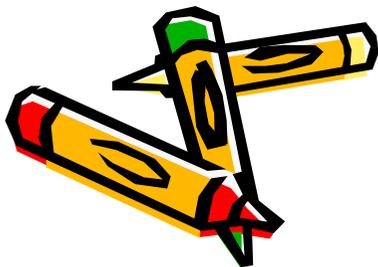
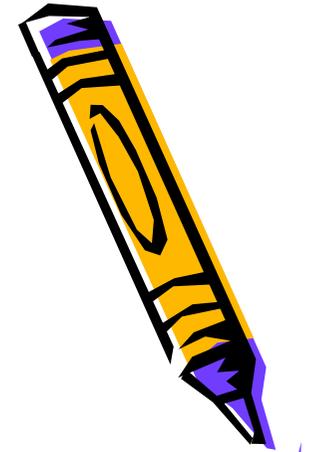


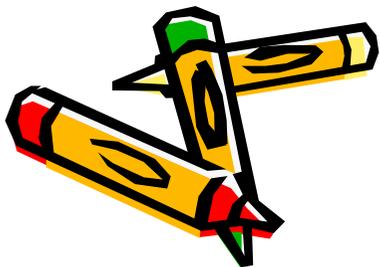
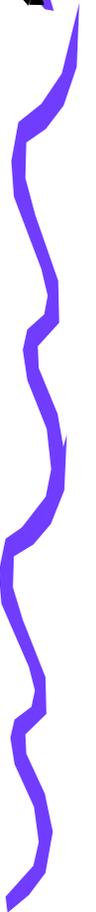
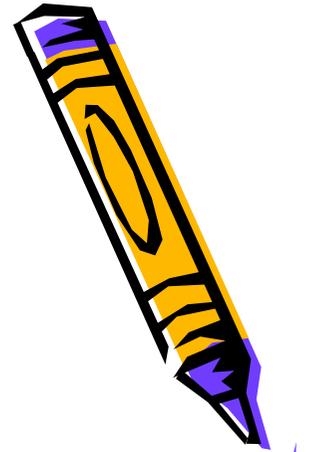
GRAMMAR

UNIT 6



Presented By : Beta Paramita, MT.
For English Class
Architecture Department and Vocational Education
Indonesia University of Education

The abbreviation *AV* is used to designate action verb. Action verbs express physical action and mental action





Identifying Action Verbs



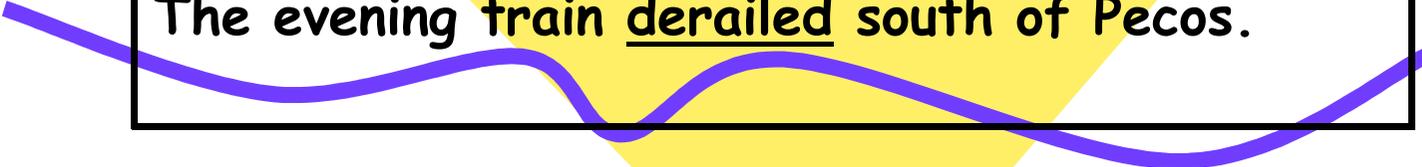
Action verbs are verbs that express the doing of something. Such verbs often express physical action.

AV

These eat anything.

AV

The evening train derailed south of Pecos.



Such verbs can also express mental action.

AV

AV

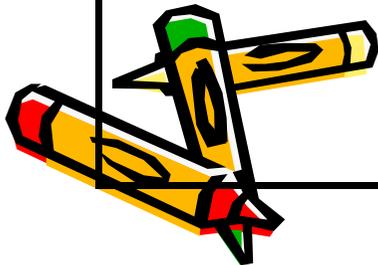
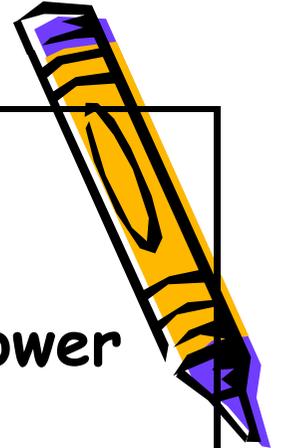
My father expects a raise. Most people want lower taxes.

Action verbs, like linking verbs, change in form when various endings are added. These endings are excellent clues to locating action verbs. Note the words listen below.

Attack attacks attacked attacking

Change changes changed changing

Fill fills filled filling



Other action verbs change internally. Note the examples.

Drink

Drank

drunk

Begin

Began

Begun

Sing

Sang

Sung

Still other change radically. Study the examples below.

Go

Went

Gone

Eat

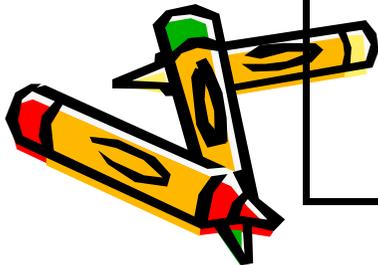
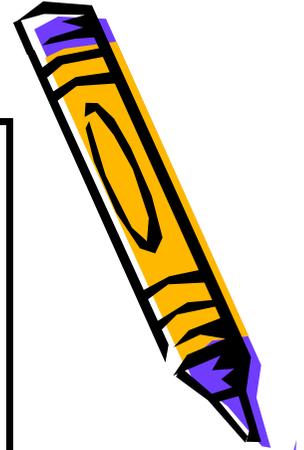
Ate

Eaten

Fly

Flew

Flown



SKILL 2

Identifying the functions of Versatile Verbs

just as the forms of the verb be can function both as linking verbs and auxiliary verbs, so also do the verbs have, has, had and do, does, did have two function. See the following examples.

Auxiliary Verbs

Aux LV

Have seemed

Aux AV

Has walked

Aux Aux AV
AV

Had been given

Action verbs

AV

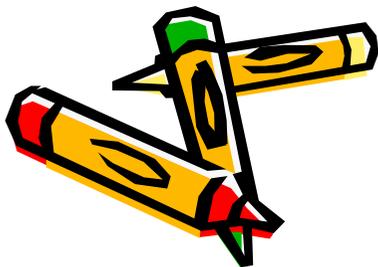
I have a notebook.

AV

He has a new tie.

Aux

They have had the mumps.



Auxiliary verbs

Aux AV

Do become

Aux

AV

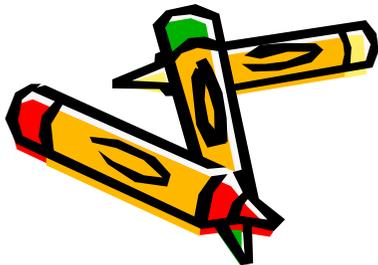
Does sew

Aux AV

Did reply



These verb are auxiliary verbs when they precede other verbs.



Action Verbs

Aux AV

We did do the report

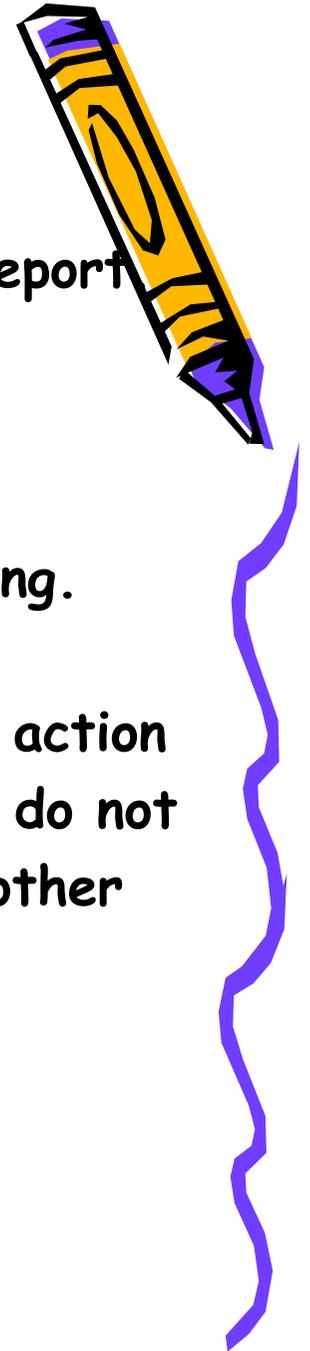
AV

It does nothing.

AV

She did everything.

These verbs are action verbs when they do not precede other



Some linking verbs function as action verbs when the subject

actually performs an action. Contrast the use of the verbs below.

n pro (S) AV
She tasted the tart.

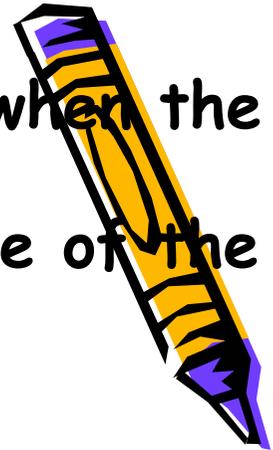
n(S) LV P Adj
The tart tasted too spicy. (things)

n pro(S) AV
I felt the material.

n (S) LV P Adj
The material felt very coarse. (things)

n pro(S) AV
He appeared (in the doorway).

n pro(S) LV P Adj
He appeared shy. (people)



SKILL 3

Distinguishing Action Verbs from Linking Verbs Complements

Action verbs ending in *ing* closely resemble predicate nominative and predicate adjective. Note the example.

LV PN

His sport is skiing.

LV P Adj

The news is disconcerting.

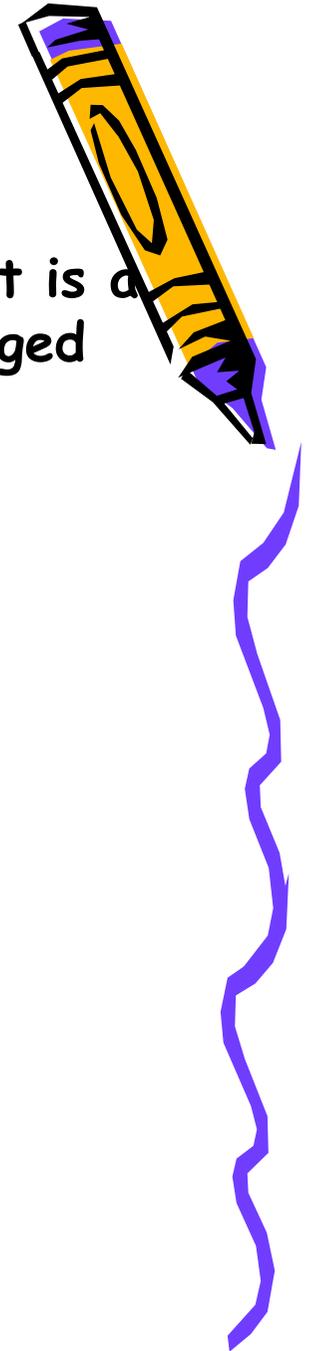
aux AV

The mayor is talking.

The application of a few simple rules can make the function of *ing* words easy to determine.



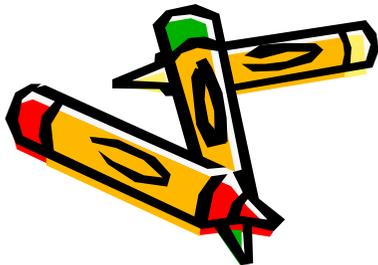
If the ing word in the sentence rename the subject, it is a predicate normative. Remember that it can be exchanged with the subject without changing the meaning of the sentence. See the example below.



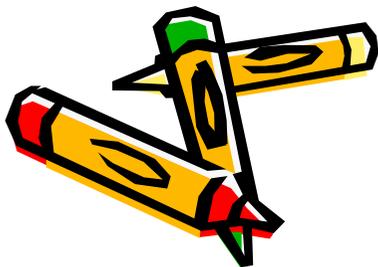
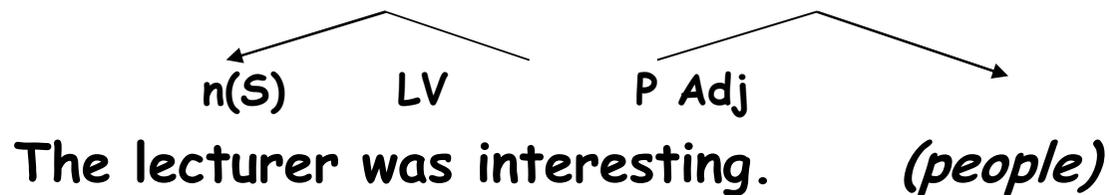
n(S) LV n(PN)
Her hobby is knitting.

Hobby = knitting

n(S) LV n(PN)
Knitting is her hobby.



When the ing word modifies the subject, it function as a predicate adjective. See the following examples.



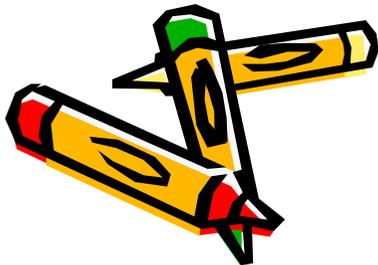
Also, when an ing word is a predicate adjective, other linking verbs can be substituted for the verb that precedes it.

n(s) LV P adj
The dark clouds were frightening. (things)

n(s)
the dark clouds

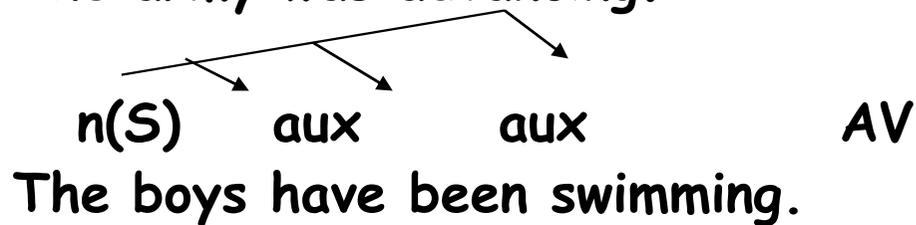
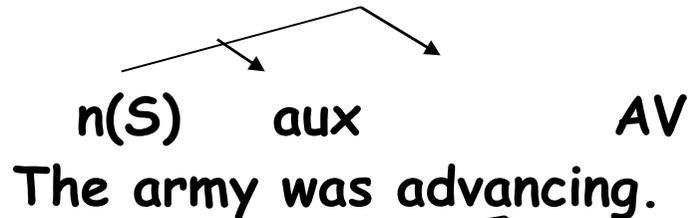
grew
seemed
looked
became

P adj
frightening





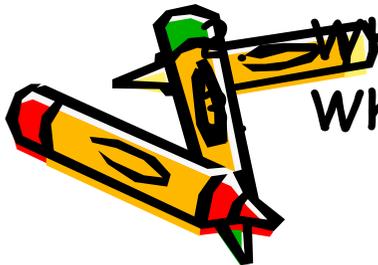
An ing word is an action verb when the subject performs the action. Note the following examples.



CHECKUP

Write the answer to the following question on a sheet of paper.

1. When is an ing word predicate normative?
When is an ing word predicate adjective?
When is an ing word an action verb?



SKILL 4

Identifying Action Verbs in Question

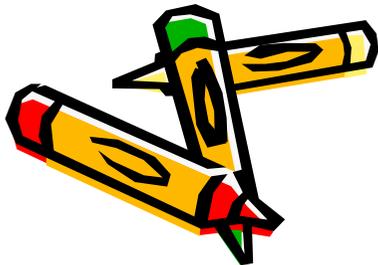
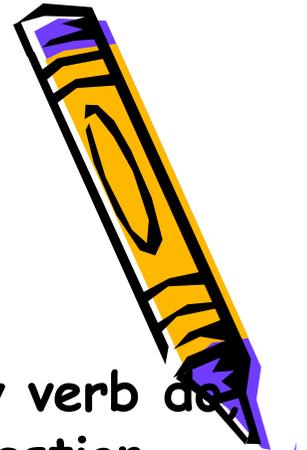
In action verb sentence, the addition of the auxiliary verb do, does, or did is sometimes necessary when forming a question. Note the example below.

AV
n(S) AV
Nick studies.

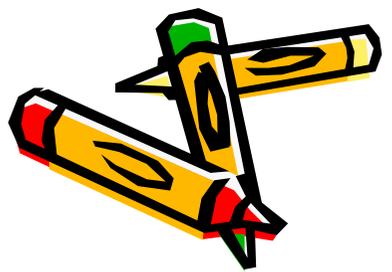
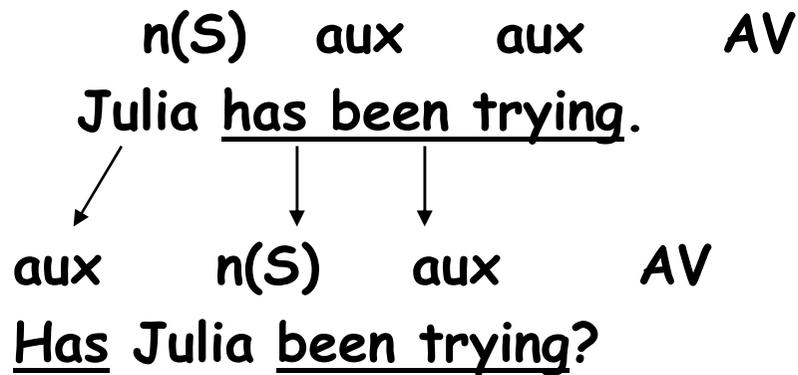
AV
aux n(S) AV
Does Nick study?

n pro(S)
They participate.

Do they participate?



A sentence containing an action verb phrase is converted into a question by shifting the first auxiliary verb to a position in front of the subject, the same as with linking verb phrases. Note the following example.



Sometimes the adverbs now, when, where, and why precede the auxiliary verb in a question. These are called interrogative adverbs. See the examples below.

itr adv aux n pro(S) AV

□ How did they survive?

itr adv aux n(S) aux AV

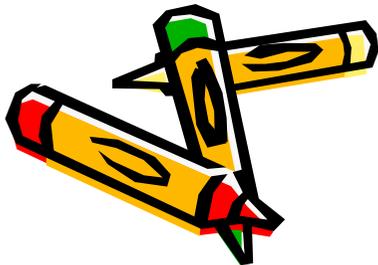
When will the house be finished?

itr adv aux id pro (S) AV

When is everyone going?

itr adv aux d pro(S) aux AV

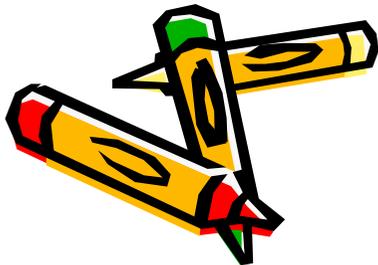
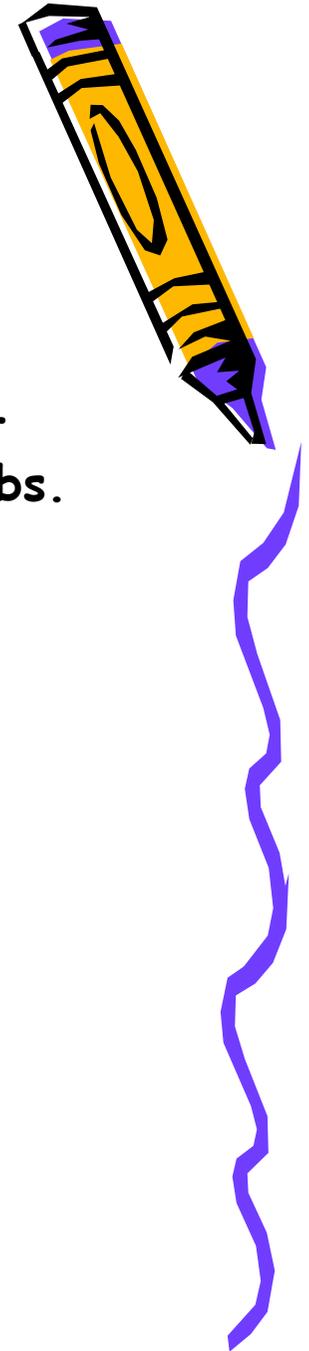
Why hasn't that been destroyed?



When words that you have learned as prepositions are not followed by object of prepositions, they usually are adverbs. Note the example below

n(s) AV adv
the horse rolled over

n(s) AV adv
the roof fell in (during the storm)



Two words can function as single adverb. These compound adverbs usually answer the question *when*.
note the following examples.

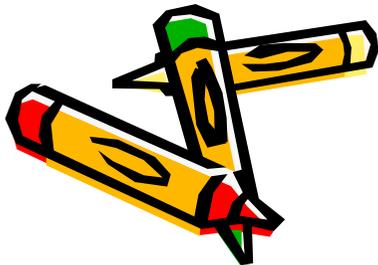
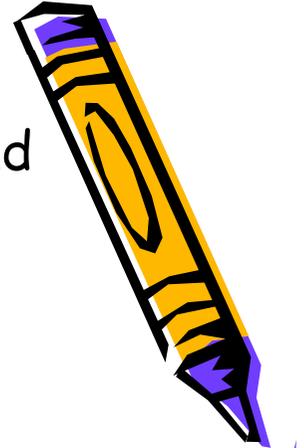
when?

adv n pro (s) AV
this morning she ran two miles.

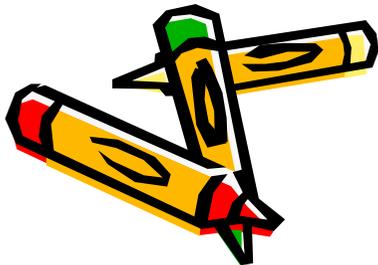
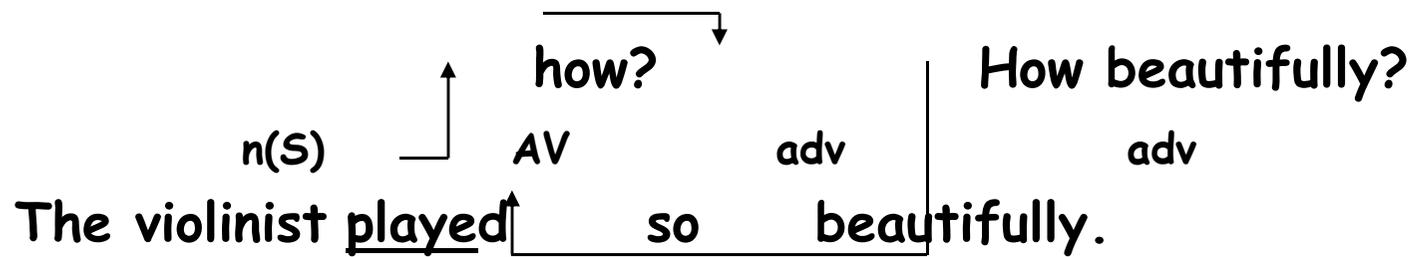
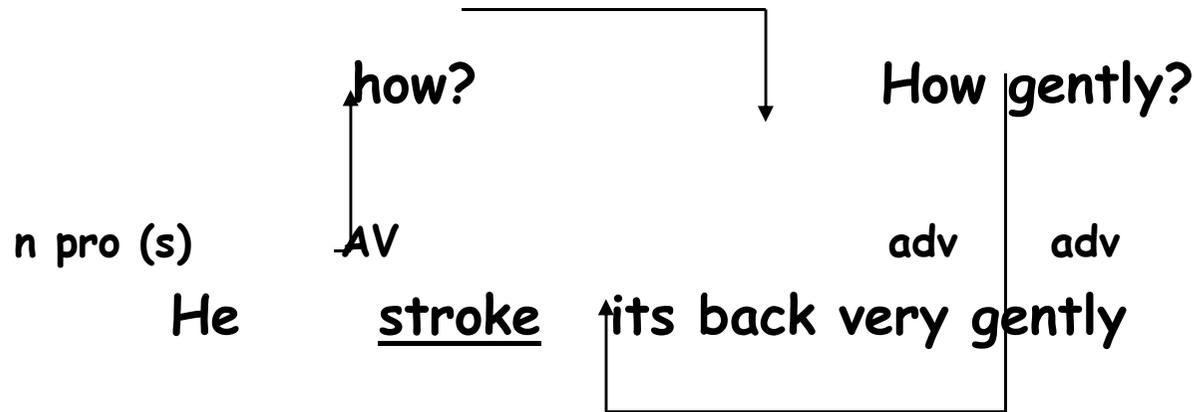


when?

n pro (S) aux AV adv
We are leaving next month.



Adverbs may also modify other adverbs. Such adverbs can be identified by asking *how* before another adverb. Note the following example

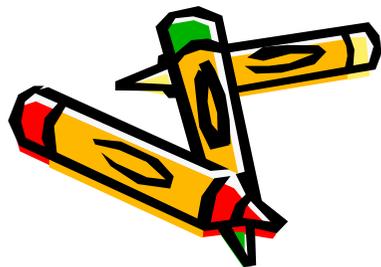


Remember that adverbs follow linking verbs and serve as predicate adverbs. See the example below.

n pro(S) LV P Adv
it is here.

n pro(S) LV P Adv
it was last week.

n pro(S) LV P Adv
I am (on phone).

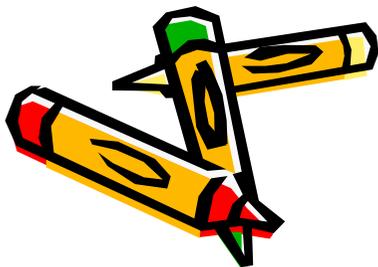


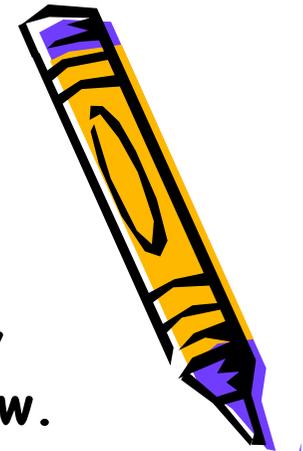
Conjunction can connect two or more action verbs in a sentence. Such verbs constitute a compound verb.

n(s) AV cj AV
The baby smiles and coos (for everyone).

n(S) AV AV cj AV
The patient always cried, kicked, or threatened.

Verb that form a compound verb usually have similar endings. They express the same time, or tense, and are said to be parallel. Study the above example. Part of a compound verb should always be parallel.

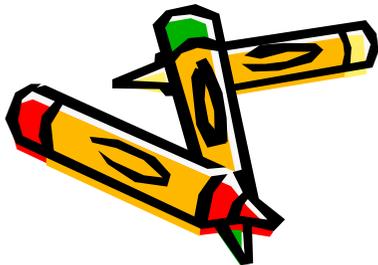




Verbs without similar endings are also parallel if they express the same time (tense). See the example below.

n pro(S) AV adv cj AV adv
 he rose suddenly and ran quickly (from the room).

Note above that each verb can have its own adverbial modifiers.





One auxiliary verb can assist two or more action verbs that are parallel. See the example below.

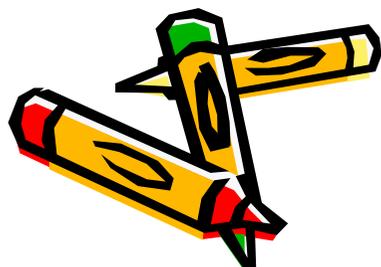
n(S) aux AV cj AV
She had fought and lost.

same tense

n(S) aux AV AV cj AV
Dad has hoped, worked, and saved (for years).

same ending
same tense

Note above that three or more verbs in a series are separated by commas.



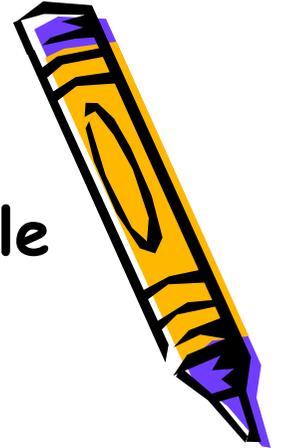
Two or more auxiliary verbs can assist a single action verb.

n pro(S) aux cj aux AV
they were and are going (with us).

n(S) aux aux aux AV
Ted can, should, and must apologize.

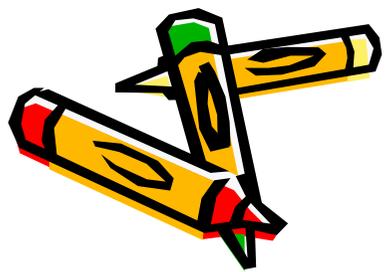
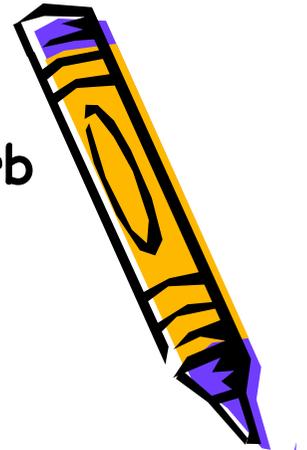
A compound verb can consist of two or more complete verb phrases. See the example below.

n pro(S) aux aux AV cj aux aux AV
has been broken but will be repaired.



A compound verb can consist of two or more complete verb phrases. See the example

N pro (s) aux aux AV cj aux aux AV
it has been broken but will be repaired



thank's for your attention

