??????? ???????? ??? ???????????

В английском языке не все глаголы обозначают активное действие. Существуют так называемые non-action verbs (их также называют stative или non-progressive), которые описывают скорее состояние или чувство, нежели активный процесс, и обычно НЕ используются в продолжительных временах. К таким глаголам относятся: **agree, believe, belong, depend, forget, hate, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, need, own, prefer, realize, recognize, seem, suppose, understand, want**.

- ~~I'm hearing the music.~~
- I hear the music.
- ~~I've been knowing him for 2 years.~~
- I've known him for 2 years.
- ~~I'm forgetting what color her eyes are.~~
- I forget what color her eyes are.
- ~~He is seeming to know what he wants.~~
- He seems to know what he wants.
- ~~An adult is supposing to sleep 8 hours a day.~~
- An adult is supposed to sleep 8 hours a day.

Некоторые глаголы могут иметь как non-action так и action значение. Например: **appear, be, consider, feel, have, look, see, sound, smell, taste, think.**

- Mr. Kite is a doctor. (Non-action)
- Lucy is being silly today. (Action)
- I have a big house. (Non-action)
- I can't talk now. I am having lunch. (Action).
- Those girls look beautiful. (Non-action)
- I am looking at you. (Action)
- I think he is a good guy. (Non-action)
- I am thinking about my new job. (Action)

В английском языке есть глаголы, которые не употребляются с временами группы Continuous. К ним относятся глаголы, обозначающие чувства, состояния, эмоции, то есть действия, которые нельзя наблюдать: **be, have, feel, own, like, dislike, know, love, hate, want, appear, wish, smell, sound, taste, believe, belong, need и т.д.** Если используется один из этих глаголов, то используется простое время (Present Simple, Past Simple или другое время, в зависимости от ситуации), то есть время, не обозначающее процессы. Все эти действия невозможно наблюдать в виде процесса.

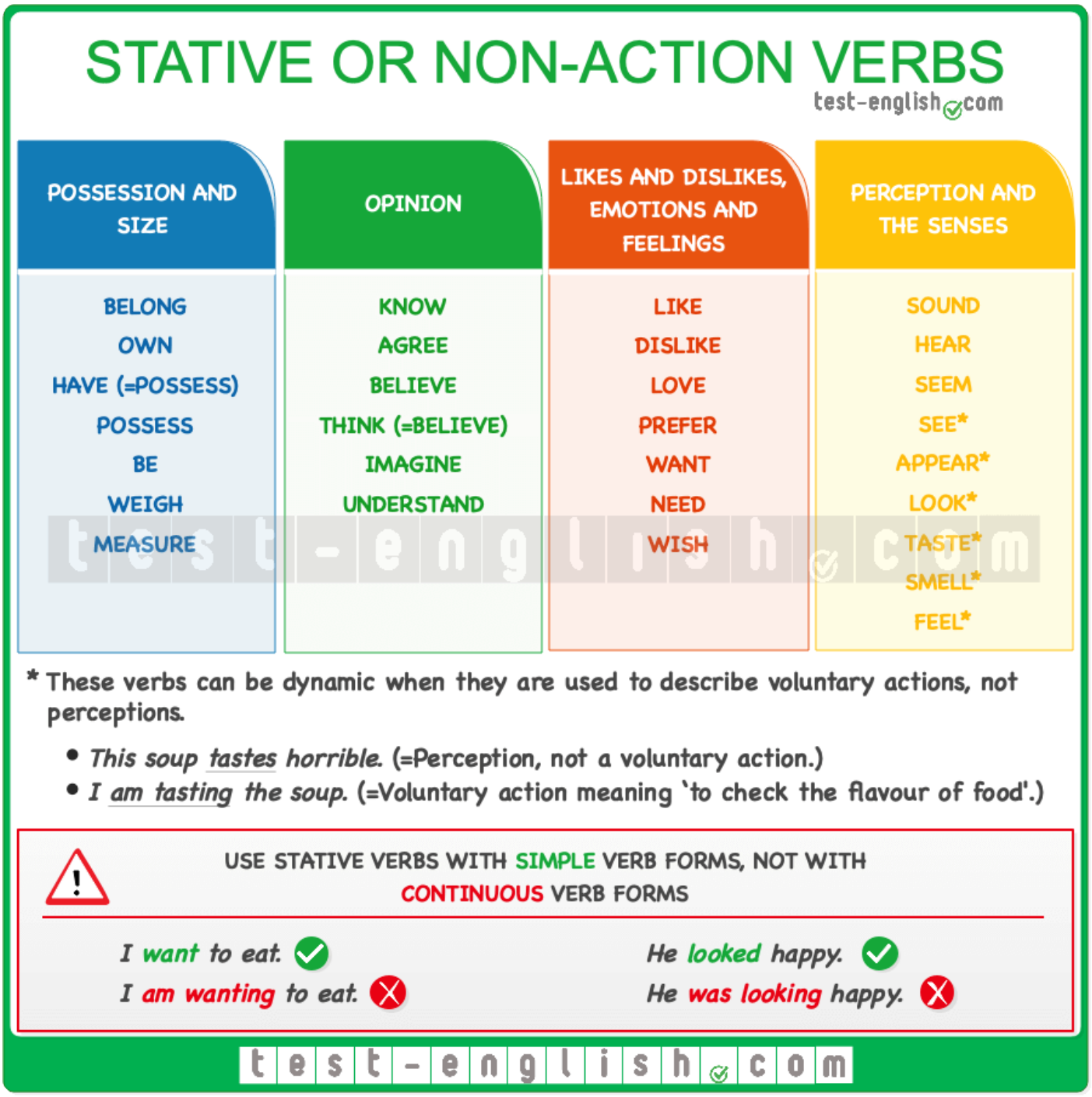
- I like your new shirt. ~~I am liking your new shirt.~~ Мне нравится твоя новая рубашка.

- I believe in God. ~~I am believing in God.~~ Я верю в Бога.
- His father owns this hotel. ~~His father is owning this hotel.~~ Его отец владеет этой гостиницей.

Некоторые из non-action глаголов могут использоваться во временах Continuous, меняя при этом значение:

- **have** (обладать) – **having** (проводить время; кушать или пить): I have a cat. -У меня есть кошка. I am having a great time! - Я здорово провожу время! I can't talk now. I'm having lunch.
- **be** (быть, существовать) – **being** (используется для обозначения временного действия) I am a lawyer. Я – адвокат (=Я есть адвокат). You are being so rude today! Ты сегодня такой грубый! (= временное состояние).
- **think** (иметь мнение) – **thinking** (обдумывать): I think you are right. Я думаю, что ты прав. (=моё мнение). I am thinking hard about the plan. Я тщательно обдумываю план.
- **see** (видеть) – **seeing** (встречаться): I see a dog. Я вижу собаку. I am seeing Jack on Monday. Я встречаюсь с Джеком в понедельник. I am seeing a doctor at 5 o`clock. Я иду на приём к врачу в пять часов.
- **feel** (чувствовать, думать) – **feeling** (трогать, чувствовать пальцами, чувствовать себя (о здоровье)): I feel she`s making a mistake. Я чувствую, что она делает ошибку. (=Я думаю) I am feeling very tired today. Сегодня я чувствую себя очень усталой.
- **taste** (иметь вкус) – **tasting** (пробовать): The soup tastes wonderful! Суп восхитителен! (=имеет восхитительный вкус) I am tasting a new salad. Я пробую новый салат.
- **look** (казаться, выглядеть) - **looking** (смотреть): It looks impossible! Это кажется невозможным! That guy is looking at you. Тот парень смотрит на тебя.
- **smell** (пахнуть) – **smelling** (чувствовать запах, нюхать): The chicken smells good. Цыпленок вкусно пахнет. I am smelling the rose. Я чувствую запах розы.

Stative Verbs



Stative or **non-action** verbs are verbs that describe a **state** or **condition** rather than an action. As a state has no real beginning or end, stative verbs are only used with **simple** and **perfect** tenses. They cannot be used with **continuous** tenses.

These are some of the **most common** verbs that refer to states or conditions, so they are **stative verbs**.

Possession and size.

Examples: **belong, own, have** (meaning 'possess')**, possess, weigh, measure**.

- *Ali **owns** three cars.*
- *Ali **is owning** three cars.*

Opinion

Examples: **know, believe, agree, think** (meaning ‘believe’ or ‘have an opinion’)**, imagine, understand**.

- *I **know** what the answer is.*
- *I **am knowing** what the answer is.*

Likes and dislikes, feelings and emotions.

Examples: **like, love, want, need, wish, prefer, dislike**.

- *Sam **likes** vegetables.*
- *Sam **is liking** vegetables**.***

Perception and the senses.

Examples: **sound, hear, seem, see*, appear*, look*, taste*, smell*, feel***.

- *You **sound** sad.*
- *You **are sounding** sad**.***

***** Although they are usually used as **stative** verbs, these verbs can also be **dynamic** when they are used to describe **voluntary actions**, not perceptions.

Dynamic Verbs

Dynamic verbs describe an **action**, **change**, or **process** with a beginning and an end. They are the most common type of verb and can be used in all tenses and aspects.

When referring to an action that is or was in progress, we use **dynamic** verbs with a **continuous** tense.

- *I **am eating** breakfast now.*

However, when referring to habits or things that are always true, we use them with a **simple** tense.

- *I **eat** breakfast at the same time each day.*

Here are some common verbs that refer to actions, not states, so they are **dynamic** and can be used in both **simple** and **continuous** tenses: **eat, run, swim, speak, talk, walk, sleep, make, cook, come, go, buy, sit, watch, listen, do, play, say, read, write, stand, bring, take, give, jump, drive, ride, climb, fly, fall, cry, drink, send, kiss, wear, smell*, taste*, feel*, look***.

* These are often **stative verbs**, but they can be used in continuous forms when they are **voluntary actions**.

Verbs which are both stative and dynamic

Some verbs can be both **stative** and **dynamic**. Here are some common examples.

Have

Have, meaning ‘to possess’, describes a state, so it is a **stative** verb.

- *I **have** two cats.*

But when **have** doesn’t mean ‘to possess’, it describes an action, so it is a **dynamic** verb.

- *They are **having** a party on Saturday.*
- *I **was having** dinner when someone knocked at the door.*

Be

The verb **be** is normally used to describe a state, so it is a **stative** verb.

- *James **is** a doctor.*

But when **be** means ‘to act or behave’, it describes an action, so it is a **dynamic** verb.

- *He **is being** very kind to us.*

Think

Think, meaning ‘to believe’ or ‘to have an opinion’, describes a state, so it is a **stative** verb.

- *I **think** it is a good idea.*

Think, meaning ‘to use your brain to reflect”, is an action, so it is a **dynamic** verb

- *Sara **is thinking** about her boyfriend.*

Look

Look, meaning ‘to appear’, is a state, so it is a **stative** verb.

- *Tom **looks** like his sister.*

Look, meaning ‘to focus the eyes on something’, is an action, so it is a **dynamic** verb.

- *Peter **is looking** out the window.*

Taste, see, smell, feel

Although they are usually classified as **stative**, some verbs of the senses (e.g., **taste, see, smell, feel**) can also be **dynamic** when they refer to **voluntary actions** and not perceptions.

- *This soup **tastes** horrible.* (=Perception, not voluntary.)
- *I **am tasting** the soup.* (=Voluntary action meaning ‘to put food in your mouth to see how it tastes’.)

- *I **saw** a man looking through a window.* (=Not voluntary)
- *Tom **is seeing** Katie this afternoon.* (Voluntary action meaning ‘to meet or visit someone’)

Revision #3
Created 2025-02-11 09:16:29 UTC by Антон Сергеевич Абраменко
Updated 2025-02-11 10:21:13 UTC by Антон Сергеевич Абраменко