

Verbs Verify

Verbs verify a noun's action or state of being.

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walk



purred



is

Conjugations = Variations

Verbs take on various forms based on various factors.

Principal Parts	
Main	verb
Infinitive	to + verb
Past Participle	verb + -ed or irregular
Present Participle	verb + -ing

Bare Infinitives omit **to**.
e.g., can, could, will.

Past Participle endings vary.

Present Participles all end with -ing.

		Person		
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Number	Singular	I	you	he/she/it
	Plural	we	you	they

Simple Tenses	
Past	If regular, same as Past Participle
Present	Usually same as Main verb
Future	Usually <i>will</i> + Present form

Voice	
Active	Subject performs action
Passive	Subject is acted upon

Mood	
Indicative	Facts / Questions
Imperative	Commands
Subjunctive	Contrary to fact

	Regular Verbs <i>Past forms end in "ed."</i>			Irregular Verbs <i>Forms vary unpredictably.</i>		
	walk	hope	use	eat	go	swim
Main	walk	hope	use	eat	go	swim
Simple Past	walked	hoped	used	ate	went	swam
Past Participle	walked	hoped	used	eaten	gone	swum
Simple Present	walk/s	hope/s	use/s	eat/s	go/es	swim/s
Present Participle	walking	hoping	using	eating	going	swimming

3rd Person *singular* (he/she/it) verbs generally add an "s" or "es" to the Present form, e.g., I walk, he walks.

An "e" ending may be dropped or a consonant ending doubled to form the Present Participle.

Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs

Some verbs need an object to complete their meaning. Others don't. Some are fine either way.

OBJECT
r
a
n
s
i
t
i
v
e

Transitive
Needs object

Intransitive
No object

Ambitransitive
Object or No object

Transitive = Sensitive
Transfers feeling to companion/s.

I cherish friends.

Cherish can't stand alone; it must have an object to complete its meaning.



Intransitive = Insensitive
Shuns companionship.

I thrive alone.

Thrive can't take an object; *alone* is an adverb that tells *how* he thrives.

Ambi = Both
Enjoys companionship or solitude.

T: I can play cards with friends.

I: I can also play alone.

Play can take an object or not.

Linking Verbs

Linking verbs are used to describe a state of being (vs. an action) by joining their subjects to a noun or adjective complement that completes their meaning.

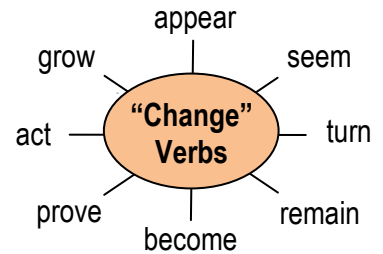
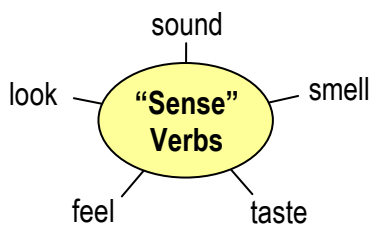
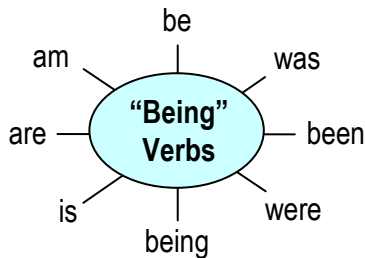
This is edible.

The adjective "edible" describes the state of being of the subject "this."

It looks good.

Linking verbs are also called "Copulative" verbs. Here are some of the most common ones arranged by category.

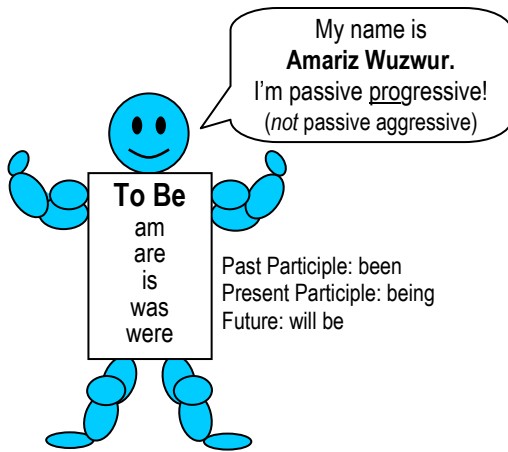
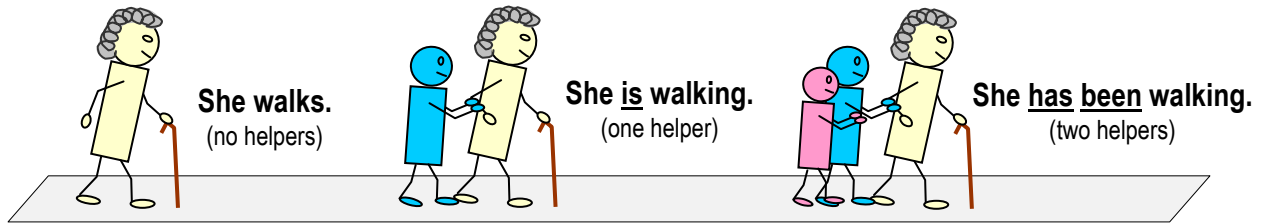
It seems fresh.



Linking Verb Test			
Original Sentence	Substitute a "Being" verb	Make sense?	Verb Type
He <u>grew</u> pale.	He <u>is</u> pale.	Yes	Linking
He <u>grew</u> flowers.	He <u>is</u> flowers.	No	Action

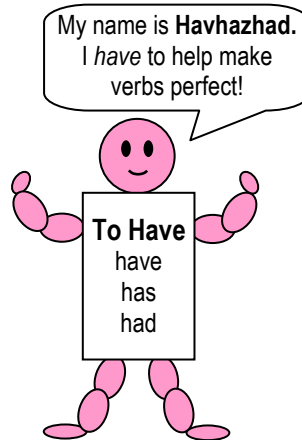
Helping Verbs

These verbs help Main verbs form tenses or create conditions.



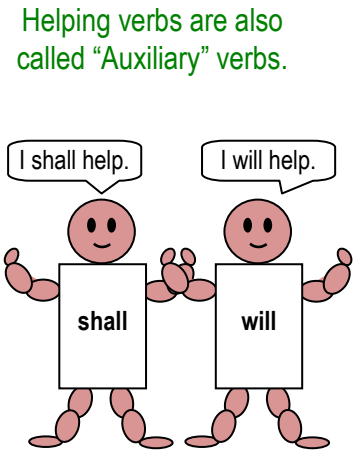
Passive-Progressive Helper

Amariz Wuzwur [am are is was were] helps with verbs in the passive voice or verbs that are progressing in time.



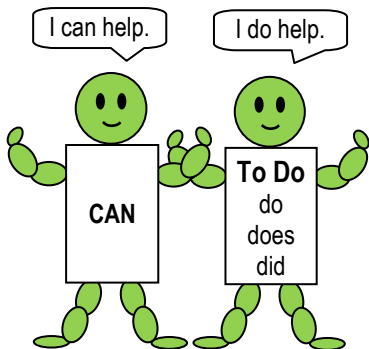
Perfect Helper

Havhazhad [have has had] imparts a sense of previousness and helps verbs who have perfected (completed) their jobs.



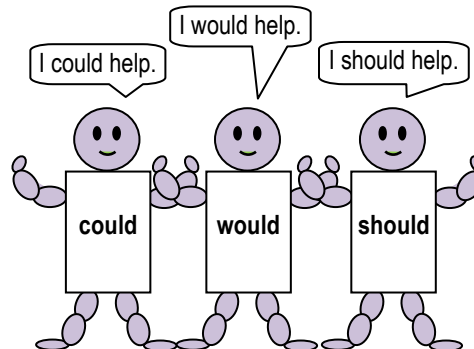
Future Helpers

Shall and Will plan to help later on.



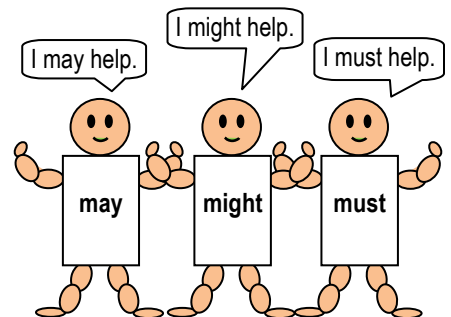
Can-Do Helpers

Can is able and **Do** does help!



Ould Helpers

Could has the ability, **Would** is willing, but **Should** feels obligated to help.



3M Helpers

May and **Might** are undecided, but **Must** is required to help.

These Helpers Can be Main Verbs

[To Be] [To Have] [To Do]

I am here. You have money. We did it!

Main [To Be] verbs are Linking verbs.

These Helpers Do Not Conjugate

shall/will, can, could/would/should, may/might/must

These verbs are "bare infinitives" and have no variations but can form contractions with other words, e.g., will not = won't, they will = they'll, could have = could've, you would = you'd.

Verb Tenses

Verb tenses express the *time* of action or state of being.

Tense is derived from the Middle English word "tens," which meant "time."

3 PRIMARY TENSES

Past, Present, Future

× 4 ASPECTS

Simple, Progressive, Perfect, Perfect-Progressive

= 12 TENSES

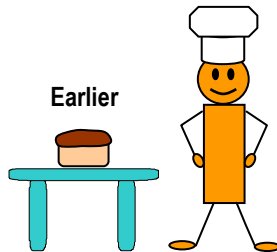
3 Simple Tenses

Action/state is complete, current, or yet to happen.

Simple Past

[Past Form]

I made bread.



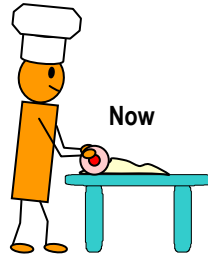
Past refers to actions/states completed in an earlier time.

I made bread before you came.
I was sad when you left.

Simple Present

[Present Form]

I make bread.



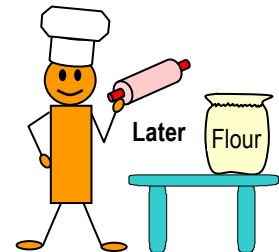
Facts and recurring actions are also present tense.

Bread is made from flour.
Every evening we eat bread.

Simple Future

[will + Present Form]

I will make bread.



Future tense can also be indicated with other words.

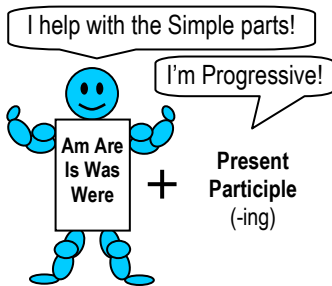
Tomorrow, I am going to make bread,
and we shall be happy to eat it.

3 Progressive Tenses

Action/state was, is, or will be in progress (Progress-ING).

- [To Be] provides the Simple past/present/future aspects.
- Present Participle (-ing) provides the Progressive aspect.

Progressive is also called the "Continuous" aspect.



T B
P R O G R E S S I N G

Past Progressive

[was/were + -ing]

I was making bread.



Present Progressive

[am/are/is + -ing]

I am making bread.



Future Progressive

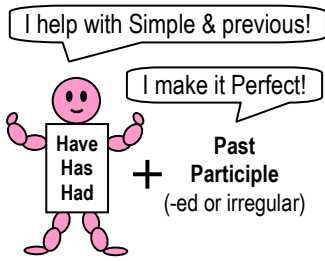
[will be + -ing]

I will be making bread.



3 Perfect Tenses

Previous action/state is now completed (Perfected).



**Have
Has
Had** + **Past
Participle**
(-ed or irregular)

H
A
PREVIOUS
PERFECTED

- [To Have] provides the Simple past/present/future aspects.
- [To Have] also implies a *previous* action/state.
- Past Participle (-ed or irregular) provides the Perfect aspect.

Past Perfect

[had + -ed / irregular]

I had made bread.



Present Perfect

[have/has + -ed / irregular]

I have made bread.



Future Perfect

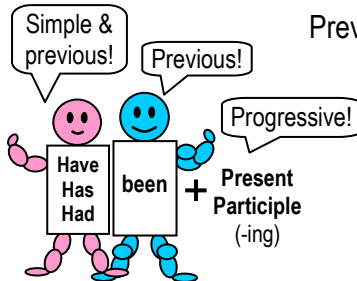
[will have + -ed / irregular]

I will have made bread.



3 Perfect-Progressive Tenses

Previous action/state is moving towards completion (Perfect) but may still be in progress (Progressive).



**Have
Has
Had** + **been** + **Present
Participle**
(-ing)

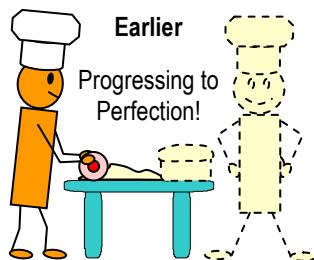
H
A
PREVIOUS
PERFECT **PREVIOUS**
PROGRESSING
N

- [To Have] provides the Simple past/present/future aspects.
- [To Have] also implies a *previous* action/state.
- Past Participle [been] also implies a *previous* action/state.
- Present Participle (-ing) provides the Progressive aspect.

Past Perfect-Progressive

[had been + -ing]

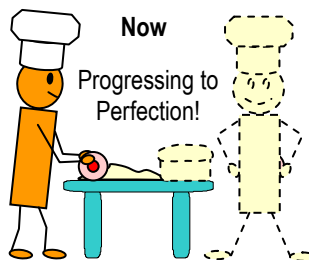
I had been making bread.



Present Perfect-Progressive

[have/has been + -ing]

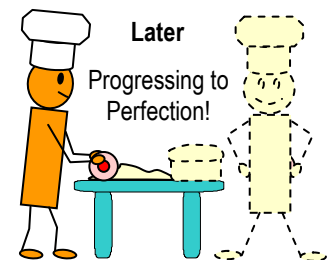
I have been making bread.



Future Perfect-Progressive

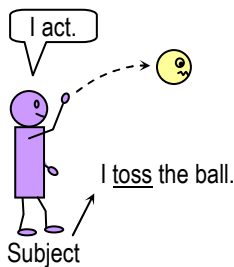
[will have been + -ing]

I will have been making bread.



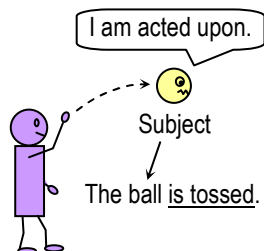
Verb Voice

Voice indicates whether the subject is acting or acted upon.



Active Voice
Subject performs action.

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect-Progressive
Active Voice	v e r b toss	Am Are Is Was Were v e r b -ing am tossing	Have Has Had v e r b -ed/irr have tossed	Have Has Had b e e n v e r b -ing have been tossing
Passive Voice	Am Are Is Was Were v e r b -ed/irr is tossed	[To Be] shifts the voice Am Are Is Was Were b e i n g v e r b -ed/irr is being tossed	Have Has Had b e e n v e r b -ed/irr has been tossed	NONE



Passive Voice
Subject is acted upon.

Passive Voice is often used in formal or technical writing. Otherwise, Active Voice is preferred, because it's more dynamic as well as how most people speak.



Passive is Past Participled.

- If it has [To Have], it's Perfect.
- If it has -ing, it's Progressive.
- If it has both, it's both!
- being = Progressive Passive
- been = Perf-Prog Active or Perfect Passive

Verb Tense Table

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
SIMPLE Active Verb	I <u>baked</u> bread.	I <u>bake</u> bread.	I <u>will bake</u> bread.
Passive [To Be] + past participle	Bread <u>was baked</u> .	Bread <u>is baked</u> .	Bread <u>will be baked</u> .
PROGRESSIVE Active [To Be] + present participle	I <u>was baking</u> bread.	I <u>am baking</u> bread.	I <u>will be baking</u> bread.
Passive [To Be] + being + past participle	Bread <u>was being baked</u> .	Bread <u>is being baked</u> .	[none]
PERFECT Active [To Have] + past participle	I <u>had baked</u> bread.	I <u>have baked</u> bread.	I <u>will have baked</u> bread.
Passive [To Have] + been + past participle	Bread <u>had been baked</u> .	Bread <u>has been baked</u> .	Bread <u>will have been baked</u> .
PERFECT-PROGRESSIVE Active [To Have] + been + present participle.	I <u>had been baking</u> bread.	I <u>have been baking</u> bread.	I <u>will have been baking</u> bread.

There is no Perfect-Progressive Passive; e.g., "Bread had been being baked" is contradictory.

Verb Mood

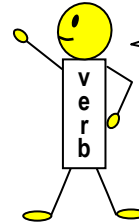
Verb moods (or modes) classify ways that actions/states are expressed.

- I am rich.
- Rich people are lucky.
- Don't you agree?



Indicative Mood

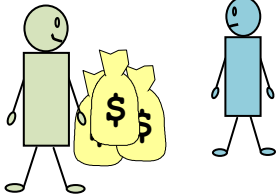
- State a fact.
 - Express an opinion.
 - Ask a question.
- Some grammars classify questions as "Interrogative Mood."



When I'm in an Indicative Mood, I like to indicate (point out) facts, opinions, and questions.



- Get rich!
- Please hurry.



Imperative Mood

- Give a command or advice.
- Make a request or entreaty.

Equivalent to 2nd person Indicative, except that the subject "you" is understood, that is, it's not explicitly stated:

- [You] Get rich quick!
- [You] Please hurry.



When I'm in an Imperative Mood, I feel quite imperial and enjoy giving commands and requests.



Subjunctive Mood

- Make a statement that is contrary to fact.
- Express a wish, desire, or doubt.
- Express importance, urgency, or necessity.
- Make a hypothetical (if-then) or imaginary statement that is *not* likely to occur.

Verb Changes

- Replace "was" with "were."
I wish she were mine, but she's not. (Indicative: She *was* mine.)
- Replace "am/are/is" with "be."
It's my desire that you be here. (Indicative: You *are* here.)
- Replace present tense with past tense.
I wish I had lots of friends. (Indicative: I *have* lots of friends.)
- Replace past tense with past-perfect tense.
I wish we had made it on time. (Indicative: We *made* it on time.)
- Drop "-s" or "-es" from 3rd person singular verbs.
It's important that it work well. (Indicative: It *works* well.)
It's urgent that he do the job. (Indicative: He *does* the job.)
- Use helping verbs (could, would, should, may, might).
I could have fun with him. (Indicative: I *have* fun with him.)
It might be more fun with her. (Indicative: It *is* more fun with her.)
Some grammars classify these as "Conditional Mood."

If I were rich,
I might be happier.



When I'm in a Subjunctive Mood, I subconsciously wish for and imagine things that may or may not come true.





Your Turn!



T / F (True or False)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) ___ Conjugations are verb variations. | 6) ___ Intransitive verbs take objects. |
| 2) ___ Present Participles always end with –ing. | 7) ___ Linking verbs perform actions. |
| 3) ___ “You” is 3 rd person singular or plural. | 8) ___ Helping verbs form tenses. |
| 4) ___ Passive Voice subjects are acted upon. | 9) ___ Perfect tense depicts ongoing action. |
| 5) ___ Infinitives end in –ed or are irregular. | 10) ___ Wishes are made in Subjunctive Mood. |

Match each verb to its Type.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 11) ___ I <u>lay</u> down. | a. Transitive |
| 12) ___ Hens <u>lay</u> eggs. | b. Intransitive |
| 13) ___ He <u>is</u> nice. | c. Linking |
| 14) ___ She <u>has</u> gone. | d. Helping |
| 15) ___ I <u>feel</u> bad. | |

Match each sentence to its Mood.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 16) ___ Just do it! | a. Indicative |
| 17) ___ It’s my car. | b. Imperative |
| 18) ___ What did you say? | c. Subjunctive |
| 19) ___ If only he were happy. | |
| 20) ___ It could be yours. | |

Match each verb to its Tense.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 21) ___ He <u>had been loving</u> her a long time. | a. Simple Active |
| 22) ___ John <u>loves</u> Mary. | b. Simple Passive |
| 23) ___ He <u>had loved</u> her for her kindness. | c. Progressive Active |
| 24) ___ She <u>loved</u> him for his generosity. | d. Progressive Passive |
| 25) ___ Mary <u>was loved</u> by Tom. | e. Perfect Active |
| 26) ___ She <u>had been loved</u> by Pete. | f. Perfect Passive |
| 27) ___ She <u>is loving</u> many boys. | g. Perfect-Progressive |
| 28) ___ She <u>was being loved</u> by all. | |

Answers

- 1T, 2T, 3F, 4T, 5F, 6F, 7F, 8T, 9F, 10T
 11b, 12a, 13c, 14d, 15c
 16b, 17a, 18a, 19c, 20c
 21g, 22a, 23e, 24a, 25b, 26f, 27c, 28d