VERBS in E4VPA

English has three kinds of verbs:

- 1. full verbs, also called main verbs or lexical verbs
 - ✓ tell you "what happened" or "what the situation is";
 - ✓ have regular and/or irregular forms → verbal paradigms;
 - can be used transitively and/or intransitively;
 - ✓ have an active and a passive form.

Furthermore...

- can be used in **lexical collocations** (e.g.: to give a performance, to release an album, to stream a film, and so on);
- can be used in grammatical collocations (e.g.: to deal with, to focus on, to listen to, to result in, to result from, and so on ...);
- ✓ false friends (e.g.: to advertise, to annoy, to attend, to arrange, to expect, to occur, to pretend, to process, to realize, to recover, and so on).

2. auxiliaries

- ✓ to be (was/were, been), to have (had, had), to do (did, done)
- ✓ are used to make complex verbal structures or verbal phrases.
- 3. modals, also called auxiliary modals
 - can, could; may, might; will, would; shall, should; have to, must, ought to, need ... and so on;
 - add subjective extra meaning.

GRAMMAR POINT

Modal Verbs

- ✓ The modal verbs are can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will and would. Dare, need, have to and used to also share some of the features of modal verbs.
- ✓ Modal verbs have only one form. They have no -ing or -ed forms and do not add -s to the 3rd person singular form: He can speak three languages. She will try and visit tomorrow.
- ✓ Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb without to. The exceptions are ought to, have to and used to: You must find a job. You ought to stop smoking. I used to smoke but I gave up two years ago.
- ✓ Questions are formed without **do/does** in the present, or **did** in the past: Can I invite Mary? Should I have invited Mary?
- ✓ Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -n't and do not use do/does or did.

(source: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com)