

Verbs

Definition:

A verb is a word that shows:

1. **Action** – e.g., She runs every morning.
2. **Being** – e.g., He is a doctor.
3. **Possession** – e.g., They have a car.

Examples of Verbs:

- **Action:** Ronaldo kicked the ball.
- **Being:** Manmohan Singh is a great economist.
- **Possession:** Mukesh Ambani has a beautiful house.

Types of Verbs

1. Transitive Verbs

A verb that requires an object to complete its meaning.

Example:

- Neha likes chocolate.
- (What does she like? — chocolate → Object)

2. Intransitive Verbs

A verb that does not require an object and has a complete meaning by itself.

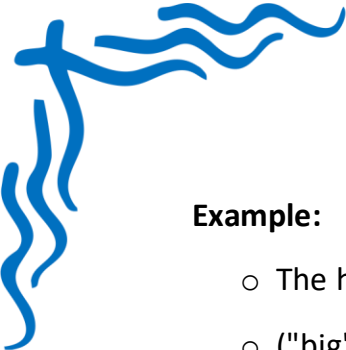
Example:

- The girl laughed.
- (No object needed.)

3. Incomplete Verbs (Linking Verbs)

These verbs need a complement to complete their meaning.

Common linking verbs: is, are, am, was, were, will be, become, appear, seem, look



Example:

- The house is big.
- ("big" completes the meaning of the verb "is")

Direct and Indirect Objects (for Transitive Verbs)

Object Type	Description	Example
Direct Object	Receives the action	Father bought me a laptop .
Indirect Object	Receives the direct object	Father bought me a laptop.

- Direct Object answers “what?”
- Indirect Object answers “to/for whom?”

Main Verbs vs. Auxiliary Verbs (Helping Verbs)

Main Verbs

- Show complete action or meaning on their own.

Examples: eat, sing, run

Auxiliary Verbs (Helping Verbs)

There are 14 auxiliary verbs, divided into:

Primary	Modal
be, do, have	can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must, ought to, used to

Examples:

- They are eating.
- She can swim.

Finite and Non-finite Verbs

Type	Definition	Example
Finite Verbs	Change form based on subject/tense	She plays, They play
Non-finite Verbs	Do not show tense or number	to eat, to run, eating



Forms of Verbs

Every verb has 3 main forms:

Present	Past	Past Participle
eat	ate	eaten
go	went	gone

Strong and Weak Verbs

Strong Verbs

- Form past tense by changing internal vowels.

Present	Past	Past Participle
blow	blew	blown
sing	sang	sung

Weak Verbs

- Form past tense by adding -ed, -d, or -t

Present	Past
play	played
dream	dreamt
walk	walked

Verbs with same form (all 3):

Present	Past	Past Participle
put	put	put
cut	cut	cut
shut	shut	shut

Points to Remember:

- Verbs indicate action, being, or possession.
- Verbs are either transitive, intransitive, or incomplete.
- Main verbs express complete action;** helping verbs assist main verbs.
- Direct and indirect objects are used only with transitive verbs.
- Strong verbs change inside vowels;** weak verbs use -ed, -d, or -t.
- Verbs can be finite (change with tense/person) or non-finite (do not change).