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The states (or state verbs) are a relatively small group of verbs that describe states rather than actions, and therefore are in contrast with dynamics (or action verbs), which form the vast majority of verbs. The stable verbs tend to be connected with existence, thoughts, emotions, senses and possession. They often describe the states that last for quite some time. The most common is the verb being. The most important thing to remember on the status verbs is that they are normally not used in continuous times (progressive), which are usually used to describe actions or changes. However a nice verb can be stable and dynamic, and some states can also be used occasionally in continuous times, so we must be able to distinguish how they are used. Being standards - says that it is an engineer that I was really tired dynamic - behavior now you are just stupid that it was so severely polite to have the possession that has a new home and a new job. They have three children. He always has great ideas. Dynamic-actions that lunch with her mother. They are having a party during the weekend. You have a child early. Think stand - have an opinion or an intention that thinks the rain I think I think that I will go to a dynamic bed - the process of thinking, considering that it is thinking of time. Don't stop me! I'm thinking. Feeling states - have an opinion, have a consistency or other quality that you feel that we should work harder. It feels so soft. Dynamics - emotions, tapping that you feel a little under time today. Stop feeling that brisks, you'll get worse. See Statives - Vision and opinion I see a boat on the horizon I don't know what he sees in him. Dynamic: Meet someone, having a relationship, having a mental problem I'll see tomorrow. Do I have to give you a message? They saw each other for about a year now. Pink elephants? You have to see things! District desires - you want something I would like to have been the dynamics of the weekend - make a desire that blows all the candles. What are you desiring? To talk about things you see etc. At a given time, we use the can / could with an infinite time, rather than continuous. We can do it with seeing, listening to, taste, smell, remember, understand that I could hear someone who sings next door. I didn't hear ... I can understand how you feel. I'm not understanding ... we can use the + -ing shape to talk about repeated events, I keep seeing this strange bird in the garden. I keep remembering what you said. As you know, we can use accustomed to talking about past states and habits. In the past, I didn't use to get a car. (Status) I used to walk to work every day. (Habit) He had always used to bring us gifts. (Habit) We can also use I would like to talk about past habits and repeated actions, but we cannot use it to talk about the past states. So we don't use in this way with states. In the past, I wouldn't have a car. (Status) I would like to go to work every day. (Repeated habit / action) that would always take gifts. (Repeated habit / action) Remember that you don't have to use these buildings if they confuse you; You can always use the simple past. But he would be good at least the master was usually, and be aware that the native speakers will often use. It would be particularly useful to vary the text a bit when you are writing - I was used to living close enough to my office, so every day I would like to go to work. Live in a small city. (Status) Every day I would walk to work. (habit) worked in a factory. (Status) Every day he would take a packed lunch to work with her. (Habit) These two verbs, live and work, usually are not listed as states, but can be used to describe states. Lives in He lived there all his life. (A permanent state) that you live with her parents until he can't find a new apartment. (Temporary situation) He works as an engineer. (State permanent) I don't think he's working today. (Action now) When they describe more temporary situations that act as how Verbs, and tend to use a continuous tense. But when they describe the permanent or long-term states, they behave as state verbs and we use a simple tense. They can go using to talk about the past, but it wouldn't be. He had the habit of living in Cardiff, but now he lives in Bristol. He would live in Cardiff, but now he lives in Bristol. He worked in an office, but now she works at home. He would work in an office, but now she works at home. State verbs are often used in perfect present, especially with a period of time. We are not used to use them in passed neighbor. I thought that for a long time. You stayed there for a long time. I saw this movie first. But the work and live are a bit particular: we can use them in both simple and continuous forms with very little meaning change. He lived here / lived here all the life of him. He worked / works there for twenty years. The use of continuous stresses perhaps the length of time, but apart from that there is little difference. So alive and work are the rather special verbs. They can sometimes be used perfect continuous verbal times, even when describing long-lasting states, but they cannot be used with would do to describe passed states. Other expressions with similar meanings sometimes behave in a similar meaning, for example - making a life these verbs are normally dynamic, but it can also be used to describe states, in particular linked to the geographical position, in which case they are not normally used in continuous times. He stands down there. The house is located in your own park she was sitting to read when the bell sounded. The village is located in a valley at the foot of the mountains. I think he's lying at the moment. The lies pass between two high mountains. MacDonald advertising slogan was credited by some grammatical purists as 'grammar'. Love verb is certainly a stable verb and is usually used in a continuous tense. But if you control MacMillans dictionary you will see that you give three main uses for verb love to be strongly attracted to someone in an emotional and sexual way to take care of some someone, especially members of your family or friends of how or enjoy something Very hour, while it is said that progressive (continued) times are never used with the first two meanings, it does not make such a rule about the third. Actually drew an example phrase: I have been retiring for a year and am looking every minute of it. And that sentence sounds absolutely natural. In reality we sometimes use state verbs in continuous times, when it comes to experiences that last a limited period of time, especially in perfect present and present. How are you liking your new job? I want to do it for centuries. You must have heard things. I noticed lately as more and more people are cycling at work. This use of love is quite unusual for the MacDonalds campaign to have had some more public publicity due to its use of language, but not so unusual that seemed impossible to most of us. It is angular ', but no later than the limits. There is a good discussion of I am Lovin IT in Grammmargirl (link below). There is a small group of verbs used to describe temporary states that we can use in simple or continuous times with very little difference of meaning: pain, feel, evil, look (= appear) makes my back hurts / my back a Is it really aching how do you feel today? / How you feel today? She looks really good with that dress / she is really looking for today we tend to use continuous when talking about a particular moment, and simple when you talk more in general, but there is little difference. It is a small group of verbs in which by saying the verb is performed the action described in that verb. For example, the act of saying - Ti - Half that I'm doing this promise. And if I say - I expect it to rain - I'm doing that forecast. These verbs are: to accept, recognize, recognize, Living, hiring, denying, guaranteeing, hope, to inform, predict, promise, recommend, suggest, suppose, warnings are not stable and can be used in continuous times when we describe what someone is doing - do not go ahead so so much, can't you see what apologizes? But when we use them as a statement - I apologize for what I said, we usually use a simple tense rather than a continuous. The Fuss on the MacDonald's slogans remind me of the story of another controversial slogan Previous: Winston has a good flavor as a cigarette should nowadays that the use of how as a conjunction rather than is not so controversial, at least in informal conversation, even if in informal conversation, although a lot of people still don't like it. But at the moment he caused a fury. In 1955 the Tobacco company detected the sponsorship of Walter Cronkite's news. Cronkite was perhaps the most famous American broadcast journalist, and often cited as "the most trusted man in America" à €

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