The Verb: Finite forms

Lecture Plan

1. Verb definition and its classifications

2. Grammar categories of the Verb

3. Verbal group and its structure

4. Verb and Valency

Verb classifications

Morphologically verbs can be

- Simple (read, live hide)

- Derived (decompose, undo, magnify)

- Compound (daydream, browbeat - запугивать)

- Composite (phrasal verbs)

Semantically, verbs fall into

- State (Stative) verbs (see, feel, love, etc).

- Activity verbs (go, fly)

- Relative verbs (equal, correspond, resemble, suit, relate, differ)

Verb classifications

Lexically

- terminative (action which has a limit in its development – come, die,).,

- non-terminative (don't admit of any limit in its development – work, swim)

- double nature (see sth - увидеть and can see - видеть)

Grammatically

- regular (use affixes to make past and past participle forms by adding –ed.)

- irregular (form their past and past participle forms in different ways)

Verb classifications

According to syntactic features

- notional (come, die),
- auxiliary (be, have, will)
- Link (look, feel, be)
- Modal (must, have to, etc)

According to the ability to form a predicate

- finite (can make predicates – come, see)
- Non-finite (include Infinitives, Participles, Gerunds- other than predicate functions)

Verb classifications

According to their combinability:
- Transitive (love sb, take sth)
- Intransitive (die, swim)

Verb Categories

PERSON

- **1st person** shows the doer of the action, or the speaker (I, we),

- **2nd person** shows the reader or the listener (You, You),

- **3rd person** includes animate (He, She, They) and inanimate (it, they) objects.

Verb Categories

NUMBER

- **Singular** shows the process is associated with one doer

- **Plural** shows the process is associated with more than 1 doer

Verb Categories

TENSE

- **Present** shows what happens or exists now

- **Past** refers to a period of time before and until the present

- **Future** a period of time that is to come.

English Tense Forms

TENSE FORMS IN ENGLISH

	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PAST	$S + V_2$	$S +$ was/were $+ V_{ing}$	$S +$ had $+ V_3$	$S +$ had been $+ V_{ing}$
PRESENT	$S + V_1 / V_s$	$S +$ am/is/are $+ V_{ing}$	$S +$ have/has $+ V_3$	$S +$ have/has been $+ V_{ing}$
FUTURE	$S +$ will $+ V_1$	$S +$ will be $+ V_{ing}$	$S +$ will have $+ V_3$	$S +$ will $+$ have been $+ V_{ing}$

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English Tense Forms

Present Simple is used to talk about currant habits, how often things happen, permanent situations, states and general truths and facts.

Present Continuous denote actions happening now, temporary series of actions or situations, changing, developing situations or annoying habits.

Present Perfect denotes situations and states that started in the past and are still true, a serious of actions continuing up to now, completed actions at a time in the past which is not mentioned, completed actions where the important thing is the present result.

Present Perfect Continuous is the form that denotes actions continuing up to the present or that have just stopped.

English Tense Forms

Past Simple nominates single completed actions, habits or permanent situations in the past, general truths and facts about the past, main events of the story.

Past Continuous denotes actions happening at a particular moment in the past, temporary situations in the past, annoying past habits, actions in progress over a period of time, two actions in progress or background info in a story.

Past Perfect forms refer to situations and states before the past, or completed actions viewed as results to moment in the past.

Past Perfect Continuous is the form that denotes actions continuing up to the completed actions up to a moment in the past.

English Tense Forms

Future Simple is used to talk about facts in the future, predictions not based on evidence, on-the-spot decisions.

Future Continuous denotes actions in progress at a point in the future, habits or repeated actions at a point in the future.

Future Perfect is used to denote actions in progress at a point in the future.

Future Perfect Continuous denotes actions in progress up to a point in the future.

English Tense Forms: Problems

The variety of views is based on the following:

1. Usage of other means (sometimes lexical) to refer to actions in future

   - To be going to – for predictions based on present evidence

   - Present simple – for conditions in future, actions in future according to timetables and in subordinate clauses of time referring to the future

   - Present Continuous - for planned actions in the near future

2. Co-existence of modal verbs shall and will actualizing meanings of promise and volition alongside with formal, old-fashioned shall with I and we for future actions (CD).

3. Simultaneous actualization of 2 aspect concepts in one form (process and result) in Perfect Continuous forms.

Verb Categories

VOICE (ACTIVE AND PASSIVE; MIDDLE - ?) indicates whether the subject is an actor, patient, or recipient of the action.

Passive - страдательный залог

	INDEFINITE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
PRESENT	am is + V3 are	am is + being + V3 are	have + been + V3 has
PRESENT	Usually houses are built 8 months.	This house is being built now.	This house has been already built.
PRESENT	*Обычно дома строят 8 месяцев.*	*Этот дом строится сейчас.*	*Этот дом уже построен.*
PAST	was + V3 were	was + being + V3 were	had + been + V3
PAST	This house was built last year.	When I came last year this house was being built.	This house had been built before I came.
PAST	*Этот дом был построен в прошлом году.*	*Когда я в прошлом году приехал, этот дом строился.*	*Этот дом был построен до того, как я приехал.*
FUTURE	will + be + V3		will + have + been + V3
FUTURE	This house will be built next year.	X	This house will have been already built by January.
FUTURE	*Этот дом будет построен в следующем году.*		*Этот дом уже будет построен к Январю.*

Verb Categories

MOOD is a grammar category that shows the attitude of the speaker to the action expressed by the main verb - the forms of verbs used to show whether the person speaking intends to express a fact, an order, or a hope (CD)

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Indicative Mood shows that the speaker considers an action or state as actual or real and affirms or negates its existence in present, past, or future and is expressed by the verb in one of the tense-aspect forms

Imperative Mood is used by the speaker to make the listener fulfill an action or state or prohibit him to perform it. Is expressed by the bare Indefinite Infinitive Active for commands and don't + Indefinite Infinitive Active for prohibition

Oblique Moods (are used to represent an action in the speaker's mind as a wish, supposition, hope, doubt, condition, etc.)

Verb Categories

Oblique Moods INCLUDE:

- **Subjunctive I** mood form refers to any time, indicating supposition or uncertainty: It is strange that he be late. It expresses a problematic action, but it doesn't contradict the reality. The form is likely to be found in poetry, official documents, etc. is expressed by Infinitive without to: Long leave peace!

- **Suppositional** (предположительное) **mood** represents a problematic but necessary, advisable, probable action from the speaker's point of view that can be realized under certain circumstances. It is expressed by should+Infinitive: – I suggest that you should call him

- **Subjunctive II** shows an unreal condition and is a living form that exists in spoken English and expresses an action that contradicts the reality in present (Subjunctive II present) or in past (Subjunctive II past).

- **Conditional mood** shows an unreal outcome of an impossible action and may contradict the reality in present and past.

Verb Categories

If I **were** you,	I **would do** it.

Subjunctive II present   *Conditional present*
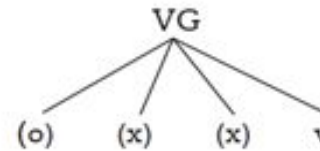
If I **had been** there   I **would have done** it.

Subjunctive II past	*Conditional past*

Verb Group

The VG consists of a lexical verb (v), either alone (takes) or preceded by one or more auxiliaries (is taking/has been taken). The first auxiliary, the operator, has a special status and is distinguished by certain syntactic features.

v	waited	I *waited* an hour
o v	is waiting	Everyone *is waiting*
o x v	have been waiting	He *has been waiting* an hour
o x x v	will have been waiting	He *will have been waiting* an hour

Figure 8.1 Constituent elements of the English verbal group.

Verb Valency Patterns

☐ **A. Intransitive** (непереходные)
Pattern: subject + verb (S + V). Intransitive verbs occur with no obligatory element following the verb. . . . (My little mother . . . saw me and *fainted*.)

☐ **B. Monotransitive** (однообъектный глагол)
Pattern: subject + verb + direct object (S + V + DO). *(He began talking)*

☐ **C. Ditransitive** In grammar, a **ditransitive verb** is a verb which takes a subject and two objects which refer to a theme and a recipient. Pattern: subject + verb + indirect object + direct object (S + V + IO + DO). *(She baked a cake for me)*

☐ **D. Complex transitive** requires both a direct object and another object or an object complement.

Patterns: subject + verb + direct object + object compliment (S + V + DO + OP) or subject + verb + direct object + obligatory adverbial (S + V + DO + A). (*They called her the boss*)

☐ **E. Copular** (связка) - link
Patterns: subject + verb + subject predicative (S + V + SP) or subject + verb + obligatory adverbial (S + V + A). *(Jane is my friend)*