



Tikrit University/ College of Education for women

English Department

English for special sciences

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Biology students/ Chemistry/ Psychology

First year students/ second/ third/ fourth

Book: Headway

Lecturer: Rana Abid Thyab

ranaabd@tu.edu.iq

Irregular Verbs

IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbs, first of all...

A word (part of speech) that in syntax generally conveys an action (bring, read, walk, run, learn), an occurrence (happen, become), or a state of being (be, exist, stand). In the usual description of English, the basic form, with or without the particle to, is the infinitive. In many languages, verbs are inflected (modified in form) to encode tense, aspect, mood, and voice. A verb may also agree with the person, gender or number of some of its arguments, such as its subject, or object. Verbs have tenses: present, to indicate that an action is being carried out; past, to indicate that an action has been done; future, to indicate that an action will be done.

Examples:

I washed the car yesterday.

The dog ate my homework.

I will go to the store.

John studies English and French.

This section describes how the verb forms introduced in the preceding sections are used. More detail can be found in the article [Uses of English verb forms](#) and in the [articles on the individual tenses and aspects](#).

In referring to an action taking place regularly (and not limited to the future or to the past), the simple present is used: He brushes his teeth every morning. For an action taking place at the present time, the present progressive construction is used: He is brushing his teeth now. With some verbs expressing a present state, particularly the copula *be* and verbs expressing a mental state, the present simple is generally used: They are here; I know that.

When expressing actions or events lasting up to a specified time, the appropriate perfect construction is used (with the progressive if expressing a temporary state that would generally be expressed with a progressive form): We have been having some problems lately; I have lived here for six years; We had been working since the previous evening; We will have been working for twelve hours by the time you arrive.

The use of tense and aspectual forms in condition and conditional clauses follows special patterns; see conditional mood. For use of tenses in indirect speech, see sequence of tenses. For the use of subjunctive forms, see English subjunctive.

The bare infinitive, identical to the base form of the verb, is used as a complement of most modal verbs and certain other verbs (I can write; They made him write; I saw you write), including in negated and inverted sentences formed using *do*-support (He doesn't write; Did you write?).

Preceded by *to*, it forms the *to*-infinitive, which has a variety of uses, including as a noun phrase (To write is to learn) and as the complement of many verbs (I want to write), as well as with certain adjectives and nouns (easy to ride; his decision to leave), and in expressions of purpose (You did it to spite me).

The past participle has the following uses:

It is used with the auxiliary have in perfect constructions: They have written; We had written before we heard the news. (With verbs of motion, an archaic form with be may be found in older texts: he is come.)

It is used as a passive participle, with be or get, to form the passive voice: This book was

When we say that a verb is regular we mean that its past tense is used by adding ed

When we have an irregular verb that means that the past tense of this verb does not follow the same rule

That is, its past form doesn't include adding ed to it.

Example of a regular verb is :

listen	listened	listened
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While Irregular verbs include:

Irregular verbs do not have definite rules, but there are a few patterns.

Base Verb	Past	Past Participle
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
begin	began	begun
draw	drew	drawn
drive	drove	driven
fly	flew	flown

give	gave	given
speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone
take	took	taken
find	found	found
spend	spent	spent
teach	taught	taught
pay	paid	paid
feel	felt	felt
buy	bought	bought
meet	met	met
have	had	had
feed	fed	fed
keep	kept	kept
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
set	set	set
shut	shut	shut
fit	fit	fit

Find the past and past participle forms of the following verbs using your dictionary:

bring
drink

make

tell

Eat

beat

think

