

## VERB IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR SUBJECT

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### Abstrak

Verbs (kata kerja) adalah kata dan merupakan salah satu unsur part of speech, yang menunjukkan tindakan atau kejadian atau keadaan, dan sikap. Verb merupakan salah satu elemen penting berbagai bahasa termasuk bahasa Inggris, sehingga unsur ini mendapatkan tempat yang khusus dan perlakuan yang lebih dalam setiap tata bahasa. Dalam bahasa Inggris sendiri, verb merupakan tata bahasa yang banyak dibingungkan oleh para peserta didik bahkan oleh native speaker sendiri karena beberapa di antaranya tidak mengikuti bentuk baku dan hanya dapat kita hafalkan.

### Abstract

*Verb* merupakan salah satu dari *part of speech*. Verbs are words and are one of the elements of part of speech, which denotes the or event or state and attitude. Verb is one of the important elements of various languages including English, so this element gets a special place and more treatment in every grammar. In English itself, verb is a grammar that is much confused by the learners even by native speakers themselves because some of them do not follow the raw form and we can only memorize.

### I. Introduction

English is a universal language used and studied by all countries in the world. When someone has just learned English, it may be confused in understanding the verb in English. Verb in English has a verb definition. Just like the Indonesian language, in English also recognize the name of the verb or work. Certainly in one sentence it has one verb. Because the terms of sentence or sentence is a minimum consisting of subject and verb. There is a subject and there is a verb (verb or activity) done by the perpetrator / subject.

Learning about part of speech is the first step in grammatical research as learning letters is the first step to being able to read and write. From studying part of speech we begin to understand the use or function of words and how the words

join together to make meaningful communication. To understand what part of speech is you must understand the idea of putting things together into one group or category.

Verbs (verbs) are used to express the activity of something or a group of nouns. In the sentence, the verb serves as a predicate. Verbs generally require an object (called a transitive verb), but there are also some verbs that do not require objects (called intransitive verbs). Verbs are the most important kind of words in a sentence. Even in spoken language, with just a verb we can already express an idea that is already understandable to others.

## **II. Discussion**

There are some theories about verb, here explanation about verb.

### **A. Definition of Verb**

Verb is a word (such as *jump, think, happen, or exist* ) that is usually one of the main parts of a sentence and that expresses an action, an occurrence, or a state of being (Source: Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary).

A verb is one of the main parts of a sentence or question in English. In fact, you can't have a sentence or a question without a verb! That's how important these "action" parts of speech are. Verbs have traditionally been defined as words that show action or state of being. (<https://webapps.towson.edu/ows/verbs.htm>). The verb signals an action, an occurrence, or a state of being. Whether mental, physical, or mechanical, verbs always express activity. (<http://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/verbs/>).

### B. Physical Verbs

Physical verbs are action verbs. They describe specific physical actions. If you can create a motion with your body or use a tool to complete an action, the word you use to describe it is most likely a physical verb.

Examples:

- Let's **run** to the corner and back.
- I **hear** the train coming.
- **Call** me when you're finished with class.

### C. Mental Verbs

Mental verbs have meanings that are related to concepts such as discovering, understanding, thinking, or planning. In general, a mental verb refers to a cognitive state.

Examples:.

- I **know** the answer.
- She **recognized** me from across the room.
- Do you **believe** everything people tell you?

### D. States of Being Verbs

Also known as linking verbs, state of being verbs describe conditions or situations that exist. State of being verbs are inactive since no action is being performed. These verbs are usually complemented by adjectives.

Examples:

- I **am** a student.
- We **are** circus performers.

- Please **is** quiet.

Verbs can also sometimes be recognized by their position in a sentence. In the following two sentence frames, only a verb can be put into the empty slot.

NOUN \_\_\_\_\_

(verb)

THERE \_\_\_\_\_ NOUN

(verb)

Often, prefixes and suffixes (affixes) will signify that a word is a verb. For example, the **suffixes** *-ify*, *-ize*, *-ate*, or *-en* usually signify that a word is a verb, as in *typify*, *characterize*, *irrigate*, and *sweeten*. **Prefixes** such as *be-*, *de-*, or *en-* may signify that a word is a verb, as *inbestow*, *dethrone*, and *encourage*.

These affixes, often inconsistent from verb to verb, are called **derivational affixes**. Added to a word, they either change the word's part of speech.

Example:

*sign* = noun  
*sign* + *-ify* → *signify* = verb

or change the word's meaning

Example:

*embark* means "to get **on**" (a ship, a plane, a journey, etc)  
*dis* + *embark* → *disembark* means "to get **off**" (a ship, a plane)

## E. Types Of Verb

### 1. Action Verbs

Action verbs express specific actions, and are used any time you want to show action or discuss someone doing something. For onstance, sit, eat, cycle, etc.

They describe things and action that occur than the state of something. An action verb is primarily applied in a progressive aspect commonly used for all actions that are in progress.

**a. Transitive Verbs**

Transitive verbs are action verbs that always express double activities. These verbs always have direct objects, meaning someone or something receives the action of the verb. Verbs that are used together with a direct object. The object can be a thing or a person.

Sample verb: Owe, feed. Make, drive, lift. This pattern is :

N + V + N

(noun + verb + noun).

Examples:

1. Richard **owes** Jimmy some money.
2. He **feeds** his children while their mother is away.
3. She **makes** jewelry to sell at the market.

**b. Intransitive Verbs**

Intransitive verbs are action verbs that always express double activities. Verbs that don't have a direct object for their meaning to be communicated. In most cases, they are followed by an adverb, adjective, verb complement or a preposition. Sample verb: die, arrive, respond, wait, sit, look. Intransitive verbs have the pattern

N + V

(noun + verb).

Examples:

1. His sister **died** of Malaria.
2. We **arrived** at school very late.

3. Mary **responded** to all questions in the exam.

## 2. Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs are also known as helping verbs, and are used together with a main verb to show the verb's tense or to form a question or negative. Verbs that come before main verbs in a verb phrase.

Sample verbs:

1. Be (be, to be, been, am, are, is, was, were, wasn't, was not aren't, are not, weren't and were not.)
2. Shall
3. May
4. Could
5. Have (has, have, having, had, and hadn't or had not)
6. Do (to do, do, does, done, did and didn't, doesn't or did not)

Examples:

1. If all goes well, I will **be** going home today.
2. We **shall** meet tomorrow in the afternoon and discuss the matter we left pending.
3. We **may** go shopping anytime from now because the rains have stopped.
4. Jerry **didn't** put his coffee in a cup with a lid.
5. Jerry **has** a large coffee stain on his shirt.

## 3. Lexical Verbs

In English grammar, a *lexical verb* is any verb that is not an auxiliary verb (or helping verb). Also called a *main verb* or a *full verb*. Because a lexical verb conveys a semantic (or lexical) meaning, it may be informed by the semantic meaning of words that precede or follow it. The great majority of verbs in the language are lexical verbs. (<http://grammar.about.com/od/il/g/lexicalverbterm.htm>)

"Verbs can be divided into **lexical** and auxiliary verbs. A VP [verb phrase] contains one lexical verb and (optionally) up to four auxiliaries. Examples of

lexical verbs are *arrive, see, walk*, copula *be*, transitive *do*, etc. They carry a real meaning and are not dependent on another verb. In addition to a lexical verb, the VP [verb phrase] may contain auxiliaries. Auxiliaries depend on another verb, add grammatical information, and are grouped together with the lexical verb in a Verb Group."(Elly van Gelderen, *An Introduction to the Grammar of English*. John Benjamins, 2000)

"A full VP must contain a **lexical verb** and it *may* contain auxiliary verbs. In the following the lexical verbs are in [italics] and the auxiliary verbs are in [bold].

[1a] Diana *plays* the piano. [1b] Diana *played* the piano.

[2] Anders **is** *explaining* his generalization.

[3] Maggie **should have** *recycled* those bottles.

[4] Wim **may have been** *preparing* his lecture.

(Noel Burton-Roberts, *Analysing Sentences: An Introduction to English Syntax*, 3rd ed. Routledge, 2011)

Sample verb: come, rest, organize, handle, say, get, go, know. think, see  
(Eric Friginal, *The Language of Outsourced Call Centers*. John Benjamins, 2009)

Examples:

1. He will be **coming** home for dinner.
2. He **rested** in the shadow after a tedious job in the garden.
3. Thomas will be **organizing** the group before he travels.
4. I **made** an appointment with my doctor that afternoon.

(Sue Miller, *The World Below*. Random House, 2005)

#### 4. Stative Verbs

A verb basically used to define a situation or state rather than an action. They typically relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being, and measurements. A **stative verb** is one that describes a state of being, in contrast

to a dynamic verb which describes an action. The difference can be categorized by saying that stative verbs are static or unchanging throughout their entire duration, whereas dynamic verbs describe a process that changes over time. Many languages distinguish between these two types in terms of how they can be used grammatically. (Michaelis, Laura A. 2011. Stative by Construction. *Linguistics*)

State verbs generally fall into 4 groups:

Emotion: love, hate, want, need

Possession: have, own, want, belong.

Sense: see, hear, smell, seem.

Thought: know, believe, remember

Stative verb has pattern: (Intermediate Spoken Chinese: A Practical Approach to Fluency in Spoken ... by: Cornelius C. Kubler)

Subject + state verb

Examples:

1. What do you **have** to say about his behavior nowadays?
2. You **seem** too tired to continue working today.
3. Do you **know** anything about verbs?
4. I **think** you are cool.
5. I **have** a car

### 5. Dynamic Verbs

A verb used primarily to indicate an action, process, or sensation as opposed to a state. Also called an *action verb* or *anevent verb*. There are three major types of dynamic verbs: 1) *accomplishment verbs* (expressing action that has a logical endpoint), 2) *achievement verbs* (expressing action that occurs instantaneously), and 3) *activity verbs* (expressing action that can go on for an indefinite period of time). Sample Verbs: Drive, Grow, Throw, Hit, Repair

Examples:



1. He **drives** carefully down the hill.
2. Mathew is **growing** old.
3. She **threw** a stone at me angrily.

#### 6. Finite Verbs

A verb that agrees with a given subject in a sentence. It is usually marked for tense. Sample Verbs:

1. Appear
2. Promise
3. Enjoy
4. Love
5. Hate

Examples:

1. He **appears** sick.
2. Jane **promised** to change her behavior.
3. Gladys said that she **enjoyed** learning more about verbs.

#### 7. Nonfinite Verbs

A verb that has no distinction in different tense. It cannot be used unaccompanied as the main verb in a given question or sentence.

Sample Verbs:

1. Expand
2. Leave
3. Smile

Examples:

1. You can **expand** your boundary.
2. We may **leave** after 10.00pm.

3. She had a reason to **smile**

### **8. Regular Verbs**

A verb whose past participle and past tense is attained by adding –d or –ed or –t for some. It is sometimes called a weak verb.

Sample Verbs:

1. Accept
2. Arrive
3. Fence
4. Deliver

Examples:

1. I **accepted** the offer.
2. He has just **arrived**.
3. He **fenced** the area.

### **9. Irregular Verbs**

Also called a strong verb. It does not usually follow the rules for common verb forms. They usually do not have the predictable –ed ending.

Sample Verbs:

1. Get, Go, Say, See, Come, Take, Sleep

Examples:

1. He **got** his business running at the right time.
2. We **went** home early.
3. They **came** by bus on a Saturday morning.

### **10. Modal Verbs**

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that are used to express abilities, possibilities, permissions, and obligations. We use modal verbs to show if

we believe something is certain, probable or possible (or not). We also use modals to do things like talking about ability, asking permission making requests and offers, and so on. The modal auxiliary verbs are always followed by the base form.

- Can

Function and examples:

- Ability / Possibility: They can control their own budgets.
- Inability / Impossibility: We can't fix it
- Asking for permission: Can I smoke here?
- Request: Can you help me?.

- Could

Function and examples:

- Asking for permission: Could I borrow your dictionary?
- Request: Could you say it again more slowly?
- Suggestion: We could try to fix it ourselves.
- Future possibility: I think we could have another Gulf War.
- Ability in the past: He gave up his old job so he could work for us.

- May

Function and examples:

- Asking for permission: May I have another cup of coffee?
- Future possibility: China may become a major economic power.

- Might

Function and examples:

- Present possibility: We'd better phone tomorrow they might be eating their dinner now.
- Future possibility: They might give us a 10% discount

- Must

Function and examples:

- Necessity / Obligation: We must say good-bye now.
- Prohibition: They mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary.

- Ought to  
Function and examples:
  - . Saying what's right or correct: We ought to employ a professional writer
- Shall  
Function and examples:
  - Offer: Shall I help you with your luggage?
  - Suggestion: Shall we say 2.30 then?
  - Asking what to do: Shall I do that or will you?
- Should  
Function and examples:
  - Saying what's right or correct: We should sort out this problem at once.
  - Recommending action: I think we should check everything again.
  - Uncertain prediction: Profits should increase next year.
- Will  
Function and examples:
  - Instant decisions: I can't see any taxis so I'll walk.
  - Offer: I'll do that for you if you like.
  - Promise: I'll get back to you first thing on Monday.
  - Certain prediction: Profits will increase next year.
- Would  
Function and examples:
  - Asking for permission: Would you mind if I brought a colleague with me?
  - Request: Would you pass the salt please?
  - Making arrangements : "Would three o'clock suit you?" – "That'd be fine."
  - Invitation: Would you like to play golf this Friday?
  - Preferences: "Would you prefer tea or coffee?" - "I'd like tea please."

(<http://www.learnenglish.de/grammar/verbmodal.html#sthash.zjmhZFAn.dpuf>)

## 11. Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs aren't single words; instead, they are combinations of words that are used together to take on a different meaning to that of the original verb. Some verbs are **two part** verbs (see Clauses, Sentences and Phrases). They consist of a **verb** and a **particle**.

- grow + up

>> The children are growing up.

Often this gives the verb a **new meaning**:

- take + after

>> She takes after her mother

= She looks like her mother, or She behaves like her mother.

- count + on

>> I know I can count on you

= I know I can trust you, or I know I can believe you.

Some **transitive** two part verbs (see Clauses, Sentences and Phrases) have **only one** pattern:

**N (subject) + V + p + N (object)**

[Note: N = noun; V = verb; p = particle]

N (Subject)	Verb	Particle	N (Object)
She	takes	after	her mother
I	can count	on	you
My father	comes	from	Madrid

Some transitive two part verbs (see Clauses, Sentences and Phrases) are **phrasal verbs**. Phrasal verbs have **two different patterns**:

- The usual pattern is: **N + V + N + p**

N (Subject)	Verb	(N) Object	Particle
She	gave	the money	back
He	knocked	the glass	over
We	will be leaving	our friends and neighbours	behind

- But sometimes these verbs have the pattern: **N (subject) + V + p + N (object)**

N (Subject)	Verb	Particle	N (Object)
She	gave	back	the money
He	knocked	over	the glass
We	will be leaving	behind	our friends and neighbours

When the object is a **personal pronoun**, these verbs always have the pattern:

**N + V +N + p:**

- She gave it back
- He knocked it over
- We will be leaving them behind
- Phrasal verbs are nearly always made up of a **transitive verb** and a **particle**. **Common verbs** with their most frequent particles are:

bring:	about, along, back, forward, in, off, out, round, up
buy:	out, up
call:	off, up
carry:	off, out
cut:	back, down, off, out, up

give:	away, back, off
hand:	back, down, in, on out, over, round
knock:	down, out, over
leave:	behind, out
let:	down, in, off, out
pass:	down, over, round
point:	Out
push:	about, around, over
put:	across, away, down, forward, off, on, out, through, together, up
read:	Out
set:	apart, aside, back, down
shut:	away, in, off, out
take:	apart, away, back, down, in, on, up, over
think:	over, through, up

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