

Verbs

Types:

1. To be: - (होना) – No action – (Total 8)

Is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been

For example: -

He is an engineer.

I am 25 years old.

They are my friends.

He was a good mason.

The boys were not in the class.

Don't be late.

Being honest is not always good.

2. Static Verbs: - No action (सोचना या राय देना)

agree, like, love, feel, appear, want, look....

For example: -

I agree with you.

She likes me.

I love you.

I want to go abroad.

She looks gorgeous.

3. Action Verbs: - (जिसमे कुछ काम होता है)

Learn, write, play, eat, drink, talk, fight....

For example: -

We learn English from Satender Sir.

She writes a letter.

I play chess with my brother.

They are eating bananas.

She is drinking juice.

4. Helping Verbs: - (total 23)

Be, being, been, do, did, does, Is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, will, shall, can, could, should, would, must, may, might

For example: -

She did not go to the market.

He had gone to Delhi yesterday.

I was not looking at you.

She has told my everything.

5. Modal Verbs: - (भावनाएं और एहसास बताने के लिए)

Can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must, have to, dare, need to, ought to

For example: -

You can take a leave tomorrow.

He might apologise for his mistakes.

I must report this to police.

They may come late today.

6. Regular and Irregular Verbs: -

Regular Verbs – follow the same pattern and create the 2nd form and 3rd form with ending (-ed)

For example: -

First form(base)	2nd form(Past)	3rd form (past participle)
Cry	Cried	Cried
Play	Played	Played
Shout	Shouted	Shouted
Help	Helped	Helped
Follow	Followed	Followed
Replace		
Snore		
Laugh		
Admire		
Copy		

Irregular Verbs – verbs that create different 2nd and 3rd form of verbs

For example: -

First form(base)	2nd form(Past)	3rd form (past participle)
See	Saw	Seen
Swim	Swam	Swum
Sing	sang	
Fly		
Give		
Become		
Catch		
blow		
Break		
Buy		
Win		

7. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs: -

Transitive Verbs – always takes an object after it to complete its meaning.

play, write, eat, help, slap, kick, love, like

For example: -

He plays guitar.

They helped me to relocate.

She slapped Chintu.

I love her.

Intransitive Verbs – don't require an object after it to complete its meaning.

Cry, laugh, sit, sleep, stop, run, work

For example: -

He cried bitterly.

The thief ran away.

The car stopped.

I work hard.

8.Finite and Non-finite Verbs: -

Finite Verbs – changes according to tense and subject.

For example: - (speak)

He speaks English.

They speak English.

I spoke English.

Have you spoken English?

Non-finite Verbs – (participles, infinitive, gerund)

No change according to tense and subject. I t always require a verb to complete the meaning.

For example: - (eat)

She likes to eat pizza.

They like to eat pizza.

Amit liked to eat pizza.

I don't like to eat pizza.