

## A Brief Demonstration of Verb Patterns and Its Structures - A Study

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### Abstract

The present attempt brings to enhance the values of verb patterns among all the student community. It brings to eradicate the phobia of communication in the present scenario. The patterns of verbs and its attributions are expressed.

**Key Words:** VERBS and its movements in the sentences and how it is varies from sense to sense

In this paper we shall first consider some of the basic verb patterns and then some of the other important structures, both literary and conversational.

Sentence consists of two main parts - the subject and the predicate. The Subject must contain a Noun or a Pronoun and the predicate must contain a Verb.

There are sentences of two words – just a Noun and an Intransitive Verb:

Birds fly.

Fire burns.

The baby sleeps.

He laughs.

But you can't get very far with brief, bare sentences of this type, and so, more elaborate sentence patterns may be evolved, as shown below:

### 1. Subject + Intransitive Verb

S.No	Subject + Attributes	Verb + Adverbials, etc
1.	Radha	is going on Wednesday
2.	The little children	are frightened of the old beggar
3.	The sun	has already risen

### 2. Subject + Transitive verb + Direct object

A *Transitive Verb* is one that has an Object.

The normal order of words in an English

Sentence is Subject + Verb + Object.  
(Contrast the Indian languages in which you usually have the order – Subject + Object + Verb)

S.No	Subject	Transitive Verb	Direct Object
1.	Rahul	Likes	Dancing
2.	The teacher	Punished	the Student
3.	I	Dislike	you
4.	He	Called	him
5.	Government	Should ban	plastics.

'Rahul likes' .....what? dancing

'The teacher punished' .....whom?

The student

The answer to the question *what or whom* is the Direct Object.

Notice the use of the Reflexive Pronoun (himself, herself, etc.) as an Object.

### 3. Subject + verb + Object + Adverb Particle

There are some Verbs followed by Particles, e.g., put on, take off, give away, bring up, call in. Sometimes the Particle is detached from the Verb and put after the object.

S.No	Subject	Verb	Object	Adverb Particle
1.	Ragavan	put	his purse	on
2.	They	called	their friend	in
3.	He	throw	the ball	up
4.	You	must call	them	in

The particle is thus put after the Object, When the Object is a Personal Pronoun – *it, me, us, them, etc.*, - or when it is comparatively short.

**Note:** The difference between a particle and a preposition is that while the particle is closely tied to its Verb to form idiomatic compounds, the preposition is closely tied to the Noun or Pronoun which it controls. The

following are used only as Particles and never as Prepositions – *away, back, out, backward, forward, upward, downward. But on, off, in, up, down, to, from, etc.*, are used as particles and prepositions.

When the Object is long or has to be made prominent or when it is qualified by an Adjectival Phrase or Clause, the particle comes before the Object.

S.No	Subject	Verb	Particle	Object
1.	The chief guest	gave	away	the prizes.
2.	They	called	in	Mr. Ragu a famous poet.
3.	He	put	on	his kerchief.

#### 4. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

This order is preferred when the Indirect Object is shorter than the Direct object, or when the Direct Object has to be made prominent.

S.No	Subject + Verb	Indirect Object	Direct object
1.	My uncle gave	chocolate	to me
2.	The teacher wished	the boys	all success
3.	I gave	my book	to my friends
4.	Our guest gave	us	an useful speech.

‘My uncle gave chocolate to whom?’  
 To me .

The answer to the question to *whom* or *for whom* is the Indirect Object.

The Indirect Object is usually a person or persons.

#### 5. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Preposition + Indirect Object

This order is preferred when the Direct object is shorter than the

Indirect Object, or when the indirect Object has to be stressed.

S.No	Subject + Verb	Direct Object	Preposition	Indirect Object
1.	I borrow	books	to	read
2.	Don't show	your behaviors	to	anyone of your friends
3.	He made	lunch	for	all of us
4.	I bought	a new purse	for	you

#### 6. Object Complement 1: Subject + Verb + Object + Complements

Some Transitive Verbs are followed by an Object and an Object Complement .(A complement is a word or phrase necessary to complete the meaning of the sentence).

S.No	Subject	Transitive Verb	Object	Object Complement
1.	We	elected	him	counselor
2.	The people	Wanted to adorn	him	president
3.	The mother	named	the baby	maala
4.	We	choose	ramu	our leader

**Note:** 1. Here, the Complement of the Object is a Noun or Noun equivalent.

2. The preposition *as* or *for* is sometimes used with Verbs *elect* and *want*, but not with the others.

Whom will they choose *for* their leader?

I wonder *whom* they will elect as president.

**7. Object complement 2: Subject + verb + Object + Complement**

S.No	Subject	Transitive Verb	Object	Object Complement
1.	I	painted	my house	green.
2.	They	consider	the affair	very serious.
3.	We	found	the house	empty.
4.	His	attempt	made him	success.

**8. (Conjunctive + Infinitive) as Direct Object :Subject + Verb + Conjunctive + Infinitive)**

S.No	Subject + Verb	Direct Object
		Conjunctive + Infinitive, etc.
1.	I don't know	what to do next
2.	He knows	where to keep his book
3.	They find	where to stop
4.	Do they know	what are they looking for?

**Note:** 1. Conjunctive means an Interrogative which also serves as a Conjunction.

2. It is wrong to use 'what to do?' as a question. You must say ' what shall we do?' or 'what is to be done?'

3. The Conjunctive + Infinitive can be changed into a Noun Clause:

*I don't know what to do next means I don't know what do they know what me they looking for? means they must know their expectation.*

**9. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + (Conjunctive + Infinitive ) as Direct Object**

S.No	Subject + Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
			Conjunctive + Infinitive
1.	I will teach	you	how to write university exam
2.	May I help	you	where to keep your luggage
3.	Could you tell	me	where to apply for a community certificate how to pronounce the words correctly
4.	A good dictionary tells	you	

Here also the Conjunctive + Infinitive can be changed into a Noun Clause.

It generally represents an action which has been completed within a period of time that extends up to and includes the Present:

**10. The Present Perfect**

*Transitive verbs*

S.No	Subject + Present Perfect	Object	Adverbials, Complement, etc
1.	I have just completed	my book	on Shakespeare's drama
2.	I have never seen	this action	before
3.	He has not returned	the money	he borrowed from me

*Intransitive Verbs*

S.No	Subject + Present Perfect	Adverbials, Complements, etc
1.	They have dwelled / liked	here since 1975
2.	This plant has groaned	enormously in the last two years
3.	I have been	here this morning

**Note:** The Present Perfect is a present Tense. So when you use the Present Perfect, the action cannot be placed at any point of time in the Past. But a period of time extending upto the time of speaking may be mentioned

– for two hours, for three years, in the *last two years*, etc. Adverbs like *just, recently, as yet, ever, never, already, to-day, this morning*, etc., may also be used.

**Common Errors**

1. I have seen him yesterday  
(Wrong)

I saw him yesterday (right)

We have lived there till 1960 (wrong)

We lived there till 1960. (right)

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