

Verb Types Overview

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ⓘ This conversation may reflect the link creator's personalized data, which isn't shared and can meaningfully change how the model responds.

Please provide a quick review of main vs helping vs linking verbs



Main Verbs

Main verbs, also known as lexical verbs, are the primary verbs in a sentence that convey the main action, state, or event. They can stand alone in a sentence or clause and are essential for the sentence's meaning.

Examples:

- She **runs** every morning.
- They **built** a house.
- I **am** happy.

Helping Verbs

Helping verbs, also known as auxiliary verbs, are used alongside main verbs to form different tenses, voices, or moods. They help the main verb in expressing its meaning more clearly.

Common helping verbs include: **am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, have, has, had, do, does, did, will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must.**

Examples:

- She **is running** every morning. (Present continuous tense)
- They **have built** a house. (Present perfect tense)
- I **do** believe you. (Emphasis)

Linking Verbs

Linking verbs connect the subject of a sentence to a subject complement, which can be a noun, pronoun, or adjective that describes or identifies the subject. They do not express action but serve as a link between the subject and additional information about the subject.

Common linking verbs include: **am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn.**

Examples:

- She **is** a teacher. (Linking subject "she" to the noun "teacher")
- The soup **tastes** delicious. (Linking subject "soup" to the adjective "delicious")
- They **seem** happy. (Linking subject "they" to the adjective "happy")

In summary:

- **Main verbs** convey the primary action or state.
- **Helping verbs** assist main verbs in forming different tenses, voices, or moods.
- **Linking verbs** connect the subject to additional information about the subject.