

# VERBS



- Verbs show action or state of being.

**Examples:** go, is

- An action verb expresses a physical or mental action.

**Example:** He paints.

We thought about it.



**A  
C  
T  
I  
O  
N  
V  
E  
R  
B  
S**

- An action verb can express physical actions, such as writing and running, or mental activities such as thinking and honoring.

**Physical**

**Mental**



write

imagine

block

remember

tackle

wonder

catch

honor

charge

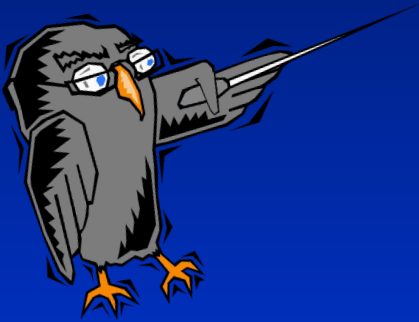
prefer

excel

regarded

# Direct Objects

- A direct object receives the action of the verb. It answers the question *“what or whom?”* after each action.
- 
- ex) The bat hit the ball.
- Matt ate the pancakes.



# Indirect Objects

- The indirect object answers the question *“to whom or for whom?”*

An indirect object always comes before the direct object.

AV                      IO                      DO

Mrs. Digi gave the students a test.

av    io            do

My mom told me a secret.

av    io            do

My parents got me a puppy.

# Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs have **direct objects**. Direct objects receive the action of a verb. It answers the question **whom?** or **what?** after an action verb.



**Action Verb**                      **Direct Object**

*what?*

The quarterback **throws** the football.

The diagram illustrates the sentence "The quarterback throws the football." with annotations. A yellow arrow points from the label "Action Verb" to the word "throws". A red arrow points from the label "Direct Object" to the words "the football". A yellow bracket above the word "throws" is labeled with the question "what?".

# Intransitive Verbs

Sometimes an action verb does not have a direct object. Then the verb is intransitive.

Action Verb



The singer sang well.

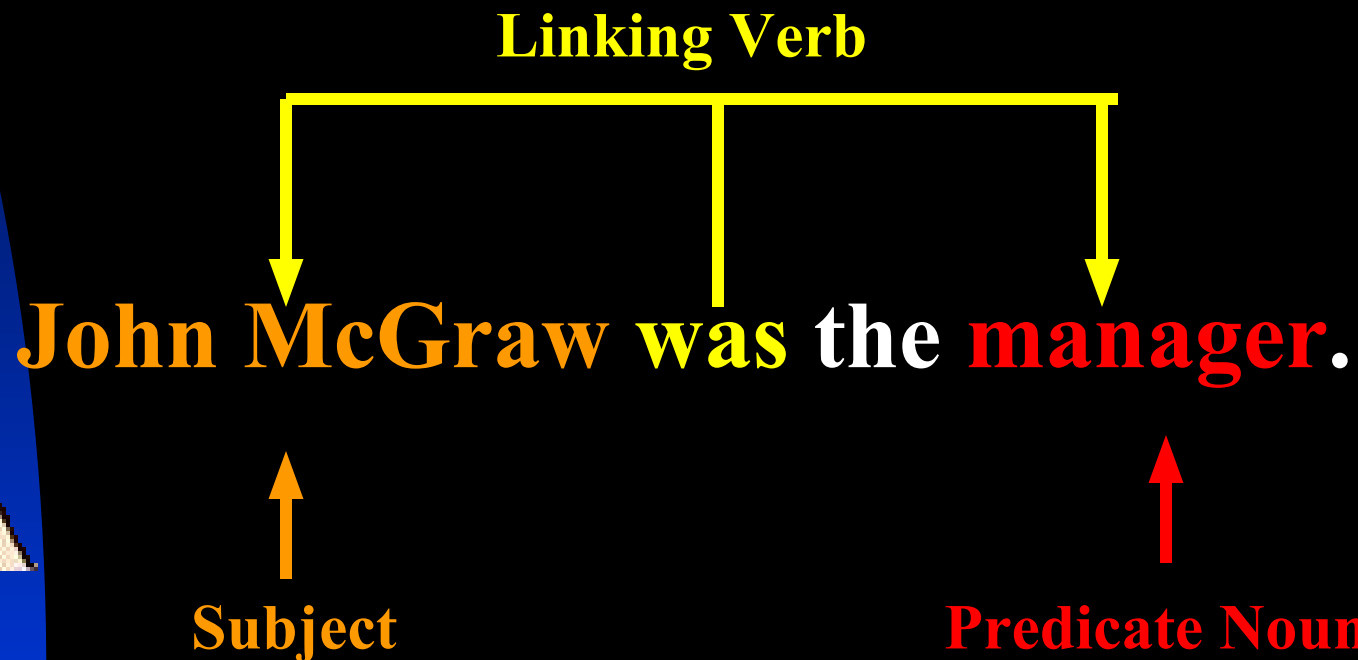
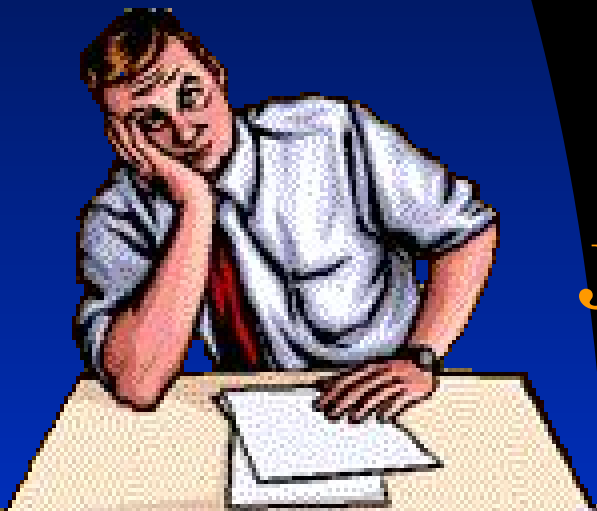


In the above sentence , **well** does not answer the question **whom?** or **what?**.

# Linking Verbs and Predicate Words

Linking verbs tell what the subject **is** or **is like**.

A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence with a noun or an adjective in the predicate.





# Common Linking Verbs

be

become

grow

seem

turn

appear

taste

look

feel

smell

sound



**Many of these linking verbs can also be used as action verbs.**

Chandra **turned** thirteen. **(Linking Verb)**

The car **turned** the corner. **(Action Verb)**

# Predicate Nouns

A predicate noun follows a linking verb.  
It tells what the subject is.

Sam **is** a **pitcher**.



Susan **was** our best **player**.



**Will** you **be** my **friend**?



# Predicate Adjectives

A predicate adjective follows a linking verb. It describes the subject by telling what it is like.

Samantha **is** *beautiful*.



Susan **was** *bored* with sports.



**Will** the game **be** *interesting*?



# Present, Past, and Future Tenses

*The **tense** of a verb tells when an action takes place.*

A **present tense** of a verb names an action that happens regularly. It can also express a general truth.

## Present Tense Forms

### Singular

I **race**.

You **race**.

He, she, or it **races**.

### Plural

We **race**.

You **race**.

They **race**.



*The **tense** of a verb tells when an action takes place.*

A **past tense** of a verb names an action already happened.

*The past tense of many verbs is formed by adding **-ed** to the base form of the verb.*

## Past Tense Forms

### Singular

I **raced**.

You **raced**.

He, she, or it **raced**.

### Plural

We **raced**.

You **raced**.

They **raced**.



A **future tense** of a verb names an action that will take place in the future.

*In the future tense the word **will** is used with the verb. Sometimes **shall** is used when the pronoun **I** or **we** is the subject.*

## Future Tense Forms

### Singular

I **will (shall)** go.

You **will** go.

He, she, or it **will** go.

### Plural

We **will (shall)** go.

You **will** go.

They **will** go.



# Helping Verbs Tense

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
am – is - are	was -were	have – has - had

**Combine with the present participle form of the verb.**

**Combine with the past participle form of the verb.**



# Main Verbs and Helping Verbs

*Verbs have four principal parts that are used to form all tenses. The chart below show how the principal parts of most verbs are formed..*

## Principal Parts of Verbs

Base Form	Present Participle	Past Form	Past Participle
<b>jump</b>	<b>jumping</b>	<b>jumped</b>	<b>jumped</b>

The principal parts of verbs are often combined with helping verbs to form verb phrases.





# Helping Verbs Defined

*A **helping verb** is a verb that helps the main verb tell about an action or make a statement.*



# Helping Verbs List

is have should shall

was has could will

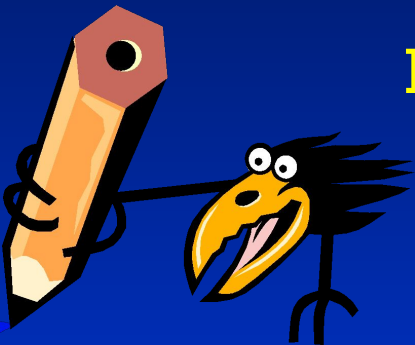
were had would do

are did

am may does

be might can

been, being must



*A **verb phrase** consists of one or more helping verbs followed by a main verb.*

# Helping Verbs and Verb Phrases

The students **are jumping** rope now.

In the sentence above, the word **are** is the helping verb, and the present participle **jumping** is the main verb. Together they form a **verb phrase**.

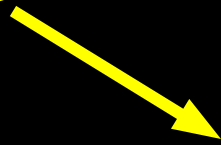


*A **verb phrase** consists of one or more helping verbs followed by a main verb.*

# Verbs with Indirect Objects

An indirect object answers the question *to whom?* or *for whom?* an action is done

Action Verb



Michael Jordan **shows** his **teammates** new **shots.**



*what?*

*Direct Object*



*to whom?*

*Indirect object*



# Helping Verbs – Past Participle

## Using **Have, Has, Had**

Singular	Plural
I <b>have</b> jumped.	We <b>have</b> jumped.
You <b>have</b> jumped.	You <b>have</b> jumped.
She <b>has</b> jumped.	They <b>have</b> jumped.

Singular	Plural
I <b>had</b> jumped.	We <b>had</b> jumped.
You <b>had</b> jumped.	You <b>had</b> jumped.
She <b>had</b> jumped.	They <b>had</b> jumped.



# Present and Past Progressive

The present progressive form of a verb describes and action that is continuing at the present time.

The present progressive form uses a helping verb (**am, are, or is**) plus the present form of the main verb.

The past progressive form of a verb describes an action that was continuing at an earlier time. The past progressive form uses a helping verb (**was or were**) plus the present form of the main verb.