

AULA 21

VERBOS

(Regulares, Irregulares e Auxiliares)

TEORIA

Em inglês, os verbos podem ser divididos em “**Regular Verbs**” e “**Irregular Verbs**”.

1. VERBOS REGULARES

Os “**Regular Verbs**” são aqueles que possuem a terminação “ED” no “**Simple Past**” e no “**Past Participle**”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO PLAY	PLAYED	PLAYED
TO WORK	WORKED	WORKED

2. VERBOS REGULARES TERMINADOS EM “E”

Verbos terminados em “E”, recebem apenas o “D”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO CREATE	CREATED	CREATED
TO DANCE	DANCED	DANCED

3. VERBOS REGULARES TERMINADOS EM “Y”

Verbos terminados em “Y” precedido de consoante, trocam o “Y” por “I” e recebem o “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO CRY	CRIED	CRIED
TO WORRY	WORRIED	WORRIED

4. VERBOS REGULARES TERMINADOS EM “C”

Verbos terminados em “C”, acrescenta-se o “K” e depois o “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO MIMIC	MIMICKED	MIMICKED
TO PANIC	PANICKED	PANICKED

5. VERBOS REGULARES MONOSSÍLABOS TERM. EM “CVC”

Verbos monossílabos terminados em CONSOANTE + VOGAL + CONSOANTE (Exceto X, Y e W), dobram a consoante final e recebem “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO PLAN	PLANNED	PLANNED
TO ROB	ROBBED	ROBBED

6. VERBOS REGULARES DISSÍLABOS TERMINADOS EM “CVC” QUANDO A SÍLABA TÔNICO FOR A ÚLTIMA

Verbos dissílabos terminados em CONSOANTE + VOGAL + CONSOANTE também dobram a consoante final se a sílaba tônica for a última e recebem “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO PERMIT	PERMITTED	PERMITTED
TO PREFER	PREFERRED	PREFERRED

7. VERBOS REGULARES DISSÍLABOS TERMINADOS EM “CVC” QUANDO A SÍLABA TÔNICO FOR A PRIMEIRA

Verbos dissílabos terminados em CONSOANTE + VOGAL + CONSOANTE cuja sílaba tônica é a primeira NÃO dobram a consoante final, recebendo apenas o “ED”.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO OPEN	OPENED	OPENED
TO VISIT	VISITED	VISITED

8. VERBOS IRREGULARES

Os “**Irregular Verbs**” são aqueles que NÃO formam o “**Simple Past**” e o “**Past Participle**” com o acréscimo de “ED”. Eles podem apresentar três diferentes configurações.

9. VERBOS UNIFORMES

São aqueles que apresentam a mesma forma no Infinitivo, no Passado e no Particípio Passado.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO CUT	CUT	CUT
TO HURT	HURT	HURT

10. VERBOS BIFORMES

São aqueles que apresentam duas formas diferentes.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO COME	CAME	COME
TO MAKE	MADE	MADE

11. VERBOS TRIFORMES

São aqueles que apresentam três formas diferentes no Infinitivo, no Passado Simples e no Particípio Passado.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
TO BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN
TO WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN

11. VERBOS AUXILIARES

Os “**Auxiliary Verbs**” (ou “**Helping Verbs**”) são usados com um verbo principal para ajudar a expressar o tempo, o modo e a voz dos verbos. Os principais verbos auxiliares são:

VERBO	FORMAS
BE	am, is, are, was, were, being, been, will be
HAVE	has, have, had, having, will have
DO	does, do, did, will do

Existe um outro tipo de “Auxiliary Verbs” que são os “**Modal Verbs**”. Eles nunca mudam a sua forma. São eles:

MODAL VERBS
can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will and would

11. FUNÇÃO BÁSICA DOS VERBOS AUXILIARES

Os “**Auxiliary Verbs**” são os elementos que possibilitam a transformação de frases afirmativas em:

- a) Negativas:
He is studying English → He **isn't** studying English.
- b) Interrogativas:
They work hard → **Do** they work hard?

- c) Interrogativas-Negativas:

You have seen this film → **Haven't** you seen this film?

12. FUNÇÕES ESPECIAIS DOS VERBOS AUXILIARES

Além de serem empregados na formação de estruturas negativas, interrogativas e interrogativas-negativas, os “Auxiliary Verbs” ainda podem ser usados em:

- a) Estruturas Enfáticas (Exclusiva da forma “do”)

I believe in God → I **do** believe in God.

- b) Respostas Curtas (“Short Answers”)

Is it snowing? → Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.

- c) Additions to Remarks

They read Newsweek and so **do** I.

The baby hasn't slept and neither **has** she.

- d) Tag Questions

She eats red meat, **doesn't** she?

We have finished, **haven't** we?

13. BIVALENCIA FUNCIONAL DE “DO” E “HAVE”

Além de funcionarem como “Auxiliary Verbs”, DO e HAVE podem funcionar como “Main Verbs”, ou seja, **verbos principais**.

I have **many** friends.

She **did** her work.

EXERCÍCIOS

1. (EEAR 2020) The words “**become**” and “**meet**” are

- a) regular verbs in the infinitive.
 b) irregular verbs in the infinitive.
 c) irregular verbs in the past tense.
 d) regular verbs in the present tense.

2. (AFA 2002) The infinitive form of these verbs are respectively:

WAS – SAW – HAD – THOUGHT – TOOK.

- a) am / see / has / thank / taking
 b) be / see / have / think / take
 c) is / seen / has / thinks / taken
 d) are / sees / have / thinking / takes

3. (AFA 1999) The past tenses are correct in:

- a) meant – shook – understood – shaved
 b) taught – touched – lent – earnt – burnt
 c) kept – trusted – bought – stealed – owned
 d) dreamt – spoke – hurted – realized – thought

4. (EEAR 2010) “**Do**”, underlined in the extract, is being used

Researches say these machines kill more people than sharks do.

- a) for emphasis.
 b) as a modal verb.
 c) to avoid repetition.
 d) as a question word.

5. (EEAR 2010) In “**Dreams do have something to tell you**”, the underlined verb is being used

- a) for emphasis
 b) as a main verb
 c) for questioning
 d) instead of make