

# Verbs

❖ What is a **Verb**?

➤ A **verb** is one of the main parts of a sentence to shows action or state.

**Examples:**

We **go** to school.

He **likes** cat.

She **becomes** a teacher.



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# Verb Forms

| <b>V<sub>0</sub></b><br>(Base form)                           | <b>V<sub>1</sub></b><br>(Present) | <b>V<sub>2</sub></b><br>(Past) | <b>V<sub>3</sub></b><br>(Past participle) | <b>V<sub>4</sub></b><br>(Present Participle) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>1 Regular verbs</b>                                        |                                   |                                |                                           |                                              |
| work                                                          | work(s)                           | worked                         | worked                                    | working                                      |
| help                                                          | help(s)                           | helped                         | helped                                    | helping                                      |
| <b>2. Irregular verbs</b>                                     |                                   |                                |                                           |                                              |
| speak                                                         | speak(s)                          | spoke                          | spoken                                    | speaking                                     |
| drive                                                         | drive(s)                          | drew                           | driven                                    | driving                                      |
| Used after<br>Helping Verbs, Modal Verb<br>& Preposition 'to' | Used<br>in present                | Used<br>in past                | Used in perfect tense<br>& passive voice  | Used in progressive<br>& gerund              |



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# ***The Types of Verbs***

**1. Action Verbs**

**2. Non-Action Verbs**

**3. Linking Verbs**

**4. Auxiliary Verbs**

**5. Transitive Verbs**

**6. Intransitive Verbs**

**7. Phrasal Verbs**

**8. Verb Patterns**



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# 1. Action Verbs

➤ **Action verbs**(*dynamic verbs*) are words that express action.

## Examples:

I **study** English at PTC KK every evening.

She is **working** at Phnom Penh.

He **went** to Phnom Penh yesterday.



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## 2. *Non-Action Verbs*

- **Non-action verbs (state verbs)** are words that express possession, state, sense, desire or emotions.
- There are six non-action verbs.
  1. **Emotion:** (hate, like, love,...)
  2. **Mental:** (know, understand, think,...)
  3. **Possession:** (have, own, belong,...)
  4. **Senses:** (test, see, hear,...)
  5. **Needs & preference:** (need, want,...)
  6. **Measurement:** (weigh, cost, contain,...)

**Note:** Non-action verbs is generally never used in progressive forms.



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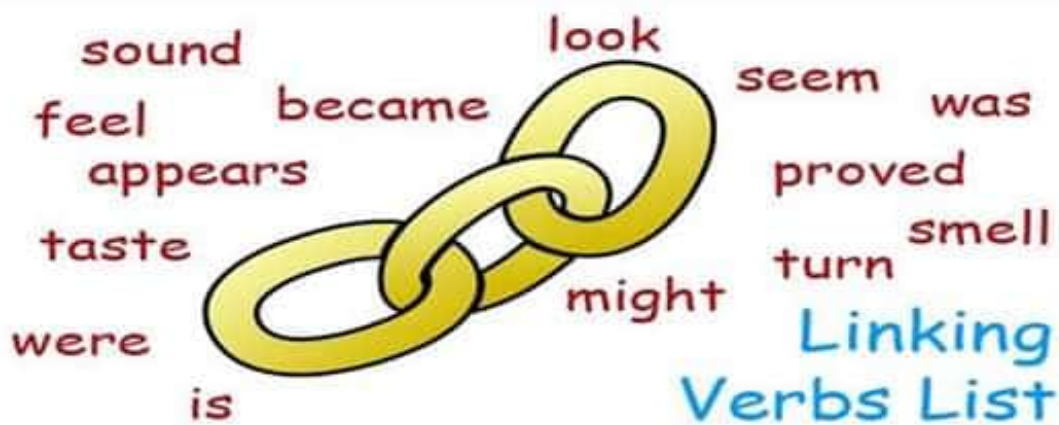




### 3. Linking Verbs



- **Linking verbs** do not show action. They link or establish a relationship between the subject and its subject complement.



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## Examples:

She **was** angry.

My friend **looks** so handsome.

**Note:** Some verbs function as either linking verbs or action verbs.

### Examples:

I **smell** perfume. (Action verb)

It **smells** good. (Linking verb)

Pisey **tests** the ice cream. (Action verb)

This coffee **tests** bitter. (Linking verb)



**Note:** Normally linking verb can instead of verb 'to be'.

## 4. Auxiliary Verbs

- **An auxiliary verb** (*special verb*) is a verb which is used with main verb to express tenses or to form a negative or question.
- **There three kinds of auxiliary verbs:**
  1. **Primary auxiliary verbs:** be, do, and have.
  2. **Modal auxiliary verbs:** can, could, may, might, will,...
  3. **Semi-modal auxiliary verbs:** dare, need, and used to...





## ❑ 1. Primary auxiliary verbs

- *The primary auxiliary verbs* in English grammar are the verbs *be*, *have*, and *do*--all three of which can function as either main verbs or auxiliary verbs.

### Examples:

What **do** you mean by that? (Primary auxi)

I **do** homework. (main verb)

**Have** you ever been there? (Primary auxi)

I **have** a good book. (main verb)

I **am** studying English nowadays. (Primary auxi)

I **am** a student. (main verb)



## ❑ 2. Modal auxiliary verbs

- A modal verb is always followed by **verb base form** which is expressed **mood** or **attitude**.

**Example:** I **can speak** English well.

- Here are some common **modal verbs** which are used in English.

|       |        |      |       |      |
|-------|--------|------|-------|------|
| Can   | Could  | Will | Would |      |
| Shall | Should | May  | Might | Must |

**Note:** Modal auxiliary verbs are different with primary auxiliary because they have their own meaning.



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### ❑ 3. Semi-modal auxiliary verbs

- **Semi-modal auxiliary verbs** are usually called *semi-modal*, and they are sometimes behave like modal auxiliary verbs, but usually they are used as a *main verb* in the sentence.

#### **Examples:**

He **need** study English. **Need** you study English? (*Semi-modal*)

He **needs** you. Do you **need** her? (*main verb*)

- Here are some common *semi-modal* which are used in English.

**Dare Need Used to...**



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## 5. Transitive Verb

- **Transitive verb** is a verb that requires an object to complete its meaning.

**Example:**

I **study** English.

I **love** my parents.

**Note:** we can know transitive verbs by ask the questions “Whom, or What” to know the answer and its answer is the object of transitive verbs.



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## 6. Intransitive Verbs

- An **intransitive verb** is a verb that does not need a direct object to complete its meaning.

### Example:

I **go** to study English at PTC KOH KONG every day.  
She **runs** very quickly.

**Note:** we can know intransitive verbs by ask the questions “ When, Where, Why, and How,” that its answer is usually adverb to tell that it's not an object of the verb.



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## 7. Phrasal Verbs

- A **phrasal verb** (*Verb + Particle*) is a group of words that functions as a verb and is made up of *a verb* and *a preposition*, an *adverb*, or *both*.

### Example:

Give up, knock down, look down, bring up, turn off,...

- Phrasal verbs can be divided into 4 groups:

✓ Intransitive verbs

✓ Transitive verbs

✓ Inseparable verbs

✓ Separable verbs



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### ✓ Intransitive verbs

- These don't take an object

#### Example:

She always *eats out*.

He *comes back* home.

### ✓ Transitive verbs

#### Example:

He *gave up* the smoke two years ago.

She *looks at* me.



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## ✓ Inseparable verbs

- The object must come after the **particle**.

### Example:

She runs into Mr. John at the supermarket.

He forces himself to drop out of school.

They called of the meeting.



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### ✓ Separable verbs

- Some separable verbs, the object must come between the verb and the particle:
- With some separable verbs, the object can stand before or after the particle, though when a pronoun is used it comes before the particle:

#### Example:

Can you please turn the TV off.

Can you please turn off the TV.

Can you please turn it off. (correct)

Can you please turn off it. (incorrect)



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## 8. Verb Patterns

➤ **Verb pattern** is pattern of the verbs and they have **several types** which are dependent upon the first verb such as:

**Verb + to + verb**

**Verb + verb + ing**

**Verb + preposition + verb +ing**

**Verb + object + verb**



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## Examples:

### ❑ Verb + to + verb

Helen decided to go out with Michal.

I want to work with Dr. Laver.

### ❑ Verb + verb + ing

I enjoy working with you.

She likes cooking.

### ❑ Verb + preposition + verb +ing

Pisey thinks about studying English.

He specializes in teaching children.



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### ❑ Verb + object + verb

She made me cry.

The teacher lets his students read a lot of books.

**Note:** Verbs with two patterns and different meanings:  
*Verb + preposition + verb*, and *verb + verb + ing*.

### Examples:

I'd like to eat Pizza. = Someone told me Pizza is delicious and I want to try it today.

I like eating Pizza. = Pizza is my favorite food.



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