Verbs

I- Definition: A verb is a word that expresses an action or a state of being

II- Verb Tense
A verb expresses the time of an action or of a condition through tense. By changing the form of a verb, you can show whether something is happening now, happened in the past, or will happen in the future. Verb tense also tells you whether an action is a single instance or an on-going condition. Verbs in English have six tenses: present, past, future, present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect. You form the tenses by using the principal parts and, where necessary, auxiliary verbs.

1. Present Tense: To form the simple present tense, use the infinitive form of the verb, or (for the third person singular) add –s or –es to the infinitive.
   Example:
   - Rita tours the castle; we tour the grounds around the castle.
   
   Rule #1
   Use the simple present tense of a verb to express an action that is repeated regularly or a condition that is true at any time.
   Examples:
   - She reads books all the time. (Action repeated regularly)
   - Plato is a philosopher. (Always true)
   You can also use the simple present tense to express an action that will occur according to a schedule or plan in the future.
   Example:
   - Our plan to England leaves Beirut International Airport at 7:30 p.m.

2. Past Tense: To form the simple past tense of a verb add –ed to the infinitive.
   Example:
   - Rita toured the castle yesterday.
   
   Rule #2
   Use the simple past tense to express an action that was completed entirely in the past.
   Example:
   - The Black Death occurred in the Middle Ages.

3. Future Tense: To form the future tense, use will or shall will the infinitive form of the main verb.
   
   Rule #3
   Use the future to describe an action that will occur in the future.
   Example:
   - In his presentation, he will discuss the effects of the Black Death on the fall of the feudal system.

4. Present Perfect Tense: To form the present perfect tense of a verb, use a present form of have (has or have) as an auxiliary verb with the past participle of the main verb.
   
   Rule #4
   Use the present perfect tense of a verb to express an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past or an action that began in the past and continues in the present.
   Examples:
Many scholars *have analyzed* the reasons for World War II. (Indefinite past)
- She *has collected* stamps for years. (Began in the past and continues in the present)

5. Past Perfect Tense: To form the past perfect tense of a verb, use *had* with the past participle of the main verb.

**Rule #5**
Use the past perfect tense to express an action that happened before another action in the past.

Example:
- When I arrived, the guests *had left*.

6. Future Perfect Tense: To form the future perfect tense, use *will have* or *shall have* with the past participle of the main verb.

**Rule #6**
Use the future perfect tense to describe an action that will be concluded before another action or time in the future.

Examples:
- We *will have covered* World Was II by January.
- I *will have graduated* before I am twenty-two years old.

### III- Progressive forms of Verbs
Each of the six tenses has a *progressive* form, which you use to describe a continuing action. To make the progressive form, use the appropriate form of the verb *be* plus the present participle of the main verb.

Examples:
- **Present Progressive:** Art historians *are examining* the painting now.
- **Past Progressive:** Specialists *were examining* the painting yesterday.
- **Future Progressive:** Scholars *will be examining* the artifacts tomorrow.
- **Present Perfect Progressive:** The archeologists *have been examining* the tombs.
- **Past Perfect Progressive:** Scientists *had been examining* the book’s ink with care.
- **Future Perfect Progressive:** By Friday, the scientists *will have been examining* the blood culture for ten days.

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