

# Verb And Its Type

## Definition

A word which denotes being / having/ doing/ action / or a state is called verb.

ایسا لفظ جو "کام کا ہونا، ملکیت رکھنا، کرنا، عمل یا حالت" بیان کرے ورب کہلاتا ہے۔

**Examples:** Read , Write , Come , Go , Play , Is, Am ,Are , Have ,Has , Had etc.

- ❖ Ali is a player.
- ❖ We have a beautiful house.
- ❖ Boys are singing a song.
- ❖ The sky looks bright.

## Types

- 1) Transitive verb
- 2) Intransitive verb
- 3) Dynamic verb
- 4) stative verb
- 5) Auxiliary verb
- 6) linking verb
- 7) Phrasal verb / prepositional verb
- 9). Emotive verb
- 10) factual verb

## Transitive Verb

## Definition

Transitive verb is poor of object ; with out object , it doesn't give clear and complete meaning.

فعل متعدی مفعول کا محتاج ہوتا ہے بغیر مفعول کے یہ واضح و مکمل معنی نہیں دیتا۔

**Formula:** Sub + (H.V) + V + Obj + .

**Examples:**

**1) Eat : کھانا:**

- ❖ He is eating\_\_\_\_\_.(Incomplete)
- ❖ He is eating an apple. (Complete)

**2) Drink : پینا:**

- ❖ She is drinking\_\_\_\_\_(Incomplete)
- ❖ She is drinking water. (Complete)

## Intransitive verb

## Definition

Intransitive verb is not poor of object ; it gives clear and complete meaning without object.

فعل لازم مفعول کا محتاج نہیں ہوتا ہے، یہ بغیر مفعول کے واضح و مکمل معنی دیتا ہے۔

**Examples:**

The sun is shining.	سورج چمک رہا ہے۔
He is dying.	وہ مر رہا ہے۔
Birds fly in the air.	پرندے ہوا میں اڑتے ہیں۔
The sun rises in the east.	سورج مشرق میں غروب ہوتا ہے۔



## Dynamic Verb

### Definition

The verb in which there is an action or event or there is usually movement of hands and legs are called dynamic verb.

### Examples:

She is writing a letter.	وہ خط لکھ رہی ہے۔
He was eating food.	وہ کھانا کھا رہا تھا۔
They were running.	وہ دوڑ رہے تھے۔
He will come tomorrow.	وہ کل آئے گا۔
We will help you.	ہم آپ کی مدد کریں گے۔

## Stative Verb

### Definition

Stative verb usually show mental feeling, emotions and also state of a person / a thing. There is usually mental involvement rather than hands and legs movement.

The following are stative verbs.

worry	went	know
understand	Fear	like
dislike	believe	concern
consist	expect	care
own	possess	prefer
realize	Recognize	seem

**Note :** Stative verbs are used in the present or the past simple tenses to express a continued state.

He likes her .	(Not , he is liking her.)
She loves him.	(Not , she is loving him.)
We hate them.	(Not , we are hating them.)

## Auxiliary Verb

They are three kinds of auxiliary verbs

### Primary auxiliary verb/helping verb

The be forms ( is, am , are, was, were, been) and do, does , have and has are called auxiliary verb.

### Modal auxiliary verb

Can, could, should. Must, ought to may, might, will, shall, would, used to etc. are called modal auxiliary verb.

### Semi modal auxiliary verb

Need and dare are called semi modal auxiliary verb.

### Examples:

- ❖ I can drive a car.
- ❖ Do you write a letter?
- ❖ This is a book.
- ❖ He has a pen.
- ❖ You are an intelligent student.





## Linking Verb

### Definition

Linking verbs connect the subject and verb to give more information. A verb, such as a form of **be** or **seem** that joins the subject of a sentence to a complement is called linking verb.

### Examples:

- ❖ That fish smells bad.
- ❖ This chocolate is good.
- ❖ Those roses turned green.
- ❖ Bilal looks happy
- ❖ Bilal is happy.

## Emotive verb and Suasive verbs

### Definition

Emotive and suasive verbs are followed by a that clause usually with should.

### Examples:

The clerk are protesting that their salaries should be increased.	کلرک سراپا احتجاج ہیں کہ ان کی تنخواہوں میں اضافہ کیا جائے۔
We are demanding that they should help us.	ہمارا مطالبہ ہے کہ وہ ہماری مدد کریں۔

## Factual verb

The factual verbs are followed by a that clause.

## Types

- **Public verb**
- **Private verb**

### Public verb

Those verbs which introduce indirect statement are called public verb.

### Examples:

They complain that the teachers don't come on time.	وہ شکایت کرتے ہیں کہ استاد وقت پر نہیں آتے ہیں۔
She says that we will not come here.	وہ کہتی ہے کہ ہم یہاں نہیں آئیں گے۔
They deny that they have stolen the car.	وہ مسترد کرتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے کار نہیں چرائی۔

### Private verb

The verb in which there is involvement of mental feeling, state, or acts are called private verb.

### Examples:

She fears that we will cheat her.	وہ خوفزدہ ہے کہ ہم اسے دھوکہ دیں گے۔
He thinks that she loves him.	وہ سوچتا ہے کہ وہ اس سے پیار کرتی ہے۔
We have decided that we will buy this hotel.	ہم نے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ ہم اس ہوٹل کو مصروف رکھیں گے۔

