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VERBS CHART

(Printable)

Verb	Definition	Words	Examples
Actions Verbs	Action verbs are words that indicate actions. Action verbs are used to describe what someone or something does.	eat, drink, work, play, run, speak	He drinks coffee every day. I eat breakfast every morning at 6 AM.
Regular Verbs	Regular verbs are verbs that have a predictable pattern in the past tense and past participle. They are conjugated by adding -ed to the end of the base form.	accept, arrive, share, want, dare, shout, kill	They played football. Tom shared his business idea with his friend.
Irregular Verbs	Irregular verbs are verbs that don't follow the same pattern of conjugation as regular verbs.	awake, blow, break, drive, drink, eat, fall, find	I found my lost book. Tom slept well last night.
Linking Verbs	Linking verbs are also called copulative or copular verbs. They are used to link the subject with the rest of the sentence. They are called linking verbs, because they "link" one part of speech to another.	am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been	The moon is so bright tonight. My grandmother loves me.
Helping or Auxiliary Verbs	Helping verbs are different from main verbs because they do not show action by themselves. They need to work with another verb in order to show meaning.	am, is, was, are, be, being, can, could, may, might	I have three dogs. I am walking in the park.
Modal Verbs	Modal verbs are a special class of auxiliary verbs. They are used to express modality in English grammar, such as ability, necessity, and obligation.	Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must	You should listen to your mother! She can speak Spanish.
Phrasal Verbs	Phrasal verbs are a type of multi-word verb that consists of a verb and a preposition.	get off, give in, blow away, find out, hang up	I'll get up on the table. They got down to business straight away.
Stative Verbs	A stative verb is a verb that expresses a state rather than an action. Stative verbs are often used in combination with adjectives and other stative verbs.	be, belong, feel, get, grow, have, know (to be certain), look (appear)	The door was closed. (stative verb) I closed the door. (action verb)
Transitive Verbs	Transitive verbs are a type of verb which always needs an object to complete its meaning. Transitive verbs are so named because they "transit" (move across) the subject, who receives the action of the verb.	teach, see, eat, throw	The teacher taught her class about grammar. The man ate an apple.
Intransitive Verbs	Intransitive verbs are verbs that do not take a direct object. In other words, they express an action or state without reference to an object.	cry, walk, stand, listen	He is crying . She walked into the room and stood silently by the door.



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