A verb is a doing word. It expresses some action. In the following examples, the verbs are given in bold font.

**Examples**

I **teach** English.

She **eats** bread.
Verb and its Types

Types of Verb

- Lexical Verbs
- DE lexical Verbs
- Stative/Being Verbs
- Non-Continuous Verbs
- Auxiliary/Helping Verbs
- Modal Verbs
- Linking Verbs/COPULA

- Regular Verbs/Weak Verbs
- Irregular Verbs/Strong Verbs
- Transitive Verbs
- Intransitive Verbs
- Ergative Verbs
- Phrasal Verbs
- Reflexive Verbs
- Finite Verbs

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Action or Dynamic Verbs

Action verbs show a physical or a mental action.

Example:

I **Kicked** the football into the goal.

The dog **ran** across the road.

She **wept** bitterly.

He **sings** a song.
Lexical Verbs

Lexical verbs carry their full meanings. They give the real information. They do not rely on other words to convey their meanings. They are also termed the main verb or full verbs. They stand in contrast with de-lexical verbs that convey only a partial meaning. They also stand in contrast with auxiliary verbs that convey only the grammatical meanings.

Examples:

She **cried** loudly.

She **laughed** softly.
De-lexical Verbs

De-lexical verbs have very little meaning of their own. They rely on the following noun to convey the clear meanings. Some common de-lexical verbs are: take, make, have, give, etc.

Examples:

- I took a shower.
- I had a drink.
- He gave a loud laugh.
- She made a noise.
Static/Being Verbs

Static verbs describe a state rather than an action. They are not usually used in the present continuous form. A few such verbs are: Be, have, like, prefer, understand, belong, doubt, love, hate, know, want, need, own, see, hear, smell, believe, remember, etc.

**Examples:**

She *is* a good reader.

He *seems* to be sad.

I *like* swimming.

Moon is *belongs* to a noble family.
Non-Continuous verbs

Non-Continuous verbs are used in continuous form. They are not used in progressive tenses. They are short of Stative verbs. They tell us about some state not an action. Some such verbs are:

Example

Be, want, cost, seem, need, care, contain, owe, exist, possess, own, belong, like, love, hate, dislike, fear, envy, mind, etc.
Linking verbs/Copula

A verb that joins the subject to a complement. Here are some common linking verbs:

Be, seem, look, feel, taste, smell, sound, grow, remain, prove, stay, etc.

Examples:

She is happy.

She looks sad.
Verb and its Types

Regular Verbs/ Weak Verbs

Regular verbs form their past simple and past particle by adding “-ed” to their base form; For example, laugh-laughed-laughed; look-looked-looked.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitives</th>
<th>Simple Present</th>
<th>Past simple V2</th>
<th>Past Particle V3</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To advise</td>
<td>Advise</td>
<td>Advised</td>
<td>Advised</td>
<td>Advising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To allow</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>Allowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enjoy</td>
<td>Enjoy</td>
<td>Enjoyed</td>
<td>Enjoyed</td>
<td>Enjoying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To rain</td>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>Rained</td>
<td>Rained</td>
<td>Raining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To smile</td>
<td>Smile</td>
<td>Smiled</td>
<td>Smiled</td>
<td>Smiling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Irregular Verbs/ Strong Verbs

Irregular Verb form their past simple and past participle in different ways; for example, buy-bought-bought, eat-ate-eaten.

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>infinitives</th>
<th>Simple Present</th>
<th>Past simple V2</th>
<th>Past Particle V3</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To know</td>
<td>Know</td>
<td>Knew</td>
<td>Known</td>
<td>Knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To go</td>
<td>Go</td>
<td>Gone</td>
<td>Gone</td>
<td>Going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To drink</td>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>Drank</td>
<td>Drunk</td>
<td>Drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To hold</td>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>Held</td>
<td>Held</td>
<td>Holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To write</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Wrote</td>
<td>Written</td>
<td>Writing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transitive Verbs

A verb that takes a direct object is a transitive verb.

**Examples:**

She *does* his duty.

she *learns* her lesson.
Intransitive verbs

A verb which does not take a direct object is an intransitive verb.

**Examples:**

He **runs** fast.

He **walks** slowly.
Ergative verbs

Many verbs function as transitive as well as intransitive verbs. The verb that can be either transitive or intransitive is called an ergative verb. In the following examples the verb, ‘Leave’ is an ergative verb.

Examples:

The bus left early in the morning.

(There is no object in this sentence; therefore, the verb ‘left’ functions as an intransitive verb here.)
Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb followed by a particle. The article could be a preposition or an adverb. It creates a meaning totally different from the original verb.

Examples:

She has **got** a job.

She **gets up** early in the morning.
Reflexive Verb

A verb that takes a reflexive pronoun as its object is a reflexive verb.

Examples:

Be careful, you may cut yourself.

Here ‘yourself’ is a reflexive pronoun and cut is a reflexive verb.
Finite Verbs

A finite verb must have a subject. It is the main verb in an independent clause or a sentence. Finite verbs give information about gender, person, number, tenses, aspect, mood, and voice.

Examples:

Finite verbs are **bold** and infinite verbs are in underline form.

1. A verb is **needed** in every sentence.
2. I am **explaining** finite and non-finite verbs.

In English, there can be just one finite verb at the root of each clause; whereas the number of non-finite verbs can reach up to six or even more.

i.e. He **is believed to have been asked to get** himself medically **checked**.
Verb and its Types

Infinitive/Non-Infinite verb

A non-finite verb is also called an infinite verb. It does not have a subject. It does not express tenses or number. It cannot be the main verb in an independent clause. Unlike a finite verb, it typically works as an infinitive, a participle, and a gerund.

Example:

This particular sentence contains one finite verb underlined and multiple infinite verbs bolded.

What did Imran want to have done about Hashem?