

Verbs and Verb Forms

What is a Verb?

A verb is a word which expresses *one* of the following concepts:

- doing
- being
- having

Doing and Being Verbs

A verb usually begins the section of a sentence which tells what someone or something is doing or being.

Doing verbs:

Finally Sir Edmund Hilary **arrived** at the peak of Mt. Everest.

Clouds **were rolling** far below.

He **breathed** carefully through his mask.

His oxygen supply **was running** low.

Being Verbs:

Hilary **had become** the first foreign conqueror of the mountain.

This **was** a great moment for international exploration.

However, for Tenzing Norkay, the Sherpa guide, it **was** simply another trip up the ancient and holy slopes.

Having Verbs

The Verb to Have

Forms of To Have			
	Present	Past	Continuous
I / you / we / they	have	had	having
he / she / it	has	had	having

Have is one of the most common verbs in the English language. It functions in various ways.

To have as a main verb

As a main verb **"to have"** implies the meaning of possession.

For example: "I have a job." "I have a car." "I don't have any time."

When it is used to indicate possession you can say "I have..." or you might see/ hear "I have got...".

When you are talking about actions, you only use "have".

For example:

Possession:-

I have a shower in my bathroom, I don't have a bath. = I have got a shower in my bathroom. I haven't got a bath.

The action:-

I have a shower every day. - I'm having a shower now.

!Note - it does not take the continuous form "I having" - for that you have to use the auxiliary verb be.

For example: "I **am** *having* a shower." "Are you *having* a good time?"

The forms of the verb "to have" are *have* and *has* for the present and *had* for the past.

Question	Positive Statement (spoken)	Negative Statement (spoken)
Singular		
Do I have ...? Have I got ...?	I have (I've)	I have not (I haven't/I've not)
Does he / she / it have...? Has he/she/it got ...?	He/she/it has (He/she/it 's)	He/she/it has not (He/she/it hasn't)
Do you have ...? Have you got ...?	You have (You've)	You have not (You haven't/You've not)
Did I / he / she / it have ...? Had I / he / she / it / you got...?	I / He / She / It / You had (I'd / He'd / She'd / You'd)	I / He / She / It / You had not (I / He / She / It / You hadn't)
Plural		
Do we / you / they have ...?	We / You / They have	We / You / They have not (We / You / They haven't // We've not /

Have we / you / they got ...?	(We've / You've / They've)	You've not They've not)
Do you have ...? Have you got ...?	You have (You've)	You have not (You haven't/You've not)
Do they have ...? Have they got ...?	They have (They've)	They have not (They haven't/They've not)
Did we / you / they have ...? Had we / you / they got ... ?	We / You / They had (We'd / You'd / They'd)	I / He / She / It / You had not (I / He / She / It / You hadn't)

Examples

	Have	Have got
Question - ?	"Do you <i>have</i> a car?"	" <i>Have you got</i> a car?"
Positive Answer - Yes	"Yes, <i>I have</i> a car."	"Yes <i>I've got</i> a car."
Negative Answer - No	"No, <i>I don't have</i> a car."	"No <i>I haven't got</i> a car."

To have as an auxiliary verb

The verb "to have" is used as an auxiliary verb to help other verbs create the perfect tense - **auxiliary verb have [+ past participle]**.

For example, "I **have read** a lot of books," or "I **have never been** to America," or "I**have already eaten**."

Present Perfect

I have been a teacher for over 11 years.	You have been a student for ...	He / She has been a student for ...	It has been nice today.	We have been students for	They have been students for ...
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Past Perfect

I had been a teacher for several years.	You had been a student for several years.	He / She had been a student for several years.	It had been nice for several hours.	We had been students for several years.	They had been students for several years.
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Future Perfect

I will have been a teacher for several years.	You will have been a student for several years.	He / She will have been a student for several years.	It will have been nice for several years.	We will have been students for several years.	They will have been students for several years.
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Question	Positive Statement	Negative Statement (possible short forms)
Singular		
Have you been?	You have been ... (You've been ...)	You have not been ... (You haven't been ... // You've not been ...)
Plural		
Have we / you /	We / You / They have	We / You / They have not been ...

they been ?	been ... (We've / You've They've been ...)	(We / You / They haven't been ... // We've / You've They've not been ...)
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For example:

Question - ?	"Have you washed your face today?"
Positive Answer - Yes	"Yes, I have."
Negative Answer - No	"No, I haven't."
Question - ?	"Have you ever had a heart attack?"
Positive Answer - Yes	"Yes, I'm afraid I have."
Negative Answer - No	"No, thank goodness, I haven't."

The use of 'have to'

In addition to the two forms, there is another use for have as a modal verb; *have to* or *have got to*. This, of course, must be followed by another verb "We **have to** do something".

	Have to	Have got to
Question - ?	"Do you have to leave early?"	"Have you got to leave early?"
Positive Answer - Yes	"Yes I have to ." or "Yes I do"	"Yes I've got to ."
Negative Answer -No	"No I don't have to ."	"No I haven't got to ."

To have something done

If something is done for you, in other words you haven't actually done it yourself, we use the structure "to have something done".

For example:-

"He had a tooth out." (Only a masochist would go pull their own teeth out. We go to the dentist and he or she pulls our teeth out for us.)

"I have my hair cut once every six weeks." (I don't cut my own hair, my hairdresser cuts it for me.)

"My husband has the car serviced once a year." (He wouldn't have a clue how to service a modern car so, he takes it to the garage and they service it for us.)

Verb Forms

Doing verbs have three forms. The Base form is used for your Present Tense, the Past form is used for your Past tense and the Participle form is used for all the Perfect Tenses- Present, Past and Future, that you will learn later.

Verb Forms

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PARTICIPLE FORM
add	added	added
advise	advised	advised
agree	agree	agreed
arise	arose	arisen
arrive	arrived	arrived
become	became	became
begin	began	begun
bind	bound	bound

bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
carry	carried	carried
catch	caught	caught
change	changed	changed
choose	chose	chosen
close	closed	closed
compare	compared	compared
divide	divided	divided
drink	drank	drunk
do	did	done
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
Have/has	had	had
hear	heard	heard
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led

let	let	let
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
pay	paid	paid
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sit	sat	sat
shake	shook	shaken
speak	spoke	spoken
take	took	taken
try	tried	tried
understand	understood	understood
win	won	won
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
write	wrote	written

Website for reference:

<http://www.usingenglish.com/reference/irregular-verbs/>