

Using Verbs

All verbs have four basic forms (principal parts) and are classified as **Regular** or **Irregular** depending on how they form the past and past participle form of the verb

Regular Verbs add –d or –ed to the present tense to form the past and past participle

These are examples of the Principal parts of verbs:

Present	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
discover	(is) discovering	discovered	(had) discovered
study	(is) studying	studied	(had) studied
guess	(is) guessing	guessed	(had) guessed

Present Participle: The form of regular verbs that end with –ing. It works with a helping verb (use with a form of the verb **be**: *am, is, are, was, or were*) to make a verb phrase

I am watching this movie. My cousin was watching it earlier.

Past Participle: The form of regular verbs that ends in –d or –ed. It works with a helping verb (use with a form of the verb **have**: *has, have, or had*) to make a verb phrase.

I have stopped here frequently.
Jim had stopped here yesterday

Spelling Regular Verbs:

-When you add –ing or –d or –ed to the present form of a verb, the spelling sometimes changes. For example, you may need to drop the final –e, change a final –y to –i, or double the final consonant.

like + -ed = liked worry + -ed = worried hop + -ed = hopped

Also,

-A few regular verbs have alternate forms. Both are correct, although the –ed form is more common and tends to sound less formal.

I dreamed about the ocean last night. I dreamt about the ocean last night.
Who had lighted all those candles? Who had lit all those candles?

