

Regular Verbs

▣▣▣▣ All verbs have four basic forms, or **principal parts**. They are the present, the present participle, the past, and the past participle.

Verbs are classified as either regular or irregular, depending on the way they form their past and past participle.

▣▣▣▣ Regular verbs add *-d* or *-ed* to the present to form the past tense and past participle.

Principal Parts of Regular Verbs			
PRESENT	PRESENT PARTICIPLE (Use with <i>am, is, are, was, were.</i>)	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE (Use with <i>has, had, have.</i>)
join	(is) joining	joined	(had) joined
carry	(is) carrying	carried	(had) carried
hike	(is) hiking	hiked	(had) hiked

The **present participle** of regular verbs ends in *-ing*. It works with the verb *be* (*am, is, are, was, or were*), to make a verb phrase.

I **am waiting** for a bus. Joey **was waiting** at home.

The **past participle** of regular verbs ends in *-d* or *-ed*. It works with the helping verb *have* (*has, have, or had*), to make a verb phrase.

I **have asked** for help. Joey **had** also **asked** for help.

When you add *-ing* and *-ed* to the present form of a verb, you have to apply spelling rules about dropping the final *-e*, changing *-y* to *i*, and doubling consonants: *hope, hoping, hoped; carry, carried; shop, shopping, shopped*. (For more about spelling rules, see Lesson 16.2.)

P.S. Don't get too worried about the labels for all the verb forms. It's the correct *use* of verb forms that is important in writing.

Enriching Your Vocabulary

The noun *migration* comes from the Latin verb *migrare*, which means "to change one's home." It is one of many English words used in connection with the movement of people or animals from place to place. A related word, *migrant*, is used in Exercise 1. The discovery of gold in California triggered a great westward *migration*.

EDITING TIP

Both present and past participles work alone as adjectives (see Lesson 7.2), but they always need a helping verb to function as a verb.

PARTICIPLE

Lee is wearing **hiking** shoes.

INCOMPLETE VERB

She hiking on the Appalachian Trail.

VERB PHRASE

She **is hiking** on the Appalachian Trail.

Irregular Verbs

17c. An **irregular verb** forms its past and past participle in some other way than by adding *-d* or *-ed*.

An irregular verb forms its past and past participle in one of these ways:

- changing consonants
- changing vowels
- changing vowels *and* consonants
- making no change at all



HELP

If you are not sure about the principal parts of a verb, look in a dictionary, which lists the principal parts of irregular verbs. If no principal parts are listed, the verb is regular.

	Base Form	Past	Past Participle
Consonant Change	bend	bent	[have] bent
	send	sent	[have] sent
Vowel Change	sing	sang	[have] sung
	begin	began	[have] begun
Vowel and Consonant Change	catch	caught	[have] caught
	go	went	[have] gone
	fly	flew	[have] flown
No Change	set	set	[have] set
	burst	burst	[have] burst

Principal Parts of Common Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
become	[is] becoming	became	[have] become
begin	[is] beginning	began	[have] begun
blow	[is] blowing	blew	[have] blown
break	[is] breaking	broke	[have] broken
bring	[is] bringing	brought	[have] brought
build	[is] building	built	[have] built
burst	[is] bursting	burst	[have] burst
buy	[is] buying	bought	[have] bought
choose	[is] choosing	chose	[have] chosen
come	[is] coming	came	[have] come
cost	[is] costing	cost	[have] cost
cut	[is] cutting	cut	[have] cut
do	[is] doing	did	[have] done
draw	[is] drawing	drew	[have] drawn
drink	[is] drinking	drank	[have] drunk
drive	[is] driving	drove	[have] driven
eat	[is] eating	ate	[have] eaten
fall	[is] falling	fell	[have] fallen
feel	[is] feeling	felt	[have] felt
fight	[is] fighting	fought	[have] fought
find	[is] finding	found	[have] found
fly	[is] flying	flew	[have] flown
freeze	[is] freezing	froze	[have] frozen
get	[is] getting	got	[have] gotten or got
give	[is] giving	gave	[have] given
go	[is] going	went	[have] gone
grow	[is] growing	grew	[have] grown

Irregular Verbs

Rule 17c (pp. 519–528)

OBJECTIVES

- To pronounce the past and past participle forms of irregular verbs correctly
- To write the past and past participle forms of irregular verbs
- To identify the correct forms of irregular verbs in sentences

TEACHING TIP

Motivation. To show students how irregular verbs can be misused, you might ask students to work in pairs to write a brief conversation between a preschooler and an adult. Have pairs use the verb forms each speaker might be expected to use. Students might use the following format to organize their examples.

BASE FORM	CHILD'S FORM	STANDARD FORM
catch	catched	caught
see	seed	saw
go	goed	went

Ask volunteers to read their conversations aloud.

The Principal Parts of Verbs

Principal Parts of Common Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
have	[is] having	had	[have] had
hear	[is] hearing	heard	[have] heard
hide	[is] hiding	hid	[have] hidden or hid
hit	[is] hitting	hit	[have] hit
hold	[is] holding	held	[have] held
keep	[is] keeping	kept	[have] kept
know	[is] knowing	knew	[have] known
lead	[is] leading	led	[have] led
leave	[is] leaving	left	[have] left
let	[is] letting	let	[have] let
light	[is] lighting	lighted or lit	[have] lighted or lit
lose	[is] losing	lost	[have] lost
make	[is] making	made	[have] made
put	[is] putting	put	[have] put
read	[is] reading	read	[have] read
ride	[is] riding	rode	[have] ridden
ring	[is] ringing	rang	[have] rung
run	[is] running	ran	[have] run
say	[is] saying	said	[have] said
see	[is] seeing	saw	[have] seen
seek	[is] seeking	sought	[have] sought
shake	[is] shaking	shook	[have] shaken
sing	[is] singing	sang	[have] sung
sink	[is] sinking	sank or sunk	[have] sunk
slide	[is] sliding	slid	[have] slid
speak	[is] speaking	spoke	[have] spoken
spend	[is] spending	spent	[have] spent
stand	[is] standing	stood	[have] stood
steal	[is] stealing	stole	[have] stolen
sting	[is] stinging	stung	[have] stung
strike	[is] striking	struck	[have] struck or stricken

STYLE TIP

Some verbs have two correct past or past participle forms. However, these forms are not always interchangeable.

EXAMPLES

I **shone** the flashlight into the woods. [*Shined* would also be correct.]

I **shined** my shoes. [*Shone* would be incorrect in this usage.]

If you are unsure about which past participle form to use, check an up-to-date dictionary.

Principal Parts of Common Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
swim	[is] swimming	swam	[have] swum
take	[is] taking	took	[have] taken
teach	[is] teaching	taught	[have] taught
tear	[is] tearing	tore	[have] torn
tell	[is] telling	told	[have] told
think	[is] thinking	thought	[have] thought
throw	[is] throwing	threw	[have] thrown
wear	[is] wearing	wore	[have] worn
win	[is] winning	won	[have] won
write	[is] writing	wrote	[have] written

TIPS & TRICKS

To avoid nonstandard usage, include a form of *be* with the present participle and a form of *have* with the past participle. Say *do, is doing, did, have done, for example, or see, is seeing, saw, have seen.*

NONSTANDARD

We already seen that program.

STANDARD

We **have** already **seen** that program.

When the present participle and past participle forms are used as verbs in sentences, they require helping verbs.

Helping Verb	+	Present Participle	=	Verb Phrase
forms of <i>be</i>	+	taking	=	am taking
	+	walking	=	was walking
	+	going	=	have been going

Helping Verb	+	Past Participle	=	Verb Phrase
forms of <i>have</i>	+	taken	=	have taken
	+	walked	=	has walked
	+	gone	=	had gone

NOTE Sometimes a past participle is used with a form of *be*: *was chosen, are known, is seen*. This use of the verb is called the **passive voice**.

Six Troublesome Verbs

Lie and Lay

17h. The verb *lie* means "to rest," "to recline," or "to remain in a lying position." *Lie* does not take an object. The verb *lay* means "to put" or "to place (something somewhere)." *Lay* generally takes an object.

Principal Parts of <i>Lie</i> and <i>Lay</i>			
Base Form	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
lie	[is] lying	lay	[have] lain
lay	[is] laying	laid	[have] laid

- EXAMPLES **Lie** down if you don't feel well.
Lay those books down.
- Lambert **lay** on the lounge chair.
Lambert **laid** the towel on the lounge chair.
- He **had lain** on the couch too long.
He **had laid** the newspaper on the couch.

Sit and Set

17i. The verb *sit* means "to rest in an upright, seated position." *Sit* seldom takes an object. The verb *set* means "to put" or "to place (something somewhere)." *Set* generally takes an object.

Principal Parts of <i>Sit</i> and <i>Set</i>			
Base Form	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
sit	[is] sitting	sat	[have] sat
set	[is] setting	set	[have] set

- EXAMPLES **Sit** down.
Set it down.
- The cups **sat** on the tray.
I **set** the cups there.
- How long **has** it **sat** on the bench?
She **had set** the picnic basket on the bench.

Rise and Raise

17j. The verb *rise* means "to go in an upward direction." *Rise* does not take an object. The verb *raise* means "to move (something) in an upward direction." *Raise* generally takes an object.

Principal Parts of <i>Rise</i> and <i>Raise</i>			
Base Form	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
rise	[is] rising	rose	[have] risen
raise	[is] raising	raised	[have] raised

- EXAMPLES She **rises** early.
She **raises** that question.
- The price of cereal **rose**.
The store **raised** prices.
- The lakes **have risen** since the spring rains.
The rains **have raised** the water level.

STYLE TIP

The verb *raise* has definitions other than the one given here. Another common definition is "to grow" or "to bring to maturity."

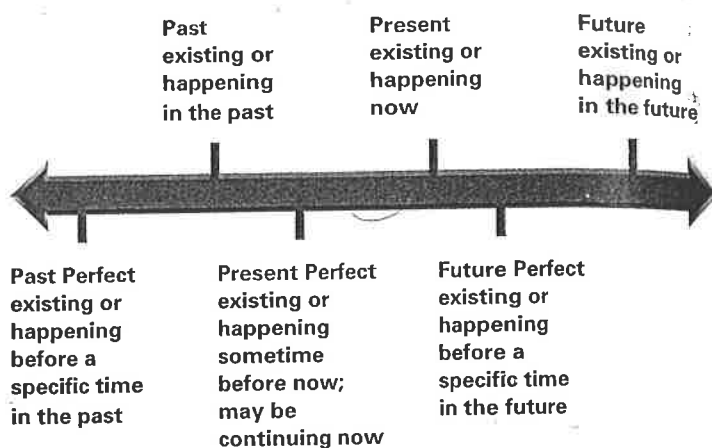
- EXAMPLES They **raise** cotton.
He **raises** cattle.

Notice that both of these uses also take an object.

Tense

17d. The **tense** of a verb indicates the time of the action or of the state of being expressed by the verb.

The tenses are formed from the verb's principal parts. Verbs in English have the six tenses shown on the following time line:



EXAMPLES Max **has worked** [present perfect] all summer, and now he **has** [present] enough money to buy a bicycle.

The chorus **had practiced** [past perfect] for weeks before they **sang** [past] in public last night.

The surgeon **will have reviewed** [future perfect] the test results by next Friday, and she **will decide** [future] whether or not to operate then.

Conjugation of the Verb Give in the Active Voice

Present Tense

Singular	Plural
I give	we give
you give	you give
he, she, or it gives	they give

Past Tense

Singular	Plural
I gave	we gave
you gave	you gave
he, she, or it gave	they gave

Future Tense

Singular	Plural
I will (shall) give	we will (shall) give
you will (shall) give	you will (shall) give
he, she, or it will (shall) give	they will (shall) give

Present Perfect Tense

Singular	Plural
I have given	we have given
you have given	you have given
he, she, or it has given	they have given

Past Perfect Tense

Singular	Plural
I had given	we had given
you had given	you had given
he, she, or it had given	they had given

Future Perfect Tense

Singular	Plural
I will (shall) have given	we will (shall) have given
you will (shall) have given	you will (shall) have given
he, she, or it will (shall) have given	they will (shall) have given