



Verb.

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A verb is a kind of word (part of speech) that tells about an action or a state.

For example:

- The cat slept
- That is John
- She loves you
- They are running
- Go there on Monday
- He said, "hello!"
- Can you play the piano?

Forms of the verb

- The simple (or uninflected or base) form:

e.g.: dance, play, type, hurry, concentrate, communicate, pull, lives, cut, put, bring, run, sing, drink, speak, write, etc.

- The third person singular present tense (or-s) form:

e.g.: dances, plays, types, hurries, concentrates, communicates, pulls, lives, cuts, puts, brings, runs, sings, drinks, speaks, writes, etc.

- The present (or-ing) participle and gerund form:

e.g.: dancing, playing, typing, hurrying, concentrating, communicating, pulling, living, cutting, putting, bringing, running, singing, drinking, speaking, writing, etc.

Present Simple

- Actions that are repeated or habitual
- States
- Statements that are always true

S + V (Vs)

Positive		Negative		
I You We They	sleep	I You We They	Do not (don't)	sleep
He She It	sleeps	He She It	Does not (doesn't)	sleep

Questions			Answers		
Do	I You We They	sleep?	Yes,	I You We They	do
			No,		Do not (don't)
Does	He She It	sleep?	Yes,	He She It	Does
			No,		Does not (doesn't)



Past Simple

- is used for past actions that happened either at a specific time, which can either be given by a time phrase (yesterday, last year, etc.) or understood from the context.

S + Ved

Positive		Negative		
I You We They	swam	I You We They	Did not (didn't)	swim
He She It	swam	He She It	Did not (didn't)	swim

Questions			Answers		
Did	I You We They	swim?	Yes,	I You We They	did
			No,		Did not (didn't)
Did	He She It	swim?	Yes,	He She It	did
			No,		Did not (didn't)



Future Simple

- It is used to express an action which has not occurred yet and will occur after saying or in future.

Will + infinitive (without “to”)

Positive			Negative		
I You We They	will	sing	I You We They	will not	Sing
He She It	will	sing	He She It	will not	sing

Questions			Answers		
Will	I You We They	sing?	Yes,	I You We They	will
			No,		Will not
Will	He She It	sing?	Yes,	He She It	will
			No,		Will not

Derived verbs

- Derived verbs are formed through affixes.

An affix is a meaningful element added to another meaningful from resulting in a free form or a word.

Derivation is the process whereby the addition of affixes, chiefly prefixes and suffixes in English, to base forms results in the creation of new words.

- 1) Suffixes: -en, -ate, -ize, -ify
- 2) Prefixes: be-, en-

For example: material-ize=materialize

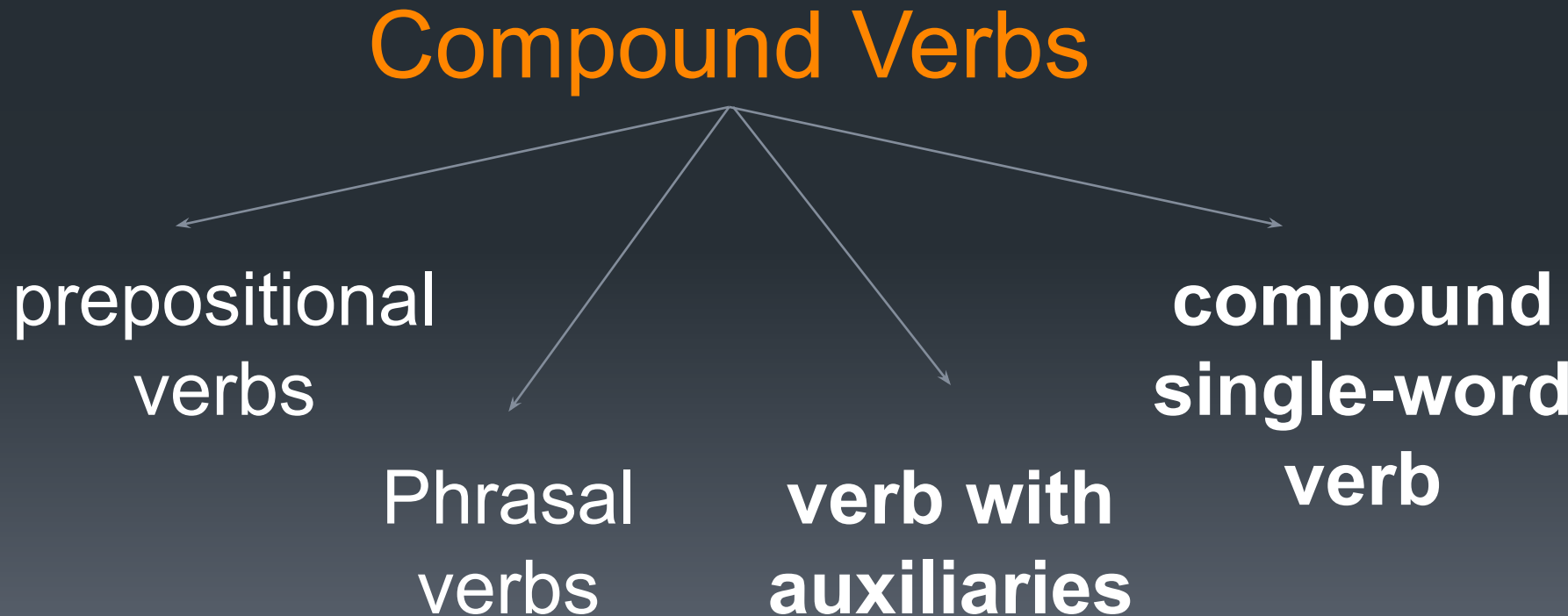
deep+en=deepen

pure+ify=purify

active+ate=activate

Compound Verbs

- If a subject of a sentence has a verb that is made up of more than one word, that verb is called a compound verb.



Phrasal verbs

- When a verb combines with another type of word, such as an adverb, the result is a phrasal verb.

Examples:

-tear up

-take away

-take down

-work on



Prepositional Verb

- When a preposition combines with a verb to form a new verb, the result is called a prepositional verb.

Examples:

-believe in
-ask for
-rely upon



Verb with Auxiliaries

- In this form, a verb combines with another verb called a helping verb.

Examples:

-was walking

-will meet



Compound single-word verb

- Sometimes a single verb is a combination of multiple words.

Examples:

-babysit

-water-proof

-stirfry



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.