

Class - VIIITeacher - Ms JaswinderSubject - English LanguageChapter - 17 Non-Finite Verbs

Good morning students

Today we will be learning the 'Non-Finite Verbs' as a part of your English language assignment which will be submitted to you on dated 23rd May 2022. All the students are requested to open page number-108 Ch-17 of your English Language book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'. Students keep your practice notebook ready as during this lesson you will be asked a few questions in order to check your understanding of the topic.

Students, in this chapter you will be learning about finite and non-finite verbs. A verb can be finite or non-finite. A finite verb is limited by the number and person of the subject. A non-finite verb is not limited by the number and person of the subject.

* Finite Verb -

A verb that is limited or changes its form according to the number and person of the subject is called a finite verb.

Example - They go to school to study.
 She goes to school to study.

Students, you can see in the above sentences the verb 'go' is limited by

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the number of the subject i.e. 'They' and 'she'. It changes its form with the subject. So we can say that the verb 'go' has been used as a finite verb in these sentences.

* Non-Finite Verb -

A verb that does not change its form according to the number and person of the subject is called a non-finite verb.

Example -

They go to school to study.

She goes to school to study.

Students, in these sentences you can see that there is another verb also 'to study'. But you notice that the form of the verb 'study' remains the same. It does not change with the subject 'They' and 'she'. So we can say that the verb 'study' has been used as a non-finite verb in these sentences.

* Types of Non-Finite Verbs

There are three types of non-finite verbs.

1. The Infinitive - ('to' + verb)

The Infinitive is the base form of the verb.

It is usually preceded by the preposition 'to'.

An infinitive is used as a noun in a sentence.

- Present infinitive - to ask, to forget, to write, to read etc.

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- Perfect Infinitive - to have forgotten, to have written, to have stolen etc.

— Students, let us take a short break in order to check your understanding of the topic. After listening to the questions you may pause the audio for three minutes to write your answers.

Q1. What do you mean by finite verbs?

Q2. What are non-finite verbs?

Q3. Rewrite the following sentences using the 'to infinitive' correctly.

i. She got a person get help.

ii. She is eager learn dancing.

iii. Kavya refused tell the truth.

iv. They did not let to her go.

v. They want postpone the meeting now.

Students, break is over we will continue with the topic.

★ Bare Infinitive (without 'to') Infinitives which are not preceded by 'to' are called bare infinitives.

★ An infinitive can be used -

i. as the subject of the verb in a sentence.

Example - To find fault is easy.

ii. as the object of the verb in a sentence.

Example - She wants to take rest now.

iii - It is used as an object of a preposition -

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- Example - This flight is about to take off.
- v - as the complement of a verb

- Example - This is to maintain peace in the country.

* The bare infinitive is used-

i - with modals

- Example - He can bowl fast.

ii - After verbs of perception like see, hear, watch, know, feel etc.

- Example - We heard her crying.

iii - After verbs like make, let, help etc

- Example - He made me laugh.

iv - After the conjunction 'but'

- Example - I did not play but watch.

v - After had better, had rather

- Example - She had rather go now.

* The Participles →

A participle is a verb that acts as an adjective in a sentence. They are formed by adding '-ing' to the verbs.

- There are three kinds of participles

1. Present participle form of verbs end in -ing
It is used partly as a verb and partly as an adjective in a sentence.

- Examples -

- I saw a crying baby in the park. (as adjective)

- I saw a baby crying in the park. (as verb)

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- 2 Past participle form of verbs usually end in -ed/t/n. It also works as an adjective or a verb in a sentence

Examples - The broken chair was sent for repair. (adjective)

Deceived by stranger, he came to us. (as a verb)

3 Perfect Participles

Sometimes the second action begins only after the first action has been completed. In such a case, we convert the verb expressing the first action into perfect participle (Having + V₃).

Examples - Having taken the breakfast, he left for the school.

- Having lost all her money, Ruchi went back home.

★ Gerund

A gerund is also an -ing form of a verb. But, it acts as a noun. They function as the subject of a sentence or the object of a verb or preposition.

Examples - Walking is a good exercise. (as a subject)

- She loves walking in the morning. (as an object)

Gerund and infinitive both function as a noun in a sentence. So, any of them can be used in a sentence.

Examples - I like dancing. (gerund)

I like to dance. (infinitive)

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Alright students in this lesson you have learnt about finite and non-finite verbs, and types of non-finite verbs. Now you all are required to revise the provided content and the content given in your book carefully. After revising the content try to attempt exercises - A to G given in your book on page numbers 108 - 112 as a part of your home assignment. Thank you

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