

Chapter 6-1

Linking Verbs 繫動詞

1. What is a Linking Verb?

A **linking verb** connects the **subject** to more information about the subject.

It **does not show an action**.

It **describes the subject**.

Structure: **Subject + linking verb + subject complement**

Examples:

- She **is** happy.
- The soup **smells** good. 這個湯聞起來很香。
- The sky **looks** beautiful. 天空看起來很美。
- He **became** a doctor. 他成為了一名醫生。

The word after the linking verb describes or identifies the subject. 繫動詞後面的表語用來描述主語或說明主語的身份。

2. The Most Common Linking Verb ●

The verb **BE** is the most common linking verb. **Be** 動詞是最常見的繫動詞。

Forms of **be**:

Present 現在時	Past 過去時
am	was
is	was
are	were

Examples:

- I **am** tired [累].
- She **is** my sister.
- They **are** excited [興奮].
- He **was** sick [不舒服] yesterday.

3. Other Common Linking Verbs ●

These verbs describe **senses** [感官感受] or **changes**.

Verb	Example
seem	She seems [看起來] tired.
become	He became famous [有名].
feel	I feel happy.
look	You look great.

smell	The cake smells good.
taste	The soup tastes salty [很鹹].
sound	That idea sounds interesting.
appear	She appears [看起來] nervous [緊張].
remain	They remain [保持] calm [冷靜].

4. Action Verb vs Linking Verb 動作動詞 vs 繫動詞 ●

Some verbs can be **action verbs** or **linking verbs** depending on the sentence. 有些動詞根據句子的不同，既可以作動作動詞，也可以作繫動詞。

Example:

Linking verb:

- The soup **tastes** delicious. (tastes = describes **the soup**) (tastes 在這裡用於描述湯的味道/狀態)

Action verb:

- She **tastes** the soup. (tastes = **action**) (tastes 在這裡用於描述動作)

Another example:

Linking:

- He **looks** tired.

Action:

- He **looks** at the painting [畫].