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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

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 - Will □□□
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 - Must, should □□□
- voice
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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:








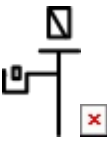




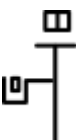





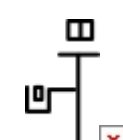




- Tense—the location of the state or **action** in **time**, that is whether it is in the past, present or future.
 - Tense marker. (i.e., है /hai/ and था /tha/ — the present and past tense markers; forms of the **verb** होना /hona/ — to **be**). These come at the end of the verbal phrase. E.g., मैं 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 ।











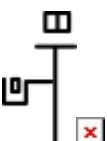

For example in English the word walk would **be** used in different ways for the different combinations of TAM:

- *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	
					

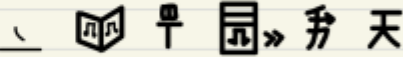
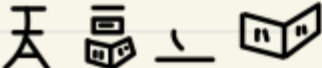
Tenses Forms						
Future Perfect	I	will	have	studied	english	
						
Future Continuous	I	will	be	studying	english	
						
Future Perfect Continuous	I	will	have been	studying	english	
						

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](#)
- [Verb Morphology](#)
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