

7 Types of verb in English, with examples

In this [article](#), we learn all 7 kinds/types of verb in English grammar, with examples for classes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, for teachers, students, competitive exams, kids and more. In the last of the article Types of verb pdf given.

Definition: A verb is the main ingredient of a sentence. No sentence can be completed without a verb. A verb is the action word of the sentence. It tells us what a person or thing, does or possesses.

What is a verb?

In [English grammar](#) the Verb is one of the most important parts of a sentence. It is a word or phrase that says or asserts something about a person's place or a thing.

Examples:

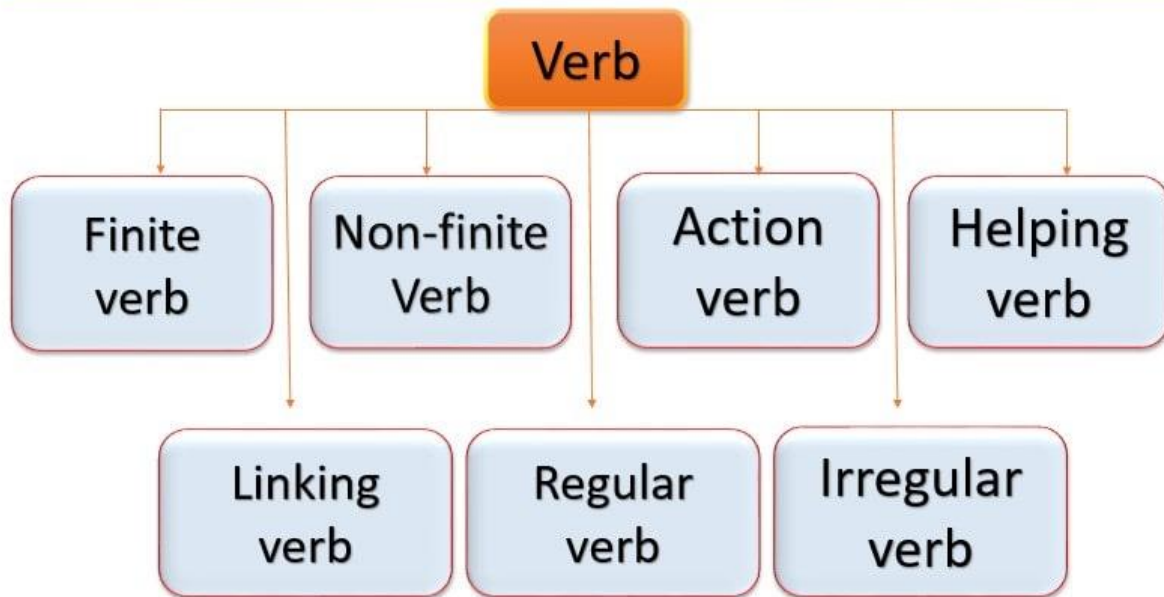
1. Radha **is** a great athlete.
2. She **runs** really fast.
3. She **has** great strength.

Types of verb in English grammar

Verb and its types in English grammar, here we have 7 types of verbs.

- **(Type 1):** Finite verb – (indicative of number *Singular or plural*)
- **(Type 2):** Non-finite verb – (used as nouns, adverbs, and adjectives)
- **(Type 3):** Action verb – (talk about what the subject is doing in the sentence)
- **(Type 4):** Helping verb – (help the main verb in a sentence by extending the meaning of the verb)
- **(Type 5):** Linking verb – (connect the subject to a noun or adjective)
- **(Type 6):** Regular verb – (verbs that form their past participle with 'd' or 'ed')
- **(Type 7):** Irregular verb – (verbs that change their form completely)

Types of Verb in English with example



Read all these verbs in detail with solved examples

Finite Verbs

Finite verbs are such kinds of verbs that have a definite relation with the subject or noun. Usually, these verbs are the **main verb** of a *clause* or *sentence* and can be changed according to the noun. They are used only in the present and past tense. They can be **indicative of number (Singular or plural)**.

Finite verbs Examples

He **attends** his class regularly. (change of person)

They **attend** the class regularly (change of person)

They **attended** the class regularly (Change of tense)

Non-Finite Verbs

Such types of verbs cannot be the **main verb** of a clause or sentence as they do not talk about the action that is being performed by the subject or noun. And they do not indicate any [tense \(learn all 12 types of tenses with examples\)](#), mood or gender.

We can also **use** these verbs **as nouns, adverbs, and adjectives**, these types of verbs are also used to form non-finite clauses which are simply dependent clauses that use non-finite verbs.

Examples of non-finite verb

1. He invited his friends **to like** his post on Facebook. (non-finite verb)
2. They invited their friends **to like** their post on facebook. (non-finite verb)

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In the above sentences, the verb **'to like'** is not affected by the change in tense and number. So, it is a non-finite form of the verb.

More Examples for Non-finite verb

1. He loves **camping** in the woods. (Here, the non-finite verb is 'camping' and it is used as a **noun**.) These **kinds of non-finite verbs** are called **Gerunds**.
2. I need to go **to sleep**. (Here, the non-finite verb phrase is to sleep, it is acting as a noun.) **Non-finite verbs** that use **'to'** before they are called **Infinitives**.
3. The **sleeping** dog caused a delay. (Here, the non-finite verb has-ing form and is acting as an **adjective**.) The non-finite verbs that have **'-ing'** or **'ed'** as *suffixes* and cause the verb to become an *adjective* are called **Participles**.

Action Verbs

An **action verb** is also known as the **Main verb, Principal verb**, and **Lexical verb**. All these types of verbs **talk about what the subject is doing in the sentence**. Action verbs are one of the most easily identifiable types of verbs in English grammar. To identify or recognize these verbs, we simply have to look for the words in the sentence that answers the questions in the sentence. *'What is the subject doing?'*

For Example, Rose is **painting** the kitchen walls. (*What is rose doing?*)

There are two types of action verbs in English grammar

- Transitive Verbs
- Intransitive verbs

Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs are such kinds of verbs in which action verbs have a **definite object** on which, or for which the action is being performed. That means the action has a definite recipient or object.

To identify them, you can ask the question – *'what is the object being affected by the verb?'*

Transitive verbs Example:

Rose is **painting** the kitchen walls. (*What is Rose painting? The kitchen walls.*)

Thus, we see that there is a specific object on which the action is done.

Intransitive Verbs

These verbs also are shown an action but here there is no specific object on which the action is being done. To recognize these verbs, we ask the question – *'what is the object being affected by the verb?'* If there is no answer present in [the sentence \(4 types of sentence in English\)](#), we can say the verb in the sentence is an **intransitive verb**.

Intransitive verb Example:

Rose is **painting** right now. (*What is Rose painting? There is no answer.*)

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This means that in the sentence, painting is an intransitive verb. An intransitive verb telling us about the action of the subject but there is no specific object for the action.

Helping or Auxiliaries Verbs

An auxiliary (also called **Helping, Auxiliaries, or Verbal auxiliary verb**), Helping **verbs** are verbs that, as their name suggests, *help the main verb in a sentence by extending the meaning of the verb*. These types of verb assist the main verb showing time and meaning.

2 types of helping verb in English grammar

- Primary Auxiliaries verb
- Modal Auxiliaries verb

Primary Auxiliaries verb

These verbs function both as helping and main verbs. (be, do, have)

Primary auxiliaries verb Examples

1. He **is** the boss here.
2. She **has** her own car.

Modal Auxiliaries verbs

These verbs are used to change the tone and mood of the main verb.

Can, could, may, might, shall, will, would, should, must and ought to are called **modal auxiliaries verbs**.

Modal Auxiliaries verbs Examples

1. She **can** run fast.
2. You **should** study English.

Linking or Copular verbs.

Linking or Copular verbs are unlike other verbs as they do not tell anything about the subject themselves, instead they **connect the subject to a noun or adjective** that helps in describing or providing additional information about the subject.

It is important to remember that:

The *difference between a helping verb and a linking verb* is that the linking verb is used to connect the subject with something that describes it.

Whereas, the helping verb is used together with an additional main verb to express the action.

Difference between linking verb and helping verb

1. I **am** tall. (linking verb)
2. I **am** running. (helping verb)

In the above example, the same word can be used as a **linking verb** as well as a **helping verb**.

Linking verb Examples

1. He **is** the manager. (Here, the verb is '**is**' adding information to the subject '**He**'.)
2. They **are** naughty children. (Here, '**are**' is the linking verb joining the subject '**they**' to the complement '*naughty children*'.)

Regular or weak Verb

Those verbs that **form their past participle with 'd' or 'ed'** as suffixes are regular verbs. These verbs do not undergo substantial changes while changing forms between tenses. These verbs are also called weak verbs.

Regular verb Examples

Examples of regular verb according to Present, Past, Past Participle

Present	Past	Past Participle
Decay	Decayed	Decayed
Amuse	Amused	Amused
Command	Commanded	Commanded
Explained	Explained	Explained
Impress	Impressed	Impressed

Irregular or strong Verbs

Irregular verbs are the verbs that **change their form completely** when changing from base form to past participle and perfect participle. Most of the time, they form their past times by a change in the main vowel of the present tense and without the addition of any ending. We cannot tell or predict what form irregular or strong verb is going to take in a changed tense. One has to memorize the changes in the verb forms initially, as later with practice it becomes a matter of habit.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Run	Ran	Run

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Present

Past

Past Participle

Awake

Awoke

Awoken

Choose

Chose

Chosen

Forgive

Forgave

Forgiven

Bring

Brought

Brought

