

A **verb** is a part of speech that indicates the action or state of an object and answers questions: **what to do? what to do?**

Verbs are of an imperfect and perfect kind, are divided into transitive and intransitive, vary according to moods.

The verb has an initial form, which is called the indefinite form of the verb (or infinitive). It does not show either time, number, person, gender.

Verbs in the sentence are predicates.

An undefined form of a verb can enter into a compound predicate, may be subject, addition, definition or circumstance.

Types of the verb in

There are two kinds of verbs: perfect and imperfect. Verbs of an **imperfect kind** answer the question what to do ?, and verbs of the **perfect kind** - what to do?

Verbs of an imperfect kind do not indicate the completeness of the action, at its end or result (did, painted).

Verbs of the perfect kind indicate the completion of the action, at its end or result (did, colored).

When forming verbs of one kind from verbs of another kind, prefixes (sing, sing, sing, sing) are used.

The formation of verb types can be accompanied by the alternation of vowels and consonants in the root.

Transitive and intransitive verbs

Verbs that are combined or can be combined with a noun or pronoun in the accusative without a preposition are called **transitive**.

Transitive verbs denote an action that goes to another object (wash the window, shake hands).

A noun or pronoun with a transitive verb can stand in the genitive case.

Verbs are **intransitive**, if the action does not directly pass to another object (talk, walk).

To intransitive are verbs with the suffix **-sya (-s)** (to smile, to be angry).

Reflexive verbs

Verbs with a suffix **-a (-s)** are called **return** (laugh, rejoice). Some verbs can be returnable and irrevocable; others are only returnable (without suffix **Xia** they are not used).

Verb inclination

Verbs in the **indicative mood** indicate actions that occur or will actually occur (read, read, read, read).

Verbs in the indicative mood vary from time to time.

In the indicative mood, the imperfective verbs have three tenses: the present, the past and the future, and the verbs of the perfect species - two times: the past and the future are simple.

Verbs in the **conditional mood** designate the actions desired or possible under certain conditions.

The conditional inclination of the verb is formed from the base of the indefinite form of the verb with the suffix **-n-** and the particle **would (b)** (look, would go). This particle can stand after the verb and in front of it, can be separated from the verb in other words.

Verbs in the conditional mood vary by number, and in the singular - by birth.

Verbs in the **imperative mood** express the urge to action, the order, the request (read, go, bring).

Verbs in the imperative mood are usually used in the form of a **2nd person**.

Verbs in the imperative mood do not change from time to time.

Forms of imperative mood are formed from the basis of present or future simple time with the suffix **-u** or zero suffix. Verbs in the imperative mood in the singular have a zero ending, and in the plural - **-t**.

Sometimes verbs Imperative added particle **-ka** , which somewhat mitigates the orders (Tell me, play-ka).

Verb tenses

Verbs in the **present tense** show that the action takes place at the moment of speech.

Verbs in the present tense can denote actions that are committed constantly, always.

Verbs in the present tense vary by face and number.

Verbs in the **past tense** show that the action took place before the moment of speech.

Verbs in the form of past tense are formed from an indefinite form (infinitive) with the suffix **-l-** .

Verbs in infinitive form on **-ch** , **ti** form past form singular masculine without suffix **-l-** (oven - pitch, carry - carrying reach - reached).

Verbs of the past tense vary by number, and in the singular - by birth. In the plural, past verbs in persons do not change.

Verbs in the **future tense** show that the action will occur after the moment of speech.

Future time has two forms: simple and complex. The compound future tense of imperfective verbs is formed from the future tense of the verb to be and the indefinite form of the verb of the imperfect species. From verbs of the perfect form, future time is formed simple, from verbs of an imperfect type - the future is a composite time.