**Verbs**

Verbs are the most important component of any sentence. These words talk about the action or the state of any [noun](http://www.englishleap.com/grammar/nouns) or [subject](http://www.englishleap.com/grammar/subjects-verbs-and-objects). This means that verbs show what the subject is doing or what is the state or situation of the subject.

For example:

* He **ran** to the store.

Here the verb **ran** describes the action of the subject ‘he’

* She **is** a creative person.

Here there is no action being done. Instead the auxiliary verb **‘is’** shows the state of the subject ‘she’ as being ‘creative’.

There are different types and classifications of Verbs; some of the most important ones are listed below:

**1. ACTION VERBS**

These verbs talk about what the subject is doing in the sentence. Action Verbs are one of the most easily identifiable types of verbs. To recognize them, you simply have to look for the word in the sentence that answers the question ‘**What is the subject doing?**’ e.g. -

1. Rose is **painting** the kitchen walls.

The subject here is Rose, and **what is Rose doing?** Rose is **painting**. Hence **painting** is our action verb.

2. My dog is **sleeping** on the sofa.

The subject here is dog, and **what is the dog doing?** The dog is **sleeping**. So **sleeping** is our action verb.

There are two types of Action Verbs which describe the Verb and the Subject doing the action and the Object on which the action is done, they are -

1. **TRANSITIVE VERB**

Transitive Verb is the verb that needs object and is usually followed by a noun.

**Formula:**

|  |
| --- |
| Sub + T.V + Obj |

**Example:**

- She takes a book.

- I need a chair.

- They speak English.

1. **INTRANSITIVE VERB**

Intransitive Verb is the verb which does not need object, but it needs adverbial modifier.

**Formula:**

|  |
| --- |
| Sub + I.V + (Adv.) |

**Example:**

- He cries.

- They dance well.

- She sings beautifully.

1. **MODAL VERB**

Modal Verbs are the verbs that are used to talk about ability, permission, obligation and necessity, obligation and advice, possibility, probability, request, offer, suggestion, habit and promise. Most Modal Verbs can form question and negative sentence by themselves. There are many Modal Verbs as following.

**a) Ability**

We use “can, could and be able to” to talk about the ability.

**Can:** is used in the present.

**Example:** He can play the guitar.

**Could:**is used in the past.

**Example:**My sister could speak when she was 15 years old.

**Be able to:** can be used both in present and past.

**Example:** Last year I wasn’t able to speak at all, but now I am able to speak smoothly.

**b) Permission**

We use “can, could, may and might” to ask to a permission.

**Example:**

- Can I use your pen for a moment?

-Could I ask you a personal question?

- May I make a suggestion?

**c) Obligation and necessity**

We use “must and have to/ have got to” to express obligation or necessity.

**Example:**

- I have got a trouble pain in my back, so I must go to the doctor now.

- We have to drive on the left in Britain.

**d) Obligation and Advice**

We use “ought to, had better, and should” to talk about the obligation and advice.

**Ought to** is used talk about the obligation and duty, to ask for and give advice and in general, to say what is right or good. **Should** is used to indicate obligation, duty, or correctness, ***typically when criticizing someone's actions.*** Keep one thing in mind it’s not the part of tense formation.