

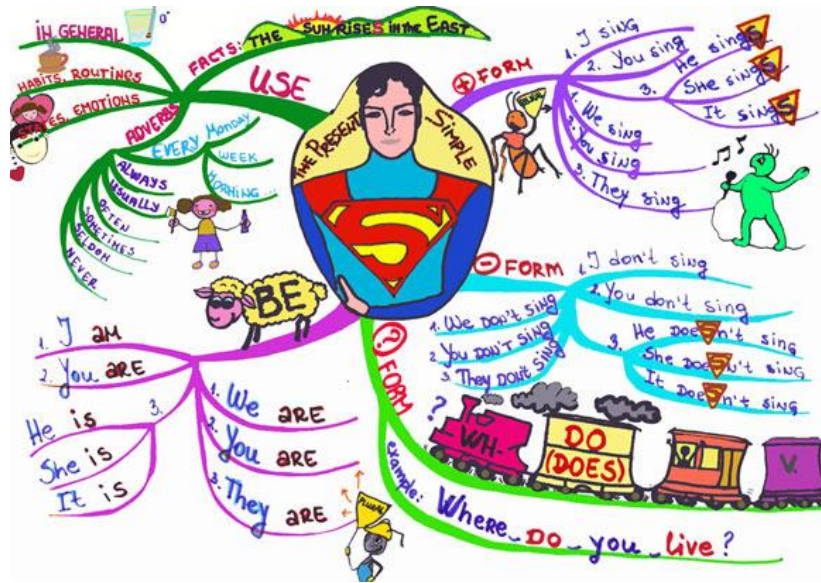
Verbs

GRAMMARIAN



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Action verbs - Pictionary

cook	dance	work	push	fly
study	decorate	bark	cry	ride
jump	laugh	push	drive	eat
wave	sit	box	kick	walk
sleep	write	sit	wake	watch

Verbs-Definition

- A **verb** a **word** or **phrase** in a sentence that either **expresses the action** that someone or something (the subject) is performing **OR** expresses a **state of being** of the subject.
- Verbs are often called the **simple predicate** of a sentence.
 - **Action verbs:**
 - The boy **jumped** over the fence.
 - Henry **loves** chocolate cake.
 - I **tasted** the lemonade.
 - **Verbs of Being:**
 - The lemonade **tasted** sour.
 - The children **are growing** tired of this game.
 - She **will be** your best advisor for your project.

Verb Form “To Be”

Present Tense	
I <u>am</u>	We <u>are</u>
You <u>are</u>	You <u>are</u>
He/She/It <u>is</u>	They <u>are</u>

Past Tense	
I <u>was</u>	We <u>were</u>
You <u>were</u>	You <u>were</u>
He/She/It <u>was</u>	They <u>were</u>

Linking Verbs

- A **linking verb** is a verb that **connects** the subject to a word that usually follows the verb and **describes or renames /identifies** the **subject**.
- If the word following the verb (predicate) renames or identifies the subject, the word is called a **predicate nominative (noun or pronoun)**.
- If the word following the verb (predicate) describes the subject, the word is called a **predicate adjective**.

Linking Verbs-examples

- He *looks* tired from all the fighting.
 - (“Tired” is the predicate adjective)
- He *is* a general for the North.
 - (“General” is the predicate nominative—or predicate noun)
- The winners *were* Tony and I.
 - (“Tony, I” are the compound predicate nominatives)
- The last person in line *would have been* she.
 - (“She” is the predicate nominative—or predicate pronoun)
- **Note:** Predicate pronouns must be in the subject form since they are renaming the subject.

Common Linking Verbs

- Appear : The child **appears** healthy.
- Become: He **will become** the next President.
- Feel: I **felt** dizzy from the strong smells.
- Grow: After an hour, I **grew** tired of walking.
- Look: The package **looks** suspicious.
- Remain: The group **remains** firm on their decision.
- Seem: The actor **seems** taller on the stage.
- Smell: The flowers **smelled** fragrantly sweet.
- Sound: The bell **sounded** loud and clear.
- Stay: She **had stayed** calm through the ordeal.
- Taste: The cold water **tasted** refreshing.
- Turn: When **will** you **turn** sixteen?

Linking Verbs

- The verb **be** is the most commonly used linking verb
- This is a list of all the forms of **be**:

Am	Can be	Have been
Are	Could be	Has been
Is	May be	Had been
Was	Might be	Could have been
Were	Must be	May have been
Be	Shall be	Might have been
Being	Should be	Must have been
Been	Will be	Shall have been
	Would be	Should have been
	Am being	Will have been
	Are being	Would have been
	Is being	
	Was being	
	Were being	

Linking Verbs

- Practice: Write the **subject**, **linking verb**, and the **word** that identifies or describes it.
 1. Many events were responsible for the Civil War.
 2. The Missouri Compromise was not enough to prevent slavery.
 3. It was a solution to keep balance in the Senate.
 4. Later, the Compromise of 1850 was an agreement making California a free state.
 5. The other states were “slave” or “free” by choice.

Linking Verbs vs. Action Verbs

- To determine whether a verb is a **linking verb** or an **action verb**, substitute a form of “**be**” (*am, are, is, was* or *were*) for the verb.
- If the sentence *still* makes sense **and** if the new verb links a word before it (subject) to a word after it (predicate noun, pronoun, or adjective), then the original verb is a linking verb.
 - ♦ The soldiers look tired.
 - ♦ The soldiers **are** tired.
 - ♦ **Linking verb**

Linking Verbs vs. Action Verbs

- ♦ General Lee felt confident.
- ♦ General Lee **was** confident.
- ♦ **Linking verb**
- ♦ The doctor felt my pulse.
- ♦ The doctor **was** my pulse.
- ♦ **Action verb**
- ♦ The chef tastes the cake.
- ♦ The chef **is** the cake.
- ♦ **Action verb**
- ♦ The meal tasted cold to the soldiers.
- ♦ The meal **was** cold to the soldiers.
- ♦ **Linking verb**

Using Transitive Verbs

- An **action verb** is **transitive** if the **receiver** of the **action** is **named** in the sentence.
- The receiver is called the **direct object** of the verb.
 - Sandy *opened* the **window** with great difficulty.
 - *Opened* what?
 - **Window** receives the **action** of the verb “opened.” *Opened* is **transitive** because the **object** of the verb- **window** - tells what Sandy opened.
- The truck suddenly hit the pedestrian.
 - What is the verb?
 - *Hit* what?
- **Hit** is **transitive** because the **object of the verb** **pedestrian**- tells whom the truck hit.

Helping Verbs

- **Helping verbs** are placed **before** the **main verb** to form a **verb phrase**.
 - Help other verbs create verb phrases
 - Help change the meaning of the verb
- The most common helping verbs: forms of **be, has, & do; could, would, should, shall, will, can, must & may**.
- I ***am opening*** my birthday presents.
- The biggest gift ***is being*** opened right now.
- ***Has*** my sister **opened** all of her gifts yet?
- ***Did*** she **open** the gift from me?
- We ***could have*** **opened** our gifts together.
- I ***will have*** **opened** all of my gifts before she finishes.
- All the gifts ***must be*** **opened** before we eat birthday cake.

Helping Verbs

- Forms of the verb *be* are the most commonly used helping verbs.
- Here are some examples:

Helping Verb: Forms of “be”	Main Verb
Is Was being Should be Had been Might have been	listening trained written sent played

Helping Verbs

- Other common helping verbs include these:

Do	Have	Shall	Can
Does	Has	Should	Could
Did	Had	Will	May
		Would	Might
			Must

Helping Verbs-Practice

- Identify the **helping verb(s)** and the **main verb**:
 1. During the eighteenth century, few people had applied themselves to the study of flight.
 2. Flapping-wing machines had been studied by Leonardo da Vinci during the fifteenth century.
 3. Three important aviation devices were being invented in Europe.
 4. These early inventions might have been an inspiration to da Vinci.
 5. By 1809, had Sir George Cayley begun the development of the concept of the modern airplane?

Helping Verbs-Practice Check

1. During the eighteenth century, few people **had applied** themselves to the study of flight.
2. Flapping-wing machines **had been studied** by Leonardo da Vinci during the fifteenth century.
3. Three important aviation devices **were being invented** in Europe.
4. These early inventions **might have been** an inspiration to da Vinci.
5. By 1809, **had** Sir George Cayley **begun** the development of the concept of the modern airplane?

Using Intransitive Verbs

- An **action verb** is **intransitive** if **no receiver** of the **action is named** in the sentence.
- An intransitive verb **does not have an object.**
 - Examples:
 - The war *began*.
 - Began what?
 - (No answer)
 - The bus *raced* through the traffic light.
 - Raced what?
 - (No answer)