

Understanding the verb

What is a verb?

- A verb is a word that shows an action, an event or a state. A sentence may either have a main verb, a helping verb or both. In other words, a verb is a word that informs about an action, an existence of something or an occurrence. No sentence can be completed without a verb.



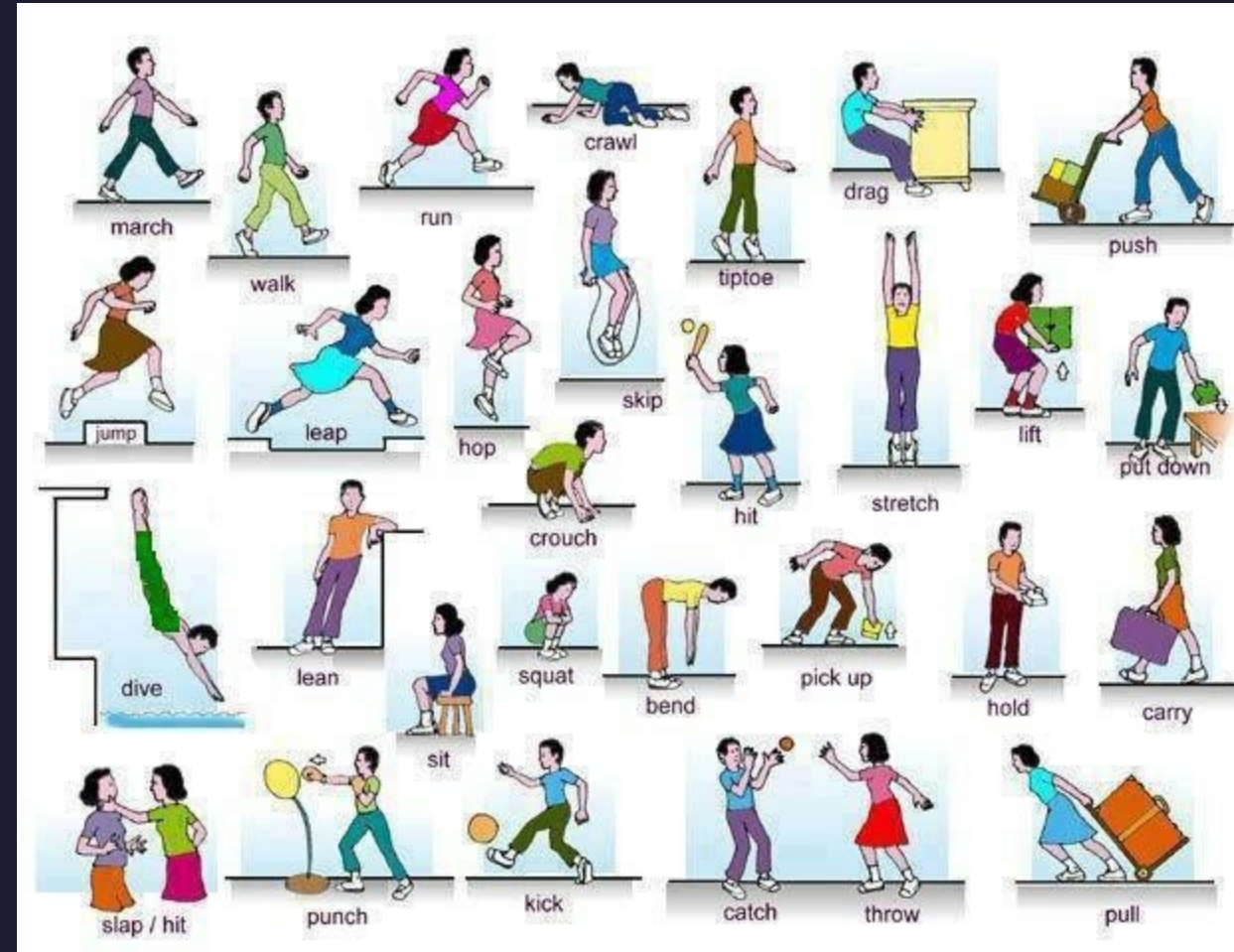
Types of Verbs

There are almost 10 different verbs grouped by function

- Physical verbs
- Mental verbs
- Linking verbs
- Action verbs
- Transitive verbs
- Intransitive verbs
- Auxiliary Verb
- Stative verb
- Modal verb
- Phrasal Verb
- Regular and Irregular verb

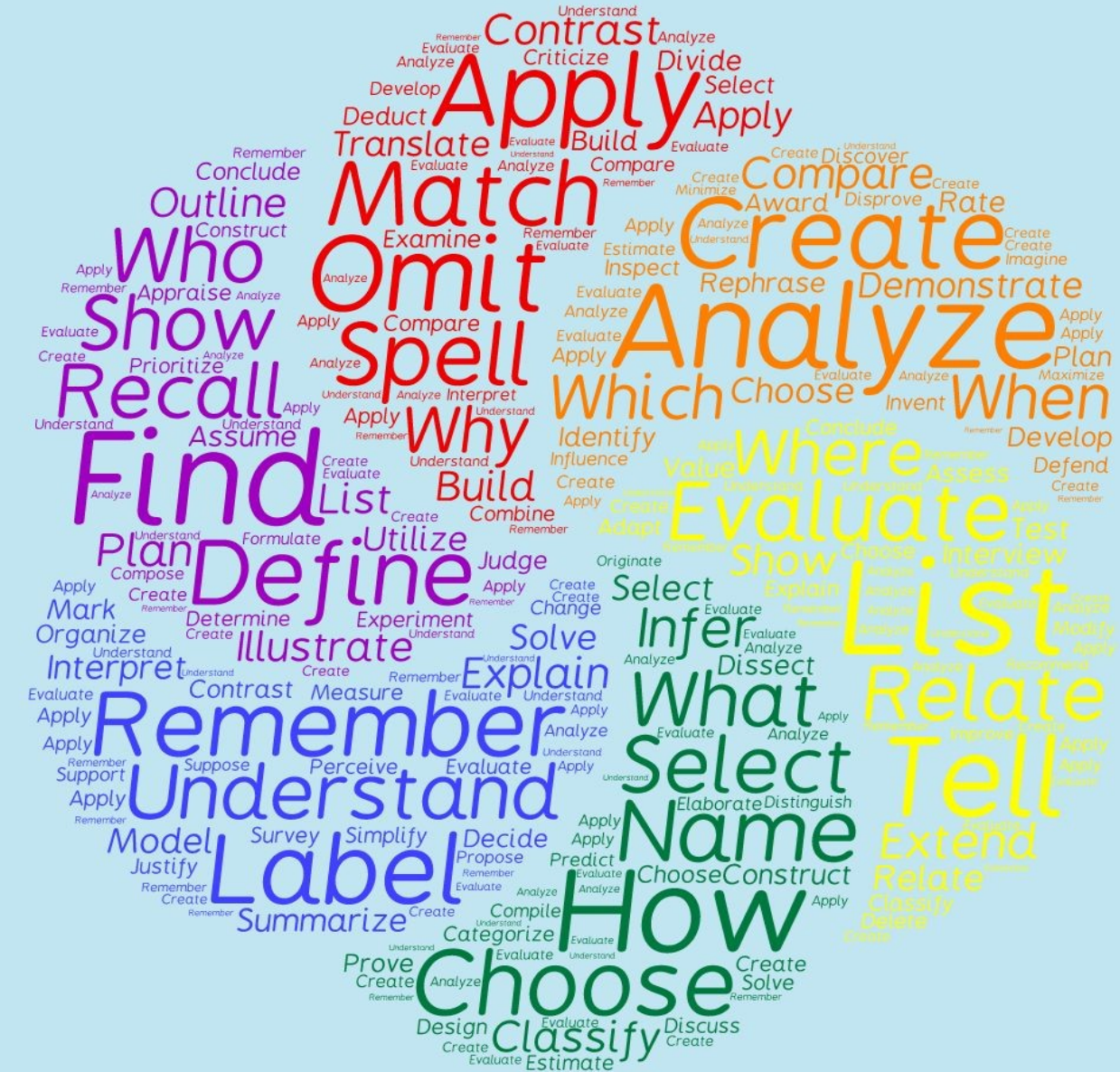
Physical verb

- They describe specific physical actions. If you can create a motion with your body or use a tool to complete an action, the word you use to describe it is most likely a physical verb.



Mental verb

It refers to concepts such as discovering, understanding, thinking, or planning. In general, a mental verb refers to a cognitive state.




Linking verbs

- State of being verbs , also known as linking verbs, are verbs that describe conditions or situations that exist. It is usually complemented by adjectives.
- I am a good orator.
- We are going to the circus.



Action verbs

- Action verbs express specific actions, and are used any time you want to show action or discuss someone doing something.
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Transitive Verb

- Transitive verbs are action verbs that have an object to receive that action.
- *I bake some cookies.*
- *I ride the bicycle.*
- *I move the chair.*



Intransitive Verb

- Intransitive verbs are action verbs but unlike transitive verbs, they do not have an object receiving the action.
- *I laugh.*
- *I cry.*
- *The book falls.*



Transitive and intransitive verbs

- exceptions

- Verbs like 'be' , ' become' etc. are sometimes followed by a word or words that are usually adjectives or nouns that describe the subject. Such word(s) are known as complements.

Eg: She was happy

Here, happy is a complement.

- An intransitive verb sometimes takes a cognate object , one made from the verb itself.

Eg: He slept a sound sleep.

- The addition of a preposition can change the meaning of the verb and make it a transitive one .

Eg: He looked at her.

Auxiliary verb

- Auxiliary verbs or helping verbs are verbs that help to form the various tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. The principal ones are be, do, and have.

Stative verbs

- Stative verbs can be recognized because they express a state rather than an action. They typically relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being, and measurements.

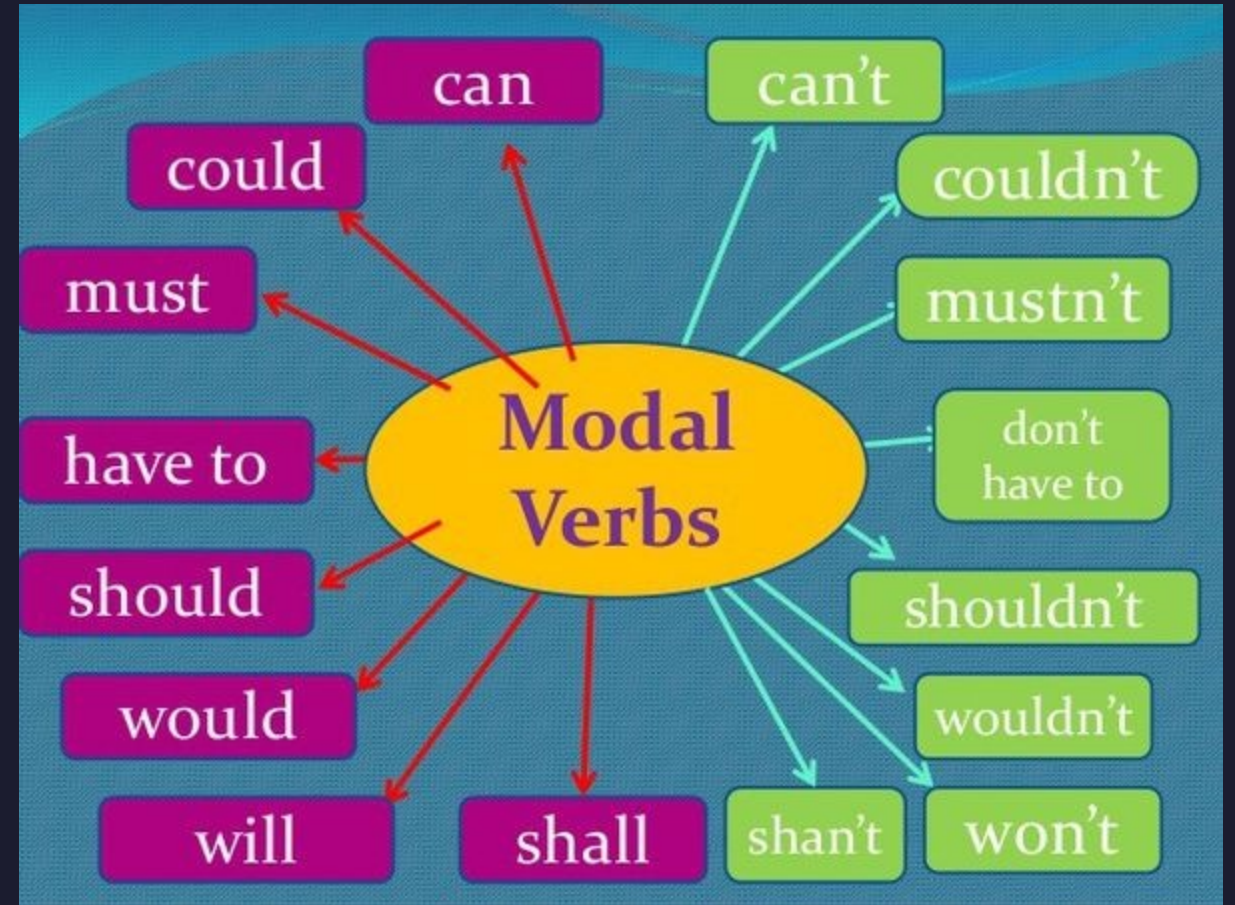
Stative verbs are verbs that describe a state rather than an action. When describing states, they never take the continuous ('-ing') form.



STATIVE VERB	CORRECT USAGE	INCORRECT USAGE
LIKE	I like you.	I am liking you.
LOVE	I love you.	I am loving you.
HATE	I hate you.	I am hating you.
APPEAR	It appears to be cloudy.	It is appearing to be cloudy.
BELIEVE	I believe in God.	I am believing in God.
FIT	This shoe fits me.	This shoe is fitting me.
SOUND	This song sounds good.	This song is sounding good.
REMEMBER	I remember everything.	I am remembering everything.

Modal verb

- A Modal verb is a type of verb that is used to indicate modality – that is: likelihood, ability, permission, request, capacity, suggestions, order, obligation, or advice.



Phrasal verb

- A phrasal verb is the combination of two or three words from different grammatical categories — a verb and a particle, such as an adverb or a preposition — to form a single unit.

• Check off ➔ Make a mark next to	• Let on ➔ Make clear, evince	• Get around ➔ To travel to different places
• Pass out ➔ Become unconscious	• Break into ➔ Interrupt (a conversation)	• Go along ➔ To continue to happen
• Carry on ➔ Continue	• Bring back ➔ Fetch something	• Back out ➔ Withdraw from something
• Make for ➔ Move towards	• Let down ➔ Lengthen	• Wipe out ➔ To destroy s.thing
• Come back ➔ Return	• Do over ➔ Repeat	• Set aside ➔ To reserve
• Come across ➔ Discover by accident	• Take up ➔ To begin a new hobby	• Get up ➔ Stop sleeping and leave bed

Regular and irregular verb

- These are verbs which form the past and past participle by the addition of the suffix -d/-ed.
- Eg: laugh + -ed = laughed
- love + -d = loved
- Irregular verbs are those that don't take on the regular spelling patterns of past simple and past participle verbs but have a change of internal vowel for the Past and past participle.



Five forms of verb



- English verbs come in several forms. For example, the verb sing can be: sing, sang, sung, singing or sings. This is a total of 5 forms. The different forms of verbs are present tense, simple past, past participle, present participle and simple present tense.

The Root Form

love

drink

The -S Form

loves

drinks

The Past Form

loved

drank

The -ING Form

loving

drinking

The Past Participle Form

loved

drunk

The Infinitive form

The basic form of a verb used as the infinitive **form**, which can exist with to or without 'to'.

Eg : Do you want to come with us?

Present tense or the 'Root Form'

- A verb root ,which is also known as the "root form of a verb" or the base form of a verb is the version of the verb that is listed in the dictionary.

Eg: I love icecream.

Simple present or 's- form'

- The present tense uses the verb's base form (write, work), or, for third-person singular subjects, the base form plus an -s ending (he writes, she works). The present tense indicates that an action is present, now, relative to the speaker or writer.
- Write (root word) + "-s" □ writes.

Past tense

form

The past tense refers to event that have happened in the past. The basic way to form the past tense in English is to take the present tense of the word and add the suffix -ed.

"walk" (root word) + "-ed" = "walked."

Present participle

form

Adding -ing to the base form of a verb creates the present participle. Present participles always end in -ing.

Eat (root word) + "ing" □ Eating

Past Participle form

A past participle is that which typically expresses completed action.

The past participle is used in three main ways:

1. To form passive voice.

Eg: The dog was provoked by the rat.

2. To be used as an adjective.

Eg: A provoked dog is a dangerous animal.

3. It can be also used to form the perfect tense.

Eg: Nobody else has ever provoked my dog so violently.