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# VERB

*From Mantropedia*

A **verb**, from the Latin verbum meaning word, is a word (part of speech) that in syntax conveys **an action** (bring, read, walk, run, learn), **an occurrence** (happen, become), or a state of being (**be**, exist, stand). In the usual description of English, the basic form, with or without the **particle** to, is the infinitive. In many languages, **verbs** are inflected (modified in form) to encode tense, aspect, mood, and voice. A **verb** may also agree with the **person**, gender or number of some of its arguments, **such** as its subject, or **object**. **Verbs** have tenses: present, to indicate that **an action** is being carried out; past, to indicate that **an action** has **been** done; future, to indicate that **an action** will **be** done.

In Hindi **verbs** are inflected basing upon gender, **person**, number, tense, mood, and aspect. There are three tenses – past, present and future (some linguists include the subjunctive mood in the tenses); three moods - imperative, indicative, and subjective; two aspects: imperfective and perfective. In sentence structuring the **verb** always comes at the end.

For **verbs** in other languages

- **Verbs** or actions
  - speech parts
    - **Auxiliary Verbs**
    - **Participle**
    - **COPULA**
  - based on logic
    - **LOGICAL ACTIONS**
    - **RELATION OF ACTION. III**
  - based on agent
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      - **CORPOREAL ACTIONS**
      - **MOTION**
      - **SPIRITUAL ACTION**
      - **OPERATION**
    - passive agent or patient
  - based on function
    - **Grammatical TENSE**
      - past
      - present
      - future
    - **Aspect**
      - simple
      - progressive or continuous
      - perfect
      - perfect progressive
    - **Mood**
      - realis mood
        - Indicative or evidential mood
      - irrealis mood
        - Subjunctive or conjunctive mood

- Opinion
- Emotion
- Request ( polite )
- Conditional mood
- Optative mood
  - Hopes
  - Wishes
  - Commands
- Imperative mood
  - Prohibition
  - Request
  - Direct command
- Jussive mood
- Potential mood
- Presumptive mood
- Hypothetical mood
- Inferential mood
- Interrogative mood
- Secondary mood
  - Power
    - Can □□□
    - Could □□□
  - Liberty
    - May □□□
    - Might □□□
  - Will
    - Will □□□
    - Would □□□
  - Necessity
    - Must, shall □□□
    - Must, should □□□
- voice
  - direct speech or active voice
  - indirect speech or passive voice

## TYPES

**Verbs** vary by type, and each type is determined by the kinds of words that accompany it and the relationship those words have with the **verb** itself. Classified by the number of their valency arguments, usually three basic types are distinguished: intransitives, transitives, ditransitives and double transitive **verbs**. Some **verbs** have special grammatical uses and hence complements, **such** as copular **verbs** (i.e., **be**); the **verb do** used for **do**-support in questioning and negation, and tense or aspect auxiliaries, e.g., **be**, have or can. In addition, **verbs** can **be** nonfinite, namely, not inflected for tense, and have various special forms **such** as infinitives, participles or gerunds.

Intransitive verbs (असकर्मक क्रिया मे कर्म नहीं होता, कर्ता का काम का प्रभाव किसी दूसरे पे नहीं पड़ता, स्वयं पर पड़ता है उसे असकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं ) An intransitive **verb** is one that does not have a direct **object**. Intransitive **verbs** may **be** followed by **an** adverb (a word that addresses how, where, when, and how often) or end a sentence. For example:

- The woman spoke softly.
- The athlete ran faster than the official.
- The boy wept.
- Kids are crying. (बच्चे रो रहे हैं) - Bacche ro rhe hai.
- Ranjan is playing. (रंजन खेल रहा है) - Ranjan khel raha hai
- Mohan is sleeping. (मोहन सो रहा है) - Mohann so rha hai.

Transitive verbs (सकर्मक क्रिया : सकर्मक क्रिया में कर्ता (काम करने वाला व्यक्ति) के काम का प्रभाव दूसरे व्यक्ति पर पड़ता है उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं) A transitive **verb** is followed by a **noun** or **noun** phrase. These **noun** phrases are not called predicate **nouns**, but are instead called direct objects because they refer to the **object** that is being acted upon. For example:

- My friend read the newspaper.
- The teenager earned a speeding ticket.
- Ram is reading news paper. (राम समाचार पत्र पढ़ रहा है) - Ram samachar **patra pad** rahha hai.
- Sita is going to market. (सीता बाजार जा रही है) - Sita bazaar ja rhi hai.
- Johnson is playing cricket. (जॉनसन क्रिकेट खेल रहा है) - Johnson cricket khel raha hai.

A way to identify a transitive **verb** is to invert the sentence, making it passive. For example:

- The newspaper was read by my friend.
- A speeding ticket was earned by the teenager.

Ditransitive verbs Ditransitive **verbs** (sometimes called Vg **verbs** after the **verb** give) precede either two **noun** phrases or a **noun** phrase and then a prepositional phrase often led by to or for. For example:

- The players gave their teammates high fives.
- The players gave high fives to their teammates.

When two **noun** phrases follow a transitive **verb**, the first is an indirect **object**, that which is receiving something, and the second is a direct **object**, that being acted upon. Indirect objects can be **noun** phrases or prepositional phrases.

Double transitive verbs Double transitive **verbs** (sometimes called Vc **verbs** after the **verb** consider) are followed by a **noun** phrase that serves as a direct **object** and then a second **noun** phrase, **adjective**, or infinitive phrase. The second element (**noun** phrase, **adjective**, or infinitive) is called a complement, which completes a clause that would not otherwise have the same meaning. For example:

- The young couple considers the neighbors wealthy people.
- Some students perceive adults quite inaccurately.
- Sarah deemed her project to be the hardest she has ever completed.

Copular verbs Copular **verbs** (a.k.a. linking **verbs**) can't be followed by an adverb or end a sentence, but instead must be followed by a **noun** or **adjective**, whether in a single word or phrase. Common copulae include be, seem, become, appear, look, and remain. For example:

- His mother looked worried.
- Josh remained a reliable friend.

Copulae are thought to 'link' the **adjective** or **noun** to the subject.

The copular **verb be** is manifested in eight forms: **be**, **is**, **am**, **are**, **was**, **were**, **been**, and **being** in English. These **verbs** precede **nouns** or **adjectives** in a sentence, which become predicate **nouns** and predicate **adjectives** similar to those that function with a linking **verb**. They can also **be** followed by an adverb of **place**, which is sometimes referred to as a predicate adverb. For example:

- Her daughter was a writing tutor.
- The singers were very nervous.
- My house is down the street.

## TENSE-ASPECT-MOOD :



TAM covers the expression of three major components of words which lead to or assist with a correct understanding of the speaker's meaning:








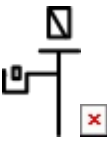




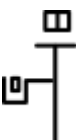





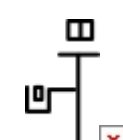




- Tense—the location of the state or **action** in **time**, that is whether it is in the past, present or future.
  - Tense marker. (i.e., **है** /hai/ and **था** /tha/ — the present and past tense markers; forms of the **verb** **होना** /hona/ — to **be**). These come at the end of the verbal phrase. E.g., मैं जाता हूँ । तुम खा रहे थे ।
- Aspect—the extension of the state or **action** in **time**, that is whether it is unitary (perfective), continuous or repeated (imperfective).
  - Aspect-marking **verb**. The **verb** **रहना** /rehna/ indicates the continuous or progressive aspect. It comes just before the tense marker. E.g., आप लिख रहे हैं ।
- Mood or Modality—the reality of the state or **action**, that is whether it is actual (realis), a possibility or a necessity (irrealis).
  - Modal **verb**. These include a variety of **verb** to express the mood or viewpoint of the speaker. E.g., पड़ना /parhna/ and होना /hona/ denote compulsion or requirement, चाहिये /Chahiye/ (not conjugated) denotes advice or need, चुकना /tʃukna:/ indicates completeness of **action** — the perfective, पाना /pana/ and सकना /sakna/ indicate capability. E.g., उसे एक लाख रुपये खर्च करने पड़े ।











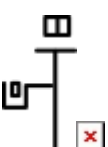

For example in English the word walk would **be** used in different ways for the different combinations of TAM:

- *Tense*: He walked (past), He walks (present), He will walk (future).
- *Aspect*: He walked (unitary), He was walking (continuous), He used to walk (repeated).
- *Mood*: I can walk (possibility), Walk faster! (necessity).

## TENSES

Tenses Forms				
	I	studied	english	yesterday
Simple past				

Tenses Forms					
Past Perfect	I	had	studied	english	
					
Past Continuous	I	was	studying	english	
					
past Perfect Continuous	I	had been	studying	english	
					
Simple Present	I		study	english	
					
Present Perfect	I have		studied	english	
					
Present Continuous	I	am	studying	english	
					
Present Perfect Continuous	I	have been	studying	english	
					
Simple Future	I	will	study	english	
					

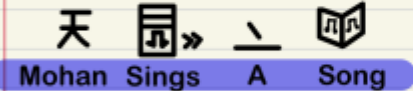
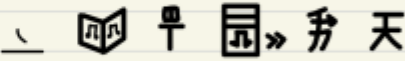
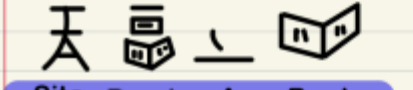
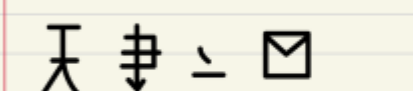

Tenses Forms						
Future Perfect	I	will	have	studied	english	
						
Future Continuous	I	will	be	studying	english	
						
Future Perfect Continuous	I	will	have been	studying	english	
						

VOICE

The voice of a **verb** expresses whether the subject of the **verb** is performing the **action** of the **verb** or whether the **action** is being performed on the subject. The two most common voices are the active voice (as in I saw the car) and the passive voice (as in The car was seen by me or simply The car was seen).

Main article: Non-finite **verb** Most languages have a number of verbal **nouns** that describe the **action** of the **verb**.

Voice-marking **verb**. E.g., the **verb** जाना /jana/; किताब पढ़ी जाती है, indicating the passive voice.

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
 Mohan Sings A Song	 A Song Is Sung By Mohan
 Sita Reads A Book	 A Book Is Read By Sita
 He Writes A Letter	 A Letter Is Written By Him



## ACTION CLASSIFICATION

1. selfless [action](#) without external [force](#)
2. Desire to [do](#)
3. causing to [do](#)
4. [action](#) done in the past
5. [action](#) doing in the present
6. [action](#) doing in the future
7. wishful thinking of [action](#)

## SEE ALSO

- [Auxiliary Verbs](#)
- [Mood](#)
- [Valency](#)
- [Tense](#)
- [VERBS ETYMOLOGY](#)
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