

Stative Verbs

Stative/State Verbs vs Dynamic/Action Verbs

- **Stative Verbs** are used to talk about
 - emotions
 - thoughts
 - senses
 - belonging
- Stative verbs often describe **states** that last for a **longer time**.
- **Dynamic Verbs** describe
 - things we **do**
 - things that **happen**

Examples:

- The children **love** ice cream.
- I **believe** in angels.

Examples:

- Ted **is playing** football.
- The sun **rose** at six this morning.

Stative/State Verbs vs Dynamic/Action Verbs

- **Stative Verbs** can **not** be used in continuous forms.
- **Dynamic Verbs** can be used in all tenses!

Example:

- The new baby **weighs** 3 kg.

NOT:

The new baby **is weighing** 3 kg.

Correct the following sentences!

WRONG: Maria is having a piano.

→ Maria **has** a piano.

WRONG: My father is liking cream in his coffee.

→ My father **likes** cream in his coffee.

WRONG: Ms. Thomas is owning three small dogs and a cat.

→ Ms. Thomas **owns** three small dogs and a cat.

WRONG: Mr. Thomas is belonging to a football club.

→ Mr. Thomas **belongs** to a football club.

some Stative/State Verbs

- appear
- believe
- belong
- consider
- consist
- contain
- cost
- doubt
- exist
- fit
- hate
- hear
- have
- know
- like
- love
- matter
- mean
- need
- owe
- own
- prefer
- remember
- resemble
- seem
- suppose
- think
- understand
- want
- wish

Stative/State Verbs vs Dynamic/Action Verbs

- Some Verbs can be **stative** and **dynamic**.
- If the meaning is **dynamic** you can use them in the continuous form.

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

Does Maria have a piano?

→ „have“ = besitzen (own)

They are having lunch with their mother today.

→ „have“ = hier: essen (eat)

→ auch „having a shower“, etc.

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

Bob **is** crazy.

→ „be“ = sein

→ es gehört zu seiner Persönlichkeit

Bob **is being** crazy.

→ „be“ = verhalten (behave)

→ er verhält sich nur im Moment verrückt

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

I **think** that coffee is great.

→ „think“ = denken

→ beschreibt eine Meinung

What **are** you **thinking** about?

→ „think“ = nachdenken

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

Lola **feels** that we were rude.

→ „feel“ = denken (think)

How **has** your father **been feeling**?

→ „feel“ → Frage nach der Gesundheit

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

The new baby **weighs** 3 kg.

→ „weigh“ = wiegen → das Gewicht ist 3 kg

The woman **is weighing** the apples.

→ „weigh“ = wiegen → das Gewicht messen

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

Bernard **looks** healthy.

→ „look“ beschreibt, wie Bernard aussieht

I **was looking** out the window at the rain.

→ „look“ = schauen (watch)

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

I **don't hear** the music playing.

→ „hear“ = hören mit den Ohren → Sinn

Our manager **will be hearing** our presentation today.

→ „hear“ = zuhören (listen to)

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

What **do** you **see** on the wall?

→ „see“ = wahrnehmen mit Augen → Sinn

They **are seeing** their cousins tomorrow.

→ „see“ = besuchen (visit)

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

That perfume **smells** good.

→ „smell“ beschreibt, wie das Parfum riecht

The boy **is smelling** the flowers.

→ „smell“ = an etw. riechen (sniff at)

Explain the meaning of the verb in the following examples.

This soup **tastes** great.

→ „taste“ beschreibt, wie es schmeckt

The chef **is tasting** the soup.

→ „taste“ = etw. probieren