

**Verbs:** words that express *being* or *doing*

1. **Doing** words express an action (talk, eat, walk, drive) or show possession (have, own). They can be transitive or intransitive.
  - a. **Transitive verbs** always have a noun that receives the action of the verb, which is called the **Direct Object**. (The Direct Object answers the question *what?* or *whom?*) Transitive verbs sometimes have an **Indirect Object**, which names *to whom* or *for whom* the action was done. To be an Indirect Object, *it must come before* the Direct Object.
    - i. The dog chewed his bone. [*chewed* is a transitive verb because there's a direct object in the sentence. What was chewed? The *bone*.]
    - ii. Joe gave Chris his pencil. [*gave* is a transitive verb because there's a direct object. What did Joe give? His pencil (D.O.). To whom did he give it? To Chris (Ind. O.).
  - b. **Intransitive verbs** do not have a direct object. Instead, it may have an adverb that describes how the action verb was performed.
    - i. The dog chewed rigorously. [*chewed* is an intransitive verb because there's no direct object. Instead, there's an adverb that shows *how* the dog chewed.]
2. **Being** words either link or help.
  - a. **Linking verbs** connect the subject to a noun or adjective that renames or describes the subject. That noun or adjective is called the **subject complement**. Subject complements are also known as **predicate nouns** or **predicate adjectives**.
    - i. The most common linking verb is to be in all its various forms (am, are, is, was, were... )
      1. Lisa was a waitress at my favorite restaurant.
      2. Sam is friendly and kind.
    - ii. To become and to seem are always linking verbs
      1. The movie seems interesting.
      2. According to the weather app, the storm appears to be waning.
  - b. **Helping verbs** come before the main verb and assist the verb in defining time and meaning. The main verb with its accompanying helping verb is called the **verb phrase**.
    - i. Jay is reading a good book.
    - ii. The class can go on a field trip.

iii. **Modals** function as helping verbs: can, may, should, could, must, will, would, ought to, shall, etc... They are used to clarify meaning and time.

1. Jay can read a good book.
2. Jay should read a good book.
3. Jay must read a good book.
4. Jay will read a good book.

**Example sentences:**

Sarah tossed the ball to Sue.

Sarah tossed Sue the ball.

John is texting his friends.

Ferris should go to the doctor.

Carl rose slowly from his seat.