

The verb (from Latin *verbum* is a *word*) is a syntactic word (part of speech) expressing an activity (action / state). English as an analytical language (in such grammatical meaning is formed around, and not within the word) is very rich in heterogeneous verbs. **English verbs** appear in the sentences as a **predicate** (sometimes **subject**).

English verbs are divided into

- **simple** (*to! go*)
- **derivatives** (*to dislike*)
- **component** (*to Overcome*)

Composite are often **phrasal verbs** like "verb + postilogue" (*to look up*).

Semantic

Semantically, the verbs are divided into:

- **semantic or meaningful** (with independent lexical meaning)

I speak English - I speak English

- **semisense or semi-significant** (with contextualized lexical meaning
- **modal** , temporal and **connecting** verbs)

*We **can** speak English - We can speak English*

- **service or auxiliary** (without lexical meaning)

***Do** you speak English? - Do you speak English?*

Dynamic / static

Most English verbs are significant:

- **dynamic** (for action)

*He **speaks** good English - He speaks good English*

- **static** (for a state - being, reason, sensations, feelings, emotions, attitudes)

*She **understands** very little English - It is very little understood by -English*

Contextally, some **English static verbs** can become dynamic.

*I of **of think** IT's a good: idea - I think it is a good idea*

*What are you **thinking** about? "What are you thinking about?"*

(Bes) finite

On completion of activity dynamic verbs are divided into:

- **final**

Say it again! "Say it again !"

- **endless**

*I often **do** creative tasks - I often do creative tasks*

They can also contextually interchange in one verb.

*I **learned** fluent English for 2 years - I learned fluent English in 2 years*

*Friend E the My 's **learning Been** States Foreign languages for the period Same
/ - It is time , my friend teaches non-Russian speaking*

(He) transitional

On the direction of activity, the semantic verbs can be:

- **transitional** (with the agent and the object / recipient of the activity)

*They **take** English lessons every day - They take English lessons every day*

- **intransitive and refundable** (without supplement)

*I can not **live** without watching BBC - I can not live without watching BBC*

Purely returnable verbs are rare, although in a certain context many meaningful verbs take return values.

*I **love** talking with foreigners - I love talking to foreigners*

***Have** you ever **love** ? - Have you ever loved?*

(Not) correct

According to the generativity of the simple and participle forms, English verbs (except for some modals) can be:

- **correct** (with the ending - (e) d / t)

*Who **asked** that question? "Who asked this ?"*

- **irregular verbs** (hundreds of forms for memorization)

*We **spoke** to each other online - We talked on the Internet*

Semi-semantic

Modal verbs express the subjectivity of activity:

be, can, have, may, must, need, ought, shall, should, will, would,

Temporary verbs express the chronology of activity:

begin, cease, come, commence, continue, end, finish, give, up, go on, keep, proceed, set, start, stop

Verbs-bundles express the equality of activity:

appear, be, become, come, feel, get, go, grow, hold, keep, look, prove, remain, run, seem, smell, taste, turn (out)

Service verbs form questions, denials and **difficult times** :

be, do, have, shall, will

English verbs have two forms - **personal** and **impersonal forms** (**verbals** - **infinitive** , **gerund** , **communion**).

I write exercises - I write exercises

*The While writing exercises I of use dictionaries -
When writing exercises use dictionaries*

Infinitive - verb stem (often with a particle *to* - a pure infinitive).

(to) go, (to) be, (to) ask, (to) fight, (to) understand, (to) walk

English verbs vary from time to time - only up to 16 times (including 8 modal times).

They also

have **3 moods** - **imperative** , **indicative** and **conditional** (subjunctive). The

imperative expresses instruction, the indicative - the statement, the conditional - the assumption.

English verbs can stand in **real or passive voice** . In passive verbs denote the activity not from, but on the subject.