

VEERBS

Глагол - часть речи, которая выражает грамматическое значение действия, т. е. признака динамического протекающего во времени.

- **Морфологическая классификация глагола**

Стандартные глаголы (правильные)

Нестандартные глаголы (неправильные)

- **Функциональная классификация глагола**

Знаменательные глаголы

Служебные глаголы

Модальные глаголы

Вспомогательные глаголы

Глаголы связи

Грамматические категории глагола

могут выражать грамматические категории времени, вида, залога, наклонения, лица и числа.

- **Видо-временные формы**
4 разряда: основной (Indefinite/Simple),
длительный (Progressive/Continious),
перфект (Perfect),
перфектно-длительный (Perfect-Continious)

- **Категория залога**

Действительный залог

Страдательный залог

- **Категория наклонения**

Изъявительное наклонение

Повелительное наклонение

Сослагательное наклонение

	SIMPLE			CONTINUOUS			PERFECT			PERFECT-CONTINUOUS		
P R E S E N T	V ¹			be(am/is/are) + Ving			have/has+V ³			have/has+been+Ving		
	+	I <u>eat</u> ¹ pizza often. He <u>eats</u> pizza.	every day always often usually sometimes rarely seldom never	+	I <u>am eating</u> pizza. He <u>is eating</u> pizza. They <u>are eating</u> .	now at the moment these days still Look! Listen!	+	I <u>have eaten</u> ³ pizza. He <u>has eaten</u> .	already just yet recently ever never this week	+	I <u>have been eating</u> pizza for half an hour.	for since How long?
	-	I <u>don't eat</u> pizza. He <u>doesn't eat</u> pizza.		-	I <u>am not eating</u> . He <u>is not eating</u> . They <u>are not eating</u> .		-	I <u>haven't eaten</u> ³ . He <u>hasn't eaten</u> .		-	I <u>haven't been eating</u> pizza.	
	?	<u>Do you eat</u> ? <u>Does he eat</u> ?		?	<u>Is he eating</u> ? <u>Are they eating</u> ?		?	<u>Have you eaten</u> ³ ? <u>Has he eaten</u> ?		?	<u>Have you been eating</u> ?	
P A S T	V ²			was/were+Ving			had+V ³			had +been+Ving		
	+	I <u>ate</u> ² pizza yesterday.	yesterday last ... ago in 2015	+	I <u>was eating</u> pizza <i>when you <u>called</u>² me yesterday</i>	at 5.00 from...till... the whole day yesterday when while	+	I <u>had already</u> <u>eaten</u> ³ pizza <i>when you <u>came</u>²</i>	by 5.00 yesterday already just yet when	+	I <u>had been eating</u> for half a hour when he came.	for since How long?
	-	I <u>didn't eat</u> ¹ pizza.		-	I <u>wasn't eating</u>		-	I <u>hadn't eaten</u> ³		-	I <u>hadn't been eating</u> .	
	?	<u>Did you eat</u> ¹ pizza?		?	<u>Were you eating</u>		?	<u>Had you eaten</u> ³ ?		?	<u>Had you been eating</u> ?	
F U T U R E	will+V			will+be+Ving			will+have+been+V ³			will+have+been+Ving		
	+	I <u>will eat</u> pizza.	tomorrow next... in 2 hours	+	I <u>will be eating</u> .	at 5.00 tomorrow	+	I <u>will have eaten</u> ³ .	already just yet by next... when	+	I <u>will have been eating</u> .	for since How long?
	-	I <u>won't eat</u> .		-	I <u>won't be eating</u> .		-	I <u>won't have</u> <u>eaten</u> ³ .		-	I <u>won't have been</u> <u>eating</u> .	
	?	<u>Will you eat</u> ?		?	<u>Will you be eating</u> ?		?	<u>Will you have</u> <u>eaten</u> ³ ?		?	<u>Will you have been</u> <u>eating</u> ?	

Present Simple

- обычных, повторяющихся или постоянных действий в настоящем времени

I usually get up 6 o'clock. She works as a nurse

- законов природы

Water freezes at 0° degree

- будущих действий по расписанию

The train starts at 3.45 a.m.

- будущих действий в придаточных предложениях времени и условия после союзов *if, unless, till, until, when, as soon as, before*

If it rains tomorrow we'll stay at home.

- рассказах о произошедших событиях, где эмоциональное повествование идет в настоящем времени, а также в комментариях

I open the door, I look out into the garden and what do I see?

Arshavin shoots, but the ball hits the post.

- действия или состояния в момент речи, если они выражены глаголами состояния (stative verbs), которые не употребляются в формах длительного времени

I don't see him here. I don't understand you.

Stative verbs

Stative verbs express a permanent state and don't usually have continuous forms. These are:

- **verbs of the senses** (to express involuntary actions): *feel, hear, see, smell, taste, etc.*
(*Can or could are often used with these verbs. Turn the radio down, please. I can't hear you.*)
Look, watch and listen express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. John is watching a football match on TV.
Feel and hurt can be used in either continuous or simple forms. John feels/is feeling worse today.
- **verbs of feelings and emotions**: *adore, appreciate (= value), detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like, loathe, etc.* *He hates the show they are watching on TV now. (NOT: He is hating)*
- **verbs of opinion**: *agree, believe, expect (= think), see (= understand), suppose, understand, etc.* *I believe he is innocent. (NOT: I am believing)*
- **other verbs**: *appear (= seem), belong, concern, contain, depend, fit (= be the right shape and size for sth), have (= possess), know, mean, owe, own, possess, need, prefer, require, want, weigh, (= have the weight of), wish, keep (= continue), seem, etc.* *He wants some more biscuits. (NOT: He is wanting)*

Some stative verbs have continuous forms but with a difference in meaning:

State	Action
<i>He thinks he's really clever. (= he believes)</i>	<i>I'm thinking about his offer. (= I'm considering)</i>
<i>This tastes salty. (= It has the flavour)</i>	<i>Why is he tasting the soup? (= testing the flavour)</i>
<i>He has two houses. (= he owns; he possesses)</i>	<i>She's having lunch. (= she's eating)</i>
<i>The silk shirt feels soft. (= it has a soft texture)</i>	<i>Ann is feeling the cat's fur. (= she's touching)</i>
<i>Do you see what I mean? (= understand)</i>	<i>I'm seeing Paula tonight. (= I'm meeting)</i>
<i>Your perfume smells of apples. (= it has the smell)</i>	<i>She is smelling the roses. (= she's sniffing)</i>
<i>I love/enjoy good films. (= I like in general)</i>	<i>I'm loving/enjoying this film. (= I like specifically)</i>
<i>It looks as if it's going to rain. (= it appears)</i>	<i>He is looking at the painting. (= he's observing it)</i>
<i>He appears to be working. (= he seems to be)</i>	<i>The singer is appearing on stage tonight. (= is performing)</i>
<i>The box is heavy. It weighs a lot. (= has the</i>	<i>He is weighing the potatoes. (= is measuring the weight</i>

Present continuous

- действия, совершающегося в момент речи

Look! He is dancing. Listen! She is singing.

- действия, совершающегося вокруг момент речи

We are moving to a new flat.

- Временные события

She is working in Paris these days.

- Развивающиеся события

Tom is getting taller and taller.

- постоянные привычки с наречиями *always, constantly, all the time* и выражает неодобрение, нетерпение

You're always coming late!

- Запланированные действия на ближайшее будущее

John is coming to see us tomorrow.

The Category of Voice

Active Voice

V¹

- Действие совершает подлежащее
- The professor teaches¹ students.
- A criminal killed² the man.
- He will deliver the letter tomorrow.

Passive Voice

be+ V³

(am, is, are, was, were, been, being)+ V³

- Действие совершается над подлежащим
- Students are taught³ by the professor.
- The man was killed³ **by** a criminal **with** a stone.
by – кем **with – чем**
- The letter will be delivered³ tomorrow **by him**.

	SIMPLE			CONTINUOUS			PERFECT		
PR ES EN T	be(am/is/are) +V ³			be(am/is/are) + being+V ³			have/has+been+V ³		
	+	Pizza <u>is eaten</u> ³ .	every day always often usually sometimes seldom never	+	Pizza <u>is being eaten</u> ³ .	now at the moment these days still Look! Listen!	+	Pizza <u>has been eaten</u> ³ .	already just yet recently ever never this week
	-	Pizza <u>isn't eaten</u> ³ .		-	Pizza <u>isn't being eaten</u> ³ .		-	Pizza <u>hasn't been eaten</u> ³ .	
	?	<u>Is</u> pizza <u>eaten</u> ³ ?		?	<u>Is</u> pizza <u>being eaten</u> ³ ?		?	<u>Has</u> pizza <u>been eaten</u> ³ ?	
PA ST	was/were+V ³			was/were+being+V ³			had+been+V ³		
	+	Pizza <u>was eaten</u> ³ .	yesterday last ... ago in 2015	+	Pizza <u>was being eaten</u> ³ by us <i>when you <u>called</u>² me yesterday</i>	at 5.00 from...till... the whole day yesterday when while	+	Pizza <u>had already been eaten</u> ³ pizza <i>when you <u>came</u>²</i>	by 5.00 yesterday already just yet when
	-	Pizza <u>wasn't eaten</u> ³ .		-	Pizza <u>wasn't being eaten</u> ³ .		-	Pizza <u>hadn't been eaten</u> ³	
	?	<u>Was</u> pizza <u>eaten</u> ³ ?		?	<u>Was</u> pizza <u>being eaten</u> ³ ?		?	<u>Had</u> pizza <u>been eaten</u> ³ ?	
FU TU RE	will+be+V ³						will+have+been+V ³		
	+	Pizza <u>will be eaten</u> ³ .	tomorrow next... in 2 hours				+	Pizza <u>will have been eaten</u> ³ .	already just yet by next... when
	-	Pizza <u>won't be eaten</u> ³ .		-	Pizza <u>won't have been eaten</u> ³ .				
?	<u>Will</u> pizza <u>be eaten</u> ³ ?	?		<u>Will</u> pizza <u>have been eaten</u> ³ ?					

Passive Modals

Пассивные конструкции с модальными глаголами *can, could, may, might, must, should, have to* образуются по формуле:

Modal+be+V³

Active:

You must feed¹ the dog.

I can solve¹ the task.

Passive:

The dog must be fed³.

The task can be solved³.