

TOPIC 5: Verb

BY MISS RAHA

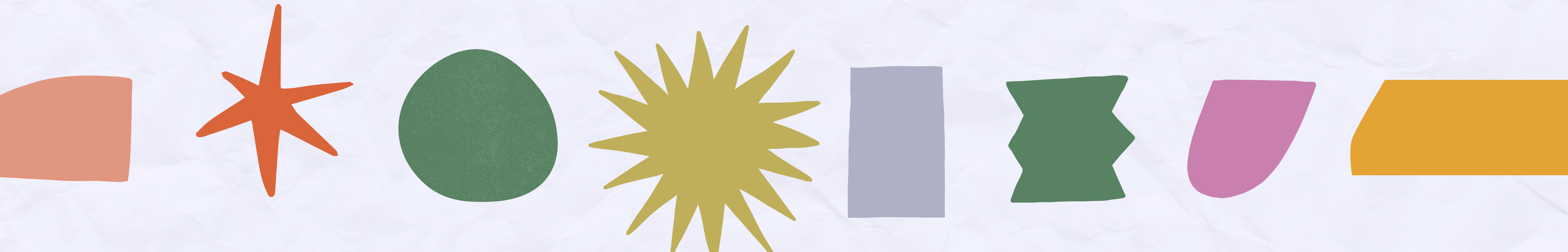




Doa starting class

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا وَارْزُقْنِي فَهْمًا

Oh Allah, increase me in knowledge and understanding



Understanding Verb

- **Definition of verb**
- **Types of verb**



Learning outcomes

1

Students will be able to define what a verb is.

2

Students will be able to differentiate between the various types of verbs.

3

Students will be able to use different types of verbs correctly in sentences.



PLAY



SLEEP

What is Verb ?



THINK

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.



DANCE



READ

Subject

Predicate

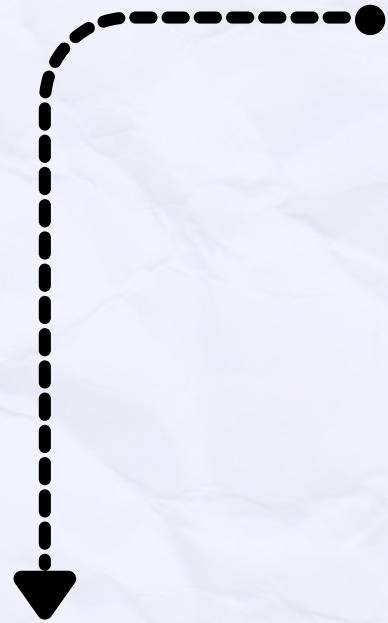
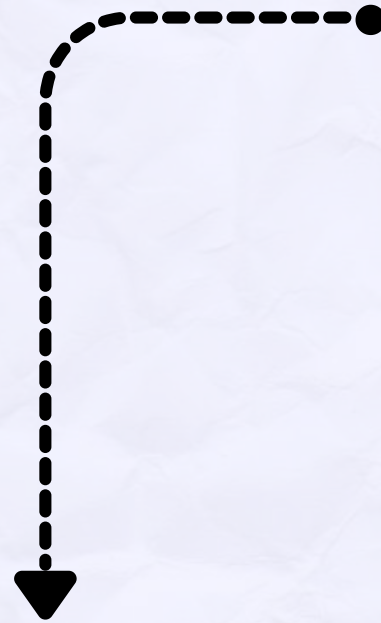
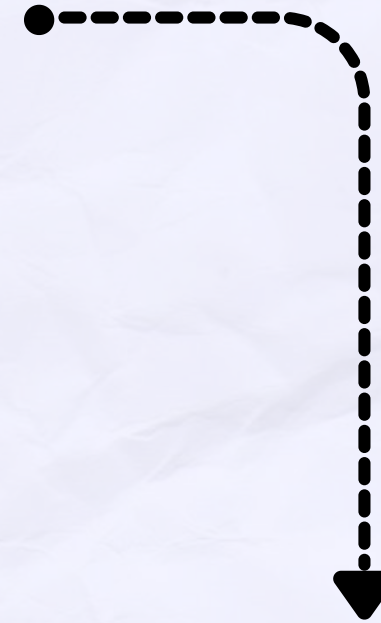
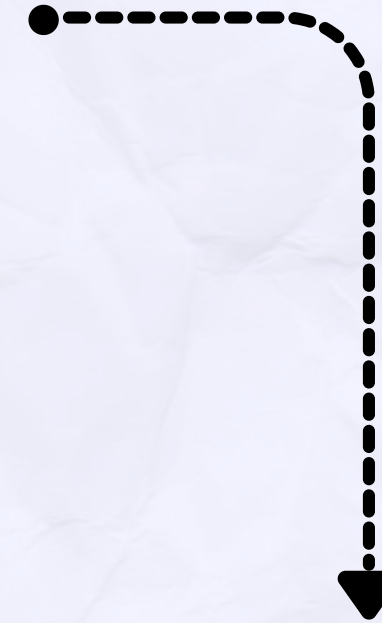
S (Subject) + V (Verb) + O (Object)



PAINT



Verb



Action

- **Action**
- **Linking**
- **Helping**

Object

- **Transitive**
- **Intransitive**
- **Ditransitive**

Relationship

- **Modals**
- **Auxiliaries**

Structure

- **Regular**
- **Irregular**
- **Phrasal**

Types of action

- **Dynamic**
- **Stative**

Verbs by Action

Action Verbs

Show what and action someone or something does.

Examples: run, play, think, walk

📌 He **runs** fast.



Linking Verbs

Connect the subject to a description or condition.

Examples: is, are, was, were, become, seem

📌 He **is** happy.



Helping Verbs

Help the main verb express tense, mood, or voice.

Examples: have, has, had, do, does, did, is, am, are, was, will

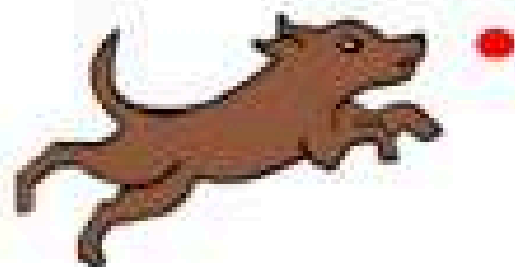
📌 She has **finished** her homework.



A sentence has to have a verb



A verb is the main word in the predicate of a sentence.



subject

The dog

noun

predicate

chases the red ball.

verb

← action verb



The boy

noun

is early.

verb

← linking verb



She

pronoun

is mowing the lawn.

helping
verb

main
verb

← helping verb

Verbs by Object

Transitive Verbs

Need a direct object to complete meaning.
Examples: bring, buy, send, make

📌 He **bought** a car.



Intransitive Verbs

Do not need an object.
Examples: arrive, go, sleep, cry

📌 The baby **cried**.



Ditransitive Verbs

Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

Take a direct and an indirect object.
Examples: give, send, show, teach

📌 They **taught** us a lesson.

Modal Verbs

Show possibility, ability, permission, or obligation.

Examples: can, could, may, might, should, must, will, would

📌 I can swim.

Note: Modals are always followed by the **base form** of the main verb.



SWIM

Verbs by Relationship

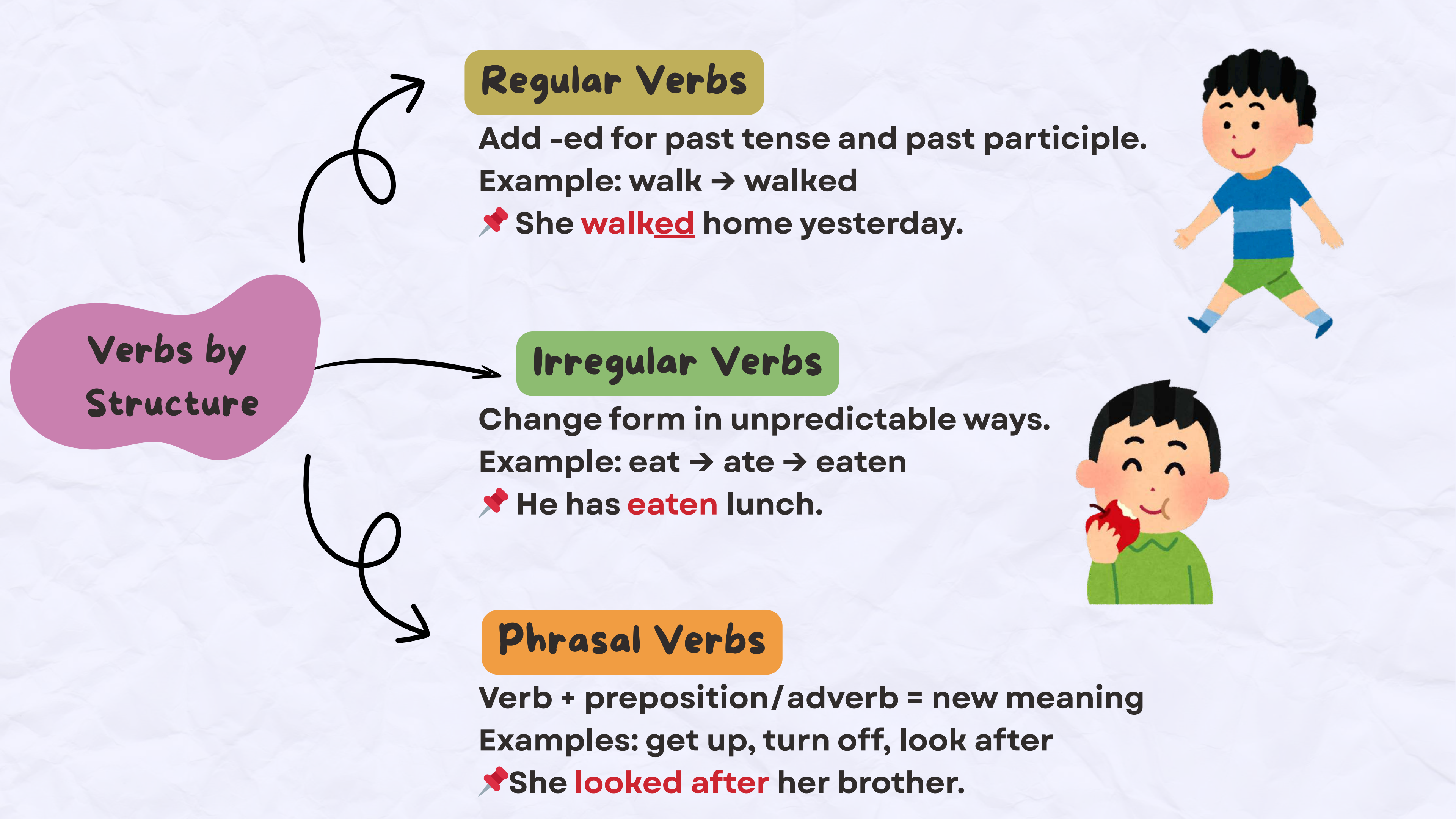
Auxiliaries Verbs

Known as helping verbs.

Examples: be, have, do

📌 They have gone.

Verbs by Structure



Regular Verbs

Add -ed for past tense and past participle.

Example: walk → walked

📌 She **walked** home yesterday.



Irregular Verbs

Change form in unpredictable ways.

Example: eat → ate → eaten

📌 He has **eaten** lunch.



Phrasal Verbs

Verb + preposition/adverb = new meaning

Examples: get up, turn off, look after

📌 She **looked after** her brother.

Verbs by Types of Action

Dynamic Verbs

Show actions that happen over time.

Examples: run, eat, write

✚ He is **writing** a story.

Note: Dynamic verbs can be used in **continuous tenses** (is **running**).



Stative Verbs

Show states or conditions, not actions.

Examples: believe, know, have, love

✚ She **believes** in honesty.

Gerunds

1

Definition:

A verb ending in **-ing** that functions as a **noun**.

2

Examples:

swimming, reading, dancing, writing

3

Examples in sentence:

Swimming is good exercise.

She enjoys **reading**.

4

Note:

Can act as subject, object, or complement.



Task

Read the sentence and identify the type of the underlined verb.

1. She is a great dancer. → _____
2. They gave me a gift. → _____
3. He can play the piano. → _____
4. The baby cried loudly. → _____
5. She looked after the cat. → _____
6. I believe in hard work. → _____

Thank you