

Subject : English
First Class
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Verb

What is the verb?

A verb is a part of speech which denotes the action of a subject and used to tell something about a person or a thing. Without a verb it's almost impossible to make a meaningful sentence. A verb tells us

What a thing or person is:

My sister is an engineer.

She is the pretty village girl.

What a person or thing does:

He often visits his birthplace.

She teaches in our school.

What is done to a thing or person:

She was punished.

Ali was taught a lesson.

Verbs are sometimes described as "action words". This is partly true. Many verbs give the idea of action, of "doing" something. For example, words like *run*, *fight*, *do* and *work* all convey action.

But some verbs do not give the idea of action; they give the idea of existence, of state, of "being". For example, verbs like *be*, *exist*, *seem* and *belong* all convey state.

Ali is a doctor.(**state of being**)

- Adam plays football.(**action**)
- Suha seems kind.(**state**)
- He goes to his hospital by car. (**action**)
- **Verbs usually go immediately after subjects.**

Ahmed **broke** another window yesterday.

He **rejected** the offer.

Types of Verbs

There are different types of verbs.

The main types of verbs are:

1- Lexical and Auxiliary

Lexical verbs (also known as **main verbs**), which aren't dependent on other verbs. Main verbs convey (lexical) meaning in a sentence, such as:

- It *rained* last night.
- I *ran* fast.
- I *work* at a factory.

The great majority of verbs in English are lexical verbs.

auxiliary verbs (also called **helping verbs**). by contrast, helping verb determines the mood or tense of another verb in a phrase, for example:

- Suha is moving to a new house.
- He can do this work.
- It *will* rain tonight.

In the last sentence, the verb *will* helps the verb *rain* by pointing to the future. In English, the auxiliary verbs are:

- Is, am, are, was, were
- Be, being, been
- Has, have, had
- Do, does, did
- Will, shall, should, would
- Can, could
- May, might, must

2- Regular and Irregular

A regular verb is one that conforms to the usual rule for forming its simple past tense and its past participle.

In English, the "usual" rule is to add "-ed" or "-d" to the base form of the verb to create the past forms.

e.g. Use, used, used

A regular verb forms its verb tenses, especially the past tense and past participle, by adding one in the set of generally accepted standardized suffixes. Regular verbs are conjugated by adding *-d*, *-ed*, *-ing*, or *-s* to its base form.

The majority of English verbs are regular. These are the principal parts of regular verbs:

1. The base form: the dictionary term for a word like walk
 2. The -s form: used in the singular third person, present tense like walks
 3. The -ed form: used in the past tense and past participle like walked
 4. The -ing form: used in the present participle like walking
- He walked two miles to the post office.

Base Form	Past	Past Participle
ask	asked	Asked
help	Helped	Helped
play	Played	Played
open	Opened	Opened
want	Wanted	Wanted

An irregular verb is one that does not take the -ed ending for the Past Simple and Past Participle forms. Some irregular verbs do not change; (put, put, put,) while others change completely; buy bought bought etc.

- I **write** a letter to my wife.
- We **ate** lunch early today.

List of Irregular Verbs in English

The following is a partial list of irregular verbs found in English. Each listing consists of the present/root form of the verb, the (simple) past form of the verb, and the past participle form of the verb.

Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
be (is, am, are)	was, were	Been
Become	became	Become
Begin	began	Begun
Bring	brought	Brought
Build	built	Built
Buy	bought	Bought
Catch	caught	Caught

Choose	chose	Chosen
Come	came	Come
Do	did	Done
Drive	drove	Driven
Drink	drank	Drunk
Eat	ate	Eaten
Feel	felt	Felt
Get	got	Gotten
Give	gave	Given
Have	had	Had
Keep	kept	Kept
Know	knew	Known
Leave	left	Left
Lose	lost	Lost
Meet	met	Met
Pay	paid	Paid
Put	put	Put



Read	read	Read
Say	said	Said
See	saw	Seen
Sing	sang	Sung
Sit	sat	Sat
Sleep	slept	Slept
Speak	spoke	Spoken
Take	took	Taken
Think	thought	Thought
Teach	taught	Taught
Wake	woke	Woken
Write	wrote	Written