This chapter deals with several other verb usage patterns. Two of these patterns involve the patterns of tenses between main and subordinate clauses. One pattern is used in indirect address, when direct quotations are transformed into indirect quotations. The second pattern occurs between future tense main clauses and the tenses found in connected adverbial clauses. A third pattern relates to the participial forms in participial phrases, the past, perfect, and progressive participial forms used in certain dependent phrases. Much of the chapter is devoted to recognizing and labeling these three sets of patterns.

The final section deals briefly with cases in which the form of the verb is determined by some other element in the sentence: by a preceding preposition, by a preceding adjective, or by a preceding verb.

I. Indirect address

When a direct quotation becomes an indirect quotation, there are often two possibilities for the verb within the direct quotation.

Mary's boyfriend said, “I will phone you again next week.”

a. Her boyfriend said that he will call her again next week.

b. Her boyfriend said that he would call her again next week.

The use of will is, of course, restricted by the real world. If ‘next week’ has already passed, then only would can be used.

---

1. The punctuation for direct quotations and the difference between direct and indirect quotations can be taught quite well using the speech bubbles in cartoon strips.
II. The future tense and subordinate adverbial clauses

When the main clause verb is in the future tense, the verb in the subordinate adverbial clause is in the simple present.

I will be so happy, when I finally finish studying.
When I finally finish studying, I will be so happy.

Notice that in the examples, the verb in the main clause I will be so happy is in the simple future, and the verb in the adverbial clause when I finally finish studying is in the simple present. You might recall this pattern from our earlier discussion of the conditionals; it is the same pattern used for the so-called first conditional.

This pattern holds whether the main clause is in the simple future, the future progressive, or the future perfect progressive. That is, the main clause will be in the simple future, the future progressive, or the future perfect, and the adverbial clause will be in the simple present.

III. Progressive, past, and perfect participles

Participial phrases are the italicized part of the two three example sentences. In sentence (a) below, the participial phrase contains the progressive participle driving [Progressive (or present) participles are the -ing forms of the verb]. Here, the progressive participle driving is used to indicate the action of driving is simultaneous with the action of the main verb was hit.

a. Driving across town for breakfast, I was hit by another car.
   A careless driver hit Reginald, walking along the road.
   b. Murdered by a jealous cousin, the count’s plans came to a sudden halt.
   b. Having driven across town for breakfast, I was hit by another car.

In sentence (b), the participial phrase contains the past participle (not past tense!) murdered, indicating that the action occurred before the time of the action of the main verb. In sentence (c), the participial phrase contains the perfect participle having driven [Perfect participles are the

1. The perfect participle is also known as the past participle.
verb *having* followed by a past participle]. Here, the perfect participle *having driven* indicates that the action of having driven occurred before the action of the main verb *was hit* and explicitly codes it as relevant to the action of the main verb.

That is, the progressive participial phrases show action simultaneously with the time of the main verb, the past participle shows actions before the time of the main verb, and perfect participial phrases show actions both before the time of the main verb and codes them as relevant to the event time of the main verb. Note, however, that the verbs in participial phrases are non-finite; that is, the participial phrase cannot be labelled past, present, or future. It is in this sense that we say that participial phrases do not have tense.

**EXERCISE 9.1: PARTICIPLES, QUOTATIONS, AND THE FUTURE.**

Your task is (a) to tell if the example contains a past participle, a perfect participle, a progressive participle, a past tense verb, or a present tense verb and (b) to tell the reason for your choice.

**Examples.:** (the correct answer is italicized)

a. The secretary said that the exam *would be given* next Saturday.
A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
C. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.
D. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense

b. If our plans work out, we will have seen much of Southeast Asia by the time we *see* Bill next fall in San Francisco.
A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the future tense
B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future
C. future perfect; used because the main clause is in the present tense
D. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the future tense

c. When the semester *is* over, Anita will leave for Europe.
A. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the future tense
B. future tense; used because the main clause is in the future tense
C. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future
D. future perfect; used because the main clause is in the present tense
d. Zeke finally graduated, having taken almost eleven years to get through middle school.
   A. progressive participle; shows overlap with the time of the main clause
   B. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   D. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.

e. Eating late at night, Sharon fell asleep in her soup.
   A. progressive participle; shows overlap with the time of the main clause
   B. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   D. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.

Now here are some exercises for you to do:

1. Having just seen the accident, I got sick to my stomach.
   A. progressive participle; shows overlap with the time of the main clause
   B. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   D. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.

2. The letter announced that the try-outs would be held next Thursday.
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. past participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   D. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense

3. If the schedule works out, the project will be done by the time we see Sam again.
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the future tense
   B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   C. future perfect; used because the main clause is in the present tense
   D. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the future tense

4. Hurry, or our flight will leave before we get there!
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the future tense
   B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   C. future perfect; used because the main clause is in the present tense
Chapter 9: III. Progressive, past, and perfect participles

5. **Having read** in the papers that Mrs. Shell was dead, I was quite surprised to see her in the office on Monday.
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.
   D. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense

**Exercise 9.2: Participles, Quotations, and the Future.**

Your task is (a) to tell if the example contains a perfect participle, a progressive participle, a past tense verb, or a present tense verb and (b) to tell the reason for your choice.

1. Sam declared that Beverly **was** out of her mind.
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.
   D. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense

2. I will be **so happy, when I finally finish** studying.
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the future tense
   B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   C. future perfect; used because the main clause is in the present tense
   D. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the future tense

3. When he **completes** his education, Harold will be a taxidermist.
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the future tense
   B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   C. future perfect; used because the main clause is in the present tense
   D. progressive participle; used because the main clause is in the future tense

4. **Already broken,** the vase was worthless to collectors.
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
D. past participle; used because it precedes the event in the main clause

5. Jeff got bitten, *teasing* a German shepherd last week.
   A. future tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
   D. perfect participle; used because it precedes the event in the main clause

6. *Having cooked* the food himself, Graham knew better than to try to eat it.
   A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
   D. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.

7. I got sick to my stomach, *trying* to work in the heat of the day.
   A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
   D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

8. The government announced that the test *would be conducted* off the coast of Fresno.
   A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
   D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

9. If my plans work out, we will have *finished* much of the text by the time the end of the semester *arrives*.
   A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
   D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

10. If he *takes* any longer to complete his novel, it will be considered a historical novel rather than a contemporary one.
    A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
    B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
    C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
    D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause
11. **Working** under stressful conditions, Shirley became ill.

A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense  
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense  
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event  
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

**EXERCISE 9.3: PARTICIPLES, QUOTATIONS, AND THE FUTURE.**

Your task is (a) to tell if the example contains a perfect participle, a progressive participle, a past tense verb, or a present tense verb and (b) to tell the reason for your choice.

1. The government agency announced that it *would begin* tests on Frank soon.

A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense  
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense  
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event  
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

2. When the semester *is* over, Anita will leave for Europe.

A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense  
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense  
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event  
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

3. Shel is going to be relieved, if he *gets* through this class.

A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense  
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense  
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event  
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

4. The project was finally finished, *having taken* almost six hours to type.

A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense  
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense  
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event  
D. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.

5. **Eating** too much too quickly, Kim reached for the Rolaids.

A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
Chapter 9: III. Progressive, past, and perfect participles

B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

6. *Having fallen asleep* twice in class already, Melissa drank some coffee this morning in hopes that it would help.
A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
D. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.

7. *Sneaking* toward the refrigerator in the middle of the night, Kelly kicked over the garbage can.
A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

8. Aaron said that Graham *would make* the test easy this time.
A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

9. If Eric's scheme *succeeds*, he will be in Brazil long before they discover the money is missing.
A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

10. If he *takes* any longer to complete his B.A., he will have been here longer than many of the faculty.
A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause
11. Jennifer, despite *having studied* all night, didn't look tired.
   A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
   B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
   C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
   D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

IV. Determination by other elements of the sentence

Sometimes the form of the verb is determined by something else in the sentence. For example, the *-ing* form is usually used after a preposition. In these cases, we say that that the *-ing* form is governed by the preposition.

**After a preposition**

The *-ing* form of the verb is used after a preposition.

As a last resort, Sam actually thought *about studying*.
Some days I just don't feel *like working*.
This list is not in danger of *getting* much longer.

In such examples, the *-ing* form is said to be the object of the preposition.

**After certain adjectives**

The infinitive, that is, the *to* + verb form, is used after certain adjectives that express judgments, emotions, or desires. Among these adjectives are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>absurd</th>
<th>afraid</th>
<th>clever</th>
<th>considerate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>crazy</td>
<td>courageous</td>
<td>decent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delighted</td>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>excited</td>
<td>fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foolish</td>
<td>fortunate</td>
<td>glad</td>
<td>grieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>likely</td>
<td>lucky</td>
<td>mortified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naughty</td>
<td>nice</td>
<td>painful</td>
<td>careless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortunate</td>
<td>polite</td>
<td>proud</td>
<td>rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready</td>
<td>reluctant</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>sorry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoughtful</td>
<td>wicked</td>
<td>wise</td>
<td>wrong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 9: After certain verbs

**After certain verbs**

The main verb in a sentence often controls the form of the verb following it. Thus, in the first example below, it is the main verb *anticipate* that causes *win* to have the *-ing* form; in the second example, it is the main verb *hope* that causes *win* to have the infinitive form.

Bill *anticipated* *winning* the contest.

Bill *hoped* *to win* the contest.

Such examples fall under the general heading ‘complementizers’, which are discussed in detail in Chapter 13.

**Exercise 9.4: Governed verb forms**

Tell why the italicized and underlined verb form is being used.

1. Finally, Ian thought about *studying* to pass the test.
   A. Because of the preposition *about*.
   B. Because of the verb *thought*.
   C. Because of the adjective *thought*.
   D. Because it is part of a verb in the present progressive.

2. It is absolutely insane for Bill *to try* skydiving without a parachute.
   A. Because of the preposition *for*.
   B. Because of the verb *insane*.
   C. Because of the adjective *insane*.
   D. Because it is part of a verb in the present progressive.

3. They are *trying* to finish the test.
   A. Because of the preposition *is*.
   B. Because of the noun *test*.
   C. Because of the pronoun *she*.
   D. Because it is part of a verb in the present progressive.

4. This list is not in danger of *getting* much longer.
   A. Because of the preposition *of*.
B. Because of the noun danger
C. Because of the pronoun is
D. Because it is part of a verb in the present progressive.

5. It was quite nice of Bill to help with the work.
   A. Because of the preposition of
   B. Because of the noun couple
   C. Because of the adjective nice
   D. Because it is part of a verb in the present progressive.

Exercise 9.5: A summary of tenses, modals, and other verb forms

What follows is a text in which the various paragraphs are held together in large part through the use of English tenses, modals, and other verb forms.

“The fool”
(the text is adapted from Crowell)

One has to be considerate and tactful throughout his life. That a great pity. Only very exceptional people afford frank. Great poets and emperors frank, basing their daring on their true or imagined superiority. “You all fools, and you your life in vain” is what is said by those who if they to be eccentric or fools themselves.

In the Middle Ages there a recognized profession of frank men: the fools of the royal court. They their room and board by being frank even to the point of a proud Lear that he a fool.
I am sorry that the trade of the smart fools _________. I ______ 
(abolish) (certainly
_____________ for a job if the profession ______ still extant, and I ______ a 
apply) (be) (be)
perfect fool, if I ______. Wouldn't it be useful for modern statesmen ____
(can) (have)
around some earthly fool like myself, _____ his honest opinions and ____
(express) (make)
fun of their vanity? My opinions _______ very scientific as any modern
(be)
fool's ______ to be and I _________ between the great capitals of the
(have) (commute)
world in my private jet.

Instead, I must get a job as a secretary this summer. If my boss _____
say)
something stupid, everyone _____ me to say, “Yes, sir.”
(expect)

One can not afford _____ frank if one is to work and earn his bread.
(be)
That _____ the privilege of only a few in the not-so-dark Middle Ages.
Terms

To check yourself, see if you can briefly describe each of the following terms and illustrate it in a phrase or sentence (underlining the relevant part).

sequence-of-tense rules:
- indirect address
- the “future” tenses
- adverbial dependent clauses

participial phrases:
- progressive participial phrases
- perfect participial phrases
- D. perfect participle; used because the main clause is in the past tense and coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb.

Answers to Exercise 9.1:

1. D. perfect participle; occurred earlier than the time of the main clause and is coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb
2. B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
3. B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
4. B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
5. C. perfect participle; occurred earlier than the time of the main clause and is coded as relevant to the event time of the main verb

Answers to Exercise 9.2:

1. B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
2. B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
3. B. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
4. D. past participle; used because it precedes the event in the main clause
5. C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
6. D. perfect participle; used because it precedes the event in the main clause and is coded as relevant to the main clause time
7. C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
8. B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
9. A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
Chapter 9: Terms

10. A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
11. C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event

Answers to Exercise 9.3:

1. B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
2. A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
3. A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
4. D. perfect participle; used because it precedes the event in the main clause and is coded as relevant to the main clause time
5. C. progressive participle; used because the event overlaps with the main clause event
6. D. perfect participle; used because it precedes the event in the main clause and is coded as relevant to the main clause time
7. C. perfect participle; used because it precedes the event in the main clause and is coded as relevant to the main clause time
8. B. past tense; used because the main clause is in the past tense
9. A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
10. A. present tense; it is in a subordinate adverbial clause and the main clause is in the future tense
11. D. perfect participle; used because the event precedes the event in the main clause

Answers to Exercise 9.4:

1. Finally, Ian thought about **studying** to pass the test.
   A. Because of the preposition **about**.

2. It is absolutely insane for Bill to **try** skydiving without a parachute.
   C. Because of the adjective **insane**.

3. They are **trying** to finish the test.
   D. Because it is part of a verb in the present progressive.

4. This list is not in danger of **getting** much longer.
   A. Because of the preposition **of**

5. It was quite nice of the Bill to **help** with the work.
   C. Because of the adjective **nice**
Answers to Exercise 9.5:

Paragraph 1: Are the statements made in this paragraph generalizations or are they reports of specific events? __________________. This being so, what tense do you expect the finite verbs\(^1\) in this paragraph to be in? ________________ [Note: The form of the verb be in the second line, of course, has nothing to do with tense.]

Paragraph 2: When did all the things discussed in the second paragraph take place? ___________ This being so, what tense do you expect the verbs in this paragraph to be in? ___________

Paragraph 3: The first sentence in the third paragraph notes that professional fools were abolished in the Middle Ages and the trade is still abolished now. What tense do you expect to be used for the verb abolish? _________ Why? ____________ Could the simple past be used also? ___________

Although set up by the first sentence, the rest of the paragraph has a different “tone”. Does the rest of the paragraph deal with real events, generalizations, or clearly unreal speculations? __________________________. This being so, what tense forms do you expect to be used in the remainder of the paragraph? ___________________________________________________________________

Note: The forms of the verbs have, express, and make in sentence 3 of this paragraph do not have anything to do with tense. The form of have varies from speaker to speaker between to have and having, although most would probably prefer to have.

With express and make, there is a choice between two infinitive forms to express and (to) make (with the to optional in the case of make) or two -ing forms expressing and making. Either the infinitive or the -ing forms can be chosen, but it is important that the two verbs be par-

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1. Finite verbs are verbs which have a tense.
allel. That is, if *to express* is chosen, then *(to) make* is chosen; or, if *expressing* is chosen, then *making* is chosen.

Paragraph 4: The quotation in the fourth paragraph contains a generalization in the form of a conditional. This is not one of the three patterns discussed above, but it is a common pattern. In a case like this, the usual tense pattern uses the simple present in both clauses.

Notice that the choice between *expects* and *will expect* depends upon whether this sentence is treated as a generalization (‘everyone *expects* me to say, “Yes, sir”’) or as an actually expected future event (‘everyone *will expect* me to say, “Yes, sir”’).

Paragraph 5: No comments are needed.

“The Fool” is reproduced below with what are assumed to be the intended answers. Other possibilities are included in parentheses.

“The Fool”

One has to be considerate and tactful throughout his life. That is a great pity. Only very exceptional people *can afford to be* frank. Great poets and emperors *dare to be* frank, basing their daring on their true or imagined superiority. “You *are* all fools, and you *lead* your life in vain” is what is said by those who *don't care* if they *are thought* to be eccentric or fools themselves.

In the Middle Ages there *was* a recognized profession of frank men: the fools of the royal court. They *got* their room and board by being frank even to the point of *telling* a proud Lear that he *was* a fool.

I am sorry the trade of the smart fools *has been abolished*. I *would certainly apply* for a job if the profession *were* still extant, and I *would be* a perfect fool, if I *could*. Wouldn't it be useful for modern statesmen *to have* around some earthly fool like myself, *expressing (to express)* his honest opinions and *making (to make)* fun of their vanity? My opinions *would*
be very scientific as any modern fool's would have to be and I would commute between the great capitals of the world in my private jet.

Instead, I must get a job as a secretary this summer. If my boss says something stupid, everyone expects me to say, “Yes, sir.”

One can not afford to be (being) frank if one is to work and earn his bread. That was the privilege of only a few in the not-so-dark Middle Ages.