

7.5 Emphatic Verb Tense

The **emphatic tenses** of a **verb** are used to add **emphasis**. In addition, the **emphatic tense** can be used with the word **not** in **negative sentences** and to **form questions**.

The **emphatic forms** are used in only **two tenses**, the **present tense** and the **past tense**.

Present Emphatic Tense

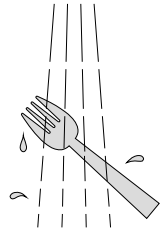
The **present emphatic tense** is formed by adding the **first principle part (present tense)** of the **main verb** to the helping verb **do** or **does**.

Emphasis: They **do** leave early.

Alan **does** swim daily.

I **do** wash the dishes every night.

Marla **does** follow the instructions.



Negative

Sentences: They **do** *not* leave early.

Alan **does** *not* swim daily.

I **do** *not* wash the dishes every night.

Marla **does** *not* follow the instructions.

Questions: **Do** they leave early?



Does Alan swim daily?

Do you wash the dishes every night?

Does Marla follow the instructions?

Past Emphatic Tense

The **past emphatic tense** is formed by adding the **first principle part (present tense)** of the **main verb** to the helping verb **did**.

Emphasis: They **did** leave early.

Alan **did** swim daily.



I **did** wash the dishes every night.

Marla **did** follow the instructions.

Negative

Sentences: They **did** not leave early.

Alan **did** not swim daily.

I **did** not wash the dishes every night.

Marla **did** not follow the instructions.

Questions: **Did** they **leave** early?

Did Alan **swim** daily?

Did you **wash** the dishes every night?

Did Marla **follow** the instructions?

The emphatic forms of the verb *walk*:

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Present Emphatic		
<i>First person:</i>	I do walk	we do walk
<i>Second person:</i>	you do walk	you do walk
<i>Third person:</i>	he, she, it does walk	they do walk
Past Emphatic		
<i>First person:</i>	I did walk	we did walk
<i>Second person:</i>	you did walk	you did walk
<i>Third person:</i>	he, she, it did walk	they did walk

Some of the most common **conjunctive adverbs** are listed below.

accordingly	however	nonetheless
also	indeed	otherwise
besides	instead	still
consequently	likewise	subsequently
finally	meanwhile	then
furthermore	moreover	therefore
hence	nevertheless	thus

Conjunctive adverbs may move around in the **clause** in which they appear. A **conjunctive adverb** that appears at the end of a clause is **preceded** by a **comma** and **followed** by a **period**.

Ella saw the new movie; she did not enjoy it, however.

Ana is allergic to flowers; she buys them, nonetheless.

A **conjunctive adverb** can be used to **interrupt** a clause. **No semicolon** is necessary in this instance. **Commas** both **precede** and **follow** it.

Either movie, **however**, is fine with me.

The family, **meanwhile**, had a garage sale.

In these examples, the conjunctive adverbs **however** and **meanwhile** are each used to **interrupt** one clause.

Some words in the **conjunctive adverb** list can also be used as **simple adverbs**. **No semicolon** is necessary when they are used this way. Just remember, when they are used to join **independent clauses** they are **conjunctive adverbs**.

Simple

Adverb: He was **finally** able to eat lunch.

Conjunctive

Adverb: His car broke; **finally**, he called a mechanic.