



## CHAPTER 8: VERB



# VERB

## ➤ INTRODUCTION

**Definition:** A verb is a word which shows an action, state of being or possession of a noun or pronoun. Or The word which says something about a noun or pronoun is called a Verb. (All saying words are verbs)

### Example:

- ❖ Mahesh Bhupati plays Tennis.
- ❖ The man killed a mouse.
- ❖ It is an arduous task.
- ❖ They are very courageous.
- ❖ The decision has been taken by me.

In the sentences given above the words 'play', 'killed', 'is', 'are' and 'has' are verbs.

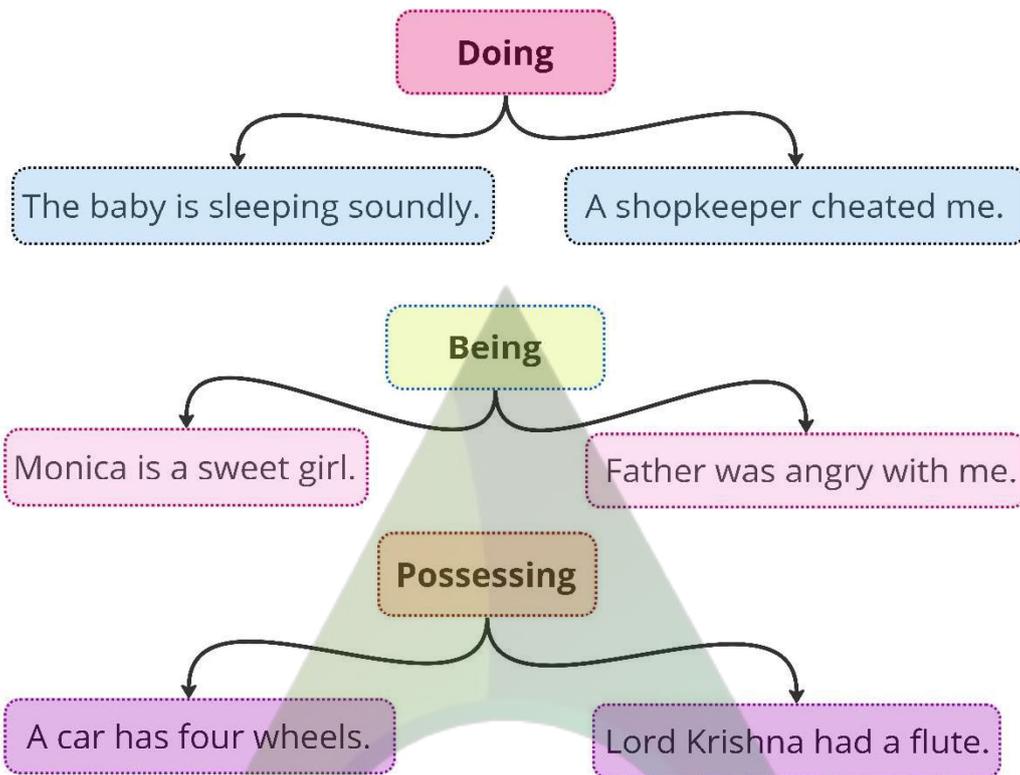
Generally verbs are divided into two parts. They are the following:

**Helping verbs:** Is, are, am, was, were, has, had, will, shall, etc.

**Main verbs:** Go, read, write, learn, sing, walk, talk, etc. Here we will discuss other kinds of verb as well.

### Verb:

A verb is a word which indicates an action in present, past or future tense as performed by a subject or acted upon an object.



### Object of a verb

Look at the following sentences and the questions that follow:

1. Ruchi likes ice-cream.

What does Ruchi like? (ice-cream)

We say "ice-cream" is the object of the verb "likes."

Monu wastes money?

2. What does Monu waste? (money)

"Money" is the object of the verb "wastes."

3. I love Rakesh.

Whom do I love? (Rakesh)

"Rakesh" is the object of the verb "love."

### Transitive and Intransitive Verbs Transitive verb

A verb that requires an object to complete its sense is called a Transitive Verb.

**For example:**

- ❖ Sania eats an apple.
- ❖ Peter flies a kite.
- ❖ He speaks English.

**Intransitive verb**

A verb that does not require an object to make sense but makes good sense by itself is called an Intransitive Verb.

**For example:**

- ❖ Mohan walked.
- ❖ Mary laughed.
- ❖ The child cried.

**Incomplete verbs**

- ❖ John is
- ❖ Aim seems
- ❖ The father appears

These verbs do not make complete sense by themselves. They need some words to complete the sense.

**For example:**

- ❖ John is sad.
- ❖ Ami seems happy
- ❖ The father appears pleased.

The verbs in these sentences do not express an action and do not show possession. We call them incomplete verbs. The word added to them to complete the meaning and to form a complete predicate is called complement to the verb.

**Subject-Verb Agreement**

A singular subject takes a singular verb and a plural subject takes a plural verb.

**Example:** The pen is on the desk.

In case of 'either/or, neither/nor' the verb agrees with the noun or pronoun closest to it.

**Example:** Neither Lily nor Andrew is coming.

A plural verb is used with two or more subjects connected by 'and'.

**Example;** Red and black are my favourite colours.

The verb might be singular or plural in case of collective nouns, depending upon the of the sentence.

**Example:** My family has arrived.

The families have come.

### Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are special verbs which are used differently than the normal verb.

They do not take 's' in the present.

**Example:** he can speak English.

'NOT' is used to make them negative.

**Example:** you should not be them.

Many modal verbs cannot be used in the past or future tenses.

**Example:** She will can go with them.

She will can go with them.

She can go with them.

### Common Modal Verbs-

Shall, will, should, would, can, ought to could, may, might, must.

### Learning Objectives

This lesson will help you to:

- ❖ Understand various types of Verbs.
- ❖ Examine uses of Verbs.
- ❖ Study Modals Auxiliaries.
- ❖ Study application of Verbs, Modals Auxiliaries.

### QUICK CONCEPT REVIEW

Verbs are important elements of language and grammar. As our life is full of movements so verbs become an integral part of our speech, conversation and writing mode. Verbs determine the position and action of nouns and pronouns.

### VERBS EXPRESS ACTIONS

**Verbs are doing words. A verb can express:**

A physical action (e.g. to swim, to write, to climb).

A mental action (e.g. to think, to guess, to consider).

A state of being (e.g. to be, to exist, to appear)

The verbs which express a state of being are the ones which take a little practice to spot, but, actually, they are the most common. The most common verb is the verb to be. That's the one which goes:

Subject	Verb to be in the past tense	Verb to be in de present tense	Verb to be in the future tense
I	was	am	will be
You	were	are	will be
He / She / It	was	is	will be

We	were	are	will be
You	were	are	will be
They	were	are	will be

### LOTS OF VERB EXPRESS PHYSICAL ACTIONS

Here are some sentences with the verbs highlighted. (These verbs express physical actions.)

#### Examples:

- ❖ She sell leather bags. (In this example, the word sells is a verb. It express the physical activity to sell.)
- ❖ The doctor wrote the prescription. (In this example, the word wrote is a verb. It expresses the physical activity to write.)
- ❖ Alison bought a ticket. (The word bought is a verb. It expresses the physical activity to buy.)

### VERBS EXPRESS MENTAL ACTIONS TOO

As discussed in the beginning, verbs not only express physical actions like the ones above, they can express mental actions too: Examples:

She considers the job done. (The word considers is a verb. It expresses the mental activity to consider.)

Peter guessed the right number. (The word guessed is a verb. It expresses the mental activity to guess.)

I thought the same thing. (The word thought is a verb. It express the mental activity to think.)

### VERBS EXPRESS A STATE OF BEING

A small, but extremely important, group of verbs do not express any activity at all. The most important verb in this group- arguably of all- is the verb to be. As already mentioned, this is seen in forms like are, were, was, will be, etc.

### Examples:

- ❖ Edwina is the largest elephant in this area. (The word 'is' is a verb from the verb to be.)
- ❖ It was a joke. (The word was is a verb from the verb to be.)
- ❖ I am. (The word am is a verb from the verb to be.) (Point of interest: I am is the shortest sentence in English.)

### Real - Life Example

Modal verbs, to you, means building upon the knowledge you already have. While most of you are able to explain what most verbs do, such as convey action, movement or behaviour, modal verbs might seem more mysterious. Modal verbs which conveys an attitude or mood. They include can, could, will, would, may, might, must, shall, should and ought. Modal verbs act differently than other verbs in English. They do not take the letter 's' at their ends in the third person singular in the present tense. The word 'not' is placed before them to form their negatives, and they are not used in the past and future tenses. Write a short paragraph could be 'What I Could and Should Be Doing Right Now.' A sentence in your paragraph that uses modals might be. 'I should be doing my homework right now, but I might go to the party instead.'

### Now read these sentences:

1. The soldiers fight with the sword.
2. The soldiers fight bravely.

**In sentence 1**, the action denoted by the verb 'fight' passes over from the doer or subject 'soldiers' to some object 'sword'. The verb 'fight' is, therefore, called a Transitive verb. (Transitive means 'passing over')

**In sentence 2**, the action denoted by the verb 'fight' stops with the doer or subject 'soldiers' and does not pass over to an object. The verb 'fight' is, therefore, called an Intransitive verb. (Intransitive means 'not passing over')

**Definition:** A Transitive verb is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the doer or subject to an object.

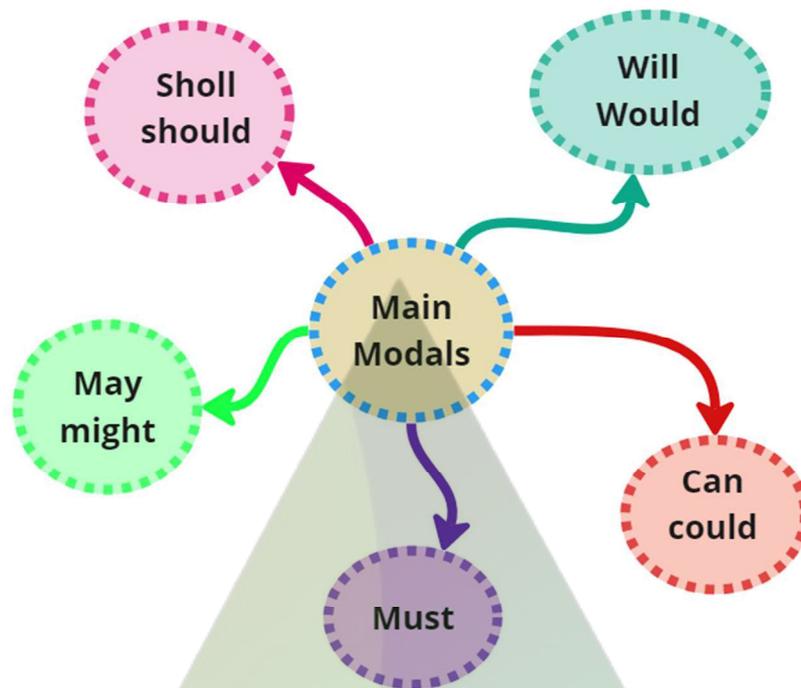
**Definition:** An Intransitive verb is a verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object, or which expresses a state or being; eg. He ran a long distance (action). The baby sleeps (state). There is a flaw in this diamond (being). (Intransitive verbs expressing 'being' take the same cases after them as before them.) Most Transitive verbs take a single object. But such Transitive verbs as give, ask, offer, promise, tell', etc., take two objects after them ?an Indirect object which denotes the ' person to whom' something is given or 'for whom' something is done, and a Direct object which is usually the name of some ' thing, as, His father gave him (indirect) a rupee (direct). He told me (indirect) a secret (direct).

Most verbs can be used both transitively and intransitively. E.g. The iceberg sank the ship. The driver stopped the truck. He spoke the truth. (Used Transitively). The ship sank rapidly. The truck stopped suddenly. He spoke haughtily. (Used Intransitively). But there are some verbs. E.g. Come, go, fall, die, sleep, lie denote actions which cannot be done to anything; they can never be used transitively.

### MODAL AUXILIARIES

An auxiliary is a 'helping verb', used to make the form of another verb. The auxiliaries 'can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought, used, need, dare are often distinguished by being referred to as modal auxiliaries or modals. We can express conceptions of the mind as ability (e.g. can, could), possibility (e.g. may, might), permission (e.g. may, might, can, could) and obligation (must, ought, have to).

QUALITY LEARNING



### CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT CAN

usually expresses ability or capacity; e.g.-i can swim across the river. Can you lift this box? MAY is used to express permission; e.g.-You may go now. May I borrow your book? COULD and MIGHT are used as the past equivalent of Can and May; e.g. ?I could swim across the river when I was young (ability), I thought he might be at home (possibility).

### SHALL, SHOULD, WILL, WOULD SHALL

is used in the first person and WILL in the second person and third person to express pure future; e.g. I shall be nineteen next birthday. Tomorrow will be a holiday. SHALL is used in the second and third persons to express a command, a promise or threat; e.g. He shall return me the money by next Monday (command). You shall get the bonus tomorrow (promise). They shall be punished for this crime (threat). SHALL is used in the second and third persons to ask after the will of the person addressed; e.g. Shall I open the window? WILL is used to express:

**Willingness:** as- I will try to do better the next time.

Characteristic habit: as- They will sit for hours to watch the cricket.

Assumption or probability: as- This will be the shirt you want, I suppose.

WILL you? indicates an invitation or request; as- Will you lend me your book? SHOULD and WOULD are used as the past equivalents of shall and will: as-I expected that I should / would get a first class. SHOULD is used in all persons to express duty or obligation: as- You should keep your promise. MUST expresses: (a) Necessity or obligation: as-One must work or will starve. (b) Fixed determination: as-I must have my way in this matter. Important verb charts on nouns, adjectives and animal sounds.

### A. FORMATION OF VERBS FROM NOUNS

Nouns	Verbs
authority	authorize
courage	encourage
fright	frighten
body	embody
electricity	electrify
habit	habituate
mind	remind
title	entitle
prison	imprison
system	systematize

### B. FORMATION OF VERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

Adjectives	Verbs
certain	ascertain
different	differentiate
familiar	familiarize
abundant	abound
clean	clarify
moist	moisten
popular	popularize
thick	thicken
long	lengthen
broad	broaden

## C. SOUND IDENTIFICATION

Animals	Sound
asses	bray
cows	bleat
bulls	bellow
frogs	croak
apes	gibber
birds	twitter
ducks	quack
elephants	trumpet
mice	squeak
tigers	growl
wolves	howl
lions	roar
peacocks	scream
hyena	laugh
horses	neigh

Objects	Sound
glass	tinkles
plates	rattle
clouds	thunder
watches	tick
shoes	creak
sails	flutter
doors	bang
rain	patters
brakes	screech
nuts	crack

## ➤ VERBS FORMS

QUALITY LEARNING

There are five forms of verb

Present Tense form	V1	Go	Come	Fast
Past Tense form	V2	Went	Came	Ate
Past Participle form	V3	Gone	Come	Eaten
Ing form	V4	Going	Coming	Eating
Present Tense Third Person Singular form	V5	Goes	Comes	Eats

The following is the list of forms of verb

V <sup>1</sup>	V <sup>2</sup>	V <sup>3</sup>	V <sup>4</sup>	V <sup>5</sup>
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Arising	Arises
A Frive	Arrived	Arrived	Arriving	Arrives
Become	Became	Become	Becoming	Becomes
Break	Broke	Broken	Breaking	Breaks
Buy	Bought	Bought	Buying	Buys
Catdi	Caught	Caught	Catching	Catches
Come	Came	Come	Coming	Comes
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts
Die	Died	Died	Dying	Dies
Do	Did	Done	Doing	Does
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinking	Drinks
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating	Eats
Fall	Flew	Fallen	Falling	Falls
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flying	Flies
Forget	Forgot	Forgot	Forgetting	Forgets

Go	Went	Gone	Going	Goes
Grow	Grew	Grown	Growing	Grows
Hang	Hung	Hung	Hanging	Hangs
Hear	Heard	Heard	Hearing	Hears
Know	Knew	Known	Knowing	Knows
Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeping	Keeps
Look	Looked	Looked	Looking	Looks
Move	Moved	Moved	Moving	Moves
Make	Made	Made	Making	Makes
Meet	Met	Met	Meeting	Meets
Run	Ran	Run	Running	Runs
Rise	Rose	Risen	Rising	Rises
See	Saw	Seen	Seeing	Sees
Say	Said	Said	Saying	Says
Sng	Sang	Sung	Singing	Sings
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sitting	Sits
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Sleeping	Sleeps
Stand	Stood	Stood	Standing	Stands
Shine	Shone	Shone	Shining	Shines
Take	Took	Taken	Taking	Takes
Teach	Taught	Taught	Teaching	Teaches

Tell	Told	Told	Telling	Tells
Win	Won	Won	Winning	Wins
Weep	Wept	Wept	Weeping	Weeps
Write	Wrote	Written	Writing	Writes
Work	Worked	Worked	Working	Works

### See some more verbs

Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cuts
Fit	Fit	Fit	Fitting	Fits
Hit	Hit	Hit	Hitting	Hits
Let	Let	Let	Letting	Lets
Put	Put	Put	Putting	Puts
Quit	Quit	Quit	Quitting	Quits
Set	Set	Set	Setting	Sets
Shut	Shut	Shut	Shutting	Shuts
Split	Split	Split	Splitting	Splits
Upset	Upset	Upset	Upsetting	Upsets
Burst	Burst	Burst	Bursting	Bursts
Cast	Cast	Cast	Casting	Casts
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costing	Costs
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	Hurts
Spread	Spread	Spread	Spreading	Spreads

Knit	Knit/ Knitted	Knit/ Knitted	Knitting	Knits
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sitting	Sits
Spit	Spat/ Spit	Spat/ Spit	Spitting	Spits
Begin	Began	Begun	Beginning	Begins
Swim	Swam	Swum	Swimming	Swims
Ring	Rang	Rung	Ringing	Rings
Sing	Sang	Sung	Singing	Sings
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Springing	Springs
Cling	Clung	Clung	Clinging	Clings
Fling	Flung	Flung	Flinging	Flings
Sling	Slung	Slung	Slinging	Slings
Sting	Stung	Stung	Stinging	Stings
Swing	Swung	Swung	Swinging	Swings
Wring	Wrung	Wrung	Wringing	Wrings
Hang	Hung	Hung/ Hanged	Hanging	Hangs
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinking	Drinks
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Shrinking	Shrinks
Stink	Stank	Stunk	Stinking	Stinks

**Helping Verbs have only Past Tense form. The list is being given below**

**Present Tens**

Is

**Past Tense**

Was

Am	Was
Are	Were
Shall	Should
Will	Would
Can	Could
May	Might

## ➤ KINDS OF VERB

There are three kinds of verb.

### Transitive Verb

The verb which requires an object to complete its sense is called Transitive verb.

#### Example:

- ❖ He arrived little early.
- ❖ Raman provokes me to do the mischief.
- ❖ The hunter kills the animals brutally.
- ❖ English has taken the center stage.

In the sentences given above, verbs 'arrived', 'provokes', 'kills' and 'has taken' can't make complete sense themselves. They need the object to make sense. Therefore, they are called transitive verbs.

### Intransitive Verb

The verb that does not require an object to complete its sense, but makes complete sense by itself is called an Intransitive Verb.

#### Example:

- ❖ The bell rings.
- ❖ The flowers blossom.
- ❖ The fire burns.
- ❖ The earth moves.

In the sentences given above, the verbs 'rings', 'blossom', 'burns' and 'move' do not need object to complete their sense. They make good sense by themselves. So these verbs are Intransitive Verbs.

### Auxiliary Verb

The verb which helps the main verb to change its form or which does the work of main verb is called the Auxiliary or Helping Verb.

#### The gardener is watering the plants.

- ❖ The boy has broken the glass.
- ❖ I am in a hurry.
- ❖ These people are laborious.

In first and second sentences, the words 'is' and 'has' are helping the verb 'water' and 'break' to change their forms.

In sentences three and four, the words 'am' and 'are' themselves are doing the work of verb. These words are also a kind of verbs. They are Auxiliary or Helping Verbs.

There are three kinds of main verb, i.e. helping verbs, regular verbs, and irregular verbs.

### Questions:

Fill in the blanks using correct helping verbs given in brackets.

1. Sonia \_\_\_\_\_ eating food. (am, is)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ running. (is/ are)

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ playing. (is/ are)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ not take it. (will/ shall)

**Answer:**

1. Is
2. Are
3. Are
4. will

**Questions:**

1. Choose the Past Tense form (V<sup>2</sup>) of Arise
  - (A) Arise
  - (B) Arose
  - (C) Arisen
  - (D) Arising
  - (E) Arises
2. Choose the Past Participle form (V<sup>3</sup>) of Arrive
  - (A) Arises
  - (B) Arrived
  - (C) Arising
  - (D) Arisen
  - (E) Arise

**Answer:**

1. (B)

**Explanation:**

Past Tense form ( $V^2$ ) of Arise is Arose.

2. (B)

**Explanation:**

Past Participle form ( $V^3$ ) of Arrive is Arrived.

**Summary:**

- ❖ A verb is a word which shows an action, state of being or possession of a Noun or pronoun.
- ❖ The word which says something about a noun or pronoun is called a verb. (All saying words are verbs)

**Helping Verbs:** The verb which helps the main verb in changing its form is called Helping Verbs.

• Present Tense form	: ( $V^1$ )-	Go	Come	Eat
• Past Tense form	: ( $V^2$ )-	Went	Came	Ate
• Past Participle form	: ( $V^3$ )-	Gone	Come	Eaten
• Ing form	: ( $V^4$ )-	Going	Coming	Eating
• Present Tense Third Person Singular form	: ( $V^5$ )-	Goes	Comes	Eats

**Transitive Verb:** The verb which requires an object to complete its sense is called Transitive Verb.

**Intransitive Verb:** The verb which does not require an object to complete its sense, but makes complete sense by itself is called an Intransitive Verb.

**Auxiliary Verb:** The verb which helps the main verb to change its form or which does the work of main verb is called Auxiliary or Helping Verb.