

English Department Third stage Eighth lecture

By DR.MUSTAFAH MUSLIM

## Inflectional Paradigm (Verb)

### Part two 2

#### • Verb Paradigm:

<i>Forms: Inflectional suffixes: Models:</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past</i>
		<i>Third-Person</i>	<i>Participle</i>	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Participle</i>
		<i>Singular</i>			
		<i>{-s 3d}</i>	<i>{-ING vb}</i>	<i>{-D pt}</i>	<i>{-D pp}</i>
	learn	learns	learning	learned	learned
	choose	chooses	choosing	chose	chosen
	set	sets	setting	set	set

## Verb Paradigm:

**1. Stem:** the "stem" of a verb refers to the core or root form of the verb, to which various affixes (prefixes, suffixes, infixes, etc.) can be added to create different grammatical forms. The stem is the part of the verb that carries the essential meaning.

**جذر الفعل** هو الجزء الأساسي من الفعل الذي يحمل المعنى الرئيسي.

هذا الجزء يبقى ثابتًا، وتُضاف إليه لاحقًا لواحق أو سوابق (مثل -s, -ed, -ing) لتكوين صيغ نحوية مختلفة.

كل تصاريف الفعل (الزمن، الشخص، العدد) تنطلق من نفس الـ **stem**، لكن

التغييرات تكون بإضافة **affixes** أو أحيانًا بتغيير داخلي في الكلمة كما في الأفعال الشاذة

For example, consider the verb "talk." The stem of this verb is "talk," and you can add different endings to create various forms: •

**Talk** (base form): I talk, you talk, he/she talks. •

**Talked** (past tense): I talked, you talked, he/she talked. •

**Talking** (present participle): I am talking, you are talking, he/she is talking.

In this example, the stem "talk" remains constant, while different suffixes ( ed, -ing) are added to convey tense or aspect

**2.Present third-person singular:** In English, when forming the present third person singular of most verbs, you typically add suffix "-s" or "-es" to the base form of the verb. Here are the general rules

- ".For verbs ending in a consonant + y: Change the "y" to "ies"  
(Example: study becomes studies (He studies
- ".For verbs ending in a vowel + y: Add "-s"  
(Example: play becomes plays (She plays
- ".For most other verbs: Add "-s"  
(Example: eat becomes eats (She eats

**3.Present participle:** The present participle of a verb is formed by adding the suffix "-ing" to the base form of the verb. The present participle is used to create verb tenses, such as the present continuous (e.g., "I am walking") **or the past continuous** (e.g., "She was singing

Here are some **examples of the present participle** for •  
:regular verbs

(Walk (base form) → Walking (present participle

.Example: I am walking to the store

(Sing (base form) → Singing (present participle

.Example: She enjoys singing in the choir

(Eat (base form) → Eating (present participle

Example: They are eating dinner right now

4. **Past tense:** the past tense in English is often marked by inflectional morphemes, specifically by adding the suffix "-ed" to the base form of regular verbs.

- **Regular Verbs:**

- The addition of the "-ed" suffix is a morphological change to the base form of the verb. The -ed has three allomorphs /-t/, /-d/, /əd/ in passed, pleased, and parted.
- Morphological rule: Base form + "-ed" → Past tense form

- **Irregular Verbs:**

- Irregular verbs undergo morphological changes unique to each verb. The past tense forms are not predictable based on a consistent morphological rule like adding "-ed."
- Morphological irregularities are often seen in the stem or the entire verb form.
- Examples:
- Go (base form) → Went (past tense)

- **Verb Paradigm:**

5. Past Participle: The past participle is a verb form used in English to indicate a completed or finished action. It is often used in the formation of verb tenses such as the present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect. In regular verbs, the past participle is typically formed by adding the suffix "-ed" to the base form of the verb. For irregular verbs, the past participle can vary and must be memorized.

- Here are examples of past participles for both regular and irregular verbs:

- **Regular Verbs:**

- Walk (base form) → Walked (past tense) → Walked (past participle)
- I have walked to the store.
- Play → Played → Played
- She has played piano for years.

- **Irregular Verbs:**

- Go (base form) → Went (past tense) → Gone (past participle)
- They have gone to the beach.
- Eat → Ate → Eaten