



Verb "to be" (Am, Is, Are)

The verb "to be" is an essential verb in English that is used to indicate a state of being or existence. It is used in various forms depending on the subject of the sentence. Here's a breakdown of the forms "am," "is," and "are":

Am

- **Used with the subject "I".**
- **Examples:**
 - I am a student.
 - I am happy.
 - I am reading a book.

Is

- **Used with singular third-person subjects (he, she, it, or any singular noun).**
- **Examples:**
 - He is a doctor.
 - She is at the park.
 - It is a beautiful day.
 - The dog is friendly.

Are

- **Used with plural subjects (we, you, they, or any plural noun) and with the singular "you".**
- **Examples:**
 - We are friends.
 - You are welcome.
 - They are playing soccer.
 - The children are excited.

Summary of Usage

- **I** → am
- **He/She/It** → is
- **We/You/They** → are



Forming Sentences

The verb "to be" can be used to form both affirmative and negative sentences, as well as questions.

Affirmative Sentences

- **Subject + am/is/are + complement (noun, adjective, prepositional phrase)**
 - She is at home.
 - They are students.
 - He is my friend.

Negative Sentences

- **Subject + am/is/are + not + complement (noun, adjective, prepositional phrase)**
 - I am not tired.
 - He is not here.
 - We are not late.

Questions

- **Am/Is/Are + subject + complement (noun, adjective, prepositional phrase)?**
 - Am I correct?
 - Is she coming?
 - Are they ready?



Nominal Sentence

A nominal sentence, also known as a copular sentence, is a type of sentence that links the subject to a subject complement, which can be a noun, an adjective, or a prepositional phrase. The verb "to be" (in its forms am, is, are) acts as the linking verb in nominal sentences. These sentences are used to describe or identify the subject.

Structure of Nominal Sentences

Subject + Verb (to be) + Noun

- **Example:**
 - The cat is a pet.
 - She is a doctor.

Subject + Verb (to be) + Adjective

- **Example:**
 - The sky is blue.
 - He is tall.

Subject + Verb (to be) + Prepositional Phrase

- **Example:**
 - The book is on the table.
 - They are in the park.

Examples and Explanations

1. Subject + Verb (to be) + Noun:

- **I am a teacher.**
 - **I** (subject) **am** (verb to be) **a teacher** (noun).
- **She is a student.**
 - **She** (subject) **is** (verb to be) **a student** (noun).

2. Subject + Verb (to be) + Adjective:

- **The weather is nice.**
 - **The weather** (subject) **is** (verb to be) **nice** (adjective).



- **He is happy.**
 - **He** (subject) **is** (verb to be) **happy** (adjective).

3. Subject + Verb (to be) + Prepositional Phrase:

- **The keys are on the table.**
 - **The keys** (subject) **are** (verb to be) **on the table** (prepositional phrase).
- **They are at the beach.**
 - **They** (subject) **are** (verb to be) **at the beach** (prepositional phrase).