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**L2 G4**

## **TYPES OF VERBS**

### **1. Definition**

Verbs are fundamental components of the English language, serving as the engine of sentences. They convey actions, states, or events and come in various types, each with its own characteristics. In this paper, we will examine regular and irregular verbs, transitive and intransitive verbs, and finite and non-finite verbs.

### **2. Regular and Irregular Verbs**

#### ***2.1 Regular Verbs***

- Definition: Regular verbs follow a predictable pattern in their conjugation, typically forming the past tense by adding "-ed" to the base form.

- Examples:

- Walk (base form) → Walked (past tense)

- Jump (base form) → Jumped (past tense)

#### ***2.2 Irregular Verbs***

- Definition: Irregular verbs do not follow the standard "-ed" pattern in the past tense and often undergo unique changes in their conjugation.

- Examples:

- Go (base form) → Went (past tense)

- Break (base form) → Broke (past tense)

### **3. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs**

#### ***3.1 Transitive Verbs***

- Definition: Transitive verbs require a direct object to complete the meaning of the action they express.

- Examples:

- She baked (transitive) a cake.

- He wrote (transitive) an essay.

### ***3.2 Intransitive Verbs***

- Definition: Intransitive verbs do not require a direct object to complete their meaning and can stand alone in a sentence.

- Examples:

- The birds sing (intransitive).

- He slept (intransitive) soundly.

note: some verbs are intransitive/transitive in nature; however, the overall determiner is the sentence and context itself.

## **4. Finite and Non-Finite Verbs**

### ***4.1 Finite Verbs***

- Definition: Finite verbs express actions in relation to tense, person, and number. They serve as the main verb in a sentence.

- Examples:

- She plays (finite) the piano.

- They are reading (finite) a novel.

### ***4.2 Non-Finite Verbs***

- Definition: Non-finite verbs do not show tense, person, or number and typically function as verb forms in various structures.

- Examples:\*\*

- To read (infinitive) is enjoyable.

- He enjoys reading (gerund) books.

Note: A gerund is a verb form that functions as a noun in a sentence. It is created by adding the "-ing" suffix to a base verb. Gerunds are used to indicate actions, activities, or states as nouns and can serve various roles in a sentence, such as the subject, object, or complement. For example, in the sentence "Swimming is a great form of exercise," "swimming" is a gerund, and it functions as the subject of the sentence.

## **Exercises**

Regular and Irregular Verbs:

Exercise 1: Identify whether the following verbs are regular or irregular, and provide the past tense form.

1. Dance
2. Eat
3. Swim
4. Run
5. Speak

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences, changing the regular verbs to their past tense forms.

1. She walks to the park every day.
2. He cooks dinner in the evening.
3. They clean the house on weekends.

## ***Transitive and Intransitive Verbs:***

Exercise 3: Identify whether the verbs in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive.

1. The cat sleeps.
2. She opened the door.
3. They sang a beautiful song.

Exercise 4: Write three sentences using transitive verbs and three sentences using intransitive verbs.

***Finite and Non-Finite Verbs:***

Exercise 5: Identify the finite verbs in the following sentences.

1. He will be going to the party tonight.
2. Reading books is his favorite pastime.
3. They danced all night long.

Exercise 6: Provide examples of infinitive, gerund, and participle forms of the verb "run" in sentences.