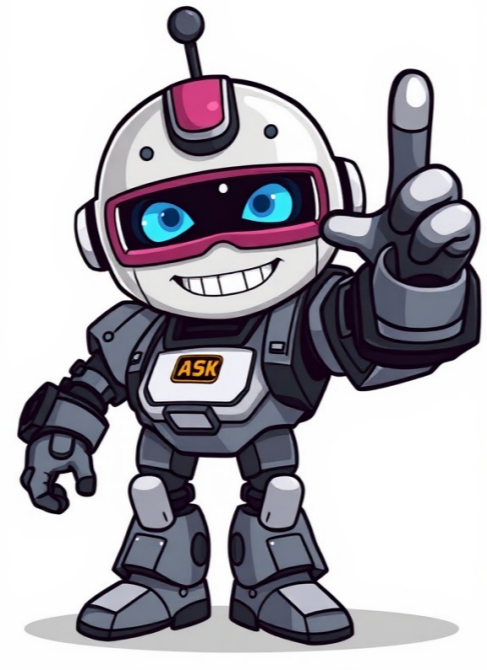


I'm not a robot



























verbs is extremely important. every sentence - without exception - has a verb. the verb in a sentence tells us what the subject is doing. for this reason, you might find it helpful to think of verbs as "doing words." more specifically, verbs are words that express physical actions (e.g., to jump), mental actions (e.g., to guess), or states of being (e.g., to exist). here are some more examples: to swim, to write, to climb, you can watch a physical action, for example, you can watch someone swimming or writing, to think, to ponder, to consider, you can watch a mental action because it's brain activity, to be, to exist, to seem, this is the hard one to grasp. it is hard because it is such a simple idea, there is no specific activity to observe. it is just the act of existing, i.e., just being. it is important to understand this idea because "to be" is - by far - the most common verb. before we continue with the rest of this lesson, i want to tell you an important fact about verbs: here are the views of some great writers: "If you know how to handle the verbs, you know how to handle the language. Everything else is just vocabulary." (famous linguist michel thomas) "every adjective and adverb is worth five cents, every verb is worth fifty cents." (american poet and pulitzer prize winner mary oliver) "adverbs are a sign that you've used the wrong verb." (american author annie dillard) so, verbs is important. get it? okay, let's go. let's master verbs! Lee can eat cake. The bear chases salmon in the rapids. Comparing these verbs to Lee likes cake and The bear is hungry, it's clear that "like" and "be" are states rather than actions. A stative verb expresses a state of mind or feeling, like I am at home, She believes in fairies, and He feels elated. On the other hand, transitive verbs act on something, such as I saw the dog, Lee ate the pie, and The postman will give Sarah the letter. The direct object is the thing that receives the action of a verb. For example, "saw what?" (the answer is the dog), "ate what?" (the answer is the pie), and "will give what?" (the answer is the letter). In contrast, intransitive verbs don't act on something, like The rain fell, My throat hurts, and The cat sneezed. Auxiliary verbs help express tense, voice, or mood. Lee has eaten all the pies (auxiliary verb "has" expresses the past tense), The table has been prepared (auxiliary verb "has been" is in the passive voice), and if he were to arrive in the next 10 minutes, we would be on schedule (auxiliary verbs "were" and "would" express the subjunctive mood). Modal auxiliary verbs express ideas such as ability, possibility, permission, and obligation. Lee can eat a lot of pies (modal verb "can"), Lee might eat that pie before he gets home (modal verb "might"), and Lee may eat as many pies as he likes (modal verb "may"). Phrasal verbs have meanings different from the main verb. A burglar will often break a window to break in (phrasal verb "break in" means to enter illegally). If you drop the baton the team will drop back to last place (phrasal verb "drop back" means to fall behind). Regular and irregular verbs differ in how they form their simple past tense and past participle. Regular Verb Simple Past Tense Past Participle loved has loved hated has hated moved has moved. ===== The terminology surrounding verbs can be complex, but understanding its most common terms can help clarify their meanings. ===== Many verbs exhibit specific forms in different contexts, which are essential to grasp when discussing language. The infinitive form of a verb appears in dictionaries and is the base form without any modifications, such as "look." However, "looks," "looked," and "looking" are not considered infinitive forms because they've undergone changes. Infinitive verbs are often preceded by "to," but exceptions exist, like "wear" in "I must wear a hat." In these cases, the verb is referred to as a bare infinitive. When the word "to" is absent, the verb takes on this characteristic form. Verbs expressing actions in the past tense follow specific patterns, including irregularities and regular formations. For example, "ran," "were," and "talked" are all examples of verbs in the past tense. Present-tense verbs describe ongoing actions or states, whereas future-tense verbs denote planned or predicted events. The presence of the word "will" often signifies the future tense, as seen in phrases like "I will take the blame." Verbs also operate with subjects - the person or entity performing the action - and direct objects - the thing affected by the verb's action. Intransitive verbs don't involve a direct object, while transitive verbs do. The latter type often involves both a direct object and an indirect object, which receives the action indirectly. Understanding these relationships between verbs is key to effective communication in English. Lastly, it's essential to grasp the distinction between active and passive voice constructions, where the subject performs the action versus receiving the action performed on them. Reading more about verb tenses will undoubtedly enhance your language skills and better equip you to convey nuanced ideas effectively. The subject of a sentence does not always perform the action described by the verb. Sometimes, the action is directed towards the subject, making it a passive sentence. In "Carl was arrested," Carl is not doing anything; he's just being affected by an event. ===== Carl was caught by Mr. Adams. This example illustrates how in a passive sentence, the person performing the action ("Mr. Adams") is usually indicated by the preposition "by." The term for this type of construction is the passive voice. The carpet was damaged. In contrast to active sentences like "Mark damaged the carpet," where the subject performs the action, a passive sentence shifts the focus away from who's doing something and towards what's happening. Active Sentence Active sentences are the opposite of passive ones. In an active sentence, the subject takes action. For example: We damaged the carpet. Here, "we" is the subject and it's performing the action described by "to damage." Jamie read a story. Again, the subject ("Jamie") is doing something; in this case, reading. ===== A verb can change its form depending on who's performing it. This process is called conjugation. For instance: I am / You are / He is. I write / He writes. The jackal laughs / The jackals laugh. Conjugation occurs based on the subject, there are six forms to consider - singular and plural, as well as first, second, and third person. Participles, which come from verbs, can be present or past. Present participles end in "-ing," while past participles have various endings like "-ed" or "-en." For example: to sing singing sung to drive driving driven to go going gone These particles can function as adjectives in sentences like "Our business is badly affected by the soaring price of wool." He is a forgotten hero. ===== Using Verbs to Enhance Writing can Help Avoid Overusing Nouns ===== Saying your sentence aloud is a good way to start your sentence structure and increase verbs in your writing. Overusing nouns is usually the reason why writing can be boring, corporate, predictable, and structured abnormally. Therefore, using more verbs will make sure that your sentences contain lots of verbs rather than relying on nouns for structure. The first step in doing so would be to rephrase the way you start your sentence based on what you say aloud. This means putting more action into your writing. Using action verbs can also reduce some articles and prepositions. These words are usually unnecessary because they are not needed when there is a verb to make the subject work. Therefore, by opting for an action instead of a linking verb in this case, sentences become much clearer. It's also important to avoid overusing linking verbs as they sound stuffy. Another reason to use more verbs is to help you deal with subject-verb agreement. When the sentence has the right subject and the correct verb that agrees with it, everything comes together nicely. Using action verbs can make a big difference in making sentences read well without sounding too unnatural. Ignoring some common spelling errors caused by failing to spot when you're using a verb can also save writers from embarrassment. The most common mistakes are usually forgetting that "accept" is a verb but not "except", or missing out on "affect" and "effect". If you keep in mind the differences between these words, then your sentences will be much more coherent. ===== People often prefer using commas because it seems like they have more to say and feel that periods are too abrupt. However, periods can be fine in many cases. There are other options available as well (e.g., dashes, semicolons, ellipses, or subordinating conjunctions), but a comma cannot be used. Understanding finite verbs and their subjects is essential for dividing your work into proper sentences. If you look at the wrong examples, you might find a subject, a finite verb, and a complete thought on either side of the comma, which means you're looking at two separate sentences. It's common for sentences to consist of more than one independent clause. When these "standalone sentences" are joined with conjunctions (e.g., "and," "but," "or"), it's normal to put a comma before the conjunction. For example, "Actors are con men, and con men are actors." In this sentence, there are two standalone clauses joined by a conjunction, making the comma before "and" correct. On the other hand, when a conjunction doesn't join two independent clauses, it's not necessary to use a comma. For instance, "My grandmother was gruff and looked very fierce. She was quite small, but she was very wide." In this case, "looked very fierce" is not an independent clause because it lacks a subject, but "she was very wide" is an independent clause, which is why there's no comma before "and" but one before "but." Spotting finite verbs and their subjects is crucial for dividing your work into proper clauses, and that's key to determining whether to use commas before conjunctions. Nouns can be clunky and eat up word count, whereas verbs are flowy and efficient. Verbs allow us to talk about activities, processes, states of being, and states of mind. They're often used with nouns, names, or pronouns like "I," "you," or "she" to describe actions. Verbs can relate to the present, past, and future, which is called their tense. When we want to talk about everything related to a verb, we use the term verb phrase. A verb phrase can be a single word or a group of associated words. For example, "he walks he is walking he had walked he can walk he has been walking" are all different forms of the same verb phrase. If a verb phrase consists of only one word, it's called a simple verb. Many verbs in English are made by combining an auxiliary verb and a main verb; this is called a compound verb. Main verbs (or lexical verbs) indicate actions and states. Main verbs can be classified in several ways: according to whether they refer to states or actions. For instance, "I can really taste the herbs in this omelette" refers to a state, while "He hates losing" is an action. Main verbs are also divided into regular and irregular verbs based on their spelling forms. Regular verbs follow normal rules, whereas irregular verbs have forms that do not follow these rules. Verbs in English ===== We swim. Swim, we swimming. Don't tell me. I told you already. We run away. We run away. Sue finds a bracelet. She found a bracelet. I saw my friend on Friday. We see each other. Most of the verbs have a form called the infinitive. A base form of a verb without endings, it relates to no tense. In English, the infinitive is usually shown with "to". For example, "to speak, to eat, to live. All opinions are those of individual writers, not Collins or its parent company, HarperCollins. Verbs show actions (sing), occurrences (develop), or states of being (exist). Almost every sentence requires a verb. The basic form is the infinitive. Forms like call, love, break, and go are all infinitives. Almost all verbs have two forms called participles. They can be used to create several tenses and as adjectives. Participle always ends in -ing: calling, loving, breaking, going. There's also a kind of noun, called gerund, identical in form to the present participle. The past participle usually ends in -ed, but some have irregular endings: called, loved, broken, gone. The verb's past tense often has the same -ed form as the past participle. Many verbs, however, have irregular tenses: called, loved, broke, went. Transitive and intransitive verbs are discussed elsewhere for more information. These include action, helping, linking, and others that make your sentences clear. A verb shows what someone does, feels, or is. It tells the action or state of a person or thing in a sentence. Verbs also show time something happens and match with the subject. Learning the types of verbs helps you use the right kind of verb when writing or speaking. These include describing physical or mental actions performed by the subject (action verbs) or states, conditions, or situations (stative verbs). Action Verbs Show physical or mental actions. She opened the door. Stative Verbs Show conditions, feelings, or states. I remember the day. Regular Verbs Follow standard -ed pattern in past tense. Call - Called Irregular Verbs Use unique past tense forms. Go - Went Transitive Verbs Need a direct object. He kicked the ball. Intransitive Verbs Do not need a direct object. She sleeps early. Linking Verbs Connect subject to more information. She is tired. Auxiliary Verbs Help main verbs with tense and voice. They are going. Modal Verbs Express possibility, necessity, or ability. You must study. Compound Verbs Formed by two or more words acting as one verb. He babysits his cousins. Dynamic Verbs Show actions with a process or duration. She is running. Finite Verbs Change with subject or tense. He runs every morning. Non-Finite Verbs Do not change with subject or tense. Swimming is healthy. ===== There are four main types of verbs: Action Verbs, Linking Verbs, Helping Verbs, and Modal Verbs. Action Verbs demonstrate actions, while Linking Verbs connect the subject with more information. Helping Verbs assist main verbs in expressing time or meaning, and Modal Verbs showcase ability or possibility. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies. ===== He turned up late for the meeting. Athletes always warm up before a game. I ran into an old friend at the mall yesterday. Can you pick out a good movie for tonight? Look out for cars while crossing the road. These verbs express ability, possibility, permission, or necessity. Examples: "You can solve this." "He should finish the work." Unlock your potential with Aditya Sir's transformative English-speaking course. Gain confidence, fluency and the skills you need to excel. Start your journey today! Join Now Verbs have six main forms. Let's explore each with examples. 1. Root Form: The base form of the verb. Examples: "run," "read," "play." 2. Simple Present (First Form): Used for present tense sentences. For third-person singular, add "-s." Examples: "He reads a book." "They play in the park." 3. Simple Past (Second Form): Shows past actions. Examples: "She walked to school." "They saw the movie." 4. Past Participle (Third Form): Used for perfect tenses. Examples: "He has written a letter." "They have eaten lunch." 5. Present Participle and Gerund: Formed by adding "-ing" to the root verb. Examples: Present Participle: "He is running." Gerund: "Reading helps improve knowledge." 6. Infinitive: Formed by adding "to" before the root verb. Examples: "She likes to read." "He wants to study." To identify a verb in a sentence look for the word showing an action or state. Check if it changes based on tense, person or number. Observe its position and relation to the subject. Verbs are essential for constructing sentences. They show what the subject do or experience. Examples: "I eat breakfast." (What the subject do) "They feel happy." (What the subject experience) ===== Conjugation refer to change in the verb form to match the tense, person or number of the subject. Examples of Conjugation: Present "I like coffee." Past "I liked coffee." Future "I will like coffee." Active Voice The subject perform the action. Example "The dog chased the cat." Passive Voice The subject receive the action. Example "The cat was chased by the dog." ===== Here is a list of verb to help you learn and expand your English vocabulary. The table below includes examples of common verb use in daily life. Verb Examples Verb Examples Drink Read Sing Sit Ring Cut Choose Buy Write Mark Gain Match Grant Move Cool Enjoy Believe Explain Bring Open Admire Order Fail Offer Break Draw Agree Push Amaze Prefer Amuse Plan Appear Play Arrive Throw Ask Ring Repair Behave Become Borrow Flee Blame Stand Belong Pull Believe Save Call Slow Cool Sneeze Carry Solve Cause Start Clear Stop Climb Draw Enjoy Plan Explain Play Hunt Become Ignore Flee Fight Improve Impress Save Invite Slow Jog Sneeze Jump Solve Join Start Knock Stop Last Enjoy Label Explain Learn Open Live Order Look Offer Love Push Prefer Provide ===== Every day Paula will walk (future tense) to school, just like many students do. A main action verb is the word that tells us what someone or something is doing. It can be either transitive or intransitive. To figure out if a verb is one of these types, we can ask who or what the verb is talking about. To better understand this, let's look at an example. Mia was dancing under the disco lights, and she looked very happy. (intransitive) On the other hand, someone like John might say that he solved the tricky puzzle quickly and impress everyone. (transitive) A transitive verb needs an object to do its job. The object is usually a noun or pronoun in the sentence, and it answers the question "Who?" or "What?" For instance, when we were putting away laundry, I was singing for her while doing it. (intransitive) Later that day, Bobby ran a race, but he didn't say what he did. He just said that she plays piano at home every evening. (intransitive) An intransitive verb doesn't need an object and isn't aimed at any noun or pronoun in the sentence. We can't answer "Who?" or "What?" when using it. To take a different approach, we have to use two objects if we want to say something like this: I gave her my notes to study from. (ditransitive) In some cases, someone might give an object to another person. This is the case with teachers who buy new textbooks for students. (ditransitive) In this situation, there are two objects: the students and the textbooks. The first one, students, gets indirectly affected by the action of buying textbooks. To clarify, it's not directly affected. In addition to using verbs to describe actions, we also have other parts of speech like physical verbs. These verbs tell us about a motion with our body or senses, such as when someone hears something. I can hear you need help with your studies right now. (physical verb) There are other types of verbs as well, such as linking verbs that connect a subject to more information about it. We must always use these verbs with nouns or phrases that describe them, like this: He seems happy today because he's at school. (linking verb) Some examples of linking verbs include "be" and any form of the verb "to be," such as "seem." When working on a sentence, we can use auxiliary verbs to help us express certain ideas or feelings. These verbs are called helping verbs because they assist the main verb. They can tell us things like tense, time, and how strongly someone feels something. For instance: Do you want to come over and watch a movie tonight? (auxiliary verb) They often help us use different tenses or modalities in our sentences. We also have several examples of modal auxiliary verbs that never change form when used, such as "may" and "can." ===== Attention to traffic while driving through city become increasingly important. Stative verb use provide information on state or condition, such as opinion or belief. In sentence, stative verb give abstract concept like believe, disagree, support, know etc. Emotion expressed with stative verb too like like, hate, need etc. Possessive use also done with stative verb to include, involve, weight etc. Claire no like hair cut short and wait till grow back. Benjamin no agree professor and tell him why. Jaime support wife decision open own clinic. Each example use stative verb express opinion or belief in reference subject. Passive voice verb make subject recipient action rather than one who perform it. Composed of form verb "to be" plus verb ending "-ed" or "-en". Many question asked during job interview. She no get entrance concert. Dogs no allowed beach. Phrasal verbs many, difficult since made two words act new verb separate meaning from original word. Example, phrasal verb pick up mean grab something lift something. Pick and up mean two thing different thing. Could you please pick up pencil I drop? Could you pick up gallon milk way home office? Kids quickly clean up toys after playing living room. Sarah meet old friend grocery store yesterday. When you use material no create in writing, need give credit source. Reporting verb connect in-text quote paraphrase information original source. Jennifer study show financial change can influenced by deeper political understanding voting pattern. Watson conclude further research needed. Finite verb conjugated to agree with subject tense sentence. Martin work hard family. Ryan have dentist appointment Thursday. Infinitive verb word group work noun adjective adverb serve describe action general rather specific use action. I need read chapters six ten class tonight. Tonight, I'll read chapters six ten class. Full infinitive bare infinitive two types. ===== Looking at how verbs work before the base form of the verb is an important aspect of using them effectively in your writing. You use full infinitives to show purpose or modify nouns, make actions the subject of the sentence, add context after adjectives, and introduce certain verbs. For example, you can say "To love another requires a respectful and honest relationship" to show the purpose. However, it's also worth noting that bare infinitives are formed without the use of "to" and are less common than full infinitives. Using them, such as in the phrase "We might be late to class," adds variety to your writing. As a writer, using verbs to create action and movement in your writing is crucial. However, there are certain things to avoid when using verbs. Firstly, don't overuse common verbs like "to be" or "to have," as they can make your writing sound dull and lifeless. Secondly, don't rely on passive or weak verbs like "could," "might" or "should." These verbs can make your writing sound timid and hesitant. Thirdly, be careful of using too many -ing verbs. While these verbs can create a sense of forward momentum, they can also make your writing sound choppy and difficult to read. Finally, don't forget to use strong verbs that convey emotion and action. Verbs like "scream," "laugh" and "cry" can add power and impact to your writing. In general, verbs should be in the active voice, with the subject of the sentence doing the verb. For example, "The cashier counted the money" is in the active voice, while "The money was counted by the cashier" is in the passive voice. However, the passive voice can be useful in certain situations. Additionally, being in the active voice also means that verbs should agree with their subjects in number. For instance, "He writes stories" is correct because the subject "he" is singular, while "They write stories" is also correct because the subject "they" is plural. If you're struggling with writing and want to improve your skills, there are several things you can do. Reading as much as possible will give you a better grasp of concepts and help you spot them more easily. You can also try writing in different genres to learn how to adapt your style to various audiences. Finally, getting feedback on your writing is essential so that you can identify areas for improvement and develop your skills further. Verbs are an essential part of writing as they can express action, describe a state of being or link words between sentences. They add interest to your writing and help readers understand what's happening in a piece of writing, the word on can be in different positions, but it's not a main verb, so it works as preposition, adverb, or adjective, depending on the context. for example, if you say "I'm listening on the radio," the word on is used as an adverb to describe the action of listening, when something is happening now or in the past, you can use words like "happening" or "past." another word that's not a verb but works in different ways is "in," which can be a noun, preposition, adverb, or adjective, as an example, if someone says "I'm using my influence to get things done," the word in is used as a preposition to describe the instrumentality, when describing a location or a time period, you might say "I'm at the store right now" or "the meeting will be next monday." the word with is only a preposition and shows connections between people and objects, when it comes to verbs, there are three main types: action, linking, and phrasal, almost all verbs fall into one of these categories in some way, action verbs describe what someone or something is doing, like "I'm running" or "she's singing," linking verbs connect the subject to additional information, like "he seems happy" or "the weather was nice today." to summarize, understanding how different words work and how they fit into verb categories can help you communicate more effectively.