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## Emphatic verbs examples

Emphatic tenses The two emphatic tenses are named because they are used for emphasis. Most commonly, however, they are used with the negative *no* and with questions when the normal order is reversed and part of the verb comes before the subject. The present emphatic tense is formed by adding the basic present form of the verb to the present tense of the verb *to do* (to do or to do). Past emphatic time is formed by adding the basic present form of the verb to the past tense of the verb *to do* (fez). Emphatic *do*: Does he run fast? He runs fast. He doesn't run slowly. Emphatic *did*: He came to work today. He didn't stay home? He didn't stay home today. Full Content Glossary Grammar Content Copyright©1997-2006 English Plus, all rights reserved. A quick look at how we emphasize auxiliaries for emphasis. Now with exercises. When we want to emphasize a verb, we often emphasize the auxiliaries (let's say higher), shown here in stressing. We do this especially when we want to correct what someone thinks, or contrast it with something else - (contrasting emphasis). Why don't you go to the party? But I'm going to the party! - I can't go to that one, but I'm going to the other one next week. Perfect - You didn't fix your room! I fixed it! I did it this morning. - I know, but I kept my clothes. Modal - Is it because you can't dance? But I can dance! Just look! - I can't dance the paso doble, but I can tango. Note about contractions - when using these emphatic forms we don't use contractions in positive ways, even when we talk informally. As you know, we usually only use the auxiliary verb to make negative forms and to question simple and past tense, not in positive (affirmative) forms. I work! works I don't work! doesn't work You work? Does he work? We worked She worked We didn't work She didn't work. Did she work? So when we want to add emphasis to the simple present or past simple times, we need to add helper *do*, remembering to use the main verb in the first way. This is sometimes called the emphatic *do*. Simple *do* - She doesn't like cheese, does she? But she likes cheese! Actually, she loves it. - I don't like cottage cheese, but I like blue cheese. Simple past - You said you'd call me! I

called you! But you didn't answer. - Okay, I didn't call you, but I texted you. And when you see ways of auxiliaries to do in positive sentences in written English, it's always stressed. We also use emphatic aids (including doing) to emphasize that we feel strongly about something - (emotional emphasis) It looks good in that dress. He's getting a little fat. Her English has improved a lot. You really should see this new movie. I liked that party last night I never understood what he saw in her. Her. we also use emphatic helpers to confirm something that we think is true by following it with a question tag. He eats meat, doesn't he? She's coming to the party, isn't she? He talked to you about it, didn't he? You can work late tonight, can't you? You called Jenny, didn't you? We also use the emphatic of the simple present to strengthen an imperative. Stop talking about it, will you? Try this cake, it's delicious. And we can emphasize the do and other helpers in short answers. You don't like cheese, do you? Yes, I do. What gave you that idea? Mark doesn't eat meat, does he? - Actually, he does it these days. You like Mark, don't you? No, I don't want to! What, me and Mark? Don't be silly! But you went out with him, didn't you? No, I don't have to! You're not telling the truth, are you? Yes, I am. But you're blushing, aren't you? No, I'm not. We also use emphatic auxiliaries after, when we are in doubt whether the condition will be, or has been, fulfilled. This usually happens when responding to someone, in which case short shapes can be (and often are) used. A: I don't think I'm going to see Paul today. B: Well, if you do (see it), you can ask him to contact me. A: I wonder if he will come to tomorrow's meeting. B: Well, if he's not (coming), he should have told us by now. A: Maybe he left a message with his assistant. B: If he left (left a message), she didn't pass. Negative - it should be noted that with negatives we emphasize the normal negative form contracted, except in the first singular person in the simple present of the verb being, and the continuous present of other verbs, where we do not emphasize: - No, it is not BUT No, I am not. Trivial information - Because doing is not used in all forms of simple times, it is sometimes called a fake helper. And linguists sometimes refer to their use in questions, negative and to emphasis as do-support. Note that in the following exercises there is not always a single correct answer, as the emphasis is on the speaker. So the answers here are my interpretations. come · decide · do · get · give · go · have · look · meet · offer · see · Dick travel does not have a car and (1) to work by bus every day. He doesn't have to wait long for the bus, but he (2) to change buses once. On Friday, bus drivers (3) went on strike for today, so there was no bus. Now it was Saturday and Dick was working in his garden. His neighbor Tom leaned over the garden fence. So you won't have been able to work yesterday, then? he said. In fact, I (4) to work, said Dick, 'A colleague (5) got me a ride. Then Tom's wife, Marge, went out to call Tom for tea. 'Hello Dick,' she said: 'I must say your garden (6) beautiful now that you have added the pond and waterfall. Did you do it all by yourself?' - 'Well, I (7) the part myself yes but to be honest I (8) a little help help my brother, Harry. Was Harry here? (9) he compliments me the next time you (10) him, you won't.' - 'Will do,' said Dick. My sister Betty just showed up to see us, I think you (11) her at our drinks party, don't you? We're about to have some tea. (12) come in and join us, Marge said. -Love, Dick replied, blushing slightly and hoping Marge wouldn't not. Random English idea enjoy · grow · happen · as (2) · do · need · see · seem · say · think that · Either when they came in, Betty looked up, surprised. 'Oh, I don't know what to do. Hello Dick, it's been a long time since you haven't seen it. You (2) tea, don't you, Dick? , said Marge, or maybe you prefer coffee. Tea is good thank you. - said Dick, a little agitated. They talked about it and here for a while. Marge (3) is a little chilly for the time of year and was a little worried about her tomatoes. 'Well,' said her husband, 'I (4) you didn't plant them too early this year, but would you listen to me?' - 'You grow tomatoes in your garden Dick?' - Well, I (5) them as a rule, but I didn't have much success last year, so I didn't get too much of it this year. Marge went to the kitchen, taking Tom with her, saying that she (6) helped her with something. Once they were alone, Betty calmly said to Tom: 'I (7) our night out this time after the drinks party, you know. I was hoping you'd call.' - 'I (8) stop,' said Dick, 'but then one day I (9) you in town in a Ferrari, with a very rich young man, who I must confess (10) I think maybe you were a little out of my reach.' - 'Oh, that was my boss, you idiot, no way I'd go out with him. He's fine, but he (11) think it's a gift from God to women! So let's forget about him, shall we? Now, unfortunately I'm a little tied up for the next few days, but I (12) to be free on Wednesday night. What do you say to that? Dinner at my house? Random Idea English Although we tend to talk about emphatic, we should not forget that we can emphasize all auxiliaries, including modals. Example - She bought noodles instead of potatoes - 'I didn't buy any potatoes, but I bought some pasta'. Hello, Marcia. Wow, you've finished your essay. You've been working hard, haven't you? As for mine, I've barely started writing it yet, although I have/I've done all my research. Sammy, did you go to Pete's party last night? No, no, no, no, no, no, no, I would have gone, but I had already agreed to take care of Betty's children so she could go. 3. If you're not/you're not too busy, could you give me a hand with that? - Well, I'm pretty busy, actually. Can't you ask someone else? 4. I'm really / I'm really enjoying this soup, it's delicious! so glad you like it. 5. If you are / you are not is To finish this cake, may I have it? Take your hands off! I'm going to finish it. 6. You're coming to see us over the weekend, aren't you? I'll be very disappointed if you don't. And after all, the mother/mother made a cake especially for the occasion. Note - In the second part of Question 4, this is how it takes emphasis. Random English idea We can not always make contractions, in which case we can only stress with intonation. 1. I don't have much time, but I suppose I could do it if it was really necessary. 2. I can help you with that if you want. 3. I'll see you tomorrow, do you want me to give you a message? 4. Cinderella! You must go to the dance! 5. But you should remember to leave before midnight. 6. As a general rule, drivers must maintain the speed limit at all times. 7. You should ask your teacher if you can have an extension. 8. I should have told you before about this, but I forgot. 9. I may have left it at home, but I was sure I had brought it. 10. By the way, I might be a little late tonight; I'm meeting a client. Note 1 - In question 5, it should be used as a strong personal instruction, but in Question 6 it is simply a general rule. Note 2 - In the last question, if I'm just actually talking about the possibility of being late, I wouldn't emphasize maybe. But if I want to say that the possibility is very real, then I would emphasize it, especially if I feel a little bad about it or I'm making up an excuse. Random Idea English We didn't use this term in the EFL, but recently came across it while looking at an online grammar glossary. This is a definition of EnglishPlus: The two emphatic times [past and present] are named because they are used for emphasis. But they then keep saying: More commonly, however, they are used with the negative no and with questions when the normal order is reversed and part of the verb comes before the subject. So in fact, these are simply present standard times and simple past when the helper does is present. I must say that the emphatic tense term does not make sense to me because: it usually seems to be used for questions and negatives as well as for purely emphatic use, although there is usually no particular emphasis on questions and negatives. It is used only for the present and the simple times spent with the auxiliary do, but as we have seen, we can also emphasize being and having in continuous and perfect time in exactly the same way, not to mention modals, the only difference is that we do not have to add the helper as it is already there. it has exactly the same time and aspect as a simple normal time, so I can't see how it can be thought of as a separate time. So if you happen to with the emphatic tense term, it is not a new time that your teachers have forgotten to tell you, tell you, simply another name for the simple present pattern and simple past when the helper does is included. Emphatic Links CCC.net BBC Learning English 1 BBC Learning English 2 References to emphatic UsingEnglish.com English Forum Plus Antimoon

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