

## Verb

Verbs are words that describe an action or talk about something that happens. They take many different forms depending on their subjects, the time they refer to and other ideas we want to express. Verbs are the hearts of English sentences.

### Examples:

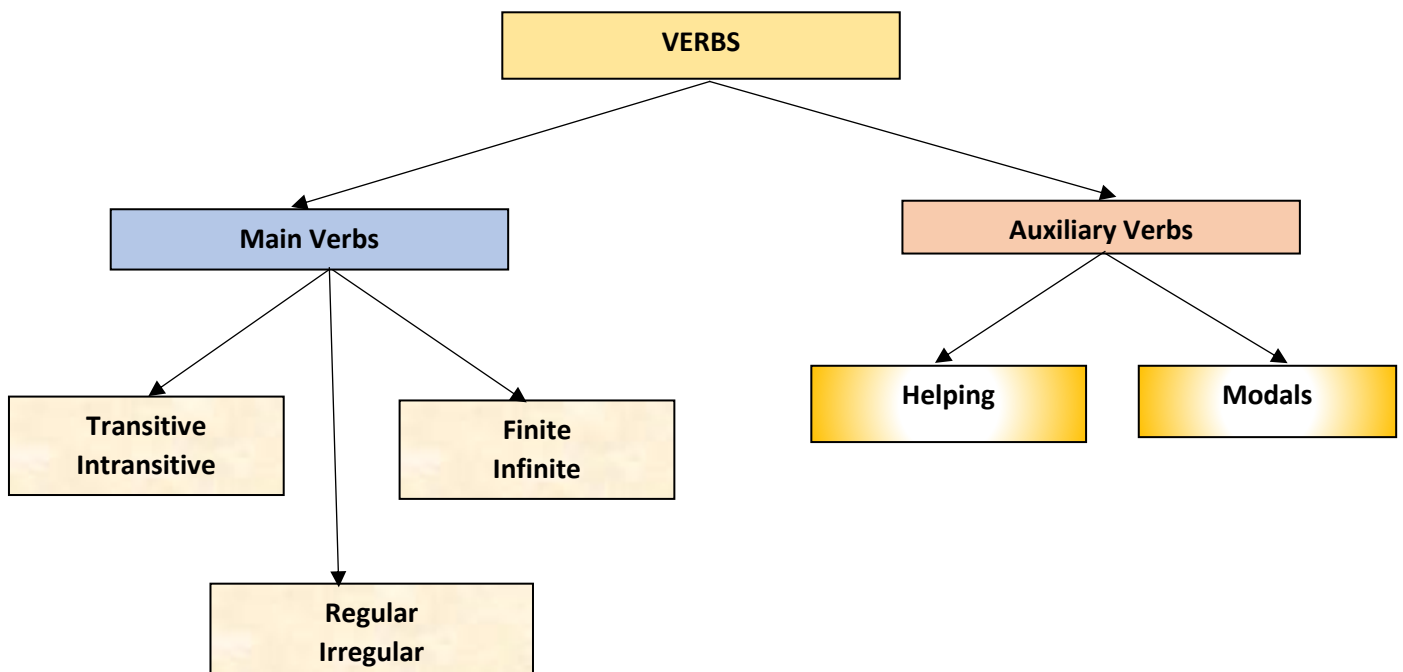
- Jacob walks in the morning. (A usual action)
- Mike is going to school. (A condition of action)
- Albert does not like to walk. (A negative action)
- Anna is a good girl. (A state of being)

Verbs are related to a lot of other factors like the *subject, person, number, tense, mood, voice*, etc.

### Basic Forms of Verbs

There are **six basic** forms of verbs. These forms are as follows:

- **Base form:** Children play in the field.
- **Infinitive:** Tell them not to play
- **Past tense:** They played football yesterday.
- **Past participle:** I have eaten a burger.
- **Present participle:** I saw them playing with him today.
- **Gerund:** Swimming is the best exercise.



**Main Verb** - Form of a verb where it has no ending (-ing, -ed, -en) added to it. It is also called the Root Verb since it is the very root form of a verb.

Example: I **run** 5 kms every morning.

**Do** your homework.

**Transitive** - The main verb that takes a direct object sitting right after it would be a Transitive Verb. They usually construct the most straightforward of sentences.

Example: She **went** to the fair.

We do not **like** being called out loud in crowds.

I **love** visiting my village home.

**Intransitive Verb** - The main Verb that does not take a direct object specified right afterward and rather there is an indirect one mentioned somewhere along the line is called an Intransitive Verb. These verbs often make the corresponding sentences incomplete.

Example: I **laughed**.

John **ran**.

A ghaat of cold wind **blew**.

**Finite verbs** - The actual verbs that are called the roots of sentences. It is a form of a verb that is performed by or refers to a subject and uses one of the twelve forms of tense and changes according to the number/person of the subject.

Example: Alex went to school. (Subject – Alex – performed the action in the past. This information is evident only by the verb 'went'.)

Robert plays hockey.

He is playing for Australia.

He is one of the best players. (Here, the verb 'is' directly refers to the subject itself.)

**Non-finite Verbs** - are not actual verbs. They do not work as verbs in the sentence rather they work as nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc.

The forms of non-finite verbs are – infinitive, gerund, and participle (participles become finite verbs when they take auxiliary verbs.)

Example: Alex went abroad to play. (Infinitives)

Playing cricket is his only job. (Present participle)

I have a broken bat. (Past participle)

Walking is a good habit. (Gerund)

### Regular Verb

The Verbs which end with -ed in their second and third forms are **Regular Verbs**.

Examples: Tapan **called** out my name.

You really **walked** all the way back?

### Irregular Verb

The Verbs that have all the three forms different.

Example: I haven't drunk enough of water today.

She **drove** all the way back.

**Auxiliary verbs** - are also called helping verbs. An auxiliary verb extends the main verb by helping to show time, tense, and possibility. The auxiliary verbs are – be verbs, have, and do.

Example: Alex is going to school.

They are walking in the park.

I have seen a movie.

Do you drink tea?

**Modal verb** is a kind of auxiliary verb. It assists the main verb to indicate possibility, potentiality, ability, permission, expectation, and obligation.

The modal verbs are *can, could, must, may, might, ought to, shall, should, will, would*.

Example: I may want to talk to you again.

They must play their best game to win.

She should call him.

I will go there.

Some examples:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ him today.
  - a) didn't see
  - b) haven't seen**
  - c) saw
  - d) seen
  
2. India \_\_\_\_\_ independent since 1947.
  - a) had been
  - b) has
  - c) have been
  - d) has been**
  
3. If you had informed me, I \_\_\_\_\_ cautious.
  - a) had been
  - b) would have been**
  - c) would be
  - d) shall be

4. No thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.

a) **have had**

b) had had

c) had

d) none of these