Chapter 1 : Irregular Verbs

Top 50 (Most Common) Irregular Verbs. 1. be (am/is/are)-- was/were (see The verb to be for an explanation of its differences. It's the only verb in English with 3 forms in the present and two in the past tense.).

Before she get sick, Marie often go to swap meets. Swap meets are outdoor markets where many people sell new or used things. People like to shop at swap meets because prices are often much lower than in stores. Marie buy things that take them to a different swap meet and sell them for a little more. She usually make a profit, though she have a few bad experiences. One time someone give her counterfeit fake money when he pay for the item he wanted. After that she looked carefully at money before she take it. Another day she set a beautiful glass vase that cost her a lot too near the edge of her sales table. It fall off the table and break , so she lose all the money she spend to buy it. She feel sick so she go home and rested. Rest do not help at all. She just get worse. After several days she called the hospital and speak to a nurse. You need someone to drive you to the hospital right away. At the hospital, the doctor tell her that she had gotten dehydrated. So she drink lots of water and broth and take all the medicine the doctor give her. Finally she be better, and the doctor let her leave the hospital. Her sister come and take her home. She finally leave the hospital a week after she arrived. She keep telling her sister how glad she feel to go home! She could not walk around the swap meet anymore. Even when she just sell things she already be too hard for her. When she stand very long at her sales table, she get tired. So she sit while she worked. But she find that even driving to the swap meet and setting up her stand make her too tired. She read books and see her favorite shows on T. She get cards from her friends that hear she had been sick. But after a week Marie do not want to read or watch T. Marie missed the people she meet at the swap meet. So she get a computer and make some friends online. As he teach , he be learning as much from his students about life as he be teaching them about science. He liked to box. He fight with other amateur non-professional boxers, and he often win. He stopped boxing after another boxer hit him near the eye and cut his face badly. His trainer hold a clean cloth next to his face to stop the bleeding. But after that he find a new hobby! Jim had lots of energy. The state science fair commission send his school an award because so many students do experiments for the fair, and three win blue medals at the state competition. But Jim decided his favorite activity of all was helping the scout troop he lead. It also gives lots of examples of how to use them.

Chapter 2 : 50 Most Common Irregular Verbs | ESL Lounge

50 Common Irregular Verbs Infinitive Past Simple Past Participle be was / were been become became become begin began begun bring brought brought buy bought bought.

Development[edit] When a language develops some type of inflection , such as verb conjugation , it normally produces certain typical regular patterns by which words in the given class come to make their inflected forms. The language may develop a number of different regular patterns, either as a result of conditional sound changes which cause differentiation within a single pattern, or through patterns with different derivations coming to be used for the same purpose. An example of the latter is provided by the strong and weak verbs of the Germanic languages ; the strong verbs inherited their method of making past forms vowel ablaut from Proto-Indo-European , while for the weak verbs a different method addition of dental suffixes developed. Irregularities in verb conjugation and other inflectional irregularities may arise in various ways. Sometimes the result of multiple conditional and selective historical sound changes is to leave certain words following a practically unpredictable pattern. This has happened with the strong verbs and some groups of weak verbs in English; patterns such as singâ€"sangâ€"sung and standâ€"stoodâ€"stood, although they derive from what were more or less regular patterns in older languages, are now peculiar to a single verb or small group of verbs in each case, and are viewed as irregular. Irregularities may also arise from suppletion â€" forms of one verb may be taken over and used as forms of another. This has happened in the case of the English word went, which was originally the past tense of wend, but has come to be used instead as the past tense of go. The verb be also has a number of suppletive forms be, is, was, etc. The regularity and irregularity of verbs is affected by changes taking place by way of analogy â€" there is often a tendency for verbs to switch to a different, usually more regular, pattern under the influence of other verbs. This is less likely when the existing forms are very familiar through common use â€" hence among the most common verbs in a language like be, have, go, etc. Analogy can occasionally work the other way, too â€" some irregular English verb forms such as shown, caught and spat have arisen through the influence of existing strong or irregular verbs. This is generally considered to be the situation with regular English verbs â€" from the one principal part, namely the plain form of a regular verb the bare infinitive , such as play, happen, skim, interchange, etc. These rules involve the addition of inflectional endings -s, -[e]d, -ing , together with certain morphophonological rules about how those endings are pronounced, and certain rules of spelling such as the doubling of certain consonants. Verbs which in any way deviate from these rules there are around such verbs in the language are classed as irregular. A language may have more than one regular conjugation pattern. French verbs , for example, follow different patterns depending on whether their infinitive ends in -er, -ir or -re complicated slightly by certain rules of spelling. A verb which does not follow the expected pattern based on the form of its infinitive is considered irregular. In some languages, however, verbs may be considered regular even if the specification of one of their forms is not sufficient to predict all of the rest; they have more than one principal part. In Latin , for example, verbs are considered to have four principal parts see Latin conjugation for details. Specification of all of these four forms for a given verb is sufficient to predict all of the other forms of that verb â€" except in a few cases, when the verb is irregular. To some extent it may be a matter of convention or subjective preference to state whether a verb is regular or irregular. In English, for example, if a verb is allowed to have three principal parts specified the bare infinitive, past tense and past participle , then the number of irregular verbs will be drastically reduced this is not the conventional approach, however. The situation is similar with the strong verbs in German these may or may not be described as irregular. In French, what are traditionally called the "regular -re verbs" those that conjugate like vendre are not in fact particularly numerous, and may alternatively be considered to be just another group of similarly behaving irregular verbs. The most unambiguously irregular verbs are often very commonly used verbs such as the copular verb be in English and its equivalents in other languages, which frequently have a variety of suppletive forms and thus follow an exceptionally unpredictable pattern of conjugation. Irregularity in spelling only[edit] It is possible for a verb to be regular in pronunciation, but irregular in spelling. Examples of this are the English verbs lay and pay.

However their spelling deviates from the regular pattern: This contrasts with fully regular verbs such as sway and stay, which have the regularly spelt past forms swayed and stayed. The English present participle is never irregular in pronunciation, but singeing irregularly retains the e to distinguish it from singing. Linguistic study[edit] In linguistic analysis, the concept of regular and irregular verbs and other types of regular and irregular inflection commonly arises in psycholinguistics , and in particular in work related to language acquisition. In studies of first language acquisition where the aim is to establish how the human brain processes its native language , one debate among 20th-century linguists revolved around whether small children learn all verb forms as separate pieces of vocabulary or whether they deduce forms by the application of rules. A common error for small children is to conjugate irregular verbs as though they were regular, which is taken as evidence that we learn and process our native language partly by the application of rules, rather than, as some earlier scholarship had postulated, solely by learning the forms. In fact, children often use the most common irregular verbs correctly in their earliest utterances but then switch to incorrect regular forms for a time when they begin to operate systematically. That allows a fairly precise analysis of the phases of this aspect of first language acquisition. Regular and irregular verbs are also of significance in second language acquisition , and in particular in language teaching and formal learning, where rules such as verb paradigms are defined, and exceptions such as irregular verbs need to be listed and learned explicitly. In historical linguistics the concept of irregular verbs is not so commonly referenced. Since most irregularities can be explained by processes of historical language development, these verbs are only irregular when viewed synchronically ; they often appear regular when seen in their historical context. In the study of Germanic verbs , for example, historical linguists generally distinguish between strong and weak verbs, rather than irregular and regular although occasional irregularities still arise even in this approach. When languages are being compared informally, one of the few quantitative statistics which are sometimes cited is the number of irregular verbs. These counts are not particularly accurate for a wide variety of reasons, and academic linguists are reluctant to cite them. But it does seem that some languages have a greater tolerance for paradigm irregularity than others. English[edit] With the exception of the highly irregular verb be , an English verb can have up to five forms: The rules for the formation of the inflected parts of regular verbs are given in detail in the article on English verbs. In summary they are as follows: The third person singular present tense is formed by adding the ending -s or -es after certain letters to the plain form. When the plain form ends with the letter -y following a consonant, this becomes -ies. Certain spelling rules apply, including the doubling of consonants before the ending in forms like conned and preferred. There is some variation in the application of these spelling rules with some rarer verbs, and particularly with verbs ending -c panicâ€"panicked, zincâ€"zinc k ed, arcâ€"arced, etc. The verbs lay and pay, however, are commonly listed as irregular, despite being regular in terms of pronunciation â€" their past forms have the anomalous spellings laid and paid. The irregular verbs of English are described and listed in the article English irregular verbs for a more extensive list, see List of English irregular verbs. In the case of these: The third person singular present tense is formed regularly, except in the case of the modal verbs can, shall, etc. About verbs in normal use have irregularities in one or other or usually both of these forms. They may derive from Germanic strong verbs , as with singâ€"sangâ€"sung or riseâ€"roseâ€"risen, or from weak verbs which have come to deviate from the standard pattern in some way teachâ€"taughtâ€"taught, keepâ€"keptâ€"kept, buildâ€"builtâ€"built, etc. The past participle often ends in "n", " d" or "ed". The past and past participle forms change in spelling sometimes. Common irregular verbs[edit] The most common irregular verbs in English, other than modals, are:

Chapter 3 : Regular and irregular verbs - Wikipedia

This does not include the auxiliary verbs "do" and "have". Just by learning these fifty, your students will have prepared themselves for 87% of irregular verb use in English! There is another page showing the usual list of irregular verbs in English.

Chapter 4 : List of English irregular verbs - Wikipedia

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Chapter 7 : Irregular Verbs List | Table of Irregular Verbs in English Grammar - 7 E S L

This is a list of the most common verbs in English. If you are learning English it would be useful to learn these popular verbs first. If you are learning English it would be useful to learn these popular verbs first.

Chapter 8 : Regular Verbs List | Vocabulary | EnglishClub

List of Irregular Verbs: theinnatdunvilla.com The English language has a large number of irregular verbs.

Chapter 9 : Top Regular verbs in English - Linguasorb

A list of the more common irregular verbs in English, showing base, past and past participle. Vocabulary for ESL learners and teachers.