



*Welcome*

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USE THE RIGHT FORM  
OF VERBS

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## **What is Right form of verb?**

Right form of verb indicates using the correct form of a verb in a sentence according to the form of the subject, time of the action/event, and other time indicating words or phrases in English grammar.





To grasp the concept of the right form of verbs, we need to master the rules first.





## Right form of verb **Rule #1: 3rd Person & singular number**

If your **subject is 3rd Person & singular number** and the verb is in **Simple Present Tense**, then. Also, It is not applicable for other Tense.

Add **'s'/'es'** to the verb to make it **plural**.

**Example:**

- He *drinks* coffee.
- She *eats* rice.







## Right form of verb Rule #2: Universal Truths

In the case of **Universal truth & the habitual fact:**  
**The sentence is in Simple Present Tense.**

**Example:**

- The sun *gives* us light.
- *Humans are* mortals





## Right form of verb Rule #3: Present Continuous

If the work is continuing at present:

**The verb is in the present continuous.** Indicative words: **now, at present, at this moment, etc.**

**Example:**

- She *is singing* now.
- He *is reading*.





## Right form of verb Rule #4: 'just', 'just now..', etc

If a sentence contains **just, just now, already, yet, ever, lately, recently, etc.,** then:

**The verb will be in the present perfect tense.**

**Example:**

- He has ***just left*** the house
- I have ***already done*** this research







## Right form of verb Rule #5: Past time

If a sentence contains words indicating past time, such as yesterday, ago, long since, etc., then:

**The verb will be in the past form.**

**Example:**

- I *went* to my village home last week.





## Right form of verb Rule #6: 'No sooner had...than'

If a sentence contains “No sooner had .... than”, “scarcely had when”, “hardly had before”, etc., then:

**The first verb will be in the past participle form and the second verb will be in the past form.**

### Example:

- No sooner had the thief *seen* the police than he *ran* away.
- Hardly had I reached the stop when they came.





### Right form of verb Rule #7: 'since'

If the first part of 'since' is in present indefinite or present perfect tense **then the next part will be past indefinite.**

**Example:** It has been many years since I *came* to Paris.

If the first part of 'since' is in past indefinite tense **then the next part becomes past perfect.**

**Example:**

- It was many years since they had first *met*.





## Right form of verb Rule #8: 'nor, or, either..'

When nouns or pronouns are joined by 'or, nor, either...or, neither...nor':

The verb form usually **agrees with the noun that is closest to the verb.**

**Example:** Neither the President nor the two houses are *governing* now.





## Right form of verb Rule #9: 'after'

If the first part of 'after' is in past indefinite tense, **then the next part will be past perfect.**

### Example:

- The teacher started the class after Raju had come.





## Right form of verb Rule #10: 'while'

If the verb

- comes after 'while', **then the verb will take 'ing' with it.**
- if comes after 'while + subject', **then the verb will be in the past continuous tense.**

**Example:**

- While going to school, I saw a snake.







## Right form of verb Rule #11: 'to be' and 'having'

The main verb after 'to be' and 'having' **takes past participle form.**

### **Example:**

- He ran away having taken the money.





## Right form of verb Rule #12: Future indicative words

For future indicative words like **‘by this time, by morning, by Sunday’, etc.**, then:

The verb **will be in the future perfect tense.**

### **Example:**

- They will have reached by this time.





Thank You

