
Verb

Definition: A verb is any action (walk), occurrence (happen), or state of being (be).

A word indicating action or a state.

Categories of verbs: there are different types of verbs corresponding closely to different types of Object and Complement.

1- Extensive verbs can be either **transitive or intransitive**. They are intransitive if they don't permit any of the four objects and complement types i.e. Od, Oi, Cs, Co

E.g. It (s) rained (v) steadily (A) all day (A).

1-a- **Transitive verbs** take a direct object. Some in addition, permit an indirect object. A few verbs take an object complement.

2- **Stative verbs**: Some verbs are not usually used in the continuous/ progressive forms in certain meanings, especially when the verbs have a meaning of knowledge, sense of perception or of emotion. When these verbs show a state of condition rather than an activity or an event, they can be called stative.

E.g. believe, feel, recognize. (Knowledge and mental activity)

hear, see, sound, smell (sense of perception)

3- **Dynamic verbs**: Dynamic verbs are the ones which are fitted to indicate action, activity, and temporary or changing conditions.

E.g. His brother **grew** happier.

Negative form

- The simple present tense: third person singular does not/ doesn't+ infinitive; other persons do not/ don't+ infinitive.
- The simple past tense negative for all persons is did not/ didn't+ infinitive.
- Contractions are usual in speech
 - *He does not/ doesn't answer letters.
 - *They do not/ don't live here
 - *I did not/ didn't phone her.
- The negative for all other tenses is formed by putting not after the auxiliary.

*He has not/ hasn't finished

/

*He would/ wouldn't come.

Interrogative form

Simple present tense interrogative: do I / you/ we/ they + infinitive

Does he/ she/ it + infinitive

e.g. Does Peter enjoy party?

Simple past tense interrogative: did + subject+ infinitive.

e.g. Did he enjoy Ann's party?

a- Wh –questions : the wh- questions (which, when, why, where, what, who, whose and how) are a special set of pro- forms used in questions to ask for the identification of subject, object, complement, or an adverbial of a sentence.

e.g. They (1) make him (2) the chairman (3) every year (4).

(1) **Who** makes him the chairman every year?

(2) **Whom** do they make the chairman every year?

(3) **What** do they make him every year?

(4) **When** do they make him the chairman?

b- Yes- no questions: Besides wh questions, which elicit information on particular parts of a sentence, there are questions which seek a yes or no response in relation to the validity of an entire predication.

(1) Is the girl now a student?

(2) Did John search the room carefully?

(3) Has he given the girl an apple?

Interrogative negative form

Isn't the girl a student? OR

Is the girl not a student?

Didn't John search the room? OR

Did John not search the room?

Hasn't he given the girl an apple? OR

Has he not given the girl an apple?

Regular and irregular verbs

John searched the big room and the small one. (Regular verb)

I found him working. (Irregular verb).