



## Verb - Definition, Types, Functions and Rules with Examples

Welcome to our blog on Verb, an essential topic in English Grammar that plays a crucial role in all competitive exams. Approximately 3 - 4 questions certainly appear based on this topic, in the exam, making it imperative for you to grasp the concepts of Verb thoroughly and practice a variety of questions.

In this blog, we will comprehensively cover all the theoretical concepts and rules of this topic. Additionally, we have included many examples for you to deeply understand each concept and rule. So, let's dive into the world of Verb and boost your exam preparation.



[Source: KD Live]

### Verb Meaning and Definition

A verb is an action word or group of words. It is used to indicate the action done by the subject or doer or actor mentioned within a sentence. A verb can also showcase 'possession' or 'being'.

Examples of English Verbs: I am **going** to the library. She **was excited** about the film. She **works** well.

### Main Verb

The main verb is the action done by or on the subject of the verb. Action words are easy to identify. You need to ask the question 'What is the subject doing?'



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Example: Richa is playing badminton.

Ask the question 'What is Richa doing?' the answer is "playing"- Verb.

There are three types of the Main Verb:

- Transitive Verb & Intransitive Verb
- Regular Verb & Irregular Verb
- Finite Verb & Non-Finite Verb.

### **Transitive Verb & Intransitive Verb**

**Transitive Verb:** This kind of the main verb requires an object on which the action takes place. Here the object is not the verb but the action is.

**Intransitive Verb:** This kind is the opposite of the Transitive Verb. It doesn't have an object of the action.

**Example:** I am painting.

In this sentence, there is an action being done but there is no mention of the object on which the action is being done. Hence, here the Verb painting is intransitive in nature. I am painting the car. Unlike the above statement, this sentence has a definite object on which the action takes place. Hence, here the Verb painting is transitive in nature.

### **Regular Verb & Irregular Verb**

**Regular Verb:** Regular verbs are those whose conjugation follows the typical pattern, or one of the typical patterns, of the language to which it belongs. They form their inflected parts by adding the typical endings -s, -ing and -ed to give forms such as plays, entering, and liked. For eg: verbs such as play, enter, and like are regular.

**Irregular Verbs:** Irregular verbs are the ones in which the past tense is not formed by adding the usual '-ed' ending. Examples of irregular verbs are sing (sang), feel (felt), and go (went).

**Example:**

- I was singing a song yesterday. Here the verb singing has a regular -ing form.
- I went to a party yesterday. Here the verb went has an irregular form.

### **Finite Verb & Non-Finite Verb**

**Finite Verb:** A finite verb is limited by the actor or a number. It is limited or bounded. It changes its form according to the tense.





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### Example:

- Ram has **written** a letter.
- She gave a **written** statement before the judge.

**Non-Finite Verb:** An infinite verb is unlimited and unbounded. It is opposite to a finite verb.

### Example:

- I **suspect** it was him. Here, "suspect" is limited. It is limited by person and tense.
- I want to **achieve** success. Here, "achieve" is independent of person and tense.

### How to Identify a Finite Verb?

#### Rule 1

A finite verb is controlled by the no. of subjects if the subject is singular, the verb will be singular. If the subject is plural, the verb will be plural.

### Example:

- The girl runs slowly. (Subject is singular)
- The girls run slowly. (Subject is plural)

#### Rule 2

A finite verb is controlled by the person.

### Example:

- I visit my grandparents at least once a month. (I – First Person)
- She visits her grandparents at least once a month. (She – Third Person)

#### Rule 3

A finite verb is controlled by the tense. It can be in the past, present or future tense.

### Example:

- Mary studies Spanish. (Present Tense)



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- Mary will study Spanish. (Future Tense)

### Types of Non-Finite Verb

The Non-Finite or Infinite Verb is divided into the following types.

**Infinitives:** Infinitives are the root verbs. They can be a 'to infinitive' like to eat or 'bare infinitive' like shall.

#### Participles:

- Present Participle: -ing form
- Past Participle: completed action.
- Perfect Participle: having + V4

**Gerund:** The gerunds are participle verbs working as a noun. They are just as same as a present participle in its form but it is used with a different cause.

#### Rule 1

Bare infinitive with (infinitive without 'to') some modals. We cannot use 'to+V1' form with modals. Modals are written without 'to'

#### Example:

- They **can** do the job. (Case of Bare infinitive)
- He **shall** come today. (Case of Bare infinitive)

**Exception:** Full infinitive (infinitive with 'to') is used with these two modals We use 'to+V1' with these two modals.

- Ought to
- Have to

#### Example:

- You ought to obey the rules.
- You have to study hard.

#### Rule 2

To is the only preposition that takes the base form of the verb. However, there are some phrases with to being at the end of them, which require the gerund form of the verbs.



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**Example:**

- My kids volunteered to make cupcakes for the bake sale.
- Clara's eagerness to volunteering is a surprise at her age.

**Rule 3**

To be, being, having, getting, etc. are generally followed by the past participle form of the verbs and other adjectives.

**Example:**

- Being sick, he took a day off from work.
- The kid felt happy, having eaten a burger

**Rule 4**

Usage of used to/ accustomed to/ addicted to/ habituated to: used to/ accustomed to/ addicted to/ habituated to + V4

**Example:**

- She is addicted to using social media till late night.
- My brother is accustomed to going for a walk everyday.

**Rule 5**

With these words to + V1 is always used Try, refuse, proceed, plan, neglect, hesitate, begin, manage, learn, forget, etc.

**Example:**

- The kid hesitates to speak in front of the entire school.
- My mother refused me to talk to her.

**Rule 6**

Gerund form is always used after possessive pronouns like (my, mine, his, her, your, our, etc).

**Example:** Father is very upset about my failing in the entrance.

This article has provided you with valuable insights into the world of Verbs. We sincerely hope that you have found this blog useful and that it has contributed to enhancing your understanding of this crucial topic. As you continue to gear up for your upcoming exam, we encourage you to share your thoughts, or any doubts you may have in the comments section below.



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Stay tuned, as KD Live promises to bring you more such informative blogs with comprehensive study material and a thorough analysis of previous year questions on all the topics of English Language section. Best of luck with your exam preparations, and may you excel in your endeavors!

