



Types of verb

- What is a verb?
- Generally speaking, a verb is a word that shows an action, state or an event. It is an essential part of a sentence and is known as the soul of language.
- **For example:**
- **"They study English grammar." (Action)**
- **"We celebrate independence day." (Event)**
- **"I sleep at night." (State)**

Following are the different types of verbs:

- **Regular Verb**
- **Irregular Verb**
- **Linking Verb**
- **Transitive Verb**
- **Intransitive Verb**
- **Finite Verb**
- **Non-finite Verb**



REGULAR VERB

When a verb's past tense (2nd form) and past participle (3rd form) are created by adding 'd' or 'ed', it is called a regular verb. Some examples of a regular verb include:



Walk	Walk ed	Walk ed
Talk	Talked	Talked
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned
Choke	Choked	Choked
Bless Hear	Blessed Heard	Blessed Heard

• IRREGULAR VERB

- If a verb's past tense is not formed using -ed, it is considered an irregular verb. Here are some examples:

Present	Past	Past Participle
Shut	Shut	Shut
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Break	Broke	Broken
Beat	Beat	Beaten
Run	Ran	Run
Eat	Ate	Eaten

- **LINKING VERB**

- A verb that acts as a link between two words is called linking verb. It connects or links a subject to a noun or an adjective. Common linking verbs are:

Appear	Become	Feel
Look	Taste	Turn
Sound	Seem	Grow

- **She **remained** silent.**
- **The bags **are** full of dust.**
- **The room **is** very small.**

It **tastes very sweet.**
It **sounds good.**



- **TRANSITIVE VERB**

- A transitive verb refers to a verb that needs an object to complete itself. Usually no preposition is used after a transitive verb. A transitive verb passes its action from subject to object. For example:

- The player **kicks** the football.
- Mrs. Nasima **reads** newspaper.



- **INTRANSITIVE VERB**

- In contrast, a verb that doesn't need any object to complete itself is called intransitive verb. Usually prepositions are used after an intransitive verb. An intransitive verb does not pass an action on from the subject to the object, for instance:

- The boys **sleep**.

- She **died** in an accident.



- **FINITE VERB**

- A verb that can change its form in accordance to the subject is called a finite verb. It also defines the time (past or present) and the subject who is doing the action.
- I **eat** rice. / He **eats** rice. / They **eat** rice.
- I **am** a student. / He **is** a student. / They **are** students.

• **Finite Verbs:**

- **Finite verbs are the actual verbs which are called the roots of sentences.** It is a form of a verb that is performed by or refers to a subject and uses one of the twelve forms of tense and changes according to the number/person of the subject.

• **Example:**

- Alex went to school. (Subject – Alex – performed the action in the past. This information is evident only by the verb ‘went’.)
- Robert plays hockey.
- He is playing for Australia.
- He is one of the best players. (Here, the verb ‘is’ directly refers to the subject itself.)
- She is a doctor.

• **Non-finite Verbs:**

- **Non-finite Verbs** are not **actual verbs**. They do not work as **verbs** in the sentence rather they work as **nouns, adjectives, adverbs**, etc. Non-finite verbs do not change according to the number/person of the subject because these verbs, also called **verbals**, do not have any direct relation to the subject. **Sometimes they become the subject themselves.**
- The forms of non-finite verbs are – infinitive, gerund, and participle (participles become finite verbs when they take auxiliary verbs.)
- **Example:**
- Alex went abroad to play. (Infinitives)
- Playing cricket is his only job. (Present participle)
- I have a broken bat. (Past participle)
- Walking is a good habit. (Gerund)



- **Non-finite Verb**

- A verb that cannot change its form according to the subject is called a non-finite verb.
- An infinitive is a verb which has “to” before it. It shows an infinite action when used at the beginning of a sentence, for example:
 - **To see** is to believe.
 - **To be** weak is miserable.