

Chapter 6-4

Stative Verbs vs Dynamic Verbs 狀態動詞 vs 動作動詞

1. What Are Dynamic Verbs? ●

Dynamic verbs describe **actions**. They show something that a person **does**.

Dynamic verbs 描述動作 (actions)。它們表示一個人所做的事情。

These verbs can usually be used in **continuous (-ing) tenses**.

這些動詞通常可以用於進行時態 (即 -ing 形式)。

Examples:

- run
- eat
- study
- play
- talk
- write

Examples in sentences:

- She **is studying** English.
- They **are playing** soccer [足球 AmE].
- I **am eating** dinner.

These actions are happening **right now**. 這些動作正在進行中。

2. What Are Stative Verbs? ●

Stative verbs describe **states, feelings, thoughts, or possession**. They usually describe a **condition**, not an action. **Stative verbs** 用於描述狀態、感受、想法或所擁有的。通常描述的是一種狀態 (condition)，而非動作 (action)。

Stative verbs are **usually NOT used in continuous (-ing) tenses**.

Examples:

- know
- like
- love
- hate [討厭]
- want
- believe [相信]
- understand
- remember
- own
- belong [屬於]

Examples in sentences:

- I **know** the answer.
- She **likes** coffee.
- They **own** a house.
- He **believes** the story.

Incorrect:

- ❌ I **am knowing** the answer.
- ❌ She **is liking** coffee.

3. Common Types of Stative Verbs

1) Thinking / Opinions [意見、看法]

- know
- believe
- understand
- remember
- forget
- think (opinion)

Examples:

- I **believe** you.
- She **knows** the answer.

2) Feelings

- like
- love
- hate
- prefer
- want
- need

Examples:

- I **like** chocolate.
- She **wants** a new phone.

3) Possession

- have
- own
- belong
- possess [擁有]

Examples:

- They **have** a car.
- The bag **belongs** to me.

4) Senses

- see
- hear
- smell
- taste

Examples:

- I **see** the mountain.
- The soup **smells** good.

4. Verbs That Can Be Both Stative or Dynamic ●

Some verbs can be **stative OR dynamic**, depending on the meaning.

- **Think**

Opinion (stative): I **think** this movie is good.

Action (dynamic): I **am thinking** about my homework.

- **Have**

Possession (stative): I **have** a car.

Activity (dynamic): I **am having** lunch.

- **See**

Understand (stative): I **see** what you mean.

Meet/visit (dynamic): I **am seeing** my friend tomorrow.