

# VERBS



- Verbs show action or state of being.

**Examples:** go, is

- An action verb expresses a physical or mental action.

**Example:** He paints.

We thought about it.



# A C T I O N S V E R B S



- An action verb is a word that names an action. It may contain more than one word.
- Notice the following action verbs.
- Sports experts **write** about the football player Jim Thorpe even today. Thorpe **blocked** like a tank. He **tackled** like a tornado. In every game Thorpe **attacked** his opponents with all his might. He **caught** the ball skillfully and **charged** ahead fearlessly. Experts still **remember** and **honor** Thorpe's greatness.

**A**

**C**

**T**

**I**

**O**

**N**

**V**

**E**

**R**

**B**

**S**

- An action verb can express physical actions, such as writing and running, or mental activities such as thinking and honoring.

**Physical**

**Mental**

write

remember

block

honor

tackle

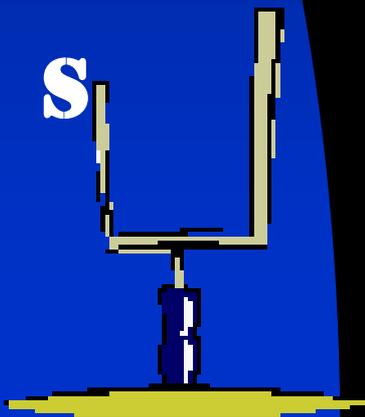
prefer

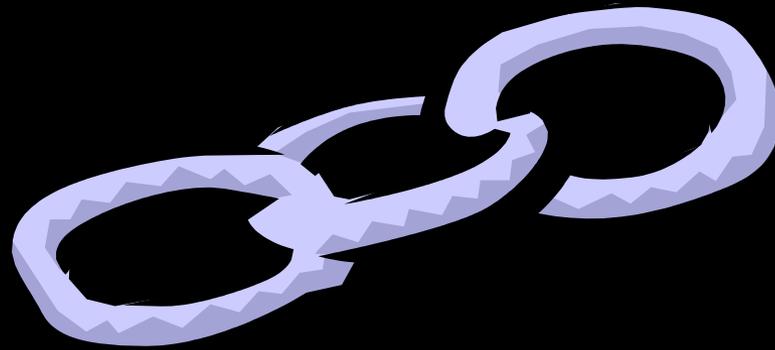
catch

excel

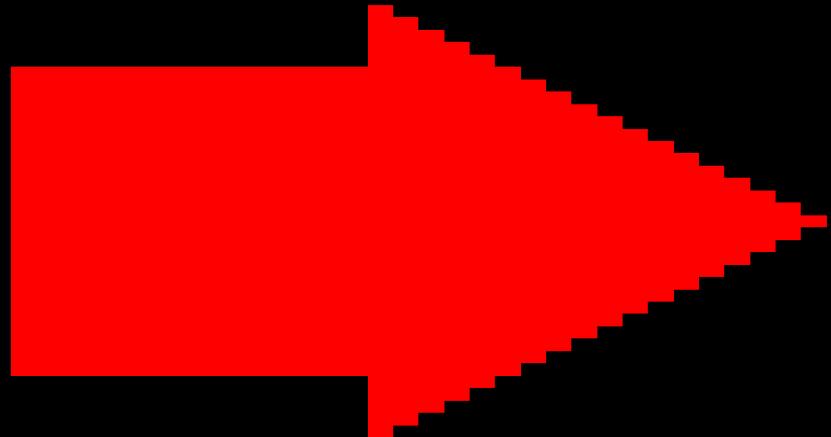
charge

regarded





# LINKING VERBS





# Common Linking Verbs

**be**

**become**

**grow**

**seem**

**turn**

**appear**

**taste**

**look**

**feel**

**smell**

**sound**



Many of these linking verbs can also be used as action verbs.

Chandra **turned** thirteen. (**Linking Verb**)

The car **turned** the corner. (**Action Verb**)

# Predicate Nouns

A predicate noun follows a linking verb.  
It tells what the subject is.

Sam **is** a **pitcher**.



Susan **was** our best **player**.



Will you **be** my **friend**?



# Predicate Adjectives

A predicate adjective follows a linking verb. It describes the subject by telling what it is like.

Samantha **is** *beautiful*.



Susan **was** *bored* with sports.

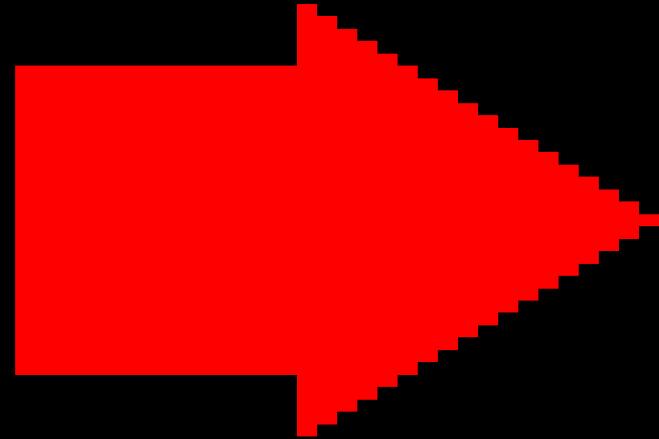
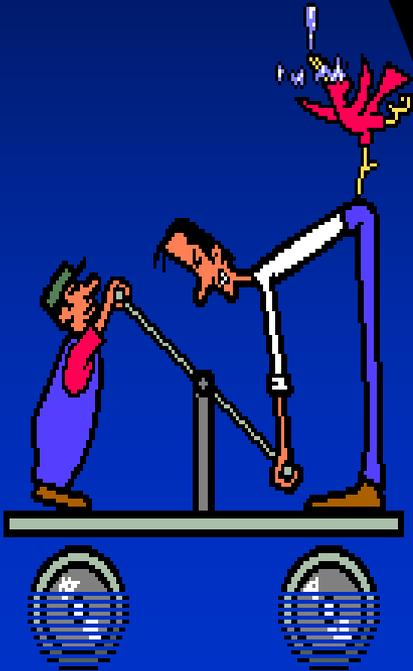


**Will** the game **be** *interesting*?



# HELPING

# VERBS



# Main Verbs and Helping Verbs

*Verbs have four principal parts that are used to form all tenses. The chart below show how the principal parts of most verbs are formed..*

## Principal Parts of Verbs

Base Form	Present Participle	Past Form	Past Participle
<b>jump</b>	<b>jumping</b>	<b>jumped</b>	<b>jumped</b>

The principal parts of verbs are often combined with helping verbs to form verb phrases.



# Helping Verbs Defined

*A **helping verb** is a verb that helps the main verb tell about an action or make a statement.*



# Helping Verbs List

<b>is</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>should</b>	<b>shall</b>
<b>was</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>could</b>	<b>will</b>
<b>were</b>	<b>had</b>	<b>would</b>	<b>do</b>
<b>are</b>			<b>did</b>
<b>am</b>		<b>may</b>	<b>does</b>
<b>be</b>		<b>might</b>	<b>can</b>
<b>been, being</b>		<b>must</b>	



A *verb phrase* consists of one or more helping verbs followed by a main verb.

# Helping Verbs and Verb Phrases

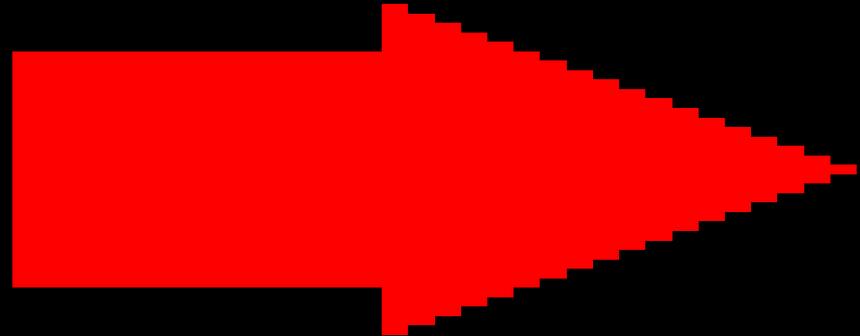
The students **are jumping** rope now.

In the sentence above, the word **are** is the helping verb, and the present participle **jumping** is the main verb. Together they form a **verb phrase**.



*A **verb phrase** consists of one or more helping verbs followed by a main verb.*

# TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS



# Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs have **direct objects**. Direct objects receive the action of a verb. It answers the question **whom?** or **what?** after an action verb.



**Action Verb**                      **Direct Object**

*what?*

The quarterback **throws** the football.

# Intransitive Verbs

Sometimes an action verb does not have a direct object. Then the verb is intransitive.

Action Verb



The singer sang well.



In the above sentence , **well** does not answer the question **whom?** or **what?**.

# Verbs with Indirect Objects

An indirect object answers the question *to whom?* or *for whom?* an action is done



**Action Verb**



Michael Jordan **shows** his **teammates** new **shots.**



*what?*

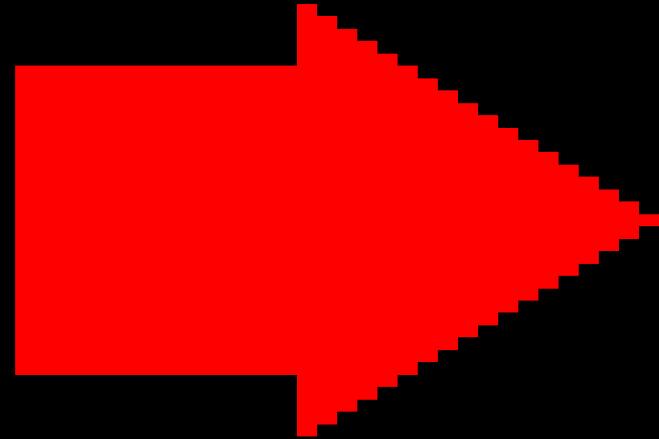
*Direct Object*



*to whom?*

*Indirect object*

# VERB TENSE



# Present, Past, and Future Tenses

*The **tense** of a verb tells when an action takes place.*

A **present tense** of a verb names an action that happens regularly. It can also express a general truth.

## Present Tense Forms

### Singular

I **race**.

You **race**.

He, she, or it **races**.

### Plural

We **race**.

You **race**.

They **race**.



The **tense** of a verb tells when an action takes place.

A **past tense** of a verb names an action already happened.

*The past tense of many verbs is formed by adding -ed to the base form of the verb.*

## Past Tense Forms

### Singular

I **raced**.

You **raced**.

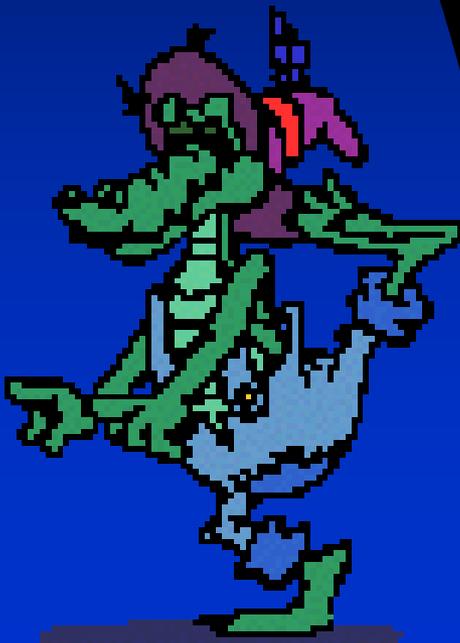
He, she, or it **raced**.

### Plural

We **raced**.

You **raced**.

They **raced**.



A **future tense** of a verb names an action that will take place in the future.

*In the future tense the word **will** is used with the verb. Sometimes **shall** is used when the pronoun **I** or **we** is the subject.*

## Future Tense Forms

### Singular

I **will (shall)** go.

You **will** go.

He, she, or it **will** go.

### Plural

We **will (shall)** go.

You **will** go.

They **will** go.



# Helping Verbs Tense

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
am – is - are	was -were	have – has - had

**Combine with the present participle form of the verb.**

**Combine with the past participle form of the verb.**



# Helping Verbs – Past Participle

## Using **Have, Has, Had**

Singular	Plural
I <b>have</b> jumped.	We <b>have</b> jumped.
You <b>have</b> jumped.	You <b>have</b> jumped.
She <b>has</b> jumped.	They <b>have</b> jumped.

Singular	Plural
I <b>had</b> jumped.	We <b>had</b> jumped.
You <b>had</b> jumped.	You <b>had</b> jumped.
She <b>had</b> jumped.	They <b>had</b> jumped.

