

Verbs

Definition of Verb?

A verb is a word that expresses:

- What the subject does (e.g. He runs fast.)
- What the subject is (e.g. She is a doctor.)
- What the subject possesses (e.g. They have a car.)

Types of Verbs

1. Main Verbs

Verbs that can express meaning independently.

Examples:

- Preeti writes a letter.
- Dev draws a picture.

2. Auxiliary Verbs (Helping Verbs)

Help the main verb express tense or mood.

Examples:

- He is playing badminton.
- She had finished her homework.

Common Auxiliary Verbs:

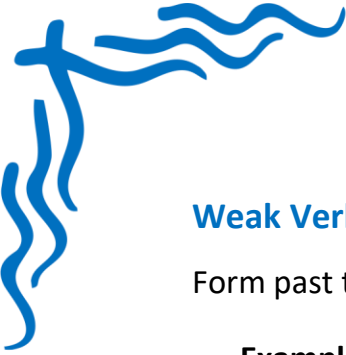
- is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did

Strong Verbs

Form past tense by changing the stem vowel.

Examples:

Present	Past	Past Participle
arise	arose	has arisen
begin	began	has begun
hide	hid	has hidden
know	knew	has known



Weak Verbs

Form past tense by adding -d, -ed, or -t to the root.

Examples:

Present	Past	Past Participle
deal	dealt	has dealt
cook	cooked	has cooked
call	called	has called
ask	asked	has asked

Direct and Indirect Objects

- **Direct Object:** Answers what? (thing)
- **Indirect Object:** Answers whom? (person)

Example:

- My friend gave me (indirect) a gift (direct).

Transitive Verbs

- Require an object to complete meaning.

Examples:

- The girl sang a song.
- He kicked a ball.

Intransitive Verbs

- Do not require an object to make sense.

Examples:

- She spoke politely.
- They played nicely.



Ditransitive Verbs

- Take two objects – one direct and one indirect.

Examples:

- She gave her (indirect) an apple (direct).
- Mother bought me (indirect) a dress (direct).

Verbs of Incomplete Predication / Complements

- These verbs do not show action or possession.
- Require a complement to complete the sentence.
- Common Verbs: is, am, are, was, were, seems, looks, feels, becomes

Examples:

- He became furious.
- The teacher seems angry.
- My mother looks happy.

Finite and Non-Finite Verbs

i. Finite Verbs:

- Show tense, number, or person.

Examples:

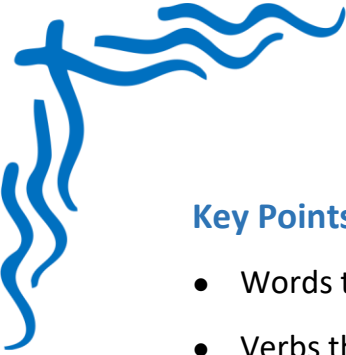
- He plays cricket. (present, singular)
- They played cricket. (past)

ii. Non-Finite Verbs:

- Do not change with tense or subject.
- Often infinitives, gerunds, or participles.

Examples:

- He is reading a book.
- They are singing a song.



Key Points to Remember

- Words that say what the subjects do are verbs.
- Verbs that express meaning alone are main verbs.
- Helping verbs are called auxiliary verbs.
- Strong verbs change vowels in the past tense.
- Weak verbs add -d, -ed, or -t in the past tense.
- Verbs that require objects are transitive.
- Verbs that do not need objects are intransitive.
- Verbs requiring complements are incomplete or complementary verbs.
- Verbs that change with subject/tense are finite; those that do not are non-finite.