#### **Verbs and Verbals**

The 4 basic forms of a verb are the

infinitive to eat
 present participle eating
 past participle eaten
 past tense ate

A <u>verb</u> of a sentence/clause states an action being performed by the subject or its state of being.

A verbal is a form of a verb whose function may be as a

- noun
- adjective or
- adverb

Some verbals are the *present participle*, *past participle* or *infinitive* forms. In general, participles as verbals do not occur with an auxiliary verb.

- the present participle of a verb has the "-ing" ending
- the *past participle* of a verb has the "-<u>ed</u>", "-<u>d</u>" or "-<u>t</u>" ending. The *infinitive* form consists of "to + verb stem (simplest form)".

## Present Participle Form of a Verb

The present participle of a verb always ends in "-ing".

	-
<u>verb</u>	present participle
run	running
see	seeing
walk	walking
think	thinking
be	being
appear	appearing

Examples of <u>auxiliary (helping) verbs</u> used with the <u>present participle</u>. Notice that "running" is part of the verb of the sentence.

I <u>am</u> running. We <u>are</u> running. She <u>is</u> running. He was running. They were running.

You had been running. We could have been running.

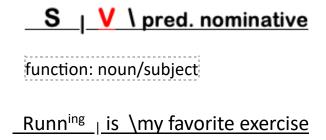
## **Functions of Present Participle**

When the **present participle** is **NOT** used with an auxiliary (helping) verb, its function can be as a

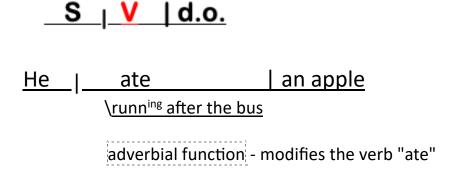
- noun
- adjective
- adverb

**Eg. Verb-Infinitive**: to run **Verbal-Present Participle**: running

a. Running is my favorite exercise.



b. He ate an apple <u>running</u> after the bus.



c. Running after the bus, he tripped on a rock.

adjectival function - modifies the pronoun "he"

\Running after the bus

<u>he</u> <u>| tripped</u> √on a rock

#### Function of Past Participle

Two uses of the past participle:

- a. Past perfect verb tense (used with the auxiliary verb "have")
  - Eg. We had *expected* the guest speaker to dine with us.
- b. Passive Verb (used with auxiliary verb "be")
  - Eg. The speaker <u>was expected</u> to stay by the audience.

Verb: to expect

Agent: the audience

Active Form: The audience *expected* the speaker to stay.

The passive verb places the emphasis on its subject (not the agent).

Note that the sentence in *passive voice* below transitions the first part of the verse to the latter part.

#### Zechariah 9:10.

And the horse from Jerusalem;
And the bow of war will be cut off.

And He will speak peace to the nations;
And His dominion will be from sea to sea,
And from the River to the ends of the earth.

#### c. **Adjective**

Eg. The expected guest did not come.

Note: The simple past tense form of the verb is often identical with the past participle.

# Infinitive Form of a Verb " \tag{to} + verb stem}"

The infinitive can function as a subject, direct object, adjective, or adverb in a sentence.

Function	
<u>subject</u>	To ride in the air balloon was exciting.  To ride   was \ exciting.  \in the air balloon
direct object -answers "What did he begin at noon?"	He began to eat at noon.  He began to eat at noon.  \[ \text{At noon} \]
adjective -describes which ability.	She has the ability to teach others.  She   has   the ability  \tilde{\to} teach others
adverb -use "in order to"; expresses purpose and explains "why" the action is done.	They spent their savings to (in order to) buy a house.  They   spent   their savings  \tilde{\to} buy   a house.  \tilde{\to} buy   a house,  they   spent   their savings.