

Namaste English Mastery Course on Verbs

Mastery Course on Verb



10 Live Classes

Class PDFs

QUIZZES

Daily Practice



By Santosh Sir


From Basic to Advance level

Verbs Day 10

DAY 10

Mastery Course on Verb

Revision Class



By Santosh Sir

Introduction to the course

- ❖ It's important that we have the knowledge of verbs along with the knowledge of tenses. So, this time we have brought a special course for you all.
- ❖ In this course you will get mastery on Verbs.
- ❖ Your spoken part will improve.
- ❖ Your written part will be rhetoric, after you have attended all the sessions of this course.

Definitions- Verbs

Verbs carry the idea of being or action in the sentence.

I am a student.

The students passed all their courses.

First, some verbs require an object to complete their meaning: "She gave _____?" Gave what?

She gave money to the church. These verbs are called transitive.

Verbs that are intransitive do not require objects: "The building collapsed." In English, you cannot tell the difference between a transitive and intransitive verb by its form; you have to see how the verb is functioning within the sentence.

In fact, a verb can be both transitive and intransitive: "The monster collapsed the building by sitting on it."

Although you will seldom hear the term, a ditransitive verb — such as cause or give — is one that can take a direct object and an indirect object at the same time: "That horrid music gave me a headache." Ditransitive verbs are slightly different, then, from factitive verbs in that the latter take two objects.

Verbs are also classified as either finite or non-finite. A finite verb makes an assertion or expresses a state of being and can stand by itself as the main verb of a sentence.

The truck demolished the restaurant.

The leaves were yellow and sickly.

Non-finite verbs (think "unfinished") cannot, by themselves, be main verbs:

The broken window . . .

The wheezing gentleman . . .

Another, more useful term for non-finite verb is verbal. In this section, we discuss various verbal forms: infinitives, gerunds, and participles.

Four Verb Forms

The inflections (endings) of English verb forms are not difficult to remember. There are only four basic forms. Instead of forming complex tense forms with endings, English uses auxiliary verb forms.

English does not even have a proper ending for future forms; instead, we use auxiliaries such as "I am going to read this afternoon." or "I will read." or even "I am reading this book tomorrow." It would be useful, however, to learn these four basic forms of verb construction.

Verb: to Break

Base form: Break

Present Participle: Breaking

Past Participle: Broken

Linking Verbs

A linking verb connects a subject and its complement. Sometimes called copulas, linking verbs are often forms of the verb to be, but are sometimes verbs related to the five senses (look, sound, smell, feel, taste) and sometimes verbs that somehow reflect a state of being (appear, seem, become, grow, turn, prove, remain). What follows the linking verb will be either a noun complements or an adjective complement:

Those people are all professors.

Those professors are brilliant.

This room smells bad.

I feel great.

A victory today seems unlikely.

About the Instructor

Santosh Sen (B.Ed. in English, University of Delhi)

Santosh Sir has wide teaching experience of more than 5 years in English Language and Literature. He is an ex-faculty of Exam Mitra Institute, Delhi. Students have known him as a teacher who makes English Learning easy by his short methods and tricks.

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