

## Chapter 1 : Irregular Verbs List | The Irregular Verbs

*This is a list of some irregular verbs in English. Of course, there are many others, but these are the more common irregular verbs. You can test yourself with these fun irregular verbs quizzes.*

Attend international conferences and trainings; To write a resume in English and write a cover letter; English Irregular Verbs List Be able to indicate the level of English in your resume; Learn how to pass the interview in English; Raise the general level of knowledge, as often in companies it is required to pass an internal test to obtain a higher-paid position. Action Verbs Action verbs express the physical processes, actions. Verbs like run, punch, swim, shout, cut can be given as an example. These verbs do not express a physical action, they do not take the form of Present Continuous Tense, and they are meant to express emotions, states of being, thoughts. Love, hate, want, know, believe can be listed as stative verbs. Main Verbs Main verbs are verbs in a main clause. They are the action verbs and in this case, the subject completes the action. Helping Verbs Helping verbs or auxiliary verbs help the main verb to complete the action. To be, have, to do are the examples of auxiliary verbs. Regular Verbs Regular verbs are the verbs in English language, that make a form of past tense following the normal rules, that is by adding -d or -ed to its ending. English Irregular Verbs List Irregular Verbs Irregular verbs do not follow the normal path when getting the form of a past tense. Which means they do not get -d or -ed in their ending. Transitive Verbs Transitive verbs are used with an object referring to the person or thing affected by verb action. Show, live, pass are some of them. Intransitive Verbs Intransitive verbs do not allow a direct object. The verbs like lie, dies, sneezes are among the intransitive verbs. Unlike most verbs of the English language, irregular English verbs form the forms of the past simple tense and the past participle in a special way. There are several main ways of their formation, which, nevertheless, do not describe all possible cases. To learn all the irregular verbs of the English language is possible by directly memorizing them. To choose "chose";

## Chapter 2 : Regular and irregular verbs | Oxford Dictionaries

*English Irregular Verbs List* [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)'s *Irregular Verbs List* is one of the most comprehensive lists available. Below is our common English irregular verbs list which includes verbs and shows the infinitive, the past simple and the past participle forms.

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* *panic*€”*panicked*, *zinc*€”*zinc k ed*, *arc*€”*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 *sing*€”*sang*€”*sung* or *rise*€”*rose*€”*risen*, or from weak verbs which have come to deviate from the standard pattern in some way *teach*€”*taught*€”*taught*, *keep*€”*kept*€”*kept*, *build*€”*built*€”*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 | List Exercises PDF worksheets

*Irregular Verbs List* This list contains all the irregular verbs of the English language. Each entry includes the base or bare infinitive first, followed by the simple past (V2) form and the past participle (V3) form.

### Chapter 4 : Lista de verbos irregulares en inglÃ©s. ( List of irregular verbs in English. ) | Educaljarafe

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### Chapter 5 : English Irregular Verbs List

*Past tense irregular verbs* For each verb listed, the citation form (the bare infinitive) is given first, with a link to the relevant Wiktionary entry. This is followed by the simple past tense (preterite), and then the past participle.

### Chapter 6 : Irregular Verbs List - The Complete List | Ginger

*Good examples of irregular verbs include have, understand and draw. Notice that their past forms had, understood and drew are very different from regular verbs, which end with -d or -ed. For more examples, see [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)'s list of irregular verbs.*

### Chapter 7 : English Irregular Verbs

*Download a complete list of common English Irregular Verbs in PDF. Improve your English by learning and memorizing common English irregular verbs.*

### Chapter 8 : Irregular Verbs List | Table of Irregular Verbs in English Grammar - 7 E S L

*Lista de verbos irregulares en inglÃ©s. (List of irregular verbs in English.) EducaljarafeÂ» Lista de verbos irregulares en inglÃ©s. (List of irregular verbs in English.*

### Chapter 9 : Regular Verbs List | Vocabulary | EnglishClub

*Regular and irregular verbs* In the context of verbs, we use the term *inflection* to talk about the process of changing a verb form to show tense, mood, number (i.e. singular or plural), and person (i.e. first person, second person, or third person).