**Verb**

A verb is a word which express the action and also the time of action. The words do, did, and done are all verbs of different tenses. The verb is perhaps the most important part of the sentence. A verb is such an important part of a sentence or question in English language that you can’t have a sentence or a question without it. There are many types of verb, following is the list.

**Types of verb**

[Irregular Verbs:](http://www.engtuto.com/irregular-verbs)

Irregular verbs are those verbs that don’t take on the regular spelling patterns of past simple and past participle verbs.

Examples:

bind– bound, bound

catch– caught, caught

cost- cost, cost

do– did, done

hurt– hurt, hurt

**Complete** [**list of irregular Verbs**](http://www.engtuto.com/irregular-verbs)

**Physical Verbs:**

There are many types of verb, Physical verbs are the most common of them. Physical Verbs are the verbs which describe specific physical actions . In other words, the verbs which describe visible actions are physical verbs.

**Examples**

John is running.

Who will wash these clothes?

I will call you up as soon as I reach home.

**Mental Verbs:**

Verbs which describe a cognitive state are called mental Verbs. In other words, the verbs which describe invisible actions are mental verbs.

Examples

-I know you are not well.

-Garlic bread tastes great.

-I saw him there.

-Please don’t feel worried.

**States of Being Verbs:**

State of being verbs, also called linking verbs, are a small group of verbs that do not express action, but serve as a link that joins the subject to a word in the predicate that adds meaning to the subject. The verb ‘be’ and ‘is’ are two most used linking verbs.

Examples

Virat is a great batsman.

It takes a lot to be a famous man.

Sachin was a great batsman.

(is,be, am, are, will, etc. are all linking verbs)

**Transitive Verbs:**

Verbs which require a direct object to express an action are called transitive verbs.

Examples:

-I am painting the wall.

(Here painting is a transitive verb because it requires a direct object Wall.)

-I read this book everyday.

(here read is a transitive verb because it requires a direct object- book)

Intransitive Verbs:

Verbs which do not require any direct object to express an action are called intransitive verb.

Examples:

-Do I snore?

(Here snore is an intransitive verb because it requires no direct object)

-I can walk miles.

(Here walk is an intransitive verb because it requires no direct object)

**Auxiliary Verbs:**

Auxiliary verbs are also known as helping verbs, and are used together with a main verb to show the verb’s tense, aspect, modality, voice, emphasis. They are also used to form an interrogative or negative statement.

Examples:

Virat is running on the treadmill

Is it raining?

He was crying.

was he crying?

Why does he run like a maniac?

Do you know I recently bought a farm-house?

I do know that you are lying. (Here do is used to emphasize know)

**Stative Verbs:**

Verbs which express a state rather than an action are called stative verbs. . They typically relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being, and measurements.

Examples:

-I was sitting on a chair.

-I weigh 72 kgs.

-I kept waiting for her, she never turned up.

**Modal Verbs:**

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that are used to express abilities, possibilities, permissions, and obligations.

Examples:

-You must leave now.

-I cannot do this.

-You have to do this.

**Phrasal Verbs:**

Phrasal verbs aren’t single words; instead, they are combinations of words that are used together to take on a different meaning to that of the original verb.

Examples:

break down, check in, check out, chip in, count on