

# ***THE VERB PARADIGM***

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## The maximum number of the forms in the verb paradigm is five:

1. The stem
2. The 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular form
3. The present participle form
4. The past form
5. The past participle form

The stem	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	Present participle	past	Past participle
cry	cries	crying	cried	cried
seek	seeks	seeking	sought	sought
have	has	having	had	had



# THE POSITIONS AND USES OF THE FORMS OF THE VERB PARADIGM

- **I- the stem**

- It comes after (to)

He wants to travel abroad.

- It comes after modal auxiliaries like, should, may, might, can, could, will, shall, ...

Though malice may darken truth, it cannot put it out.

- It comes after the plural subjects in the present simple tense.

Cats hate water.



- **2- the 3rd person singular form**
- It only comes after singular subjects in the present simple tense

Sandra stays at a cheap hotel.

Jennifer is a nurse at the local hospital.

She has her father's eyes.



- **3- the present participle (the -ing form)**
- With the verb (be), this form constitutes the continuous tenses.

Inflation is rising and this will create problems for home buyers.

I was camping when I got stung by a bee.

I will be waiting for you when your bus arrives.

James has been teaching at the university since June.



**Note 1:** the present participle form is used as a subjectless verbal when it is not the main verb and it doesn't have a subject.

His passion used to be playing golf.  
Subject                  verb                  object (subjectless verbal)

Eating vegetables is good for health.  
subject (subjectless verbal)          verb          adjective



**Note 2:** verbs referring to mental activities, sensation and ownership are rarely used with the (-ing vb) as main verbs in continuous tenses. These verbs include, own, know, remember, see, hear, love, need, like, ...

I am remembering your face well.\*

She might be seeing us now.\*

However, these verbs can be used with (-ing) as subjectless verbal.

Remembering old days at high school made me nostalgic.

I remember seeing some pictures of my grandfather beside the lake.



- **4- the past form**

- The past form comes in past simple tense only. This form is made by adding the inflectional suffix (-ed pt) to verbs with three different allomorphs (/t/, /d/, /ɪd/)

Alice **handed** me the newspaper.

- In addition, some verbs have irregular past forms (they can be made past by Replacive allomorphs or by  $\emptyset$  past)

They **put** aside their differences during the last war.

She **forgot** his birthday again.





- **5- the past participle form**

□ This form is made by adding the inflectional suffix (-ed pp) to verbs resulting in three different allomorphs (/t/, /d/, /ɪd/). In addition, some irregular verbs are made past participle by the replacive allomorphs and (∅ past participle).

- Stay- **stayed** (pp. form)
- Make- **made** (pp. form)
- Put- **put** (pp. form)

□ The past participle form is used in the perfect tenses in addition to passive structures.

He has **selected** a beautiful gown.

- The house was **sold** with double prize.

