

# **Verbs** and **Verb** Phrases

# Verb

Expresses an action or a state of being

Every sentence has at least one.

## Examples

- **play**  
*I **play** the drums.*
- **is**  
*Pizza **is** delicious.*
- **are trimming**  
*We **are trimming** the tree.*



# Helping/Auxiliary **Verbs**

help **verbs** show when things happen

**The Helping/Auxiliary Verbs examples:**

Am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, has, have, had, did, do, does, can, could, would, should, shall, will

Helping/Auxiliary **verbs** help us make **verb** phrases.

# Verb Phrase

**Verb phrase**—consists of a main verb preceded by at least one *helping verb (auxiliary verb)* and or a *main verb with its auxiliary fusion*.

## Example

**Katie *was writing* her essay about friendship.**

**Katie *wrote* her essay about friendship.**

*(wrote= did write)*

> *did (Aux)* > *write (main V=V1)*



# More Examples of **Verb** Phrases

*Mary was walking through the mall, talking on her phone, and drinking coffee.*

What is the **verb phrase** in the above sentence?

***was walking,  
talking,  
drinking***



# More Examples of **Verb** Phrases

*Officer Lee has been working with her partner Bones for a long time.*

What is the **verb phrase** in the above sentence?

***has been working***



# Common Combination Structures of a Verb Phrase

## ○ Auxiliary verbs

- Forms of **Be**
- Forms of **Do** and **Have**
- Forms of **Modals**



## ○ Main Verb

- Forms of the main verb
- Tense
- Person
- Number
- Aspect

## Forms of **Be**:

am    is    are    was    were  
be    being    been

## Examples **be** in Verb Phrase:

1. Andi is sleeping.
2. They have been going.
3. The event **will** be tomorrow.



## Forms of *Do*:

Do            does            did

## Forms of *Have*:

Have        has            had

Examples *Do* and *Have* in Verb Phrase:

1. Does Andi **come** to your home?
2. They have **gone**.
3. They did not **drink** coffee.

## Forms of *Modals*:

can	could	should
may	must	would
might	shall	will

## Examples *Modals* in Verb Phrase :

1. He may **become** a president.
2. They must **go** to the hospital.
3. He should **not come** to the party.

## Main Verb

### ○ Forms of the main verb

- **Base form:** laugh, mention, give, speak, be
- **Present form:** laughs, mentions, gives, speaks, is-are-am
- **Past form:** laughed, mentioned, gave, spoke, was-were
- **-ed participle:** laughed, mentioned, given, spoken, been  
(=V3)
- **-ing participle:** laughing, mentioning, giving, speaking, being  
(=V-ing)

# Main Verb

Main V must agree with 3 elements below:

- Tense:

- Present

- Past

- Person:

- First person

- Second person

- Third person

- Number:

- Singular

- Plural

EXAMPLES:

- I **am** a dancer.

Tense: present

Person: first

Number: singular

} Since the subject is **I**

- They **played** football yesterday.

Tense: past

Person: third

Number: plural

} Since the subject is **They**

**Main Verb: S V Agreement**

# Main Verb

## ○ Aspect:

### ○ **Perfective** (auxiliary have + -ed participle)

I **have closed** the shop for the day.

The shop **has closed** for the day.

The police **had closed** the shops months ago.

### ○ **Progressive** (auxiliary be+ -ing participle)

You **are neglecting** your work.

I **am resting** just now.

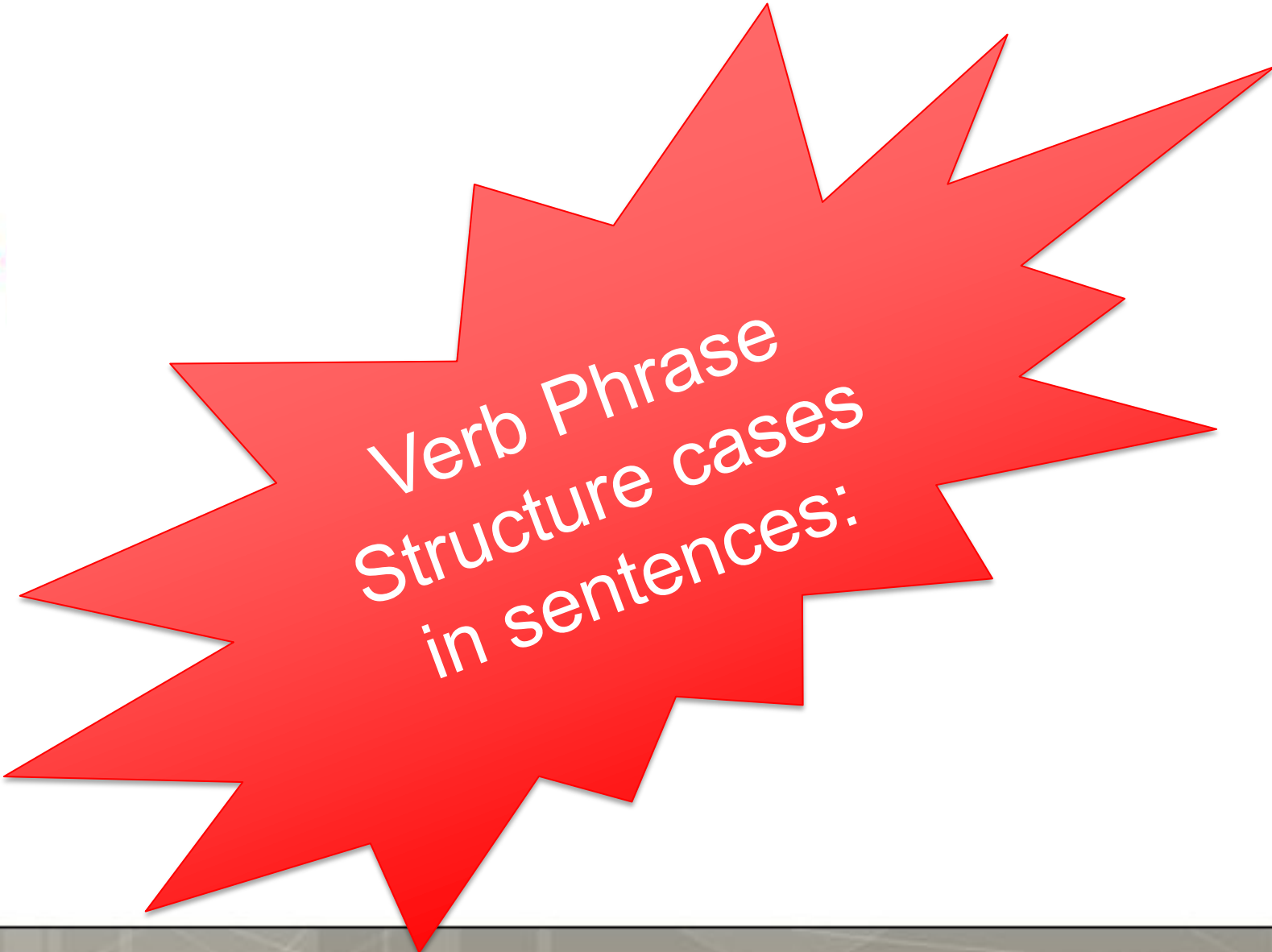
The children **were fighting** all morning.

I **was waiting** for you in the lobby.

## ○ **Main Verb**

- **Forms**
- **Tense**
- **Person**
- **Number**
- **Aspect**

# VP CASES

A large, red, multi-pointed starburst graphic is centered on the page. It has a white outline and a slight drop shadow. Inside the starburst, the text "Verb Phrase Structure cases in sentences:" is written in white, sans-serif font, rotated approximately 30 degrees clockwise.

Verb Phrase  
Structure cases  
in sentences:

Sometimes **the parts of a**

**verb phrase** are **interrupted**

by other phrases or parts of  
speech.

- *Did you hear* President Bush's speech?

(**VP: *did hear*** interrupted by Pronoun *you*).

- *Has the D.J. played* the new CD for you?

- (**VP: *has played*** interrupted by Noun Phrase *the D.J.*).



She *had* always *been thinking*  
of her future.

(**VP:** *had been thinking* interrupted by Adverb  
*always*).

They *do* not often *come* here.

(**VP:** *do come* interrupted by Adverb Phrase  
*not often*).

# NOTE:

The word *not* is always an **adverb**. It is *never* part of a **helping/Auxiliary verb**, even when it is joined to a verb as the contraction *-n't*.

Example: We don't eat much.  
(*VP: do eat, -n't = Adverb*)

# VERB PHRASE VS. PARTICIPIAL PHRASE

**Sometimes it's hard to  
differ between Verb  
Phrase and Participial  
Phrase!**

# What is a Participle?

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1. Looks like a verb – a “verby” looking word
2. Ends in –ing or –ed (some irregularly formed...known)
3. Behaves as an adjective in the sentence
4. Modifies nouns and pronouns

## What Does a Participle Look Like?

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EX: **Leaping** the fence, the cat surprised me.

**Leaping** looks like a verb, but it really describes the cat. Surprised is the verb.

EX: **Defeated** teams should congratulate the winners.

**Defeated** looks like a verb, but it is an adjective that describes teams.

## *Your Turn To Identify Participles-*

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- A peeled and sliced cucumber needs to be added to the salad.
  
- 1. Look for –ing and –ed words
- 2. Decide if the words act as adjectives or verbs
- 3. Those acting as adjectives are participles

## *Your Turn To Identify Participles-*

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- A **peeled** and **sliced** cucumber needs to be added to the salad.
- **Peeled** describes cucumber...adjective, thus a participle
- **Sliced** describes cucumber...adjective, thus a participle
- **Needs** is the action of the sentence...verb

# *What is a Participial Phrase?*

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- It begins with the participle (-ing or -ed word acting as an adjective) and also contains other related words... prepositional phrase, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs



# Participial Phrase Look Like?

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- Outwitting the hounds, the raccoons easily escaped.
  - Outwitting is the participle...describes raccoons
  - The hounds relates to outwitting...tells what was outwitted
  - Outwitting the hounds is the participial phrase
    - It tells more information about the raccoons

## What Does a

## Participial Phrase Look Like?

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- I saw her fishing contentedly.
  - Fishing is the participle...describes her
  - Contentedly is related to fishing...describes how she was fishing
  - Fishing contentedly is the participle phrase

# More examples

- Sarah noticed her cousin **walking along the shoreline.**
  - The participial phrase functions as an adjective modifying *cousin*.
  - **walking** (participle)
  - **along the shoreline** (prepositional phrase)

Walking along the shortlines (participial phrase)

# Participial Phrases and Commas-

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- Sentences which begin with a participial phrase always have a comma at the end of the participial phrase
- Wildly **cheering** for the team, we celebrated the victory.

## Punctuation cont.,

- If the participial phrase comes in the middle of a sentence, it should be separated with commas **only** if the information is not essential to the meaning of the sentence.
- Sid, *watching an old movie*, drifted in and out of sleep.
- The church, *destroyed by a fire*, was never rebuilt.

# Punctuation cont.,

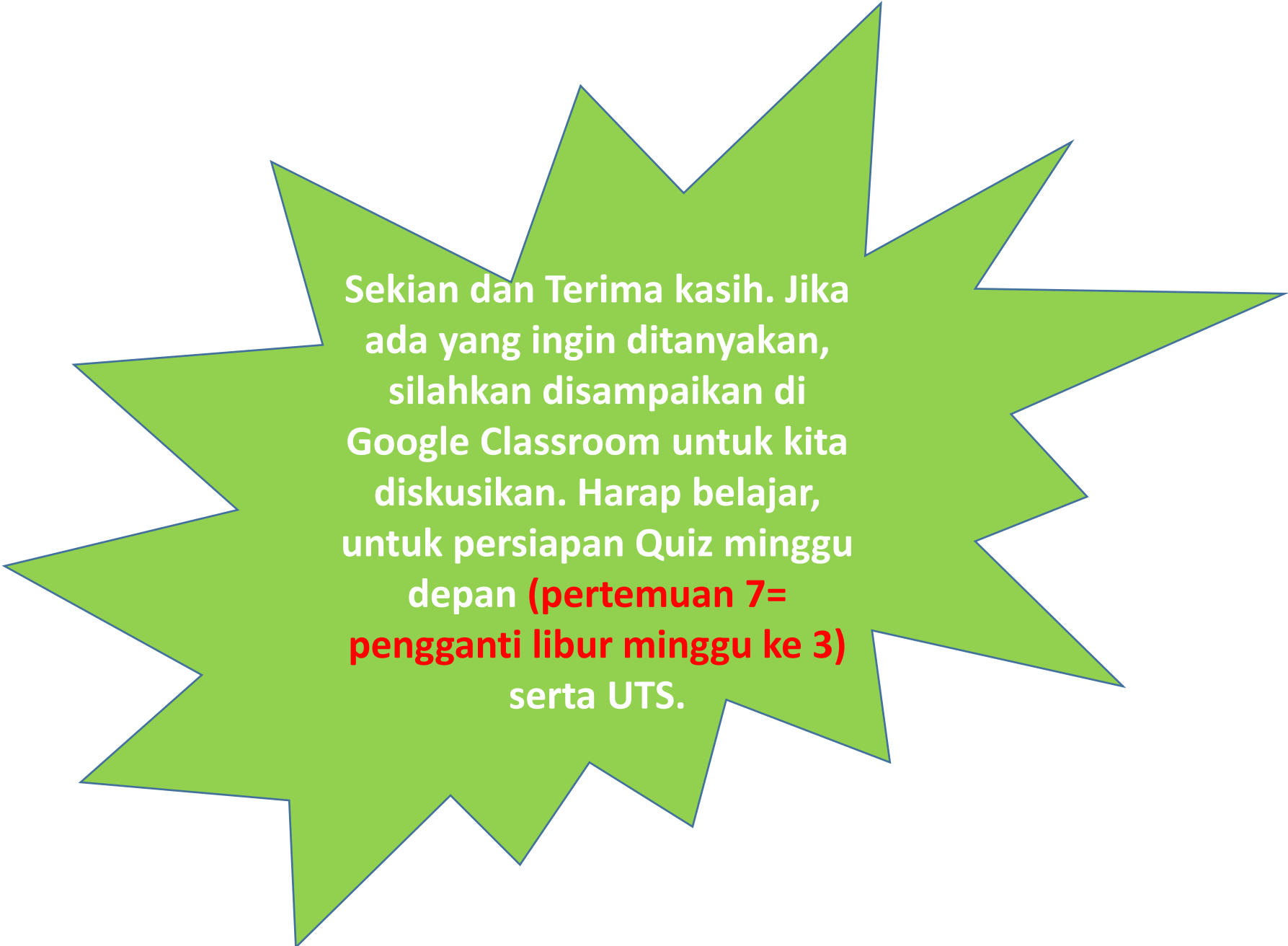
- If the participial phrase is essential to the meaning of the sentence, no commas should be used:
- The student *earning the highest grade point average* will receive a special award.
- The guy *wearing the chicken costume* is my cousin.

**Main Verb** of the sentence in example 1 = **will receive**  
**Main Verb** of the sentence in example 2 = **is**

# So, What's a dangling participle?

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- A dangling participle does not describe the subject of the sentence. For example:
- **DANGLING:** *Thrown into the air*, the dog chased after the stick.
- **CORRECT:** *Thrown into the air*, the stick flew away from the dog.
- As the first sentence is written, it says that the dog, not the stick, was thrown into the air. Since the phrase does not describe the subject it is a dangling participial phrase.



Sekian dan Terima kasih. Jika ada yang ingin ditanyakan, silahkan disampaikan di Google Classroom untuk kita diskusikan. Harap belajar, untuk persiapan Quiz minggu depan (**pertemuan 7= pengganti libur minggu ke 3**) serta UTS.