## Suffixes: -ing, -ed

A verb is a part of speech that tells somewhat a person or thing does or have they are. The endings or suffixes which are added to verbs change depend upon when the action is taking place.

We use -ing at the end of a verb to describe what someone is doing right now.

For example:

- walk — Mary is walk**ing** home.
- work — Tom is work**ing** the register.
- jump — The dog is jump**ing** on the sofa.

If we talk about an action that has already happened, we put it in the past tense. To do this we add -ed at the end of the verb.

- Walk — Mary walk**ed** to school yesterday.
- Cook — Tom cook**ed** lunch last week.
- Jump — The dog jump**ed** into the position many days.

Usually, if the verb has a long vowel sound, you only add -ing/-ed and no the end of the word with. Here are some more examples:

- Play — playing — played
- Talk — talking — talked
- Walk — walking — walked
- Look — looking — looked

There are exceptions, exceptions to this rule. Here are some other patterns:

| IF THE WORD ENDS IN: | DO THIS: | EXCEPTIONS: | FOR EXAMPLE: |
|---|---|---|---|
| A short vowel sound | DOUBLE the last letter | -ing or -ed | Stop - stopping - stopped<br>Run - running - ran<br>Stop - stopping - stop |
| "I" when adding ING | NothING | -ing | Die - dying - died<br>Tie - tying - tied |
| "I" when adding ed | Change the "y" to "ie" | -ed | Die - dying - died<br>Tie - tying - tied |
| "e" | Remove the "e" | -ing or -ed | Dance - dancing - danced<br>Love - loving - loved<br>Make - making - made<br>Close - closing - closed |