

Finite Verb:

- A **finite verb** is a form of a verb that shows agreement with a subject and is marked for tense.
- If there is just one verb in a sentence, that verb is finite.
Put another way, a finite verb can stand by itself in a sentence.
- Finite verbs are sometimes called **main verbs** or **tensed verbs**.

Nonfinite Verb:

- **Nonfinite verbs** are not marked for tense and do not show agreement with a subject. In other words, you cannot tell if a sentence is in the past tense, present tense, or future tense by looking at a non-finite verb. Therefore, a nonfinite verb is never the main verb in a sentence
- The main difference between finite verbs and nonfinite verbs is that the former can act as the root of an independent clause, or a full sentence, while the latter cannot.
- There are three types of non-finite verbs:
 1. Gerunds
 2. Infinitives
 3. Participles
- Non-finite verbs function as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs or combine with a finite verb for verb tense.
- E.g. Consider the sentence "The man runs to the store to get a gallon of milk."
"Runs" is a finite verb because it agrees with the subject (man) and because it marks the tense (present tense). "Get" is a nonfinite verb because it does not agree with the subject or mark the tense. Rather, it is an infinitive and depends on the main verb "runs."
By simplifying this sentence, we can see that "runs" has the ability to act as the root of an independent clause: "The man runs to the store."

Infinitive Form:

- The **infinitive form** of a verb is a verb in its basic form with the word "to" in front of it.
- E.g.
I need to run every day.
- **Bare infinitives** are the plain forms of the verb after a modal.
- E.g.
I will go.

Gerund:

- **Gerunds** are words that are formed with verbs but act as nouns. Gerunds are used as "things" or "ideas". Furthermore, we can replace gerunds with pronouns.
- Gerunds always end in "ing".
- To find gerunds in sentences, just look for a verb + ing that is used as a noun.
- E.g.
Swimming in the ocean has been Sharon's passion since she was five years old.
Let's go dancing at the club tonight.
I delayed telling Jerry the bad news.
I enjoy cooking.
Watching tv does not burn many calories.
Mark likes playing on the team.

Participles:

- A **participle** is a verb form that can be used as an adjective and as parts of verb phrases to create verb tenses.
- There are 2 types of participles:
 - 1. Present Participle:**
 - Is formed from a verb and ends in “ing”.
I.e. Adding -ing to the base form of a verb creates the present participle.
 - It is used as an adjective and modifies nouns or to form verb tense.
 - E.g.
Here's the present participle: laughing
Here it is used as an adjective: The laughing gnome.
Here it is used to form a verb tense: The gnome was laughing.
 - The difference between present participle and gerunds is that gerunds act as nouns while present participles act as verbs or adjectives. Furthermore, present participles can be preceded by an auxiliary verb while gerunds can't.
 - 2. Past Participle:**
 - For regular verbs, adding -ed to the base form creates the past participle.
 - Past participles formed from irregular verbs may have endings like -en, -t, -d, and -n. Examples include swollen, burnt, hoped, and broken. Some past participles remain the same as the base forms of irregular verbs, like set and cut.
 - Past participles can also function as adjectives that modify nouns.
 - The difference between past participles and past tense form of verbs is that past participles can be preceded by auxiliaries while the past tense form of verbs can't.
 - E.g.
In the sentence “She placed the cut flowers in the vase,” the past participle “cut” modifies the noun “flowers”.

Examples:

Write the type of each non-finite verb underlined in the sentence below.

1. They will be expecting us tonight.
Be → bare infinitive after the modal “will”.
Expecting → Present Participle
2. Having been informed of the results, Mary regretted her actions.
Been → Past participle after “have”.
Informed → Past participle after “been”.
3. Sitting in my living room, I can see his parked car.
Sitting → Present participle
See → Bare infinitive after modal “can”
4. By next week, we will have been living here for a year.
Have → Bare infinitive after modal “will”.
Been → Past Participle
Living → Present Participle