





Verb

"Verb is a word which shows an action or state of subject"

Eg. They were working on this project ["were working" shows action] There is a letter on the table ["is" shows state]

Classification of verb

Verbs are divided into two parts

- 1. Primary verbs
- 2. Secondary verbs
- 1. Primary verbs: These verbs are divided into two parts
- i. Finite verb

ii. Nonfinite verb

Finite verb: "It depends on time and subject of a sentence"

E.g. A few students are studying and making a bright future.

Explanation: Here we have three verbs "are/studying and making". See here "are" represents time. Which is a finite verb.

E.g. I have taken my lunch and listened to some old songs.

Explanation: In the given sentence "have" represents time which is a finite verb.

Finite verbs are divided in four parts.

- a. Transitive verb
- b. Intransitive verb
- c. Linking/ be verb
- d. Helping/auxiliary verb
- a. Transitive verb: This verb has object means with object

E.g. They play chess every night. **Explanation:** Here "chess" is an object.

b. Intransitive verb: this verb has no object means without object

E.g. They play on the ground.

Explanation: There is no object "on the ground" is adverb here.

c. Linking/be verbs

[Is/am/are/was/were/has/have/had etc]

Explanation: Linking verb is a kind of verb that creates a link between noun and pronoun.

Key: If these verbs are used alone in a sentence with any main verb these are called linking verbs. Check the example below

E.g. He is one of the dominant politicians of this town. [is]
I have a number of readable novels. [have]

d. Helping/auxiliary verb:

[do/ does/did/is/am/are/was/were/has/have/had/has been/have been/ had been/ will and shall etc]

E.g. I do not like to take part in such competitions.

All the children were playing happily on the beach.



Nonfinite verbs:

- 1. Participle
- 2. Infinitive
- 3. Gerund
- 1. Participle:
- a. It is a form of a verb that ends with [ed/en/d/ing]. It is used both as a verb and an adjective.
- b. The subject of the both actions should be the same.
- E.g. Watching a new serial he slept.

Explanation: Both actions 'watching and sleeping' are performed by "he"

- a. Present participle
- b. Past participle
- c. Perfect participle
- a. Present participle: (v + ing)
- E.g. Walking along the beach I saw a few children.

Running on the road I fell down.

Working on this project he collected a lot of information.

b. Past participle (verb + ed /en/ d)

E.g. I saw a broken chair.

There were many bloomed flowers in the garden.

They met defeated army.

c. Perfect participle (having + v IIIrd)

E.g. Having accomplished my task I went to play cricket. Having taken lunch they played melodious songs.

- **2. Infinitive:** (**To + v I**st): Infinitive is a kind of a noun. Sometimes it can be used without "to"
- E.g. To err is human.

To walk is a good exercise.

Note: We always use "infinitive" after the following verbs.

[advise/ allow/ attempt/ ask/ beg/ begin/ care/ choose/ dare/ fail/ forget/ go/ hesitate/ happen/ intend/ love/ learn/ manage/ need/ prefer/ try/ want/ wish etc]

E.g. I advised him to practise hard.

All the children love to eat chocolate.

They need to write an essay.

Note: We use infinitive without "to" after the following verbs and phrases. It is called bare infinitive.

[Need not/ dare not/ would better/ had better/ do nothing but/ do something but/ do everything but/ why/ why not/ let/ bid/ make/ help/ watch / notice/ see and hear etc]

E.g. You need not worry about your exams.

He did nothing but study whole day.

Let him play

Amitabh Bacchan made all the audience weep in movies.

Note: If two infinitives are connected with a conjunction. The first infinitive will be with "to" and the second without "to"

Eq. He wants to come and to talk to me (W)

He want to come and talk to me (R)



- 3. Gerund (v + ing)
- a. It is a verb form works as a noun.
- Eg. Walking is a good exercise. Smoking is injurious to health.

Note: We always use "gerund" after the following verbs and phrases.

[avoid/ mind/ detest/ can't help/ can't bear/ resist/ enjoy/ resent/ stop/ start/ postpone/ defer/ worth/ prefer/ consider/ practice/ finish/ risk/ pardon/ accuse/ forgive/ propose/ imagine/ regret/ anticipate/ like/ dislike/ addicted to/ habituated to/ avers to/ accustomed to/ object to/ looking forward to/ with a view to/ be+ used to etc.]

E.g. He does not mind playing me here.

We are enjoying watching a comedy movie.

He is avoiding taking tea in the morning.

We are looking forward to becoming officers.

He is accustomed to going to play.

2. Secondary verbs: Modals are used in secondary verb.

Modals

"A verb that is used to express the mood or attitude is known as modals"

Modals:

- ✓ Can
- ✓ could
- √ may
- ✓ might
- √ should
- ✓ would
- ✓ must
- ✓ ought to
- √ need
- √ dare
- √ used to

Note: "Need", "Dare" and "used to" are known as semi modals.

Note: Modals are "Defective verbs" because some parts wanting in them. They don't have s/es with third person singular.

Structures:

- subject + modals + verb Ist + object/ compliment
- subject + modals + have + VIIIrd + object/ compliment

1. Use of CAN and COULD:

a. Ability and power

- I. Everyone here can speak Hindi as well as English
- II. The blind cannot see the beauty of this world but they can observe everything.
- III. He cannot be able to play cricket tomorrow (W)
 - But a. he cannot play cricket tomorrow (R)
 - b. he will not be able to play cricket tomorrow (R)
- IV. She could pass the examination (was able to)



b. Polite request (formal)

- V. Could you please pass me the salt (would can also be used)
- VI. Could you please give me a thousand rupee for a month.

c. Possibility:

- I. Who is he?. He could be her husband.
- II. How old she is? She could be over 40.

Rule: [could + have + $VIII^{rd}$] this form is used for past ability while indicating that the action did not take place.

- I. Servant could have revealed the secrets to police.
- II. The Pulwama attack could have been averted.

2. Use of MAY/ MIGHT

a. Possibility:

- I. It may rain tonight (possibility more than 60%)
- II. It might rain tonight (possibility less than (40% / remote possibility)

b. Permission:

- I. May I come in sir? (formal)
- II. Can I come in? (informal)

c. Prayer or Wish:

- I. May long live our mighty king!
- II. May every student enjoy all the luxuries of this world!

d. Purpose:

- I. All the students study hard so that they may achieve their desired job.
- II. I went to hospital so that I might visit my ailing friend.

Rule: [may/ might + have + $VIII^{rd}$]: used to express possibilities relating to the past actions.

- I. My father may/ might have left yesterday (it is possible he left)
- II. Better he might have not revealed the secret (the secret was revealed)

3. Use of SHOULD:

a. Duty/ obligation:

- I. You should reach office on time daily.
- II. Promises should be kept.

b. Purpose

- I. Walk carefully lest you should fall.
- II. Every student should make notes properly lest you should be confused in exam.

c. Condition: "use in place of if"

I. Should you play well, you will be selected.



Rule: [should + have + VIII rd] used to express obligation in the past. (non-action)

- I. You should have stood by the government said nation to opposition (but opposition is not)
- II. My friends should have been in the party.

4. Use of MUST:

a. Necessity or Obligation:

- I. Everyone has to follow instructions which are written on the first page of the brochure.
- II. It is getting late I must leave now.

b. Order:

- I. You must not write with red ball pen.
- II. They must not go out after eight p.m.

c. Strong possibility:

- I. It is nine. They must be live now.
- II. it is thundering. There must be raining.

d. Deduction:

- I. One of my neighbours has a big car. He must be rich.
- II. She reads a lot. She must be a learned scholar.

5. Ought to:

a. Duty of moral obligation:

- I. Everyone should serve the motherland without fail.
- II. You ought to take light food at night to become slim.

Rule: [ought to + have + VIIIrd] expresses the past action that was not fulfilled and neglected.

- I. You ought to have taken care of you parents.
- II. You ought to have attended the wedding of your best friend.

6. Use of Used to / would:

a. To denote habitual action or past routines:

- I. I used to go to temple.
- II. My friend did not use to play football.
- III. She would go out in the evening.

b. "used to" is also used as an adjective with "present participle"

- I. She is used to reading novels at night.
- II. He will be used to making presentations.



7. Need/ Dare "semi modals"

Note: these are used like main verbs and helping verbs.

Structure: subject + main verb + object
Subject + helping verb + not + main verb + object.
Helping verb + subject + not + main verb + object?

Note: "Need/ Dare" are used as main verb in affirmative sentence. But used as a helping verb in negative or interrogative sentences.

Eg. He needs to work hard to get selection Villagers dare to go out in the forest at night. He need not worry about his exams. One of them dare not go out at night. How dare you touch me?

Rule: [Need not + have + VIIIrd] expresses an action which was not necessary but was performed.

I. Shobhit need not have attended the meeting yesterday.
