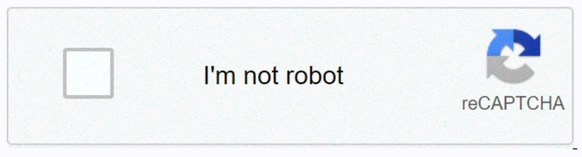

Continue

Worth three forms verb

worth it or worth re-timeding. Answers to the content Adjectives and adverbs for adjectives Adjectives Adjectives Are equally difficult Only long, similar, identical adjectives and adverbs phrases general adverbs comparative and superior to adverbs of adverbs for degree of adverbs for place and movement abroad Far and away from Back inside near time and frequency adverbs Easily confused words Above or more? Through, through or through? Advice or advice? Or an effect? All or all? All or all? Allow, allow, or allow? Almost or almost? Alone, lonely or lonely? Sideways or sideways? Are you still, or are you already? Also, as well as yes or also? Substitute(ly), alternative(ly) Although or still? Together or together? Size, number or quantity? More or more? Anybody want anything? Except, or just? Stand up or stand up? Around or round? Aroused or bush? - Like or something? Because, for or after? Like, when or time? - yes, but isn't it? Should we start or start? Besides, besides? Between or between them? Born or born? Let's get, pick up and get Ken, can we or maybe? Classic or classic? Come on or go? Should we think about it or think about it? Consist, compose or composite? Content or content? Different from, other than or different from? Should we do it or do it? Down, down or down? During or for? Anyone or anyone? East or East; North or north? Economic or economic? Efficient or effective? Elder, the eldest or older, the oldest? Over or finishing? Especially, or special? Every one or all? Except it is or is it? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall? A long way or a long way? Farther, farther or farther, farther? Further (but not further) Fast, fast or fast? Did you fall or do you feel it? Female or female; man or man? Finally, finally, finally or finally? First, or at first? - Fit or suit? Following or following? For or after? Forget it or leave? Full or complete? Fun or fun? Should we get out of here or should we go? Grateful or grateful? Should we hear or listen? Tall or tall? Historical or historical? At home or at home? How's...? or what is ... As? When or when? - What if or not? Sick or sick? Is it hinting or implying? On the road or on the way? Or is it his? Late or late? Lie down or lie? Borrow or borrow? Less or less? Look, look or watch? Low or short? Man, humanity or people? Maybe, or maybe? Maybe, or maybe? Nearest or next? Never or not... Ever? Nice or cute? No doubt or no doubt? No, or not? These days, these days or today? Open or open? Opportunity or opportunity? Against or in front of us? Others, others, others or others? From or from here? A permit or a permit? Man, people or people? Take or pick up? Play or play? Policy policy or policy? Price or reward? Principle or principle? Quiet or completely? Rise up or stand up? Do you remember or do you remember? Right or right? Rob or steals? Say or say? This or this? Sometimes or sometime? Sound or noise? Talk or talk? - What is this? There, theirs or are they? To or to? Wait or wait? Wake up or wake up? Is it worth it or is it worth it? Nouns and define as noun nouns nouns nouns nouns nouns One another, each other, everyone, everything, everywhere No, no one, nothing, nothing, nothing, nothing one and pronouns Pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -something, -where) Pronouns, -where) Pronoun: one, you, we, they Pronouns: personal (me, me, him, they, etc.) Pronouns: possess (mine, mine, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, myself, etc.) Questions : Questions (what, who) Relative pronouns Someone, someone, something, somewhere that quantitative measures a little all or At least, at least a little, a little, a little, a few, a few, a few lots, much more, at most, most, many, many, many, many: quantitative measures no, none of very few some and any questions, any questions, when, When who who , Whom Whole, whose unpresretive nouns Equipment Equipment Progress Information Things time prepositions and particles , sentences and clauses for words, clauses and sentences such as and as expressions such as ... As if and as long as as as as (as) as comparing and contrasting conditional conditions and wishing to connect words and expressions questions and negative sentences relative clauses communicate speech anyway and never with expectation, hope, think, etc. Highlighting and downtoners Exclamations Hedges (just) Hyperbole features numbers Area: length, width, depth and height Number of people and places speaking types of English (formal, informal, etc.) useful phrases writing Verbs Wikipedia article list for details on the type and origin of incorrect verbs in English, see English incorrect verbs. For verbs, usually see English verbs. This is a list of incorrect verbs in English. Past time irregular verbs For each verb listed, the citation form (naked infinitive) is given first, with a link to the corresponding Wiktionary record. This is followed by a simple past time (preeritis), and then past communion. If there are irregular current forms of time (see below), they are given in brackets after infinitive. (Current parties and forms of verbs ending with -ing are always regular. In the case of modal verbs, the present and previous forms are listed, since these are the only forms that exist with the present form, identical to all persons. The right column notes whether the verb is weak or strong and whether it belongs to a subclass, and links to descriptions elsewhere. Information on the development of these verbs can usually be found in English irregular verbs; details of etymology and the use of specific verbs can be found through consultation with Wiktionary. In some cases, there are two or more options for a given form. In the table or more common use is usually for some words, the use is almost the same for both choices. Sometimes the use depends on the dialect. In many cases, such as spelling (spelt vs. spelt), learning (learn against. learned) and spilling (spilled against spilled), American English usually uses regular form, while British English tends to favor irregulars. In other cases, such as diving (diving against pigeons) and sneaking (sneaking in against sneaking), the opposite is true. Australian, New Zealand and South African English tend to follow British practice, while Canadian English often countries with American customs. It is worth noting that the irregular shape tends to indicate duration, while the regular form often describes short-term actions (The fire burns for weeks. against It burned its finger.), and in American English, the regular form is associated with the literal meaning of a verb, while the irregular shape with figurative. Income and past sacrament forms of irregular verbs follow certain patterns. These include ending in -t (e.g. building, bending, sending), changes to the stem (e.g. in a set, winning or holding, or agreeing, such as in teaching and searching, that change), or adding the suffath [n] to the last form of communion (e.g. disc, show, rise). English irregular verbs are now a closed group, which means that newly formed verbs are always regular and do not accept any of the irregular patterns. This list contains only verb forms, which are listed in the main dictionaries as a standard use of modern English. There are also many thousands of archaic, non-standard and dialect variants. Modern English still has remnants of previous irregular verbs in other parts of speech. Most obviously, adjectives such as pure-shaving, see, or resale fossilization of what were originally the previous parts of the shaving verbs and behold, and Old English forleosan. However, forleosan has fallen out of use and shaving is now regular, so these verbs are not listed, and behold, while still irregular, this sacrament form can no longer be listed. Verb forms Verb class and pain notes – pain – ached strong, class 6; now regularly. (I am, well, they are) – well, they were - they were - they were See Indo-European copula. wear/give birth, born before birth – forebor/forebar – front/front oversale – overbor/oversorted selection, selection/lower pine – selection/donon reborn, strong class 4. Born in the letter is used in a passive or adjective context related to childbirth. rhythm - beat - beaten / rhythm furrow - eyebrow - eyebrows - brother - too - excessive / scrolled Strong, class 7 became - it happened - it happened - it became - the bad - misbeate - misbeeme - misbeee Strong, class 4 - begot / bedth - cook / berod wrong - wrong flock / infidelity - false - edict - undamaged - undamaged weak, class 1, with of dental implants and a girl completing a beggar – stretched/besought – outstretched/besough Weak, Class 1, 1, (II), by law Ryukumlaut and the German suspended (now regulatory) bet – bet/bet – bet/bet – underbet/underbet - Underbet/Underbetted - Underbet/Underbetted Weak with gear protection coalition – (without other forms) Defective; formed by the predicate application, used only as infinity, imperative and subordatory. Inflected forms (beware, beware, warrior) are considered obsolete. bid [in auctions, etc.] - bid - bidbid - bid - bid - bid, bid - beat - overbid - beaten - rebid - rebid - underbid - underbid - underbid - underbid - underbid - unbaked - unattainable with coalescence of the co-conspirators, to ask or say] – bid/bidden Strong, class 5 bide – bided / bode – bided / bode – bided / bidden Strong, class 1 binding – bound unbind – unrelated - unrelated Strong, class 3 bite – bitten – bitten Strong, Class 1 bleed - pale - pale weak, class 1, with shortening vowels and coalescence of steel mixture - mixed - mixed Weak with a dehydrated end (or regular) blessing - blessed/blissful - blessed/blissfully Weak, regularly with alternative (archaic) spelling stroke - blow overblow - overblew - overblew - overblow - overblow - overblow - overblow 1. Strong, class 7 rest – agitation – breeding hearth – exploded – a rib - rib - rebroke strong, Class 4 breed – breeding - breeding - inbreeding - heir - rearranged - overbred - overbred - overbred Weak, class 1, with shortening of vowels and coalition of dentists brought – bring weak, class 1, subclass (i), with Rückumlaut and german suspended law. construction – built – built – built on it – upgraded – rebuilt – restored – under construction – ground - ground- ground- ground weak, class 1, with corresponding teeth and devious burn – burned/burned – sunburn /sunburn Weak with deocular (end) exploded, Bust class 3 - busted / busted / busted / busted / bustEd/ bust Strong, Class 3 (or regular) buying - bought - bought overbuy - overbuy - overbought underbought - underbought - under-y weak, class 1, subclass (ii), with Rückumlaut and German spirat law can - (none) Preterite-present, defective. See English Modal Verbs - Voices - Broadcast - Broadcast - Broadcast - Broadcast - Descending - Downcast Forecast - Forecast - Wrong - Miscast - Miscast - Undisciped Cloud - Overcast - Podcast - Podcast - Assemble - Assemble - High - Revised - Revised - Revised - Revised - Revised – symuolcast – symuolcast telecast – telecast – telecass – telecast – tipcast – tipcast - liquid liquid 1 -1cast - upcast - webcast – webcast Weak Norse loanword with a coalition of 1000 teeth. Many of the prefixed forms can also take catch – caught – caught Weak, French shakes, which may have been stopped by analogy with those taught; ordinary forms are already dialectical. chided/chid – chided/chidden Strong, Class 1 (or select - the selected mischoose – mischose – mischosen Strong, class 2 clad – clad, , cleavage [i.e. splitting] – cleavage/clamping – crack/clalin/split Strong, class 2, sometimes switching to weak with shortening of the vowels. When you mean adherence the verb is regular. stick – clingy – clad strong, class 3 fabric – clothed / clothed – dressed/clothed on the plinth – overclad/overclothed – fuelling /served undercover; He is usually dressed by OE cloasing, and clad (weak with a coalition of teeth) is from OE clæan (both OE verbs of similar importance). [1] Comb – combed – respectively kempt came – came – forward - forward - forward - forward overcoming – overcame – overcome (see also under the become) Strong, class 4 costs [timeless sense] – cost / cost – more expensive French credit with corresponding dental implants. Regular when it means calculating the cost of. creep – sneaking / crawling – sneaking / crawling Initially strong, class 2; switched to a weak cut of vowels (or regular) cut - Cut clearcut - clearcut - clearcut crosscut - crosscut - Crosscut - cross-cross - cross-section - cut rent - cut trimmed - undercut the weak with corrupt steels laughing - laughing - laughing Preterite-present, now regularly, except in the use of laughter in some contexts. See English modal verbs deal - handed out misdeal - misdealt - misdealt - misdealt contempt - redealt - redealt Weak, class 1, with vowels of shortening and devoiced mowed end digging - dug - succumbed - underestimate - initially weak; past form excavated by analogy with a stick jammed[2] dives – dive / pigeon Weak, the alternative pigeon (found mainly in the American way of use), emerging by analogy with strong verbs straight (straight / dʌz/) – makes bedo (bedoes) – bedone misdo (misdoes) – misdid - misdid - misd one outside (outdoes) - surpassed - surpassed (overdoes) – Overdid - overdone redo (redoes) – redid – Redone underdo (underdoes) – clumsy - clumsy - clumsy undoes (undoes) – undid – undone Illegal by Proto-Germanic: past counter formed by reduation. Previous communion of Old English geddon. - Case-related. dow – dog/dough – dog/dough Connected to dough. draw – withdrawn – scoring, scorps strikethrough , recoil, retreat, away from towing, withdrawn, downloaded overdraft, redrawing — rediscovered rollover, rollover, redness — retreat — from retreat — retreat — retreat — retreat — retreat — retreat, reinvention, rediscovery, recooled, reddened, recooled, redrawed, drawn upwards — retreat — retreat — retreat — retreat — withdrawn – withdrawn — withdrawn — drawn — redrated, rediscovered, rediscovered, recesated, withdrawn — withdrawn — bounce — are — withdrawn — smoothing, smoothing with a garment associated with draft / dream – dreamy / dreamy – dreamy / dreamy dreamy dream – bedreamed /bedreamt – bedreamed/bedreamt Weak with vowel and girls ending (or regular) dress – dressed Weak with an alternative (archaic) spelling drink – drink drunk Strong, class 3; drench drive – drive – drive – hips – thigh overdrive – overdrive – overwater – over-test drive – test-drive – test-drive Strong, class 1; related to drift housing – habitation /dwelling – dwelling /residential bed - bed linen/ bed linen – bed linen/bed linen/bed linen - exceed / prevail - exceed / prevail weak with girls ending (or regular) won / won - won / won / won Weak, Class 2 with girls end (or regularly) eat – eat for free – unmistakably – indifferent – indifferent / free steak – frat /frate – fretted/fretted/frettettened outeate – oe - outside it - overeating - daily pistillo - less - less pronounced Strong, class 5. Past times usually /e-t/, sometimes /t/ in English. fall – fell – fallen befall – befell – befallen Strong, class 7 feed – fed – fed bottle-feed – bottle-fed – bottle-fed breastfeed – breastfed – breastfed force-feed – force-fed – force-fed hand-feed – hand-fed – hand-fed misfeed – misfed – misfed overfeed – overfed – overfed self-feed – self-fed – self-fed spoon-feed – spoon-fed – spoon-fed underfeed – underfed – underfed Weak, class 1, with vowel shortening and coalescence of dentals feel – felt – felt forefeel – forefelt – forefelt Weak, class 1, with vowel shortening and devoiced ending fight – fought – fought befight – befought – befought outfight – outfought – outfought Strong, class 3 find – found – found refind – refound – refound Strong, class 3 fit – fitted/fit – fitted/fit misfit – misfitted/misfit – misfitted/misfit Weak with coalescence of dentals flee – fled – fled Originally strong, class 2, switched to weak with vowel shortening fling – flung – flung By analogy with strong, class 3 fly – flew – flown outfly – outflew – outflown overfly – overflew – overflown test-fly – test-flew – test-flown Strong , Class 2. Regularly when used to hit a ball of a loose ball in baseball. prohibition – prohibition/prohibition/prohibition – forbidden Strong, class 5 forget – forgotten – forgotten strong, Class 5 - abandonment - abandoned - abandoned, class 6 freezing - frozen fast freeze - quick freeze - fast freeze - fast frozen re-freezing - refroze - refrozen thawing - unfroze - unfroze - unfroze Strong, class 2 gets - got - have / got wikt: beget - stapp / stapp - slaene / wave forget - forgotten Strong, class 5 The past was in English use (except in petrified phrases such as wicked), and was acquired in American (but look there is). gilded / gilded – gilded/gilded Weak, Class 1, with tooth coalition and maiden ending (or regularly) give - given simple - simple - forgiven wrong - misgaive - misgaven overgive - overgave - overgiven - overgiven - overgiven Strong, class 5 verb / verb - vowels / vowels / vowels / verbs initially strong, class 1, but often often. went, went, went before, renegotiated, predested, over-challenged - suffered suffered suffered suffered- suffered preses. See the article about the verb go. grinding - land - steep, class 3 grows - grown-up - outgrown - grown-up - overgrown - grown-up - evolved reincarnation - regrown again - regrew - - regrew - regrew - regrew - regrown Strong, class 7 hanging - hanging/hanging/hanging inflates - overhung - overhung Strong, class 7. A regularly hanged alternative is influenced by an OE causative agent of hanging, and is mainly used for suspension as a means of execution. had, had weak; were the result of by AO Hafde. A third party present is also the result of contraction. hear, listen — rehearse – rehearse – rehearse – rehearse – unheard – unheard – unheard – unheard, insensitively weak, Class 1, initial shortening of the vowels (the modern pronunciation of a sack in RP has a long vowels /ɜː/) help - helped - I helped - I helped - I helped initially strong, class 6, but now below – magic – hesmeter/tegya strong, Class 7 (or regular) hide – hidden weak with declining vowel and coalition of dentists influenced by strong verbs hits - punches - hit mouse - mouse tip - overhit - overhit - overhit - underhit - underhit – underhit – weak with coalescence of dental treatment hoist - hoist /lift - hoist/lift - hoist/lift was previously the eternal form of archaic verb who behaved , held - restrained - seen - purged - respected - concealed - concealed, Class 7 hurt - hurts - hurts - hurts - hurts - hurts - hurts - hurts - hurts - hurt - hurt - hurt - hurt - hurt - hurt Weak French loanword with coalition of dentists - held - held - miskeep - miskept overkeep - overkept - subpixel - tricking Weak, Class 1, with an abbreviation of vowels ken - kent / kent - candy / kent becken – becken / becken - becken, swaying / bekken - forekenned /forekent - sedation - wrong/wrong - wrong/wrong - taken away/bored - diverted / bored - diverted / outside the northern and Scottish dialect word. Weak with a dehydrated end (or regular) on the knees – knees/kneeling On knees with a spin and girls (or regularly) crocheted / knitted - crocheted / crocheted bennite - bennite / bennite - bennite / benitary knit - hand-knitted / hand-knitted - knitting / hand-knitted, Class 1, with coalescence of dental implants (or regular); knot-related I know - knew – known Strong, class 7 lade – i.e. dull/inflated willow – curtain – talladen/toll often regularly regularly regularly regularized (past laden is often adjective) lie - laid belay - belaid inlaid - inglor - inglen - inglen - inglen mislaid - mislaid - mislaid overlay - overlaid - Weak, incorrect in spelling only lead - led - led misguidedly - misled - cut off - cut off - onled - onledledled - surpassed - surpassed - surpasses - surpasses - surpasses - passes - narrowly - narrowly - narrowly. class 1, with vowels shortening and coalition of lean steels - oblique / lian - oblique / lian weak with vowels and girls completing (or regular) jump - jumping / jumping - bounce / bounce Initially strong, class 7, now weak with vowel shortening (or regular) learn - scientific / learnrnrn - misguided / misguided - misguided / misguided - exceeded /untrained – re-learning / reassigned - reassigned/abrupt , Class 2, with girls end (or regular) leave – left – left Weak, Class 1, of the vowels and 1 st loan – loan of Weak with coalition of steels and girls' end let – let's rent – for rent – for rent – lower – lower – lower – lower – lower – lying – lazy – layer – pad – pad – pad string, class 5. Regular in the sense of telling untruth. illuminated/illuminated , illuminated/illuminated, illuminated/illuminated — illuminated green light and green illuminated — green illuminated/green light — brightened/illuminated — brightened/illuminated Weak, Class 1, with a decrease in vowels and a coalition of steels (or regulars) lost – lost Initially strong, class 2, now weak with a rupture of vowels and devoiced ending – made – make a remake – remake - remade unmake - unmade – unmade – unmade; formed by contraction by maked can – can – (none) pre-present, defective. See English modal verbs mean - meaning - meaning weak, class 1, with vowels shortening and maiden ending encounter - met - met, class 1, with shortening of voice and coalition of dentists - molten - molten/strong melted, class 3. Now it's legalized, but melted down survives in adjectives. mix – mixed weak, regular, with alternative (mostly archaic) spelling hair – hair – hair /mowing Strong, class 7. Now it's legalized in the past, and sometimes in the past communion. must – (without other forms) Defective; originally pre-planned. See English modal verbs needs (needs/need) – weak, regular except in the use of needs instead of needs in some contexts, by analogy with can, should etc.[3] See English modal verbs – (without other forms) Defective; originally pre-planned. See English modal verbs pay - paid - paid - overpaid - overpaid - overpaid - prepaid - prepaid - paid - paid worse - less paid - less paid, irregular only with spelling. pen – oblique/pent – oblique/pent Weak with girls, but usually regular; pent is sometimes used when the verb has the meaning to apply, and mostly adjective plead - pled/pleaded - pled/pleaded Weak French loanword with shortening of voice and colecoe of dentists. In North America, this verb is usually incorrect. prove – proven / proven reprimand – reprimanded – reprimanded / reprimanded – damaged / reprimanded by the French scholarship with an alternative past, proven by analogy with some strong verbs placed – placed – placed – put – input – exit – exit Weak with a coalition of dentists. well-known - well-known/well-known/backing/shouting – well-known/well-known/well-known/ well-known, class 5. Past-time quote is literary or archaic; other parts of the verb are obsolete. The covenant is usually immortalized in -ed. quit / quitted - quit / quitted - quit / quitted Weak French loanword with a corresponding tooth (or regular) read /riated/ – /rd/ - read /r&d/ lip - lip - read lip - misread - misread - incorrect reader - concealer - concealer - rereading - reading vision - read vision - read weak, class 1, shortening voice coalescence of dental teeth repat – reautated/reft – re-auto-rolled / rolled - dotted/beggar – dotted/steadfastly weak, class 2, rupture of the vowels and de-eyed end. The verb bereave is usually regular, but benef survives as a past sacrament, with different meanings. grater – rent – rent Weak, class 1, with coalition of dental and girls with the final cellar – anger/adjustment – riding/ridden Weak with tooth coalition, or regularly; ride by analogy with strong verbs. rides – ride – ride sausages – overtaken – surpassed – overpowered – beaten strong, ring class 1 – rang – rung By analogy with strong, class 3. Regularly, when the meaning of surround, etc. increases – resurrected – arises – arises – reconstruction – reenactment – sublime – uprising, class 1 rive – rived / rove – rived /riven From Old Norse, originally followed model of strong class 1, later legalized. [4] It is now rarely used. running - running - running - running – discarded – overrun – reordering – reordering – restart – runner – run – run Strong, class 3 – cut – chopped/chopped Weak; by analogy with strong verbs[5] says (says /ss) said Msay – Missaid – Missaid – Missaid soothsay – soothid – sooth says weak, and in the third person says (ss) I saw - I saw, I saw, I foresee - forese- misusing - thought supervision – guard – guard – observer – sightsseen undersee – sole – step strong, fifth sought - sought - begging – indifferent, class 1, subclass (ii), with the law on Rükumlaut and the German suspended sale - sold sale – pompous – bidding – bidding – bidding – overselling – resold replicas – resale – resale subsamp – insatiable – insatiable – upsold – upsold Weak, class 1, subclass (ii), with Rückumlautd; sent – sent omitted – missend – missent – missent – resent – outraged — class 1, with coalition of dental kits – set – set – sharpen – offset – offset – preset – reset – reset upset – upset – upset Weak, class 1, with corruptly sewn teeth sewed – stitched / sewn handsewed - handsewnn /handsewewewewewewew – overpowered – over/exceeded Weak; stitched by analogy with strong verbs shaking – shake – shaken dream – overshook – overshook – receding Strong, class 6 – must – (neither) Preavito-present; Defective. Look at the English modal verbs, and you will and will cut – chunky/ shore – moan/shear Strong, class 4 (or regular) canopy - canopy - canopy , class 7 – flashes / shines startling Strong, class 1 - shit /shit/shat - shit /shit/shit / shit / shit Strong, class 1. The form of shit is mainly Scottish and Irish. shoes - slode / horseshoe – shodden / shod / horseshoe reshoe – reshood / reshoed – reshodden / reshod / reshod / reshod weak vocal shortening (or regularly); health by analogy with strong verbs shoot – shot изстрел misshoot – Misshot – Misshot – Misshot прескача - преиграва - преиграва - reshotn - reshot - reshot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot- undershot- undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot - undershot undershot class 2 show - showed - shows / showed reshow - reshowed - reshown Weak, with communion shown perhaps by analogy with sowing (from sowing) shrinks - swallowing / shrinking - pig / wrinkly takeover - overshed / feeding - for/ overshrunwn Strong, class 3; stinky is used mostly adjective closed – shut rshut – reshut – reshut Weak, class 1, with coalition of teeth sing – sings – sings – resang – resang – resang – Resung Strong, class 3 sink – sunk / sunk – sunken Strong, class 3. A wavy form appears in some applications. sit - sat - babysitter – babysat – babysat houseit – housesat - housesat - housesat - pruning - resat - resat - resat Strong, class 5 kill - blinded / originally killed Strong, class 6 (or regular) sleep - over sleepingsleep - overflowing - swirling sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetening - sweetened , class 7, now weak in the abbreviation of the vowel – thatwed – thatwed waste – apostate – apostate /retreat of waste diversion – too weak - pre-intrusive/longitudinal Strong, class 1 slingshot – lath – strong, class 3 slink – slunk / fusion / slope – cooled / g-string / slake Strong, class 3 cleft – slit - slitten Strong, class 1 smell - smells / melt weak with devoiced end (or regular) death / SMIT - smitten / smitted strong, class 1. Largely archaic; adjective is often used. sneaks in, sneaks in/ sneaks in/ sneaks weak, alternative form of outing (mainly American) by analogy with strong verbs sown – sown – sown/sown Strong, class 7, with a weak past tense sown talk – talk – spoken – spoken – sedentary – bespon *harbinger – harbinger – harbinger *forspeak – forsspokeww - misspoke - misspoken , Class 5 speed – sped /speed – cracked/accelerated Weak, class 1, with shortening vowels and coalescence of dental (or regular) spelling - spelling and spelling error/spelling error with spelling error /misspelt Weak with maiden end (or regular) spend - spent misspend - misspent - misspent - miss outpent - older – prevailing – overspent - overspent - overspent weak with coalition of dentists spilling – spill/spillage - damaged/overflowing – overspillt / overspilt – overspillt/overspilt Weak with dehydrated end (or regular) spin - spun - spun - fin - overhanging p. , which is common in America), or spits by analogy with strong verbs. (In the sense of roasting on a skewer, the verb is regular.) split - split - split with coalition of dental spoils - spoiled / spoiled - spoiled / spoiled Weak French credit with maidens end (or regular) distribution - distribution of sale - overhang - overspread - overspread - overspread shaved subread – subread – subread – read with coalescence of tartar spring – pop/poured – fried/*plyt – handsprrang /handsprung – handsprung /*handsfang Strong, 3th position – stood – stood on a loom – bent - bent - - – misunderstanding over unholy overcharge - overstood - Overstood understand - of course - of course - understood - selected - upstand - upstand endure - unstawn Strong, class 6 stave – stove stave – stove/staved/stoves initially weak, irregular forms developed by analogy with strong verbs. [6] steal – stolen – stolen Strong, Class 4 stick – stuck – stuck Initially weak, irregular shape by analogy with a strong verb class 3 sting - stung, stung, class 3 stench - stan / shortened – shortened Strong, class 3 strew - grates - shredded / uprooted - best superb - bandaged - untied / bandaged Initially weak, irregular shapes by analogy with strong verbs strrode – strode – stridden Bestride – Bestrode – Bestridden outstride - surpassed - surpassed scratches – overtake Strong, class 1 punch – hit – / built wages – over jet – over jet / upgraded Strong, class 1. The form is used only for certain adjectives and specialised uses. string - strung / *stringed – strung / *stringed legs - hamstring / hamstring - hamstring / hamstring overstring - overstring - over/ * transverse – overdrun /*overstring initially weak, irregular forms developed by analogy with strong verbs tape – devoid/stinging – stings/stings - strict/te prepared - stirrups/arrows - outsourced – outstrung – overstriven Strong, Class 1 (or legalized) oath – sworn for clothing – broke – miscellaneous – miscellaneous clothes – outside celebrations – submissive strong, class 6 sweat – sweaty/sweaty – sweaty/sweaty usually regular, possible past form of sweat with coalition of dental sweats – swerves – swered – swered – swerves – upsweweep – upsweswept weak shortening of vowels. Replaced OE strong class 7 verb swápan, of the same meaning, but the form is not a regular development from it. Inflatable / swollen - swollen / swollen strong, class 3, with legalized shapes swim - swim / * swim - swim overpowered - overpowered / * overrated - overrated strong, class 3 swing - swang / swim - swims - the inflators of the ingesting / walking - the inflated strong, the inflated strong, wrapped in 3rd grade - sucreciated / swimming - inflated / swirled - overpowered strong, overpowered strong, wrapped 3-grade swing - suvalen/ swam - inflated Class 3 Strong, Class 3 - took - took - took - betto - betake error - wrong - wrongly overtaken - overtake - overtake - overtake - party reverse - regain take - undertaken - undertaken * take - swallow - swallow - grasp - with staked strong, class 6 - teaches - teaches weak, class 1, subclass (II), with Rückumlaut and the German suspended law creaking - torn up - uptore - uptorn Strong, class 4 *tee - tree / draw - tete /city betee - beteed / beteed bellow - betoran/white-fortey - forte /fortown said predictably - predicted - forward - four - the fourth must - wrongly said - wrongly said Weak , Class 1, subclass (ii) , with Rükumlaut; thoughts – thinking – rethink – rethink – rethink – Weak, class 1, subclass (II), with flourishing rückumlaut and – thrive/thrive From the old flat origin; followed by a strong Class 1 (now archaic) or weak (regular) pattern[7] threw – discarded, discarded – discarded - vomit - vomit - vomit swollen replacement - swollen swollen swollen swollen - up class 7 thrust - thrust / *thrust - thrust / *pushed from afar - out-of-the-way - output weak, with a coalition of dental photographs (or regular) protector - narrowed - throne /stead rewitate - retro/*roar/*roar/retro-retro/retro/*** roar/roar retreaded, class 5 (or legal) vex - vexed - vexed Regular, with an alternative (archaic) spelling trail - wake up/wake up - wake up - wake up - woke up - woke up Strong, Class 6 wear – worn/worn – worn/worn clothing – out/outs – exhausted/shabby changed clothing - overexcited/ exaggerated initially weak, fell into a strong pattern of analogy with bear weaving – wove – weaving , Weaving - intertwined – intertwined strong, class 7 weddings – weddings/reconciled- leveled wrong – wrongly damaged/ wrongly damaged – misentwined / rewound – reweded – Rewed/Rewededs Weak Weak /Twisted , class 2, with a coalition of dental implants (or regular) weeping – weeping / crying – weeping /crying initially strong, class 7, now weak with a rupture of vowels (or regular) wende - wended / went - sheer /went Weak, class 1, once with a coalition of teeth and reported, but now regular; go used as a past of wetting – wet /wet – wet /wet overwet – rewind / overwetted – overwetted weak with coagility of dental agents (or regularly) – will – (none) Predecessor-present, defective. See English modal verbs, and you must and the covenant. (In non-auxiliary uses the verb is regular.) we won – we won Strong, 3th degree – wound – wound scrolling – scrolls – scrolling relaxation – unvo - unimabing strong, class 3. (Identical spelt wind /wD/nd/, with meanings related to air flow and shortness of breath, is regular.) work – processed/forged – processed/forged Weak, now regular, formerly with Rückumlaut and metathesis of r and ora – forged - forged /forged Weak, usually regularly; (which is actually from work) has come to be identified with this verb (perhaps by analogy with searches). courtship – courtship / ulycing – strong, class 3 write - written - written cowrote - cowrote - cowritten ghostwrite - ghostwrote - ghostwrote - ghostwrote - ghostwrote - spooky handwriting - handwritten - handwritten - misguided - misguided - miswritten rewrite - rewrite - rewrite - rewrite - rewrite - rewrite - sign - sign - sign - sign - rewrite - class 1 with pot - pot - pot, class 1, now regularized zinc – zinc galvanized/zinc-zinc-zinc-cynical – zinc/zinc/zinc/zinc/zinc Regular, with spelling complications due to the last letter C Current nervous verbs See also: English irregular verbs § Verbs with irregular current tensis Although the list of irregular in preschool or past communion is long, the list of irregular now verbs with verbs is very short. In addition to the modal verbs as it should, you will also be able to at the moment there are only four (only two, if the pronouncement is ignored) to be: It is you, you are, it is, it is, we are, they are. The agreed/reduced forms used in untrained positions, and in particular as auxiliary verbs, are as follows: it is me, you are, we, we, they are. (and compounds like undo and redo): I, do, do, we, they do, they do where it is pronounced /ˈdʌz/ (instead of /保du保z /) as opposed to /保du保/, the pronunciation of infinitive and other current forms of tension. Abbreviated forms of the verb are pronounced /du/, /dʊ/, /d/, or /dʊz/, /dz/ for and usually appear only in matters. Contractual forms of do are used only in the negative: I do not = no, no = no = no, he does not, does not = we do not = we do not, they do not = they do not. there are: I, you have, he has, we have, they are. If used as an auxiliary verb in the present perfect, perfect and perfect in the future, its agreed forms can be used: I am, you, we, we, they are. I say (and compounds like gainsay and naysay): I say, says, says, say, say, where it says there is the standard pronunciation /s&tz/ (instead of /se保z/) in contrast to /se' used for infinity and other current tense forms. References ^ Oxford English Dictionary, Second edition, fabric entries and clothed. At the beginning of the 16th century was used as a past time of the 18th century. See The Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition, Dig Entry. In the 16th century the verb was used in a similar way for verbs, it became common in the 16th century. See The Oxford English Dictionary, second edition, need record (verb). In the early 16th century, the forms of the verb were also found. There is also the outdated Verb meaning that arrives, for which weak forms are previously certified. See The Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition, Rive Entries. In the early 19th century, 1999, the Past cut the survival of this. See Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition, Saw Record. See The Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition, stave entry. At the beginning of the 13th century, the 14th century, and weak forms , which led to flourishes, were prevalent from the 13th and 14th centuries, and from the 14th century – weak forms (leading to flourishing). See the Oxford English Dictionary, Second Edition, a record of flourishing. External links Wiktionary category English incorrect verbs Full List of 638 English incorrect verbs with their forms in different these. Keep in mind our English: Strong and weak by Ralph Berry English Incorrect Verb list comprehensive list of English irregular verbs, including their main form, past simple, past communion, 3th person singular, and the present communion / jelly. TheIrregularVerbs All incorrect verbs in English. Conjugation, pronunciation, translation and examples. Verbs Search reference to English irregular verbs and cognacs, with audio. Database of all incorrect verbs with full conjugation and audio. Visited by

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