

## Stative Or Non-Conclusive Verbs

by Uncle ASAP - Thursday, March 02, 2017

<http://waponpoint.com/stative-or-non-conclusive-verbs/>

Hello Candidates, how're you doing. I could remember in our [last class](#) that I mention today's topic, well here we are. Our today's topic is "Stative Or Non-Conclusive Verbs", so call everybody that is not around that, it's show time.

And before we proceed, please tell me that you now know [how to use So in a sentence](#) because I could remember how stressed I emphasizes on this topic on tuesday.

## Stative Or Non-Conclusive Verbs

You see in the use of [english-language](#), there are some [verbs](#) which cannot be written in the **ing** form, a.k.a *gerund*.

This verbs that doesn't exist in *gerund* form, that is, *ing* are called **stative verbs** or **non-conclusive verbs**.

As you already know the way we do here, there is always a rule, the bible says "*where there is no law, there is no crime*"

So let get the rules of stative or non-conclusive verbs and also how to identify stative or non-conclusive verbs in a sentence.

## How To Identify Stative Or Non-Conclusive Verbs

Identifying stative or non-conclusive verbs in a sentence is very easy because stative or non-conclusive verbs only has **three categories** in the use of english language, which are listed below:

a) Category a: **Mental state verbs**,

b) Category b: **Emotional state verbs**,

c) Category c: **Miscellaneous verbs**

Those are the three categories of stative or non-conclusive verbs, now let get it rules and explanation.

## Rules Of Stative Or Non-Conclusive Verbs

### Rule 1

1) **Category a: Mental state verbs**,

Whenever any of the listed below mental state verbs are used in a sentence or statement, they shouldn't be in *gerund* form, that is, *the ing* form because they are mental state verbs.

Please kindly note that, mental state verbs are not limited to the words you see below:

Differ, Agree, Disagree, Regard, Remember, Suppose, Disbelieve, Suppose, Think, Understand, Recognize, Trust, Distrust, Recollect, Find, Doubt, Hear, See. Whenever any of the word above is used as a verb in a sentence or statement, they cannot be in the **gerund form**, that is, the **ing form**.

So it is wrong to say:

a) I ~~am hearing~~ you or ~~am understanding~~ but instead, you say:

1) I **understand** you.

Or simply use the verb as a *gerundive* [noun](#).

Instead of saying:

a) ~~Am seeing~~ you for the first time, you say:

1) This is the first time I have **seen** you. { You can see that an [anomalous verbs](#) follows }

You can also use the verb as gerundive noun as I have mention above, for example:

Instead of saying:

~~Am seeing~~ you here for the first time, you say:

**Seeing** you here gladdens me.

You can see that, in the statement above, the verb "see" is used as a gerundive [noun](#).

Now let talk about the second category:

## Rule 2

2) **Category B:** *Emotional state verbs*

**Emotional state verbs** are verbs, "from the word: *emotion*, used to express emotional feelings. So whenever the listed below {not limited to} words are used in a sentence or statement, they shouldn't be in **gerund** or **ing** form.

Wish, Hate, Astonish, Abhor, Adore, Detest, Desire, Want, Please, Dislike, Displease, Forgive, Love, Like, Mind, Mope, Feel. Let me use *love* and *like* to explain.

If someone utter this word beside you, how will you feel?

"I am **liking** you" Am very sure you will feel uncomfortable to hear that word {do you see what I did there}, so if you know that to say **I am liking you** is wrong, then why do you always say "**I am loving you** to your partner.

## Category C: *Miscellaneous*

Whenever any of the characterized (miscellaneous) listed below words are used as verbs, they shouldn't

be in *gerund form*.

Resemble, Appear, Seem, Have, Consist (of), Contain, Deserve, Suffice, Equal, Belong, Keep (be a part of), Depend, Matter Whenever any of the words above is used as a verb in a sentence or statement, it must not end in **ing** form.

For example:

1 } The woman warned her daughter not to **keep** company with bad boys.

You can see that the verb "*keep*" is not in gerund or ing form.

Those are the three categories and rules on **Stative Or Non-Conclusive Verbs**.

I think I have explained better to not require any other examples, so here are your assignment on stative or non-conclusive verbs.

## **Assignment**

1 } Many streets in this town ( ) in need of light at night.

Options:

- a) are standing
- b) have stood
- c) stand
- d) stood

Hint : use rule 3

2 } You can proceed, I ( ) what you are saying.

Options:

- a) was understanding
- b) will be understanding
- c) am understanding
- d) understand
- e) may be understanding

Hint: use rule 1

Those are your question, answer through the comment box. From our last class, [use of "So" in a sentence](#), most candidates answer their questions through [my profile page](#), but why not use the comment box, "this reflects on the subject taken and also encourages new candidates", Thank you.

And.. so we come to the end on Stative Or Non-Conclusive Verbs, now, please scroll down and hit the share button, write a comment and subscribe to our candidates list below (highly recommended), thank you.

Please before you go, I don't know if we have treated this topic "The Definite Article And Gender" a candidate ask me to treat the topic but I feel like we have, but anyway, I'll repeat the topic, probably next class, so subscribe below to not miss out, thanks. #Awaiting Your Comments#

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