

# VERBS



## VERBS

### Primer darem la definició completa:

Verbs are a word or a group of words that characteristically are the grammatical center of a predicate and express an act, occurrence, or mode of being, that in various languages is inflected for agreement with the subject, for tense, for voice, for mood, or for aspect, and that typically has rather full descriptive meaning and characterizing quality but is sometimes nearly devoid of these especially when used as an auxiliary or linking verb

### Una més senzilla:

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.

For more information you can visit:



<http://www.merriam-webster.com>

Verbs are usually divided in five groups:

#### action verb,

A verb that expresses action.

#### auxiliary verb

A verb (such as *have, be, may, do, shall, will, can, or must*) that is used with another verb to show the verb's tense, to form a question, etc.

#### linking verb

A verb (such as *appear, be, become, feel, grow, or seem*) that connects a subject with an adjective or noun that describes or identifies the subject.

“Look” in “you look happy”

“Are” in “my favorite fruits are apples and oranges”

#### modal verb

A verb (such as *can, could, shall, should, ought to, will, or would*) that is usually used with another verb to express ideas such as possibility, necessity, and permission.

They are also called modal, modal auxiliary or modal auxiliary verb

#### phrasal verb

A group of words that functions as a verb and is made up of a verb and a preposition, an adverb, or both

“Take off” and “look down on” are *phrasal verbs*.

Such a big subject needs a whole course but if you want to improve your verbal skills we recommend you this site. It is full of resources:



[www.grammarbank.com](http://www.grammarbank.com)

<u>First Column (V1)</u>	<u>Second Column (V2)</u>	<u>Third Column (V3)</u>
<i>Intinitive/Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
To Be (Ser - ésser) To Have (Tenir - haver) To Speak (Parlar) To Begin (Començar) To Read (Llegir) To Cut (Tallar) To Bring (Portar) To write (Escriure)	Was/were Had Spoke Began Read Cut Brought Wrote	Have Been Have Had Have Spoken Have Begun ,, Read ,, Cut ,, Brought ,, Written

  

**Regular and Irregular Verbs**

Simple Present:

Affirmative: S + V1 + C  
 He speaks well

Negative: S + do/es not+ V1 + C  
 He does not read well

Interrogative: Do/es+ S + V + C?  
 Does he read well?

Simple past:

Affirmative: S + V2 + C  
 He spoke well

Negative: S + did not+ V1 + C  
 He did not speak well

Interrogative: Did+ S + V1 + C?  
 Did he speak well?

**Regular and Irregular Verbs**

Simple Future:

Affirmative: S + will V1 + C  
 He will speak well

Negative: S + will not V1 + C  
 He will not speak well

Interrogative: Will+ S + V1 + C?  
 Will he speak well?

Simple Conditional:

Affirmative: S + would V1 + C  
 He would speak well

Negative: S + would not+ V1 + C  
 He would not speak well

Interrogative: Would+ S + V1 + C?  
 Would he speak well?

**Verb To Be**

Simple Present:

Affirmative: S + V1 + C  
 He is tall

Negative: S + V1+NOT + C  
 He is not tall

Interrogative: V1 + S + C?  
 Is he tall?

Simple past:

Affirmative: S + V2 + C  
 He was tall

Negative: S + V2+NOT + C  
 He was not tall

Interrogative: V2 + S + C?  
 Was he tall?

  

**Present Continuos:** Affirmative: S + to be + V ing + C  
 I am speaking English

Negative: S + to be not + V ing + C  
 He is not speaking English

Interrogative: to be + S + V ing + C?  
 Are they speaking English?

A la web pots trobar aquesta taula en pdf. És un petit resum dels principals temps verbals amb exemples.

També trobaràs El llibre comprat a [www.grammarbank.com](http://www.grammarbank.com) amb una àmplia descripció dels temps verbals.