

# المحاضرة الثانية

المادة: قواعد

الفرقة: الثانية انجليزي – عام


د. ريهام خليفة

# 3. FINITE VS NON-FINITE

- **Verbs can be divided into finite and non-finite verbs.**

## **1. Finite Verb**

**A finite verb is a lexical verb that acts as the full verb in the predicate. It is limited by all the grammatical properties a verb may have; person (first person, second person, or third person), a number (singular and plural), and tense (present or past).**

- 
- **Finite verbs indicate the main verb of the sentence**
  - **They are used in the present tense and in the past tense.**
  - **For example:**
    - **He played tennis.**
    - **I like apples.**

## **1. Non-finite verb forms**

- **Non-finite verb forms do not show tense, person or number.**
- **Typically they are infinitive forms with and without to (e.g. to go, go), -ing forms and -ed forms (e.g. going, gone):**
  - **She tiptoed round the house so as not to wake anyone.**
  - **You need to paint the whole cupboard, starting from the bottom.**

# FINITE VS. NON-FINITE VERB FORMS

## Finite verb forms

- **Finite verbs act as a verb**
- **They are the main verb of the sentence or a clause.**
- **they indicate person , number and tense.**
- **They are used in the present and past tenses.**

## Non- finite verb forms

- **Non-finite verb forms do not act as a verb.**
- **They act as a noun, adjective and adverbs**
- **They do not indicate number, person and tense.**
- **They are infinitive, gerunds, and participles.**

## **4. VERB VOICE**

**- In grammar, the voice of a verb describes the relationship between the action (or state) that the verb expresses and the participants identified by its arguments (subject, object, etc.). When the subject is the agent or doer of the action, the verb is in the active voice. When the subject is the patient, target or undergoer of the action, the verb is said to be in the passive voice**

**- So, the VOICE OF THE VERB -tells us whether the subject is the doer of the action (ACTIVE) or receiving the action (PASSIVE)**

# ACTIVE VOICE

- **subject is the doer of the action**
- **It is used when the doer of the action is specific**
- **It emphasizes the doer of the action**
- **Examples:**
  - a. The students will take their Midterm exam next week.**
  - b. Jake studied the proposal to add another floor on the building.**
  - c. Patrick has examined the data needed for the**

# PASSIVE VOICE

- **The subject is the receiver of the action**
- **It is used when the doer of the action is unknown**
- **It emphasizes the receiver of the action**
- **Examples:**
  - a. The Midterm exams will be taken by the students next week.**
  - b. The proposal to add another floor on the building was studied.**
  - c. The data needed for the research project has been**



# 5. REGULARITY OF VERBS

- **An English verb can be regular or irregular.**
- **Regular verbs** form their past and past participle forms by adding – ed.  
**For example: Walk – walked – walked.**
- **Irregular verbs** form their past and past participle forms in different ways.

## **There are mainly three types of irregular verbs:**

**1. Verbs in which all the three forms are the same**

**(e.g. put – put – put)**

**2. Verbs in which two of the three forms are the same**

**(e.g. sit – sat – sat)**

**3. Verbs in which all three forms are different**

**(e.g. drink – drank – drunk)**

## ***Some verbs have both regular and irregular forms. Like:***

- **Burn – burnt – burnt (irregular)**  
**Burn – burned – burned (regular)**
- **Dream – dreamt – dreamt (irregular)**  
**Dream – dreamed – dreamed (regular)**
- **Lean – lent – lent (irregular)**  
**Lean – leaned – leaned (regular)**
- **Learn – learnt – learnt (irregular)**  
**Learn – learned – learned (regular)**
- **Leap – leapt – leapt (irregular)**  
**Leap – leaped – leaped (regular)**
- **Smell – smelt – smelt (irregular)**  
**Smell – smelled – smelled (regular)**
- **Spill – spilt – spilt (irregular)**  
**Spill – spilled – spilled (regular)**
- **Spoil – spoilt – spoilt (irregular)**  
**Spoil – spoiled – spoiled (regular)**

## **6. MOOD**

- **Mood is the attitude a verb conveys in a sentence. Changing the verb's mood will change the tone of the sentence.**
- **mood of a verb refers to the manner in which the verb is expressed.**
- **Verb moods indicate a state of being or reality.**
- **There are five moods of a verb.**

(1)

- The **indicative mood** is used to express facts or opinions.
- For example:
  - **This book is three hundred pages long.**
  - **The time passes so quickly.**
- In the previous examples, a statement of fact is expressed.
- Indicative statements can use any of the verb tenses.

(2)

- The **imperative mood** covers commands, requests, and instructions. The subject of an imperative verb is implied (it's usually you):
- For example:
  - **Sit in your seat. (you sit)**
  - **Do the right thing and buy me a coffee. (you do and buy )**
  - **Please join me in applauding a ne performance. (you join )**
- In the previous example, a command is given.

(3)

- The **interrogative mood** asks questions.
- For example:
  - **Did you hear a noise?**
  - **Aren't you glad I didn't say "banana"?**
- In the previous example, a question is asked.

(4)

- The **conditional mood** expresses a conditional state.
- For example:
  - **If I study hard, I will do well on the test.**
- The previous sentence expresses a hypothetical situation.



(5)

- The **subjunctive mood** expresses conditions that are contrary to fact, hypothetical situations that have not happened or are not likely to happen.
- **Examples:**
  - **If I were taller, I would play basketball .**
  - **I wish I were taller.**
- The subjunctive is the mood that gives writers the most trouble, in part because it is little used. These days we tend to use modal helping verbs (like should, would, etc.) to create the same effect.

Rules	Verb Forms	Sample Sentences
<p>With third person singular verbs, the verb drops the “s” in the subjunctive.</p>	<p>Indicative: he/she/it works.</p> <p>Subjunctive: work.</p>	<p>Indicative: He works hard.</p> <p>Subjunctive: His father suggested that he work for his keep.</p>
<p>The subjunctive forms of “to be” are “be” and “were.”</p>	<p>Subjunctive forms: Present tense: be. Past tense: were.</p>	<p>Subjunctive: I ask that he be allowed to come along. Subjunctive: If we were less busy ...</p>
<p>In all other verbs the subjunctive is the same as the indicative.</p>	<p>Indicative: you email.</p> <p>Subjunctive: you email.</p>	<p>Indicative: Every time you email me ... Subjunctive: If you email me ...</p>
<p>You can also use modal auxiliaries to create the subjunctive mood.</p>	<p>Modal auxiliaries: would, should, could, might.</p>	<p>Indicative: I will go on a date with you. Subjunctive: I might go on a date with you if ...</p>

# 7. TENSES

- **Tense is a grammatical category referring to the time of the situation.**
- **The tense is indicated by the form of the verb.**
- **There are two tense forms: present and past.**
- **For all verbs except be, there are two forms for the present: the -s form and the base form.**
- **For all verbs except be, there is only one past form.**

# EXAMPLES

\* He plays football every day.

\* I play football every day.

\* The road seems narrower.

\* The roads seem narrower.

\* He (or They) played football yesterday.

\* The road (or roads) seemed narrower.

## • BE:

\* am – first person singular/

\* was – first and third person singular

\* is – third person singular/

\* are – others

\* were – others

## 8. ASPECT

- **Aspect is a grammatical category referring to the way that the time of a situation is viewed by the speaker or writer.**
- **The aspect is indicated by a combination of auxiliary and verb form.**
- **Verbs have two aspects: the perfect aspect and the progressive aspect.**

- **The perfect of a verb combines a form of the auxiliary “have” with the -ed participle of that verb.**
- **The auxiliary has two present tense forms (has, have) and one past form (had).**
- **For example, the present perfect of “close” is “has closed” or “have closed” and the past perfect is “had closed”.**

**\* I have closed the shop for the day.**

**\*The shop has closed for the day.**

**\*The police had closed the shop months ago.**



- **The present perfect refers to a situation set in some indefinite period that leads to the present.**

- **The situation may be a state of affairs that extends to the present:**

**They have been unhappy for a long time.**

- **Or it may be an event or set of events that is viewed as possibly recurring:**

**We have discussed your problems.**

- 
- **The past perfect refers to a situation earlier than another situation set in the past:**

**We had heard a lot about her before we ever met her.**

- **In many contexts, the present perfect and the past perfect can be replaced by the past.**



- **The progressive combines a form of the auxiliary be with the -ing participle. The present progressive. For example:**

**You are neglecting your work.**

- **The progressive indicates that the situation is in progress.**
- **It may therefore also imply that it lasts for only a limited period and that it is not ended. Contrast:**

**\* I read a novel last night (which implies that I finished it)      with**

**\* I was reading a novel last night.**

## **8. EXPRESSING FUTURE TIME**

- **There are only two tenses in the sense that these are the two distinctions that we make through the forms of the verbs.**
- **However, there are various ways of expressing future time.**
- **One way is through the simple present tense:**

**My sister arrives tomorrow.**

- **The most common way is by combining will (or the contraction 'll) with the base form:**

**My sister will arrive tomorrow. I'll talk to you next week.**

- **Many speakers in England also use shall instead of will when the subject is I or we:**

**I shall make a note of your request.**

- **Two other common ways are the use of be going to and the present progressive:**

**I'm going to study during the vacation.**

**We're playing your team next week.**