



جامعة الأنبار

الكلية / كلية التربية للبنات

قسم او الفرع / اللغة الإنكليزية

المرحلة / الثالثة

أستاذ المادة: هاله حامد حسن

اسم المادة باللغة العربية: النحو

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Grammar

أسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة العربية: الفعل المحدد والغير محدد

أسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة الانجليزية: Finite and non-finite

Contents of the fourth lecture

Finite and non-finite verb phrases:

Verbs can be divided into two categories:

1. **A Finite Verb:** A verb which shows time or a verb which is limited by number, person, and gender of the subject is known as a finite verb.

- (1) We play cricket every day.
- (2) Ali plays cricket every day.
- (3) Ahmed and I played cricket for a long time this morning
- (4) We shall play a cricket match next month.

The verb (play) changes its form with the change in the subject or tense.

2- **A non- finite verb:** A verb that does not show time or a verb which is not limited by number, person, and tense of the subject is known as a Non-finite verb.

- (1) We love to play cricket every week.
- (2) Ali loved to play cricket in his childhood.

Here, the verb (to play) doesn't change its form with a change in the subject or tense.

- (3) My friend loves playing.
- (4) The children loved playing.

Here, the participle (playing) doesn't change its form with a change in the subject or tense.

3- Non-finite verb can be:

- (A) Infinitives
- (B) participles
- (C) Gerunds

(A) To – Infinitives

Simply put, the **Infinitive** is the '**to-**' form of the verb. It does not change its form with a change in the subject or tense.

- (1) The boys like to walk in the park every day.
- (2) M sister likes to walk before dinner every day.
- (3) W always liked to walk by the river in our childhood

Though the word 'to' is generally used with the infinitive, it is not used after certain finite verbs like bid, let, make, need, dare, see, hear. Such infinitives, without the 'to', are called **bare infinitives**

(The underlined words in the following sentences are the infinitives, while the words in italics are the finite verbs.)

- (1) *Bid* the children sit there.
- (2) *Let* us march from ignorance to awakening.
- (3) I *heard* the old lady beg for food.

(B) Participles

Present participles

A present participle is also a non-finite verb which does the work of a verb as well as that of an adjective. Present participles always end in '-ing'

- (1) I gave him my most appealing smile
- (2) I don't like frightening stories
- (3) It was a horrifying experience for all of us

Verb base form + ing

Present participle always ends with in -ing

Plan = planning

Rob = robbing

Quit = quitting

Hit = hitting

past participle

A past participle is also a non-finite verb which, like the present participle, does the work of a verb as well as that of an adjective. Most past participles end in 'ed' or 'en'.

- (1) A broken glass can't be repaired
- (2) We have prevented millions of child death
- (3) An old lady walked with her cat and went to the shop.

(C) Gerunds

Gerunds are non- finite verbs which does the work of noun

All gerunds end in ‘...ing’: playing, dancing, eating. They are nouns formed from verbs. For example:’ Luke loves playing’. The finite verb here is ‘loves. The gerund is ‘playing’, which doesn’t show a subject or tense.

Reading is good for mind and soul

Playing the sitar is Ali’s hobby