LINKING VERBS

1) COMMON LINKING VERBS:

*Note: There are other combinations of some of

these linking verbs--for example:

Is Are

Be

Was Were Has become Could have come
Shall be Shall have been Have appeared
Will be Will have been Had seemed Should have been, etc.

Has been
Had been
Had been
Can be
May be
Should be
Become
Appear
Will have been
Can be
Could be
Would be
Seem

Am

2) <u>SENSORY LINKING VERBS:</u>

Look Smell Sound Taste Feel

3) LESS COMMON LINKING VERBS:

Grow Remain Prove Stay

4) <u>LINKING VERBS</u> are used by themselves (in contrast to <u>helping</u> verbs, which come before another verb: was running).

Linking verbs are usually followed by a subject complement--a noun, pronoun, or adjective that refers to and describes, or means the same as, the subject.

5) EXAMPLES OF COMMON LINKING VERBS (SC=subject complement):

SC SC

John **is** President. The dog **was** hungry.

SC SC

I <u>will</u> not <u>be</u> late. She <u>seemed</u> nervous.

6) <u>EXAMPLES OF SENSORY LINKING VERBS</u> (Note: Sensory verbs are used as linking verbs only when there is no action involved in the sentence.):	
SC The pie <u>looked</u> delicious.	SC The flower <u>smelled</u> sweet.
SC The pie <u>tasted</u> delicious.	SC The sun <u>felt</u> wonderful.
7) <u>NOTE</u> : Sensory verbs are sometimes <u>action</u> verbs also.	
John <u>looked</u> at the delicious pie.	John <u>smelled</u> the sweet flower.
John <u>tasted</u> the delicious pie.	She <u>felt</u> the sharp blade of the new knife.
REMEMBER: If a sensory verb is an <u>action</u> verbas in the above sentencesit <u>cannot</u> <u>be</u> working as a <u>linking</u> verb.	
8) EXAMPLES OF LESS COMMON LINKING VERBS:	
SC She <u>grows</u> prettier every day.	
SC The test <u>proved</u> too difficult for most stude.	nts in the class.
SC He <u>remains</u> the kind man he always was.	
SC The room <u>stayed</u> cool two hours after the air	ir conditioner was turned off.