



Place of Verbs in English Sentence

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



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"Place of verbs in English sentence " Facts The analysis considers the Manor in which a class of matrix the so-called rising verb have been fitted into some generative linguistic models. Taking as a due the difficulty posed for these models by sentences of the English Language verb plays an important role in the structure of syntax and semantic. It also influenced the tenses of the English language. Example weep-weep.

Abstract

Facts

The analysis considers the Manor in which a class of matrix the so-called rising verb have been fitted into some generative linguistic models. Taking as a clue the difficulty posed for these models by sentences of the English Language. Verb plays an important role in the structure of syntax and semantic. It also influenced the tenses of the English language. Example Weep-Wept In the field of morphology, it also plays an important role to fulfill of the meaning of the particular language.

Keywords

Transitive, Verb, Grammar.

Introduction

Good traditional grammars mention the facts and usually deal with them correctly and significantly as for as the use of verbs in English sentence. There was a lack of concern that in traditional grammarians. They framed some un-grammatical sentences. It causes some miss interesting in the particular meaning. Verbs are related to every part of the English sentences.

- 1.1 Verb can establish the inter relation between Lexico-semantic and grammatical categories of the English language. This article reflects the inter relation between the language levels. With the help of special statistical methods. The inter dependence between semantic and syntax .
- 1.2 A Relevance Theoretical oriented Approach at the changes in the Morphology of the Tenses (Present Tense) in the Evaluation to Early modern English .
- 1.3 Testing models of English past Tense sentences inflectional morphology indicates

the patterns. In this paper shows that English past Tense has focused on the regularity among irregular verbs. **Example** : keep—kept, weep—wept.

- 1.4 This paper investigates the phenomena that comes under the label causative alternation in English language. It illustrated in the transitive and in transitive sentence pair. Ram broke the vase /The vase broke. In the central to our analysis is a distinction between verbs and sentence.
- 1.5 In Linguistics and literary studies in class verb occurs intransitively transitively, with the same noun phrases as Usubject of the former and object of the latter.
- 1.6 Use of verb +to- infinitive Or -ing forms in English sentences. Some verbs are followed by a to-infinitive but not -ing : agree , aim ,ask, decline ,demand , fail, hesitate, hope, hurry, manage, offer, plan, prepare, refuse, want, wish. Some verbs are followed by -ing but not a to-infinitive : admit, avoid, consider, delay, deny, detest, dread, envisage, feel like, finish, imagine, miss, recall, risk, suggest.

The verbs begin, cease, start ,and continue can be followed by either a to-infinitive or an -ing form with little difference in meaning :

- Even though it was raining, they continued to play / playing. However, with these verbs we normally avoid using two -ing forms together, as a repeated pattern can sound awkward :
- I'm starting to learn swahili. (rather than I'm starting learning Swahili.) The verbs advise and encourage are followed by -ing when there is no object and to-infinitive when there is one compare.
- I'd advice taking more exercise .
- I'd advise you to take more exercise.

1.7 Other verbs can be followed by either a to-infinitive or an -ing form, but there can be a difference in meaning. These include come, go on, mean, regret, remember, stop, try.

1.8 Some verbs must have an object before an -ing form. **Ex.** : The police found the man climbing the wall. Other verbs like this include catch, discover, feel, hear, leave, notice, observe, see, spot, watch.

1.9 Other verbs like this include detest, dislike, dread, envisage, hate, imagine, like, love, mind (in questions and negatives), miss, recall, regret, resent, risk, start, stop.

1.10 Other verbs like-admit, advise, consider, delay, deny, deserve, escape, face, finish, forget, propose, put off, suggest.

2.1 Some of the verbs (admit, deny, forget, recall, regret, remember) can be followed by having +past participle instead of the -ing form with little difference in meaning;

Ex : I now regret having brought the car. (or I now regret buying the car.)

2.2 These pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

Ex : Mira recalled him borrowing the book. (meaning same)

Mira recalled his borrowing the book .

2.3 Other verbs that can be followed by an object with a possessive and then an -ing form include verbs of “dis” liking such as detest, disapprove of, dislike, hate, like, love, object to, and verbs of thinking such as envisage, forget, imagine, remember, think of.

2.4 Some verbs can be followed by an Object+past participle.

Ex : We had /got the car delivered to the airport.(= it was delivered)

- 2.5** We use won't (or will not) have, not get, if we want to say that we won't allow something to happen to someone or something : **Ex** : I won't have him spoken to like that
- 2.6** We use need ,prefer, want ,and would like followed by an object + past participle to say that we need , prefer etc.,**Ex** : We needed the house (to be) redecorated. (or We needed the house redecorating.)
- 2.7** We can use hear, feel, see and watch followed by an object + past participle to talk about hearing, etc., **Ex** : I haven't heard the piece played before.
- 2.8** Verb+ two objects
- 2.8.1** Some verbs are followed by objects. Usually the first object is a person (or group of people and the second object is a thing):
Ex : Can you bring me (= object 1) some milk (= object 2) from the shops?
- 2.8.2** We use for + object with verbs such as book, build, buy, catch, choose, cook, fetch, find, make, order, pour, save.
- 2.8.3** We use to +object with verbs such as award, give, hand, lend, offer, owe, pass, show, teach, throw.
- 2.8.4** Other verbs like this include admit, announce, demonstrate, describe, introduce, mention, point out, prove, report, say, suggest.
- 2.8.5** The verbs collect, mend and raise can only have a second object if this is a prepositional object with for :
Ex : He raised a lot of money for charity. (not He raised charity a lot of money.)

Conclusion

Verbs are called action words. The verbs which are selected for writing should represent a specific action. This means, we should avoid the use of boring verbs. **Ex** : see, Is/was, looked, Did, Go/went said knew, Turned. In English language so many uses of verbs used in daily life. We use such verbs enriched our language. Those verbs are modal verbs, perception verb, irregular verbs, stative verbs and deriving verbs.

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