

TEFL

Grammar Workshop

Linking Verbs

What You'll Learn:

- How to identify **Linking Verbs**.
- How **Linking Verbs** are used in a sentence.

Why It's Important:

- To further your understanding of **Grammar** and **Sentence Structure**.

Action Verbs:

An **Action Verb** is a word that describes what someone or something does.

An **Action Verb** names an action, although not always a physical action. Some **Action Verbs** describe mental action.

Physical Action Verbs: run, walk, kick, touch, etc...

Mental Action Verbs: calculate, think, memorize, imagine, etc

Linking Verbs:

A **Linking Verb** links, or joins, the subject of a sentence (often a noun or pronoun) with a word or expression that identifies or describes the subject.

A **Linking Verb** does not show action.

Be in all its forms (am, is, are, was, were, been, being) is the most common **Linking Verb**.

Other **Linking Verbs** include: look, sound, feel, grow, remain, stay, seem, appear, become, turn, smell and taste.

Example: I am a soldier.

She felt sad.

The opera sounded wonderful.

Bananas were plentiful.

Predicate Nouns and Adjectives:

A Predicate Noun is a noun that follows a **Linking Verb** and tells what the subject is.

Example: An avocado is a fruit.

Lions and tigers are animals.

A Predicate Adjective is an adjective that follows a **Linking Verb** and tells what the subject is like.

Example: This avocado is ripe.

Lions and tigers are large.