **Have to**
- **Mean to**
- **Tend to**
- **Used to**

PRIMARY AUXILIARIES

Be

[am/is/are - was/were - been]

- To form continuous
- **He is reading a book.**
- To form passive voice
- **The work is done.**
- To express command
- **You are to get the work done by tonight.**

Have

[Has/have – had – had]

- To form perfect tense (perfective have)
- **He has read the book.**
- To express a job got to be done.
- **I have my room cleaned every week.**

Do

[do/does – did – done]

- To form questions
- **Do you like oranges?**
- To form negative statements.
- **I do not like oranges.**
- To form negative imperative
- **Do not eat oranges.**

Be

- To express previous plan or agreement

- You were to visit the doctor

- To express feelings, age, size, weight, price, time etc.

- Today is a warm day.

- I'm not happy.

Have

- To express the consumption of food, drinks, events etc.

- I have tea in the morning.

- He had the party at his house.

- You have a test tomorrow.

Do

- To form tag questions and short answers

- You liked the film, didn't you?

- Yes, I did.

- To avoid repetition

- He likes to read and so do I.

- To emphasize

- I do go to the class every day.

MODAL AUXILIARIES COULD BE USED TO

- **Permission:** You may go in now. You can have a piece of chocolate.
- **Obligation:** You must complete both sides of the form.
- **Ability:** David can play the guitar.

My grandfather could dance the Charleston.

- **Prediction:** I will be home at seven.

We shall write as soon as possible.

- **Probability or Possibility:** This may be your last chance.

You must be very tired.

The modals have corresponding negative forms:

Can → can't/cannot could → couldn't might → mightn't

must → mustn't should → shouldn't will → won't

may → mayn't (British English – rare) would → wouldn't

shall → shan't (British English – rare)

2. FORMS OF THE VERB

• **There are five forms of verbs in English:**

1. **the base form** Amy decided to **walk** to school.
2. **the -s form** Amy **walks** to school.
3. **the past form** Amy **walked** to school.
4. **the -ed form** Amy has **walked** to school.
5. **the -ing form** Amy is **walking** to school.

THE BASE FORM OF THE VERB IS USED

1. After to:

- **decided to walk.**
- **Amy loves to write poetry.**

The combination of “to” and the base form of a verb is called the infinitive.

2. In the present tense, with all subjects except he, she, or it (the third-person singular pronouns):

- **I walk /we walk/ you walk /they walk.**

3. In imperative sentences:

- **Walk quickly.**
- **Don't move.**
- **Leave your coat here.**

4. In the subjunctive:

- **I insist that she resign immediately.**

THE -S FORM

- **The -s form of a verb is produced by adding -s to the base form.**
- **It is used only in the present tense, when the subject of the verb is he, she, or it (the third-person singular pronouns:**
 - **She walks to school.**
 - **Amy writes poetry.**

THE PAST FORM OF A VERB

- **The past form of a verb is produced by adding -ed to the base form.**
- **It is used for the past tense, with all subjects:**
 - **I cooked dinner last night.**
 - **She wrote a letter last night.**

THE -ED FORM

- **Like the past form, the -ed form of a verb is produced by adding -ed to the base form.**
- **The term ‘-ed form’ is a just a cover term. Only regular verbs actually end in -ed in this form (e.g. was destroyed).**
- **Irregular verbs display a very wide variety of endings in the -ed form (e.g. begun, written, brought, shown, stolen).**
- **The –ed form is used:**

1. After the passive auxiliary be:

- **The Queen was shown to her seat.**
- **Our suitcases were stolen from the hotel.**

2. After the perfective auxiliary have:

- **The Mayor has shown the Queen her seat.**
- **Someone had stolen our suitcases.**

3. In subordinate clauses:

- **Published in 1998, the book became a best-seller.**

THE -ING FORM

- **The -ing form of a verb is produced by adding -ing to the base form. The -ing form is used:**

- 1. After the progressive auxiliary be:**

- **She is walking to school.**

- **Alan was sleeping when I arrived.**

- 2. In subordinate clauses:**

- **Paul slammed the door, bringing the ceiling down.**