

God is Not a Noun But a Verb

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Abstract

Verbalization is the common linguistic transformation of nouns into verbs. This is usually natural, fine, and practical. Noun is just like a man who is located on one spot, whereas the verb whose circumference is nowhere, but whose centre is everywhere. In other words, the Noun means 'the name of anything'; but the Verb is used to describe 'an action', 'state,' or 'occurrence' and forming the main parts of the predicate of a sentence, such as 'hear', 'become', or 'happen'. So, the Queen of the parts of speech 'Verb' is like a honey-Bee in the bee-hive.

The object of this paper is not to debate the supremacy of the noun and the verb. The main aim is to enrich the vocabulary and various usages of the verbal forms of the nouns - 'Known to Unknown'. Now, we believe you can agree with the title 'God is not a Noun, but a Verb'.

Key words: verbalization, noun, verb, functions of verb

Introduction

The English language is in a constant state of flux. New words are formed and old ones fall into disuse. But no trend has been more obtrusive in recent years than the changing of nouns into verbs. The phenomenon of turning a noun into a verb is very common. Some are more well known, like "shouldering the blame" or "tabling a discussion," while others are newer and less known. I just came across "when it storms." This conversion of nouns to verbs is known as **verbalization** and it has been around for as long as the English language itself. Ancient verbs such as *rain* and *thunder* and more recent conversions such as *access*, *chair*, *debut*, *highlight* and *impact* were all originally used only as nouns before they became verbs. In his book, *The Language Instinct*, **Steven Pinker** tells us that 'Easy conversion of nouns to verbs has been part of English grammar for centuries; it is one of the processes that make English.'^(1,4) . The 'conversion' of nouns into verbs in English is viewed as a transformational operation or set of operations, mapping a specific sense of a basal noun into a specific sense of the derivative verb. Thus, each sense of a derivative verb has a different derivational history from each other sense of that verb.

Verbalizing exists essentially to make what we say shorter and snappier. It can also give a more dynamic sense to ideas. Conversion is easy and therefore common in English because, unlike in many other languages, the base form of the verb does not take a separate ending. Verbs converted from nouns are all regular.

Teaches' Skill

Being an ideal teacher we would like to inspire the students/learners of English to ransack the Dictionary for further information giving some area of verbal forms with their familiar real life sequences and the proper usages.

For example, we have chosen the familiar names of the parts of the human body starting from head to foot.

Head, skull, eye, nose, neck, **stomach**, chin, shin, skin, leg, sole, finger, etc...

The names of the **colors, animal, birds, seasons** etc...

The human relations like **father, mother, widow, husband, wife**, etc...

Name of the meals like **Breakfast, lunch** etc

The Names of the Parts of the Body Used as Verbs

- 1) **Head (v)** 1. Be or act as the head of. 2. Give a title or heading to. *He is heading for the office.* 3. (head someone thing off) a) to lead; 4. be at the front of; “*who heads the government?*” 5. To be at the top of “*We headed him towards the house*”, “*We are heading home*”, “*Where are you heading for?*”, “*They were running towards the house but we headed them off by calling from the field*”.
- 2) **Skull (v)** informal. Hit on the head. “*I have skulled several times for the problem. I’m yet to get the proper solution.*”
- 3) **Crown (V)** 1. To give royal power. 2. To place a circle of flowers on the head of a person. 3. To complete worthily, success in the peace talks has crowned this government’s period in power. 4. To put a protective covering on. (a decayed tooth) “*I have crowned my teeth*”. 5. to hit so mere on the head; “*Be quiet or else I’ll crown*”
- 4) **Eye (v)** (eyeing / eying) look at closely or with interest; (eye someone up) (informal) look at someone in a way that reveals a sexual interest. “*He eyed her up*”.

- 5) **Nose (v)** (Of an animal) thrust its nose against or into something; smell or sniff (something). 1. *The police-dog nosed its nose into the bag.* 2. Look around or pry into something
- 6) **Mouth (v)** 1. Say something in an insincere or pompous way - (mouth off) informal. The politicians mouth off their leaders. Talk in an opinionated or abusive way.
- 7) **Tongue (v)** (Tongues, Tongued, tonguing) 1. (music) Sound (a note) distinctly on a wind instrument by interrupting the air flow with the tongue. 2. Lick or caress with the tongue. My pet dog tongues my face. It is exciting to me.
- 8) **Cheek (v)** (infml) Speak impertinently to. Phrase: Cheek by jowl = Close together cheek to cheek (of two people dancing) with their heads close together in an intimate and romantic way. *The dancer's cheek then and there to show their close intimacy.*
- 9) **Chin (v)** Hit or punch on the chin. 2. Draw One's body up so that One's chin's level with (a horizontal bar); as an exercise. *I can chin thirty times the horizontal bar.*
- 10) **Face (V)** 1. To have or turn the face or front towards or in a certain direction. The house faces the park. 4. (Will) to cover or partly cover (esp. the front part of) with a different material: *The front of the brick house was faced with decorative tiles. It is facing the south.*
- 11) **Jaw (V)** (infomal) talk or gossip at length. *The committee jawed on the topic tediously.*
- 12) **Bone (v)** 1. Remove the bones from (meat) or fish before cooking. *My wife is good at boning the fish.* 2. (Bone upon) study the subject intensively. *I have boned Shakespeare plays.*
- 13) **Skin (v)** (Skinned, Skinning) 1. Remove the skin from; graze (a part of One's body). *The fish is fried without skinning.*
- 14) **Arch (v)** form or cause to form an arch. *The portico of my house is arched.*
- 15) **Ball (v)** (Soccer infomal). Take the ball past (a defender) with ease. *The goal keeper balled and saved the goal.*
- 16) **Neck (v)** (1) informal. Kiss and caress amorously. (2). Brit. infomal. Swallow (a drink). (3) become narrow at a particular point when subjected to tension.

- 17) **Throat (N) Phrases:** be at each other's throats. They are at each other's throats.
(Quarrelling or fighting with each other) 'force something down someone's throat' *The government tries to force this policy down on the public's throat.* stick in one throat'.
- 18) **Shoulder (v)** 1. Put (something heavy) over one's shoulder or shoulders to carry. (2).
Take on (a burden or responsibility). (3) Push out of One's way with One's shoulder. e.g.
Being the eldest son, I have to shoulder all the responsibilities of our family after my father.
- 19) **Back (v)** (1). Give material or moral support to. Bet money on (a person or animal) winning a race or contest. (2) Cover the back of for support, protection, or decoration. (3) (esp. in popular music) provide musical accompaniment to (a singer or musician) (4) Walk or drive backwards, (of the wind) change direction anticlockwise around the points of the compass. *To intensify the melancholy mood the musical instrument was backed.*
- 20) **Chest (v) (soccer)** Propel (the ball) by means of One's chest. *The captain of the team chested the ball to propel.*
- 21) **Hearten (V):** to encourage: *He was heartened by her kindness.*
- 22) **Rib (V) (bb):** to make fun of in a friendly way; laugh at someone. *All the boys ribbed him for keeping a pet pig.*
- 23) **Blood (v):** initiate in a particular activity 2. Hunting: Smear the face of (a novice hunter) with the kill; give (a hound) a first taste of blood. Phrases: blood and thunder: unrestrained and violent action or behavior. One's blood is up: *The hunter bloods his hounds as the first taste of blood of the kill.*
- 24) **Breast (v)** Face and move forwards against or through; reach the top of (a hill). E.g. *He breasted the icy-rocks and reached the top of the hill.*
- 25) **Belly (v)** (-ies; ied) a) Belly ache: (v) *The unruly students belly (complain noisily) very often to the Principal* (b) Swell or cause to swell or bulge.
- 26) **Stomach (v)** (1). Usu. With negation) consume (food or drink) without feeling or being sick, *he cannot stomach milk.* (2) Endure or accept, *what I won't stomach is thieving.*

- 27) **Arm (v)** *It is learnt that the enemies from the neighboring countries arm the terrorists in India.*(supply with weapons; provide with essential equipment for a task or situation.)
- 28) **Hand (v)** 1. Pick (something) up and give it to (someone). (2) hold the hand of, in order to guide or assist; *he handed him in to a carriage.* (3) (Sailing) take in or furl (a sail).*This morning in the peak hour I handed a blind man to cross the busy road.*2. To give from one's own hand in to someone else's: *Hand me that book please.*
- 29) **Elbow (v)** (1) Strike with One's elbow; (often One's way) more by pushing past people with one's elbows. (2) infml. Summarily reject or dismiss.*e.g. I elbowed (with my elbows) in the crowd to get an entry to the cricket stadium.*
- 30) **Fist (v)** 1. (Of a goal keeper) strike (a ball or shot) with the fist. (2) (Also fist fuck) (vulgar slang) penetrate (a person's anus or vagina with one's fist.*The goal keeper fisted the ball and prevented the goal.*
- 31) **Finger (v)** (1) Touch or feel with fingers. (2) usu. Finger someone for) (infml. N. America) inform on to the police; identify or choose (someone) for a particular purpose. (3) Music play (a passage) with a particular sequence of positions of fingers mark (music) with signs indicating the fingering. *The ruling party has fingered an M.P.from the opposite party as a suitable person to tackle the problem.*
- 32) **Thumb (v)** (1) Press, touch or indicate with one's thumb. (2) Turn over (Pages) with or as if with one's thumb; usu. as adj. thumbed wears or soil (a book's pages) by repeated handling.(3) request or obtain (a free ride in a passing vehicle) by signaling with one's thumb. *I have thumbed my dictionary several pages to find out an apt adjective to describe her beauty.*
- 33) **Nail (v)** (1). Fasten with a nail or nails. (2) infomal. Detector catches (someone, esp. a suspected criminal). (3) infomal. (In sport) strike (a ball forcefully and successfully; Baseball (of a fielder) put (a runner) out by throwing to a base chiefly in N. America (of a Player) defeat or outwit (an opponent). (4) (Nail someone down) elicit a firm commitment from someone. (5) Nail something down identify something precisely. *The ccv- camera has nailed thief.*

34) **Palm (v)** (1) Conceal (a small object) in the hand; esp. as a part of trick. (Palm something off) sell or dispose of something by deception. (2) Deflate (a ball) with the palm of the hand. *By attractive advertisements the sub standard materials are palmed.*

35) **Leg (v)** (legged; legging); (leg it) travel by foot walk run away 2.(chiefly historical) punishing with ones legs against the tunnel roof or sides. Pilgrims. *The leg all the way to reach the temple (Palani) (travel by foot).*

36) **Lap (V)** ((pp) over)1. Esp. lit to fold over or round; wrap round, surround. 2. (In racing), swimming etc. to be the distance of at least once round the track a lead of (a competitor). *The cat laps the milk with rippling sound.*

37) **Knee (v)** (knees, kneed; kneeing hit with the knee.*The player kneed the ball to stop the goal.*

38) **Ankle (v)** (infml.- U.S) walk; leave. *The Opposite party members ankle very often the parliament with shouting.*

39) **Foot (v)** 1. (Infml) pay (a bill, especially a large or unreasonable one) 2. (For tit) cover a distance. Especially a long one on foot; (archaic) dance.a) *Yesterday I footed 5 K.M. as my car broke-down in the middle of the road.*b) *I can't foot the bill which is too costly. (can not pay)*

40) **Heel (V)** :(repair shoe) to repair the heel of the shoe, etc. heel over to learn over to one side the boat heeled over in the wind.a) *the boats heeled and sank into water by the uneven load of the passengers.*b) *I heel the saplings before re-planting.*1. *To put a heel on (a shoe).*2. (Often imper.) (Esp. of a dog) to along at the heels of someone.3. (in Rugby) to send (the ball back with the heel to another player of one's own team (esp. from the scrum)

Heel over (V): to lean over at an angle; ready to fall; The ship heeled over in the storm.

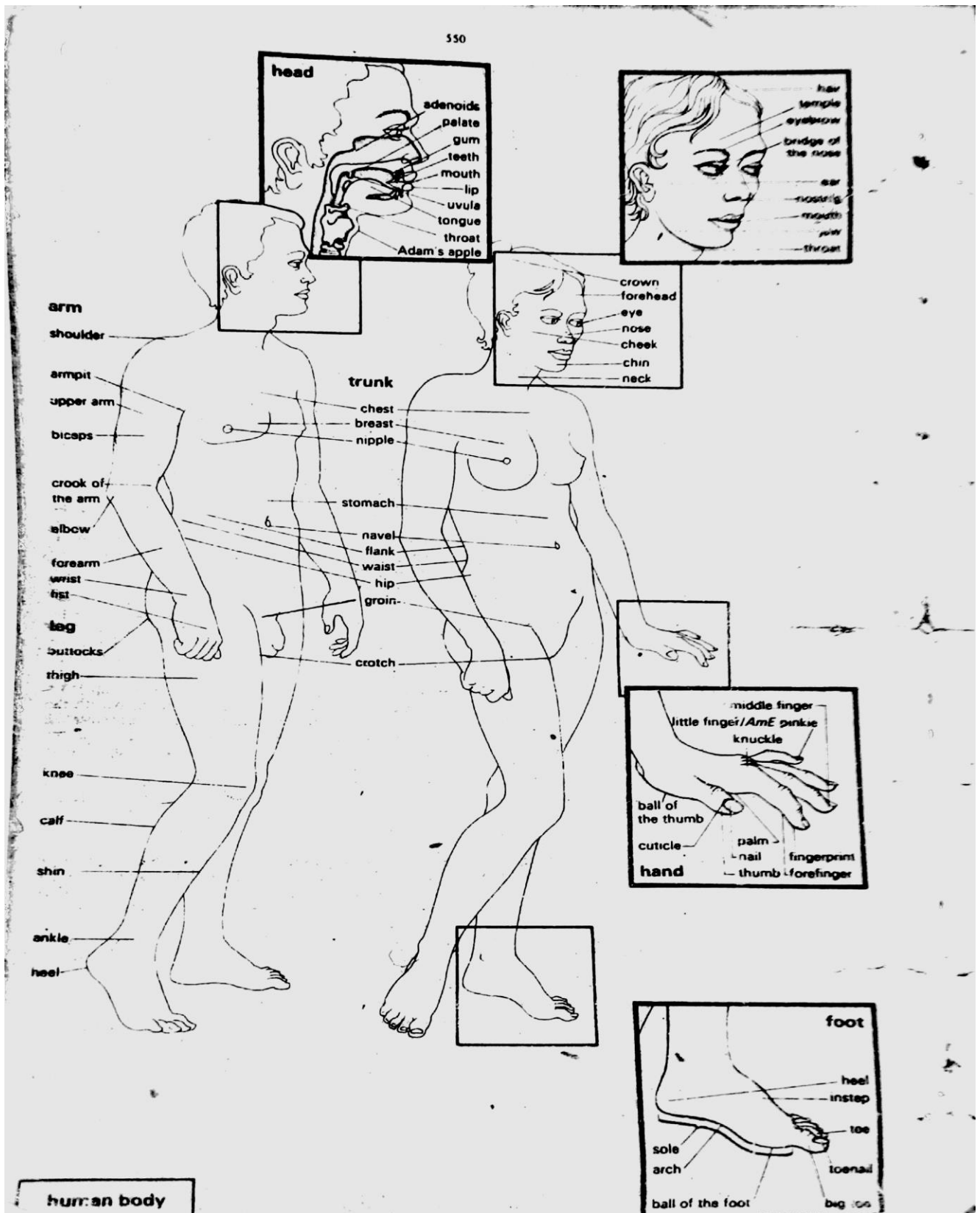
41) **Arch (N):**The inner side of the foot arch.

42) **Arch (V):** The mason has arched the sun-shade. (: formed an arch)

43) **Toe (v)** (toes, toeing) push, touch or kick with ones toes; (golf) strike (the ball) with the toe of the clip. *1. As it was late, I tip-toed into my bedroom while my parents were asleep.*
2. (Toe in/out) walk with the toes pointed in (or out) of a pair of wheels) converge (or dirge) slightly at the front.

44) **Sole (v)** (use) be soled; pat a new sole on (a shoe) *My old shoes need new soling though it is soled once.*

The Names of the Parts of the Body Used as Verbs



Colour (v): 1. Give a colour to 2.show embarrassment by becoming red; blush.3.influence,especially in a negative way; distort,the experiences had coloured her whole existence.

- 1) **Blue(v)**Modern women blue their money on clothes(spend recklessly)
- 2) **Black:(v)**1.make black, especially by the application of black polish, make up etc.2.(black something out):Make a room or building dark by extinguishing lights, covering windows etc.obscure something completely,(of a television screen)go blank.e.g.Every day I black my shoes to shine well.
- 3) **Crimson(v):(become flushed ,especially through embarrassment):***When her lover embarrassed his girl-friend her face crimsoned.(became)*
- 4) **Green (v):** 1.make or become green2.make less harmful with environment.
- 5) **Pale (v):**1.become pale in ones face.

2). Seem or become less important. She **paled** herself due to the ill-health. The dignitaries on the stage became paled at the sudden appearance of an actress scarcely dressed.
- 6) **Pink (v):**1.*He pinked the shell(zigzag edge with pink colour(ornamental)* 2.*The mechanic pinked the(engine)rattling sounds as a result of over-rapid combustion in the cylinders.*
- 7) **Purple (v):**Phrases: born in (or to)the purple.(born in a privileged family or privileged class.*RajiveGanthi purpled in Nehru's family/he was born to the purple*
- 8) **White (v):**usu.(white something out)turn(something)white; obliterate(a mistake)with white correction fluid2.white out loose colour vision as a prelude to losing consciousness
- 9) **Redden (v):** make or become red,blush;*The sun-set reddens the cloud. She reddened at the praise of her beauty.*
- 10) **Yellow (v):** become yellow colour,especially with age(yellowed, yellowing)*He has yellowed with his age.*

Animals

- 1) **Ape** (v): invite especially in an unthinking way. Phrases: *Go ape: go wild.*
- 2) **Bitch**(v): *The politician bitched his opponent openly. (made a critical comment)*
- 3) **Buffalo**(v)-oes;-oed) *The villain's rough voice buffaloed the children (intimidated/baffled)*
- 4) **Bull**(v): *The able bodied wrestler bulled the referee*
- 5) **Buffalo** (v):. (-oes,-oed) *The villains rough voice buffaloed the children.*
- 6) **Cat** (v)(catting;catted): *The sailor cated the anchor from the surface of the water to the cathead in the ship. Phrases: She let the cat out of the bag. =revealed a secret carelessly or by mistake..*
- 7) **Kitten** (v): give birth to kittens: *My pet cat has kitted three kittens.*
- 8) **Cow** (v) (usu.be cowed) 1. To conquer or being under control by violence or threats.
2). The Army captain cowed the soldiers by his threat telling the punishment rule.
3). The poor servants cow to his rich boss's wishes with fear.
- 9) **Cub** (v):(cubing; cubed)give birth to cubs. My pet bitch has cubed ten cubs in a single delivery
- 10) **Dog** (v) (dogged; dogging)1.follow closely.
2). grip with mechanical device. *I dog the principles of Gandhi –Non-violence. Dogging the bent pipe in the dog-tool the mechanic straitened it.*
- 11) **Fox** (v):(informal) baffle or deceive. *In the election campaign the politicians fox the voters with false promises.*
- 12) **Horse** (v):1.provide with a horse or horses.
2). (horse around/about)informal. Fool about.(phrases):*In the hills –farms the farmers horse to carry their products as there is no proper roads.*
- 13) **Lamb** (v):(of a ewe)give birth to lambs, tend(ewes)at lambing time. *Phrases :(in lamb)(of an ewe)pregnant.*
- 14) **Monkey** (v):(-eys;-eyed)1.(monkey about/around) behave in a silly playful way;
- 15) **Pig** (v):(pigged; pigging)1.(often pig out)informal. My friend pig out non-veg. meals (eat greedily).

16) **Wolf (v)**:(wolf something down)(devour)greedily. The hungry dog wolfed its meal quickly.

Birds

- 1) **Bat (v)** (batted); batting)flutter one's eyelashes. **(v)a.** (in sport) take the role of hitting rather than throwing the ball. b Hit with one's flat one's hand.
- 2) **Chicken (v)**(chicken out ;)(infml.) be too scared of some thing.
- 3) **Cock (v)** (tilt) (something) in a particular direction ;bend a (limb or bent at an angle .
- 4) **Crane (v)** stretch out (one's neck)inorder to see something 2. Move (an object) by means of a crane.
- 5) **Crow (v)** (crowed ;crew) 1.(of a cock)utter its charecteristic loud cry 2. Express great pride or triumph , especially in a tone of gloating satisfaction . 2)a sound expressing great pride or triumph .

Seasons

- 1) **Spring (v)** (**spring – sprang – sprung**)a) more suddenly upwards or forwards. *When the top lid of the cage the bird **sprang up** and escaped from me.*
- 2) **Summer (v)** Spend the summer in a particular a place – pasture (cattle for the summer.)*The sheep are **summered** near the foot hills in summer.*
- 3) **Winter (v)**a) spend the winter in a particular place.b) keep or feed (plants or cattle) during the winter.*e.g. The sheep are wintered on the dry ground.*

Human Relationships

- 1) **Baby (v)** informs. To *treat like a baby give a great deal of care or attention to* **2.boss (v)** (about around) to be the person in control(of).*The young mother babies her newly born infant.*
- 2) **Husband (v)** fml. To save carefully and / or make the best use of: to husband one's strength /resources (in a time of difficulty); economically. *She husbands the small income to meet the both ends very skillfully.*

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- 3) **Man (v) (nn)** to provide in the man for operation: man the guns. The buses are undermanned (= there are too few workers to drive and take money.)
 - 4) **Prostitute (v) fml.** (Esp. of a woman) to hire (on self) as a prostitute 2.to put to a dishonourable or wrong use. Esp. in order to gain money. *Her utter poverty has driven her to prostitute herself.*
 - 5) **Miss(v)** to fail to hit ,catch ,find, meet, touch, hear, see, etc. (2) to avoid or escape from (something unpleasant) by such a failure. : *I was lucky to miss the traffic accident.* (3)to discover the absence or loss of (someone or something)
 - 6) **Nurse (v) (at)** a (of a baby) to suck milk from a woman's breast: nursing at its mother's breast / a nursing baby b. (of a woman) to give (a baby milk from the breast: a nursing mother. *Nursing one's offspring is a natural instinct, avoiding is inhumane.*
 - 7) **Doctor (v)** (1) infm\ .to give medical treatment to. (2) To repair (3) (up) doing. To change for some purpose doctoring the play to suit the public. (4) (Up) doing. To change in a dishonest way: charged with doctoring the election results. *Inserting the love theme in the film Titanic (a -ship- wreck) is doctoring the play to suit the audience.*
 - 8) **Father (v):** old use or humour (of a man) to cause the birth of (one's child): fig. to father a plan an invention. *He has fathered the child of her by premarital.*
 - 9) **Mother (v):** (esp. of a woman) (1) to care for (someone) like a mother. (2) (Of a woman or female animal) to give birth to. (3) Dew g. to treat someone, (esp. a child) with too great protectiveness and care. *My wife is good at mothering. The matron of the hostel mothers the inmates well.*
 - 10) **Humanize (v) (-ise)** to make something more pleasant or suitable for people; to make something more humane; e.g. *these measures are intended to humanize the prison system.*
- II) People:** to fill with people; to live in (a place) *His race has peopled this island. The festival peoples this small village not less than one lakh people.*

Conclusion

The verbalization of the known nouns is not exhausted. We stop here to induce the students to use always *The Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language* by Steven Pinker to find out pearls rather than the pebbles.

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