

Got past participle form

I'm not robot!



Past participle of get got or gotten. Meaning of past participle form. Had past participle form. What is the past participle form of let. Past participle form of have got.

Usage Glossary: A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Get is the present tense form of the verb. Got is the past tense form as well as one of the two alternatives for the past participle. The other alternative for the past participle is gotten, which is generally preferred in the United States. We got our raw materials from companies in Texas and Nevada. We got our raw materials from companies in Texas and Nevada. We have always gotten our chemicals from companies in Texas and Nevada. In informal contexts, many speakers use have got, 've got, or simply got to mean "have" or "must." You should avoid this usage of the verb get in your writing; instead, use have or must. Weak We have got several problems on our hands. Improved We have several problems on our hands. Unacceptable We got several problems on our hands. Acceptable We have several problems on our hands. Weak We've got to find a solution to our problems. Improved We must find a solution to our problems. ## get/got/gotten ## [Home | Table of Contents | Writing Timeline | Index | Help | Credits] You are here : Linguapress English > English grammar > Verbs > Get & got Person 1st / 2nd sing 3rd sing Plural Tense I / you he, she, etc we / you / they Present. get gets Get Preterit got Past participle got (or gotten, USA only) An invaluable handbook for teachers and students From Amazon worldwide The verb to get is one of the most common verbs in the English language, and for this reason it has a lot of different meanings. As a main verb, get plays the part of a "pro-verb" in the way that "it" is a "pronoun". Often it is combined with a particle (preposition or adverb) ; examples of this are treated below. In such cases, get is a full verb in its own right, most commonly with the meanings of acquire, become, cause or arrive.... but several other meanings are possible. (examples 1 - 12 below) In the present perfect, have got often often functions as a present tense, meaning have or possess. (examples 13 and 14 below) Get + object + past participle : as in get it mended - get is used in the meaning of cause (to happen) - (examples 15 - 17 below) Examples of get as a main verb I'm getting a new car tomorrow. (acquiring, buying) He gets very cross when you ask him personal questions. (becomes) I'm getting someone to cut the grass. (finding, employing) We'll get to London at 7.30 pm. (arrive) I'm going to get top marks in my exam. (achieve) I just don't get it ! (understand) If you don't take your pills, you may get typhoid. (catch, acquire) It's almost six thirty; we really ought to get going now. (start) I got the last two loaves of bread in the shop. (bought, acquired) We got rather cold waiting for you. (became) He's just got a new job (found) Hello! We're early, but we've got here faster than expected. (reached, arrived) He's got two sisters and a brother (has, possesses) He's got three Rolls Royces and a Bentley. (has, possesses) I'm getting a new suit made specially for my wedding. He got his photo taken by a famous photographer. Have you got everything finished? Let's go and get a sandwich ! American English does not use gotten in the present meaning of possess or has/have. Gotten is the normal past participle in American English only when the verb get is used in the present perfect, with the meaning of become or reached or acquired Hello! We're early, but we've got / gotten here faster than expected. (reached, arrived) There's a storm coming; it's got / gotten very dark outside (become) NO! He's got / gotten two sisters and a brother (has, possesses) NO! He's got / gotten three Cadillacs and a Lamborghini. (has, possesses) 2. Phrasal and prepositional verbs with get Get is the base verb used in a considerable number of phrasal and prepositional verbs in English. Unfortunately there is no way to master and understand them all without learning them either deliberately or through practice. Here are some of the more common examples: Two-part verbs : Get away, get across, get by, get down, get in, get on, get round, get through, get out, get over, get up Stop getting at me, will you! (annoy, be unpleasant towards) We ought to get away by six at the latest. (depart, leave) I'm trying to get this across simply. (explain) We ought to be able to get by with £100. (manage, succeed) Can I get down, please. (leave the table) Get in quickly, it's going to rain very hard. (go in, enter) Peter and Natalia get on very well together (like each other) I can't get through this in a week. (do, finish) Get out ! (Leave, go away!) He got over his pneumonia quite quickly. (recovered from) I got round the problem by using my head. (avoided, got past) I always get up late on Sundays. (get out of bed) Three-part verbs : Get away with, get down to, get on with, get round to, the meanings should be clear from the examples. He looks so innocent he could get away with murder. Come on, it's already 8.30, it's time to get down to work. Get on with the job, and stop looking out of the window. I've got too much work this week, so I don't think I can get round to mending your computer too. 3. Get as passive auxiliary Get is often used, particularly in colloquial styles, as a passive auxiliary, in place of be. As with other forms of the passive, passive sentences with get are mostly intransitive, though get can also be used in ditransitive passives (passives with an object) (Examples 6 - 8 below). Sorry I'm late, the train got (was) delayed. My grandfather got (was) killed in the war. She's getting (being) driven to the ceremony in a big limousine. Survival training includes getting (being) dropped in the middle of the desert. We're getting picked up at 7.15 tomorrow morning. She got given a lovely present by her boyfriend Everyone got clearly told what to do by the team leader. I got asked a very difficult question. 4. Got to - modal auxiliary For information on "got to" as a modal verb, see Modals of obligation. Copyright : Website and texts © Linguapress.com 2012-2021 except where otherwise indicated Return to Linguapress home page lessonsenglish 11 months ago Past Tense of Get We use the word 'get' very often in our daily life. In this lesson, we will examine the details of this widely used expression. If you are ready, let's start! Meaning The meaning of this word is coming to have or hold something. Base Form Examples I always get feelings of happiness by reading books. V2 Past Simple In the example below, you can see how the past form of the verb 'get' is used. The V2 version of this verb is 'got'. Examples I got some good news yesterday. Verb + Preposition IN List in English Verb + Preposition ABOUT List in English Verb + Preposition FOR List in English Verb + Preposition FROM List in English V3 Past Participle The V3 form is the same as the V2 form, different from the V1 form. The V3 form of this verb is 'got'. 'Got' is used in the case of Past Perfect Tense or Present Perfect Tense. If the question is in the present perfect tense, we use the word get as have+got or has + got. The subjects I, you, we are used as 'have + got'. The subjects he, she, it are used as 'has + got'. If the Past Perfect Tense is in question, the use is 'had + got' regardless of the subject this time. Examples James had got some ideas. I was very lucky to have gotten through that time. V1Base Form V2Simple Past V3Past Participle keep kept know knew know lay laid laid lead led led leave left left lend lent lent lie lay lain lose lost lost make made made mean meant meant meet met met pay paid paid put put put read read ride rode ridden ring rang rung rise rose risen run ran run say said said see saw seen sell sold sold send sent sent shut shut shut sink sank sunk sit sat sat sleep slept slept speak spoke spoken spend spent spent stand stood stood stink stank stunk swim swam swum take took taken teach taught taught tear tore torn tell told told wake woke woken wear wore worn win won won write wrote written Prev Article Next Article In the United States and Canada, gotten is the preferred past participle form of the verb get. Got exists in all varieties as the simple past form. However, outside of North America, got is the preferred past participle of get. Get is an extremely common verb. At one point or another, you've probably found yourself having to use the past participle form of this word and have asked yourself, "is it got or gotten?" This post will go over if gotten is a word, and whether you should use got or gotten. The past participle of "get" leaves many people stumped. Get, Got, Gotten—The Basics Understanding when to use got or gotten requires going over the basics. Get is a verb that has numerous meanings. A few of the definitions are: 1. "to gain possession of" Nicole will get a new laptop next month. 2. "to succeed in attaining, achieving, or experiencing" I need to get that new video game by any means necessary. 3. "to become affected by" Kevin will get sick too if he doesn't stay away from his sister. Regardless of how get is used, the simple past tense is always got. Nicole got a new laptop last month. I got that new video game. Kevin got sick because he didn't stay away from his sister. Additionally, the past participle of a verb refers to an action that was completed in the past. For example, the simple past tense and past participle of dance is danced. I want to dance. Yesterday I danced. I had danced a lot when I was younger. Regular verbs have the suffix —ed for both forms, but only irregular verbs have three different realizations. So, what's the past participle of get? Got or gotten? That depends on the context and the audience. "Got" or "Gotten"? Gotten is often viewed as the newer and "American" way of conjugating get, but this word is quite old, predating its use in North America by several centuries. While those who spoke British English stuck with the get-got-got conjugation, North Americans favored get-got-gotten. In the United States and Canada, using got or gotten as the past participle of get depends on the context. Gotten is used when referring to the process of acquiring something. Stephanie had gotten a fine for speeding in a residential area. Got, on the other hand, is used when referring to a state of possessing or owning something. I've got more brochures in the car if you need them. When To Use "Got" Outside of North America, where other dialects of English are used, got is the preferred and only form of the past participle of get. So, the first example sentences above would be rewritten as: Stephanie had got a fine for speeding in a residential area. The second example sentence would remain as is. Got vs. Gotten So, when it comes to the past participle of get, the question is: Who is your audience, and what's the context? Remember, in North America, gotten is used when referring to the process of acquiring something, while got is used when referring to owning or possessing something. Outside of North America, got is the only option. One way to remain certain that you're using the correct form of the word get is by using LanguageTool as your writing assistant. If you have British English as your primary dialect, it will remind you that gotten isn't used in the United Kingdom. Besides that, LanguageTool will correct other spelling and grammar errors, suggest stylistic improvements, and supports a variety of languages, including other English dialects like Australian English, New Zealand English, and South African English. Using "got" or "gotten" depends on the English dialect you are writing in. Gina Content Editor at LanguageTool We've made a mistake, forgotten about an important detail, or haven't managed to get the point across? Let's help each other to perfect our writing.

