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TYPES OF VERBS USED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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- Main Verbs
- Auxiliary Verbs
- Infinitives
- -ing Verb forms
- Multiword Verbs
- Transitive verbs
- Mental verbs
- Intransitive verbs
- Modal verbs

Some of these are specifically verbs but some, such as present participles and gerunds, are formed from verbs.

Key words: Definition, Verb types, Verb functions**Açar sözlər:** Tərif, Fel növləri, fel Funksiyaları**Ключевые слова:** Определение, типы глаголов, функции глагола

A part of speech which denotes an action or state is called the verb.

The verb in contemporary English has the morphological categories: person, number, tense, aspect, voice, and mood English verbs can be classified: 1) according to the morphological structure and 2) the meaning they denote.

1. Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing. Along with nouns, verbs are the main part of a sentence or phrase, telling a story about what is taking place. In fact, without a verb, full thoughts can't be properly conveyed, and even the simplest sentences, such as Maria sings, have one. Actually, a verb can be a sentence by itself, with the subject, in most case you, implied, such as, Sing! And Drive! When learning the rules of grammar, schoolchildren are often taught that verbs are 'doing' words, meaning they signify the part of the sentence which explains the action taking place: He ran away, she eats chocolate cake on Sundays, the horses gallop across the fields. Ran, eats and gallop are the 'action' parts of those sentences, thus they are the verbs. However, it can be confusing because not all verbs are easily identifiable as action: I know your name, Jack thought about it, we considered several applications. These are non-action verbs, i.e. those that describe a state of being, emotion, possession, sense or opinion. Other non-action verbs include love, agree, feel, am, and have. How to Recognize a Verb As you can see from the examples above, one clue to help you recognize a verb is its location compared to the subject. Verbs almost always come after a noun or pronoun. These nouns and pronouns are referred to as the subject. The verb thought comes after the noun Jack, so the action Jack (subject) was taking was thinking (verb). Mark eats his dinner quickly.

2. We went to the market.

3. You write neatly in your notebook.

4. They thought about all the prizes in the competition.

Here are some other ways to recognize verbs in a sentence:

1. you're not sure if a word is a verb, ask yourself, "Can I do _____?" "Can I think, wonder, walk, yawn? Yes, so these are verbs.

2. You can also ask, "What is happening?"

In the sentence Mark eats his dinner quickly, what is happening? Eating is happening, so eating is the verb. In the sentence They thought about all the prizes what is happening? Thought (thinking) is happening, so thought is the verb.

Physical Verbs – Definition and Examples

Physical verbs are action verbs. They describe specific physical actions. If you can create a motion with your body or use a tool to complete an action, the word you use to describe it is most likely a physical verb. For example, Joe sat in his chair, the dog breathes quickly after she chases her ball, and should we vote in the election? Even when the action isn't very active, if the action is done by the body or a tool, consider it a physical verb.

Physical Verb Examples

The physical verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- Let's run to the corner and back.
- I hear the train coming.
- Call me when you're finished with class.

Mental Verbs – Definition and Examples

Mental verbs have meanings that are related to concepts such as discovering, understanding, thinking, or planning. In general, a mental verb refers to a cognitive state.

Mental Verb – Definition and Examples

Mental verbs have meanings that are related to concepts such as discovering, understanding, thinking, or planning. In general, a mental verb refers to a cognitive state.

Mental Verb Examples

The mental verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- I know the answer.
- She recognized me from across the room.
- Do you believe everything people tell you?

Definition and Examples

Also known as linking verbs, state of being verbs describe conditions or situations that exist. State of being verbs are inactive since no action is being performed. These verbs, forms of to be, such as am, is, are, are usually complemented by adjectives.

States of Being Verb Examples

The state of being verbs in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

- I am a student.
- We are circus performers.
- Please is quiet

Types of Verbs

There are many types of verbs. In addition to the main categories of physical verbs, mental verbs, and state of being verbs, there are several other types of verbs. In fact, there are more than ten different types of verbs that are grouped together by function.

List of all Verb Types

Action Verbs Action verbs express specific actions and are used any time you want to show action or discuss someone doing something. It's important to remember that the action does not have to be physical. Action verb examples

1. Run
2. Dance
3. Slide
4. Jump
5. Think
6. Do
7. Go
8. Stand
9. Smile
10. Listen

The action verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification. I run faster than David. He does it well. She thinks about poetry all day long Transitive Verbs Transitive

verbs are action verbs that always express doable activities that relate or affect someone or something else. These other things are generally direct objects, nouns or pronouns that are affected by the verb, though some verbs can also take an indirect object, such as show, take, and make. In a sentence with a transitive verb, someone or something receives the action of the verb.

Transitive verb examples:

1. Love
2. Respect
3. Tolerate
4. Believe
5. Maintain.

The transitive verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

Gary ate the cookies. The transitive verb is ate, Gary is the subject, because it is Gary who is doing the eating, and the cookies are the direct object, because it is the cookies that are being eaten. Other examples: He kicked John. John punches him. They sold the tickets. Examples of verbs used with both direct and indirect objects: They sell him the tickets. In this sentence, the tickets are the direct object while him is the indirect object. Mary baked her mother a pie.

In this sentence, a pie is the direct object while her mother is the indirect object.

Intransitive Verbs Intransitive verbs are action verbs that always express doable activities. They are different from transitive verbs because there is no direct object following an intransitive verb.

Intransitive verb examples:

1. Walk
2. Laugh
3. Cough
4. Play
5. Run

The intransitive verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification.

We travelled to London. The intransitive verb is travelled, the subject is we, because we are doing the travelling, but London is not a direct object because London is not receiving the action of the verb. Other examples: I sneeze in the morning. He arrived with moments to spare. Kathryn sat away from the others. John eats before leaving for school. The last example shows that the verb eats can be both transitive and intransitive depending on whether there is a direct object or not. If the sentence read: John eats the cookies before leaving for school, eats would be transitive as there is a direct object – the cookies.

By the way, some verbs can be both transitive and intransitive. These verbs include: start, leave, change, live, stop.

Auxiliary Verbs Auxiliary verbs are also known as helping verbs and are used together with a main verb to show the verb's tense or to form a question or negative. Common examples of auxiliary verbs include have, might, will. These auxiliary verbs give some context to the main verb, for example, letting the reader know when the action took place.

Auxiliary verb examples:

1. Would
2. Should
3. Do
4. Can
5. Did
- 6.
7. Could
8. May

The auxiliary verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification. I will go home after football practice. The auxiliary verb will is telling us that the action of the main verb go is going to take place in the future – after football practice has ended. If the auxiliary verb will was removed, we get the sentence: I go home after football practice. In this case, there is no definite time

frame for the action. The sentence suggests that going home after football practice is just something the subject I generally does. Other examples: I may dance with you later. We did consider Bryan's feelings. Jenny has spoken her final words. In addition, we can sometimes use the auxiliary very before the pronoun to make a question: Might you dance with me later? Did we consider Bryan's feelings? Has Jenny spoken her final words? Also, auxiliary verbs are used to help form negative statements, with the use of words like not and never. These will usually split the auxiliary and main verbs: I may never dance with you again. We did not consider Bryan's feelings. Jenny has not spoken her final words. Stative Verbs Stative verbs can be recognized because they express a state rather than an action. They typically relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being, and measurements. The best way to think about stative verbs is that they are verbs that describe things that are not actions. The stative verbs are all expressing a state: A state of doubting, a state of believing, a state of wanting. These states of being are often temporary. The stative verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification. The doctor disagrees with your analysis. Disagree is a stative verb here, as it describes the doctor's state of being – disagreement. John doubts the doctor's opinion. I believe the doctor is right. She wanted another opinion. Modal Verbs Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that are used to express abilities, possibilities, permissions, and obligations.

Modal verb examples:

1. Can
2. Must
3. May
4. Should
5. Would

The modal verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification. He can shoot a three-point shot easily. The auxiliary verb can is expressing an ability, suggesting that shooting a three-point shot is a skill the subject possesses. Please note that in the case of should and must in the examples below, the modal verbs are expressing obligations, whereas would and may are expressing possibilities. I should go home. You must not delay. Sally would not recommend the sushi. David may be late.

The Modal Expression to be + Infinitive

This modal expression can be used (a) in the present tense and (b) in the past tense.

Examples:

- (a) I am not to leave the city today.
- (b) The newly married couple were to go to Istanbul for the honeymoon.

The Modal Expression to have + Infinitive

The modal expression to have + Infinitive is used (a) in the Present Indefinite, (b) in the Past Indefinite and (c) in the Future Indefinite Examples:

- (a) I have to go to the University every day, except Saturday and necessary, de Sunday.
- (b) We had to stop our trip as it was snowing hard.
- (c) The teachers will have to check up the students' tests immediately.
- (d) The Category of Mood

Mood is a grammatical category of the verb which denotes whether what is said or written is considered certain, possible, doubtful, Jurdan and necessary, desirable, etc.

In contemporary English there exist three moods: The Indicative Mood; The Imperative Mood; The Oblique Moods.

The Oblique Moods

The oblique moods denote an action or state expressed by the verb as a non fact, something imaginary or desired, necessary, possible, supposed or contradicting reality. Different forms of the verb are used for this purpose.

The oblique moods have five forms.

The Present Subjunctive

The Past Subjunctive

The Past Perfect Subjunctive

The Suppositional Mood

The Conditional Mood

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs aren't single words; instead, they are combinations of words that are used together to take on a different meaning to that of the original verb. There are many examples of phrasal verbs, some of which have colloquial meanings, such as make up, hand in, bring up, point out, look forward to. Each time the verb takes the extra word(s) it takes on a new meaning. For example, make without the up expresses that something is being created, whereas with make up, the suggestion is that there are some lies or a fantastical element to the story and make out can mean either to grasp or see something difficult, or to kiss passionately.

Phrasal verb examples:

1. Run out
2. Go all out
3. Make out
4. Hand out
5. Bring out
6. Face up
7. Think through

The phrasal verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification. Mary looked forward to her high school reunion. The verb looked has taken on forward to to become a phrasal verb meaning to be excited about or eagerly await something. He brought up the same points again and again. Leroy handed in the wallet to the police. I make up stories all the time. She pointed out Donald's mistake. Irregular Verbs Irregular verbs are those that don't take on the regular spelling patterns of past simple and past participle verbs. Unfortunately, there are hundreds of irregular verbs in the English language. But don't worry, while many are used often, the majority are not in common usage – or if they are, you will use them so often you will learn them quickly. Some of the most common irregular verbs include: say, make, go, take, come, know and see.

Irregular verb examples:

- Eat
- Think
- Bring
- Hold
- Bear
- Buy
- Lay
- Catch
- Drive
- Paid
- Feel
- Redo

The irregular verb examples in the following sentences are in bold for easy identification. I take my time when I go to the shops (present tense) I took my time when I went to the shops (past tense) Julie makes cake for the classroom (present tense) Julie made a cake for the classroom (past tense) She sees a silhouette shaped like a man in the window (present tense) She saw a silhouette shaped like a man in the window (past tense) We come to Aunt Jane's for Thanksgiving each year (present tense) We came to Aunt Jane's for Thanksgiving each year (past tense). You should also remember that auxiliary verbs 'do' and 'have' are also irregular verbs: I do agree. He does it often. We have done our homework early. They do their homework on Fridays. I have a suspicion about Fran Fran has a devious look. We have no money left. They have had a cough twice this winter.

Most people often tend to think of verbs as ‘action words’ or ‘doing words’ as this is usually how they are first learned at school. Many do express actions in relation to the subject of the sentence (e.g. jump, walk, draw) but others express things such as mental conditions (e.g. love, believe, doubt), existence (e.g. exist, become) and relationships (e.g. determine, depend).

And other types of verbs are not directly related to expressing what the subject is doing, instead possibly being used to add more information to a main verb or noun. Or they may be used to form adjectives and nouns. Where verbs come in a sentence depends on what types of verbs they are. Take a look at the following text. The verbs are highlighted in blue:

Jack said that he wanted to see me, but I am not sure whether to believe him. To make him really understand how I feel I think I should have a talk with him as soon as possible. Usually every sentence must have one verb. Some types of verbs (the main verb) follow after the subject but as you can see from the example above, they can vary in their positions depending on the type of verb it is.

Copular Verbs (Linking Verbs)

As well as action and state verbs, main verbs can also be copular verbs, also commonly known as linking or complementary verbs. These types of verbs are a subset of state verbs as they are ways in which to express a state of being. The main purpose of them is to identify the subject, in which case they are followed by a noun or noun phrase:

She is my friend

John and Sarah are solicitors

Or to describe the subject, in which case they are followed by an adjective or adjective phrase:

He seems concerned

Peter was happy about it

Copular verbs cannot be used alone and need a subject complement (i.e. we can't say ‘He seems’ or Peter was’).

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive and intransitive verbs are types of action verbs, though linking verbs are also intransitive verbs.

It's not possible to tell whether a verb is transitive or intransitive just by looking at the verb. It would need to be worked out from the context of the sentence.

Transitive Verbs

These types of verbs require a direct object after them to complete their meaning.

Without the direct object, they would not make sense:

- She took the bus
- He killed the chicken
- They stole the money

Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive Action Verbs:

These are action verbs that do not need a direct object after them. They make sense alone or with a complement:

1. The baby slept (softly)
2. She spoke (loudly)
3. I declined

Intransitive Linking Verbs: Linking (Copular) verbs are also intransitive, and these need a noun or adjective complement:

- The boy is happy
- I am John
- They seem confused

Bare Infinitive

One way we use the bare infinitive (no ‘to’) is after the auxiliaries (do, does, did) in questions and negatives when making the present or past simple tenses:

- Do you want it? (present simple question)

- Please don't come tonight (present simple negative)
- He didn't find his wallet (past simple question)
- Did they get their wages last month? (past simple negative)

We also use them after some verb + object combinations, such as 'make' and 'let' and perception verbs:

- They made the students stay late
- Why don't we let them eat unhealthy food?
- I think I heard him say something
- Did you notice them come in?
- I saw her take the table

We can though also use the -ing form after these verbs of perception (e.g. ...coming in). We also use the bare infinitive after why...? and why not...?:

- Why let her know her actual score as it will upset her?
- Why not plan the next trip a bit better

Ing

Another grammatical class are -ing forms of verbs. They are verbs that end in -ing. For example: eating, drinking, sleeping.

Although -ing forms of verbs can be considered as one grammatical class, they are also often considered as two separate classes: Gerunds, Present participles

Gerunds: The -ing form of the verb can function as a noun, and when it does this is called a gerund. Even though they are usually considered as nouns, not verbs, we'll discuss them here as they are still derived from verbs

Present Participles: Present participles have various functions but there are two main ones. One is as adjectives and the other is to form the continuous or progressive tenses.

Multiword Verbs: Multiword verbs are types of verbs that are created by combining a verb (e.g. come, go, give, look, take) with an adverb and/or a preposition (e.g. back, off, away, out, on). They are also known as phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs, or phrasal-prepositional verbs, depending on how they are constructed. They can be a main verb (i.e. have a subject and verb that takes a tense) but they can also be infinitive:

- He gave up smoking (main verb)
- He wants to give up smoking (infinitive)

They are treated as a unique grammatical class because when combined they function as inseparable parts of a single unit. In other words, the words have to be placed together to give their particular meaning. Here are some examples of each. Note that in some cases the phrasal verb can be broken up by the direct object.

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İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ İŞLƏNƏN FELLƏRİN NÖVLƏRİ*Həsənova Səma İmamverdi qızı**Xülasə*

Məqalədə nəzərdən keçirdiyimiz fel növləri bunlardır:

- Əsas fellər
- Köməkçi fellər
- Məsdərlər
- -ing fel formaları
- Çox sözlü fellər
- Təsirli fellər
- Əqli fellər
- Təsirsiz fellər
- Modal fellər

Bunlardan bəziləri xüsusi fellərdir, lakin bəziləri, məsələn, indiki zaman feli sifətlər və gerundlar fellərdən əmələ gəlir.

ВИДЫ ГЛАГОЛОВ, ИСПОЛЗУЕМЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ*Гасанова Сама Имамверди кызы**Резюме*

В статье виды глаголов, которые мы рассматриваем

- Основные глаголы
- Вспомогательные глаголы
- Инфинитивы
- ing глагольные формы
- Глаголы, состоящие из нескольких слов
- Аффективные глаголы
- Ментальные глаголы
- Непереходные глаголы
- Модальные глаголы

Некоторые из них являются особыми глаголами, а другие, например причастия настоящего времени и герундий, произошли от глаголов.

Rəyçi: dosent Zahirə Əliyeva

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