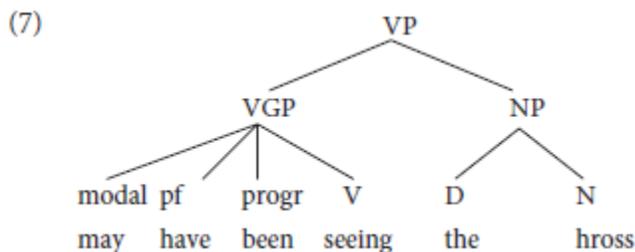


Chapter 6: Verb Groups

- I. Behavior of Verbs/Auxiliaries:
- 1- A verb can be preceded by up to 4 auxiliaries:
 - A) Modal: can, will... (You can study)
 - B) Perfect: have, has... (They have studied)
 - C) Progressing: is, are... (They are studying)
 - D) Passive: was, were... (He was given a book)
 - E) -Dummy-: do, did, is... (Did he study?)
 - 2- A Verb is grouped with preceding auxiliaries and forms a Verb Group (VGP)
 - 3- Auxiliaries invert in questions: Have you studied?
 - 4- Auxiliaries can precede the negative n't (not): She hasn't studied yet.
 - 5- Auxiliaries can be used in tag questions: She did not study, did she?
 - 6- Auxiliaries can be used to emphasize (emphatic) action taken: She HAS actually studied.
 - 7- Auxiliaries can express tense, mood, and aspect.
 - 8- Auxiliaries do NOT head their own phrase.
- II. Representing Verb Groups:
- 1- Represented as a Flat tree structure:
 - 2- Negative n't/not: represented as 'neg'



- III. Finiteness: one member of the verb group exhibits tense and subject/verb agreement (refer to affix hop):
- 1) Certain Verbs are non-finite, such as verbs after the infinitive 'to'
- IV. Five Auxiliary Types: (Modal – Perfect – Progressive – Passive)
- 1- Modals (Modal):
 - A) First to occur in VGP
 - B) Does not reflect agreement (No inflections)
 - C) Can attach to contracted forms (mustn't, can't...)
 - D) Modals express uncertainty (might, may...), necessity (must, should...), ability (can...), or permission (You can/may go...)

- E) Semi Modals: ought to, have to, dare to... (used to express things similar to modals and behave similarly...): Do I dare (verb) to eat? / Dare (semi-modal) I eat? – You didn't ought (verb) to study
 - F) Modals can be used in subjunctive mood (verbs expressing a condition which is doubtful or not factual): They insisted that he (should) go.
- 2- Perfect have (pf):
- A) Have follows the modal if there is one: She may have studied

- Affix Hop: affixes, such as –ed & -s, hop from auxiliary to the verb to the right – affixes appear on verb, not preceding auxiliaries: They have played

3- Progressive be (progr): He is (tense) studying (affix hop)

4- Passive be (pass):

A) He is (tense) paid (affix hop) by me / I pay him

B) Samya may have been discussed / They may have discussed Samya

5- 'Dummy' do:

A) Questions: Did she study? (She studied – Statement without auxiliary)

B) Negatives: They do not study (They study)

C) Got: They got knocked out (Got as a passive auxiliary)

Table 6.2. Auxiliaries and their affixes

Name of AUX	AUX	affix on the next verb	sentence	name of verb with affix
modal:	may, might, can, could, etc	–	He may go	infinitive
perfect:	have	-ed/-en	They have walked /seen/gone	past participle
progressive:	be	-ing	I am going	present participle
passive:	be	-ed/-en	They are loved/seen	past participle

- Working with Fragments:

- 1) Mentioning the point about finite sentences yesterday – I was mentioning... (Add Subject & Finite)

Table 6.3. Some finite (in **bold**), lexical, and auxiliary verbs (underlined)

1.	[Those people could <u>have</u> <u>been</u> <u>goofing</u> off].
	AUX AUX AUX lexical
	modal perfect progressive phrasal
2.	[He has <u>been</u> <u>wanting</u> [to <u>go</u> there for ages]].
	AUX AUX lexical lexical
	perfect progressive transitive intransitive
3.	[I mentioned [that it had <u>been</u> <u>said</u> [that she wished [to <u>leave</u>]]]].
	lexical AUX AUX lexical lexical lexical
	transitive perfect passive transitive transitive intransitive
4.	[I saw [him <u>giving</u> her a present]].
	lexical lexical
	transitive ditransitive
5.	[[<u>Feeling</u> fine], he left early [to <u>put</u> dinner on the stove]].
	lexical lexical lexical
	copula intransitive complex transitive

Special Topic:

Less formal forms of should have: shoulda / should of:

He shoulda studied VS He shoulda more money*