

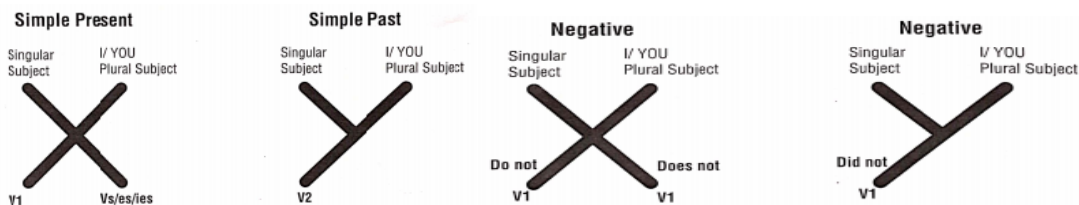
Modus Operandi Of Sv: Three Generic Rules to Tense and Aspects

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ABSTRACT

As the traditional division of English sentence into Subject(S) and Predicate (VOCA) confuses the global learners, the paper focuses attention on the *modus operandi* of ultimate nature of Subject Verb (SV) conjugation which is not only singular or plural but also present or past:



The paper introduces three Exceptions to *modus operandi* of SV conjugation: **EMO 1.** ‘I am / I was’ (indicative mood) is absolute singular whereas ‘You are/You were’ (indicative mood) is absolute Plural. **EMO 2.** The naked ‘I’ or ‘You’ in spite of being 1st and 2nd person singular exceptionally takes plural form of verb (V₁). **EMO 3.** The absolute ‘I am/I was’ including Singular Subject behaves differently in subjunctive mood: **I wish I were** in Germany. It is better He *prepare* (V₁) his speech. Three Generic Rules to finite means of *modus operandi* of SV are: **MO I:** All the ‘-s’ ending forms of Finite Verb - Has, is, was, does of auxiliary or action verb V_s take singular subject to form Tense and Aspects. **MO II:** The base form of verb (V₁) - have, be, do including action verb such as put, cut, sing etc. - takes plural subject including I and You. **MO III. A:** The forms of ‘Do’ reduce the immediate verb to base form (V₁) after the nature of Subject. The **MO III. B:** The present and past forms of modal verb reduce the immediate verb to base form (V₁) irrespective of the nature of Subject whether singular or plural.

Key words: repetitive English; *modus vivendi*; indefinite tenses; three aspects.