

# The Verb

# What is a verb?

- A verb is a word which describes the action in a sentence (the doing word)

## Examples

**I play** football.

**They skip** quickly.

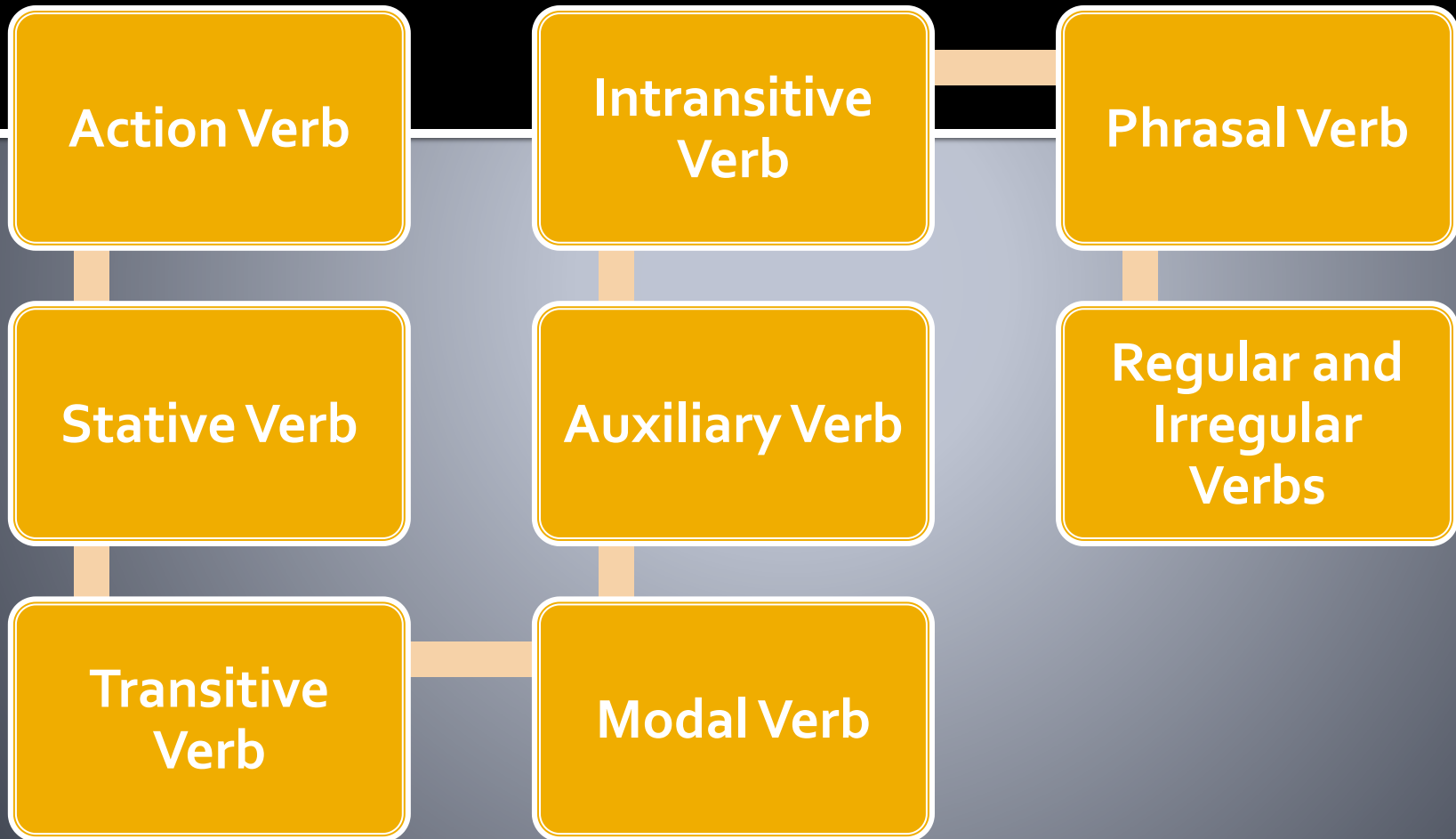
**We eat** spaghetti.

**Bob is** seven today.

# Verb Tenses

- Verb tenses describe WHEN the action is happening.
- **PRESENT** (it's happening NOW.)
- **PAST** (it's ALREADY happened.)
- **FUTURE** (it's ABOUT to happen.)

# The Types of Verbs



# Action Verb

- An action verb expresses an activity that a person or thing can do.
- For example: Lee **eats** cake.
- (*Eating* is something Lee can do.)
- The bear **chased** the salmon in the shallow rapids.
- (*Chasing* is something the bear can do.)

# Stative Verb

- A stative verb expresses a state rather than an action. A stative verb typically relates to a state of being, a thought, or an emotion.
- For example: I **am** at home.
- She **believes** in fairies.
- He **feels** elated.

# Transitive Verb

- A transitive verb is one that acts on something (i.e., it has a direct object).
- For example: I **saw** the dog.
  - (*the dog* - direct object)
- Lee **ate** the pie.
  - (*the pie* - direct object)
- The postman **will give** Sarah the letter.
  - (*the letter* - direct object)

# Intransitive Verb

- An intransitive verb is one that does not act on something (i.e. there is no direct object).
- For example:
  - The rain **fell**.
  - My throat **hurts**.
  - The cat **sneezed**.



# Auxiliary Verb

- An auxiliary verb (or helping verb) accompanies a main verb to help express tense, voice or mood.
- The most common auxiliary verbs are *be*, *do*, and *have* (in their various forms).
- Here are some examples of auxiliary verbs:
  - Lee **has** eaten all the pies.
  - (Here, the auxiliary verb *has* helps to express tense.)
- The table **has been** prepared.
- (Here, the auxiliary verbs *has been* help to express voice (in this case, the passive voice).)
- If he **were** to arrive in the next 10 minutes, we **would** be on schedule.
- (Here, the auxiliary verbs *were* and *would* help to express mood (in this case, the subjunctive mood).)

# Modal Verb

- A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb used to express ideas such as ability, possibility, permission, and obligation.
- The modal auxiliary verbs are *can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, and would*.
- For example:
  - Lee **can** eat a lot of pies.
  - (Here, the modal verb *can* helps to express the idea of ability.)
  - Lee **might** eat that pie before he gets home.
  - (Here, the modal verb *might* helps to express the idea of possibility)

# Phrasal Verb

- A phrasal verb is a verb made up of more than one word (usually two words). A phrasal verb has a main verb and another word (either a preposition or a particle).
- The phrasal verb usually has a meaning different to the main verb.
- For example: A burglar will often break a window to **break in**.
- (Here, the phrasal verb *break in* means *to enter illegally*, which is different to *break*.)
- If you drop the baton the team will **drop back** to last place.
- (Here, the phrasal verb *drop back* means *to fall behind*, which is different to *drop*.)

# Regular verbs

- A regular verb is one that forms its simple past tense and its past participle by adding **-ed** or **-d** to the base form of the verb.
- For example:

Regular Verb	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
love	loved	has loved
hate	hated	has hated
move	moved	has moved

# Irregular Verbs

- An irregular verb is one that does not conform to this ruling.
- For example:

Irregular Verb	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
tell	told	has told
bleed	bled	has bled

# Choose the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

- 1. The movie, including all the previews, **(take, takes)** about two hours to watch.
- 2. The Prime Minister, together with his wife, **(greet, greets)** the press cordially.
- 3. Every one of those books **(is, are)** fiction.
- 4. Nobody **(know, knows)** the trouble I've seen.