

- **Distributive adjectives** are the words used to refer to each and every person or thing. For example, **each, every, either, neither, any, both,** etc.

4. **Verbs** are action words. They show the actions of different types. For example, **work, see, eat, sleep, act, write, go,** etc.

The verb is a word in the sentence that denotes action. It carries an idea in the sentence. It shows the expression of thought. It is the word that is used to tell something about some person or thing. There cannot be a sentence without a verb. The verb tells us what a person or thing does, what is done to a person or thing or what a person or thing is. It consists of more than one form. The verbs are mainly classified as main verbs and auxiliary verbs. Main verbs belong to the open word class and the auxiliary verbs belong to the closed word class. Main verbs can be classified as mentioned below.

Regular and Irregular Verbs take the past tense marker **ed** as its past form and past participle form. The inflectional suffix **ed** is the general past form of verbs in English. As this is a regular past form of verbs, these types of verbs are called **regular verbs**. The verbs that form their past tense by changing the vowel of the present tense form are called **irregular verbs**. These verbs do not form their past tense and past participle by taking the suffix **ed**. See the examples given below.

Regular Verbs

wonder – wondered – wondered

bag – bagged – bagged

believe – believed – believed

work – worked – worked

Irregular Verbs

run – ran – run

drive – drove – driven

sink – sank – sunk

ride – rode – ridden

Finite verbs and Non-finite verbs are limited by the person, number of the subject of the sentence and express tense in a sentence. They change according to the person and number of the subject of the sentence. The tense of the sentence is understood by looking at the finite verbs. Verbs which are not limited by the person, number of the sentence and do not express the tense in a sentence are called the **non-finite verbs**.

They remain same even though the person and number of the sentence changes. They do not express the tense of the sentence.

Finite Verbs

Ganesh **works** hard.

I **work** hard.

They **worked** hard.

We are **working** hard.

Non-finite Verbs

Vishal tries **to tell** the truth.

Ram loves **visiting** friends.

Tired of work, she went to bed.

I like **reading** stories.

Transitive Verbs and Intransitive Verbs takes an object immediately after it in the sentence. The action shifts from subject to the object if there is a transitive verb. The verb that does not require an object to complete the action done by the subject is called an **intransitive verb**.

Transitive Verbs

She **gave** me a rose.

He **kicks** the ball.

Virat **plays** cricket.

She **writes** a letter.

Intransitive Verbs

He **laughed** loudly.

The baby **sleeps** on the bed.

Pooja **walks** in the street.

She **goes** to school.

There are many verbs in English which can be used as transitive as well as intransitive verbs. For example,

- Ravindra spoke the truth. (Transitive),
- Ravindra spoke kindly. (Intransitive)

Dynamic and Stative Verbs can be used in the continuous form and can fit in the **be + ing** construction. Most of the verbs in English are dynamic in nature. **Dynamic verbs** are the action verbs that usually describe actions where some change can take place or things that happen. **Stative verbs** usually refer to a state or condition which is not changing or is not likely to change. Verbs are called dynamic because these are dynamic in nature as they can change their form to **ing**. The verbs which are not normally used in the continuous form (be + ing) are called **stative verbs**. They are called stative verbs because they are specifically used to state something.

Dynamic Verbs

They are **speaking** fluent English.

Asha is **singing** an English song.

I am **going** to college.

She is **running** home.

Stative Verbs

Rekha **knows** the truth.

She **loves** red roses in the garden.

I **hear** thunder.

Priestess **foresees** the future.

There are only a few stative verbs in English. They are generally categorized as verbs of perception, appearance, emotion, thinking and possession. Here is the list given below.

Verbs of perception: see, hear, smell, notice

Verbs of appearance: appear, look, seem

Verbs of emotion: want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer

Verbs of thinking: think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, know, forget, imagine, mind, mean

Verbs of possession: own, belong to, contain, consists of

Other verbs: signify, keep, concern, matter

Linking Verbs and Phrasal Verbs join the subject and complement in a sentence. The linking verb connects the subject with a word that gives information about the subject, such as a condition or relationship. They do not show any action; they simply link the subject with the rest of the sentence. For example,

- Sindhu **remains** silent in the class.
- Humans **grow** old with time.

The other examples of linking verbs are: **appear, become, feel, look, prove, remain, turn**, etc.

Phrasal verbs are the verbs used with preposition or adverbs. They are often grouped with prepositions or adverbs. For example,

- I **got up** early.
- He **brought up** the child.
- Hunter **shot at** the tiger.