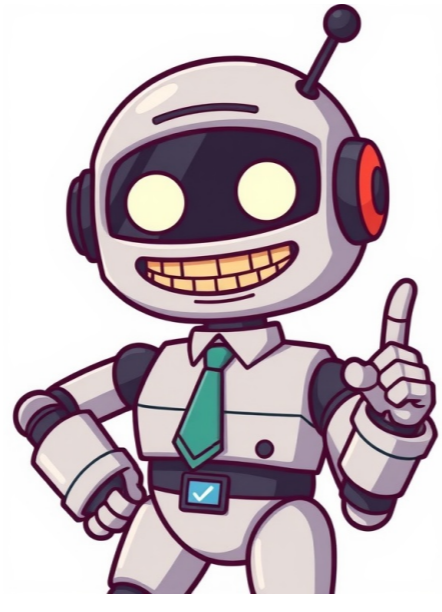


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*/dɒz/, /d/* - As in "dog"/*ɪ* - As in "cup" or "strut"/*z/* - As in "zoo" or "buzz" Base form/Infinitive: do (e.g., "I do my homework," "They do their best.")Third-person singular present tense: does (e.g., "He does his chores," "She does yoga.")Past tense: did (e.g., "We did the laundry," "They did their research.")Past participle: done (e.g., "I have done my part," "It was done quickly.")Present participle/Gerund:doing (e.g., "She is doing well," "Doing exercise is good for you.") VerbDefinition 1: The third-person singular present tense form of the verb "to do," used to indicate an action, an occurrence, or the performance of a task. It is often used as an auxiliary verb to form questions or negatives.Examples:"She does her best work in the mornings." (action)"He does not like spinach." (negative auxiliary)"Does it matter?" (question auxiliary)Synonyms (of "do" in general, as "does" is a specific conjugation): perform, execute, accomplish, complete, achieve, carry out, undertake, effectuate, bring about, create, produce.Antonyms (of "do" in general, as "does" is a specific conjugation): neglect, cease, fail, avoid, stop, undo, omit.Definition 2: (Informal) To be sufficient or adequate for a particular purpose.Examples:"This small amount of food does for me." "Will this old hammer does for the job?"Synonyms: suffices, serves, meets, fits, works, answers (the purpose).Antonyms: fails, lacks, falls short, insufficient, inadequate.NounDefinition 1: The plural form of "doe," referring to female deer, hares, or other female animals (e.g., kangaroos, reindeer).Examples:"A herd of does grazed peacefully in the meadow." "The hunter spotted two does near the river."Synonyms: female deer, female hare (depending on the animal context).Antonyms: bucks (male deer), stags (male deer), rams (male sheep), boars (male pigs), bulls (male cattle).Definition 2: (Slang, often derogatory) A foolish, naive, or contemptible person. (This usage is less common and should be used with caution due to its potentially offensive nature.)Examples: "Don't be such a does and fall for that trick again."Synonyms: idiot, fool, imbecile, dolt, simpleton, nincompoop.Antonyms: genius, mastermind, intellect, sage, astute person. Books:"What does it mean to be a good person? That's the question I've wrestled with my whole life." (From The Midnight Library by Matt Haig, August 2020)"But he does not listen, or if he does, he gives no sign." (From Circe by Madeline Miller, April 2018)Newspapers:"The central bank does not foresee a need for further interest rate hikes this year." (From The Wall Street Journal)"New research does suggest a link between sleep patterns and overall well-being." (From The New York Times)Online Publications:"Google does not directly sell user data, but it does use it to personalize ads." (From an article on privacy in Wired)"How does artificial intelligence impact the job market?" (From a report on MIT Technology Review)Various Entertainment Mediums and Platforms:Television (Dialogue): "She does that sometimes when she's stressed." (From an episode of Ted Lasso, Apple TV+, Season 3, March 2023)Song Lyrics: "And the answer does not seem to be the same." (From "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel, re-released October 1965)Video Game (Dialogue/On-screen text): "Your choice does affect the outcome of the story." (From a review of Baldur's Gate 3 on IGN, August 2023)Podcast: "Our guest today does a deep dive into the history of renewable energy." (From an episode of Planet Money by NPR, February 2024)General Public Discourse:"My dog does amazing tricks for treats." (Casual conversation)"This new policy does little to address the core issues." (Public debate/forum)"Who does the dishes tonight?" (Household interaction) "What does not kill us makes us stronger." (Friedrich Nietzsche, Twilight of the Idols, 1888)"Do what you can, with what you have, where you are." (Theodore Roosevelt)"He who does not understand your silence will probably not understand your words." (Elbert Hubbard, The Philistine, 1904)"That which does not kill me makes me stronger." (Kelly Clarkson, "Stronger (What Doesn't Kill You)," 2011)"Love does not dominate; it cultivates." (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe)"Life does not cease to be funny when people die any more than it ceases to be serious when people laugh." (George Bernard Shaw)"Power does not corrupt. Fear corrupts... perhaps the fear of a loss of power." (John Steinbeck)"It does not matter how slowly you go as long as you do not stop." (Confucius)"The unexamined life is not worth living." (Socrates, as quoted by Plato in Apology)"Success does not consist in never making mistakes but in never making the same one a second time." (George Bernard Shaw)The word "does" actually has two separate origins, leading to its two main meanings:"Does" as a verb (like "he does his homework"):This "does" comes from the Old English word "dōn," which meant "to make, act, perform, cause; to put, to place." It's related to similar words in other Old Germanic languages. Over time, in Middle English, "do" started being used as an auxiliary (helping) verb, especially in questions and negative sentences, which is how we often use "does" today. Interestingly, "does" as the third-person singular present form (like "he does") was originally a regional variant in Old English, mainly from a northern dialect, and eventually replaced the older forms like "doth" or "doeth" in standard English by the 16th-17th centuries."Does" as a noun (plural of "doe," meaning a female deer):This "does" comes from the Old English word "dā," which specifically meant "female deer." This word likely has Celtic roots. So, when you talk about "a herd of does," you're using a word that has a completely different historical journey than the verb form of "does." The first known use of "doe" (and by extension its plural "does") referring to a female deer dates back to before the 12th century. Here's a list of phrases and idioms using "does," or in some cases, its base form "do" where "does" would fit grammatically in a similar construction:How does that work? (A common question about a process or system)What does it take? (Asking about the requirements for something)Whatever does it mean? (An exclamation of confusion)As the crow does fly (Referring to a direct path, as "as the crow flies" is the common idiom)It does the trick. (It accomplishes the desired effect)He does his bit. (He contributes his share)She does him justice. (She represents him fairly or well)It does no good. (It is ineffective or unhelpful)If the shoe does fit... (A less common variant of "If the shoe fits, wear it," meaning if something applies, accept it)He does a good job. (He performs well) Definition of does from The Academic Glossary at Self Exploration Academy, a Urkville Press Publication. © All rights reserved. KIRU Both do and does are present tense forms of the verb do. Which is the correct form to use depends on the subject of your sentence. In this article, we'll explain the difference between do and does, cover when and how to use each form, and provide examples of how they're used in sentences. Do is an irregular verb, which means that it has different forms depending on tense and the subject it's being used with. Both do and does are used for the present tense. The form does is only used with third person singular subjects, such as the pronouns he, she, and it, as in She does yoga. The form do is used for all other subjects, including for first person (I and we) and second person pronouns (you) and the third person pronoun they (regardless of whether it's singular or plural), as in I do yoga, but they do not. The past tense form of do is did, and the past participle form is done. do vs. does The verb do is considered an irregular verb because its past tense and past participle are not formed by adding -ed or -d to the end of the base form as is the case in most verbs. In fact, do has a particularly unusual conjugation pattern compared to other verbs. Here are the different forms of do: do: Base/Infinitive; used for present tense except with third person singular subjects (other than the singular they, which uses do regardless of whether it's singular or plural). Example: I do my homework as soon as I get home. does: Used for third person singular present tense (other than singular they). Example: She does her homework as soon as she gets home. did: past tense Example: She did her homework as soon as she got home. done: past participle Example: She had done homework for three hours after she got home. doing: present participle and gerund Example: She is doing her homework. The forms do, does, and did are also used in the negative contractions don't (do not), doesn't (does not), and didn't (did not). For example: Don't open the window. Luke doesn't know how to cook. Fortunately, the flowers didn't wither. Verbs similar to do The irregular verb do has a unique conjugation pattern. Some other irregular verbs that have an unusual conjugation pattern somewhat similar to do are go, be, and have. Base/Infinitive Present Tense Past Tense Past Participle Present Participle do/does did done doing go/goes went gone going be/is/are was/were been being have has/have had had having To learn more about the forms of the verb be, check our guides to is vs. are, been vs. being, and has been vs. have been. Examples of do, does, did, and done used in a sentence The only thing left to do is look at how we typically use the forms do, did, and does in sentences. I've never done yoga, and I'm not sure if they do, but I'm sure that he does. I remember what I did last time, but I'm not sure if I should do it again. She did everything she could to make sure it was done by the deadline. I can't do even a fraction of the amazing things that my brother does on a regular basis. We did the vacuuming yesterday, the morning crew does the laundry on Fridays, and the night crew will do the floor waxing next month. verb jump to other results do1 Nearby words doek noun doer noun does verb doesn't short form dof adjective Verbs are essential to creating complete sentences, as they help us express physical actions (She jumped in the puddle), mental actions (He thought about puppies), and states of being (I am hungry). There are several types of verbs that can each be written in different tenses, so they can be tricky to work with, especially if English isn't your first language. We've put together a guide to help you use one of the most common verbs, do, in your writing. Read on below to learn more! As the name suggests, action verbs are used to express actions completed by the subject of a sentence. The base verb do is conjugated according to the tense: 1. Present Tense In the present tense, do takes the form do or does, depending on the subject: Subject:Verb:I/you/we/theyDoHe/She/itDoes Consider the following examples: We do our homework every night. She does her homework every night. 2. Past Tense In the simple past tense, the base verb do takes the form did with all subjects: Subject:Verb:I/you/we/theyDidHe/she/itDid Consider the following examples: We did our homework last night. She did her homework last night. Auxiliary, or helping verbs, are used with another base verb to create negative sentences, questions, or add emphasis. Here's how do should be used as an auxiliary verb: 1. Negative Sentences Following the same subject-verb pairings introduced above, we combine the auxiliaries do, does, and did with the adverb not to create negative sentences: We do not do our homework every night. She did not do her homework last night. Note that we can combine the auxiliary and the adverb to create the contractions don't, doesn't, and didn't. You simply remove the space between the two words and replace the letter o in not with an apostrophe ('). Contractions are more common in conversations and informal writing and typically shouldn't be used in formal writing (e.g., academic or business). 2. Questions To create questions, the auxiliary is combined with the infinitive of another verb in this way: auxiliary verb + subject + infinitive verb. ● Simple present questions: Do they sell children's books? Does he speak English? Note that the third person verb speaks isn't spelled with the s when paired with the auxiliary to form a question. ● Simple past questions: Did you buy anything at the bookstore? Did he learn how to speak English? Note that did indicates the past tense, so the main verbs don't also take the past tense (i.e., bought and learned). 3. Emphasis In positive sentences, we can also combine the auxiliaries do, does, and did with the main verb to emphasize that something is true: We do sell children's books. He did learn to speak English. Try saying these sentences aloud and adding emphasis to the auxiliary terms with your tone. It adds a dramatic effect! Proofreading and Editing Services Hopefully, this guide will help you feel more confident when using different forms of the verb do in your writing. If you're still learning or want to be sure your work is error-free, our editors are ready to help. You can upload a free trial document today to learn more! Does and does are two words that are spelled identically but are pronounced differently and have different meanings, which makes them heteronyms. We will examine the definitions of the words does and does, where these words came from, and a few examples of their use in sentences.Does (duz) is the third-person singular form of the verb do and means to perform an action, to make something happen, to bring about a conclusion. Does is derived from the words doth and doeth.Does (doze) is the plural form of the word doe, which is an adult female deer, rabbit, kangaroo, etc. The word doe is derived from the Old English word da.ExamplesRobert Gehrke: What does 2020 hold for Trump, McAdams and Utah's next governor? Join me as I peer into the mists. (The Salt Lake Tribune)U.S. President Donald Trump said on Tuesday he does not want, or foresee, war with Iran, after he earlier threatened to retaliate against the country following violent protests led by Iranian-backed militias at the U.S. embassy in Baghdad. (Reuters)While does and bucks still breed in mid-November as they always have, they tend to move less in daylight and more during cooler nights. (Outdoor Life Magazine)"But all the while, the does kept a steady course feeding toward me—and finally, he came chasing one of them just into range, stopped for a second, and I got him." (Field & Stream Magazine) a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of do 1"Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012taboo, a foolish or despicable person"Collins English Dictionary — Complete & Unabridged" 2012 Digital Edition © William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 © HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012Examples are provided to illustrate real-world usage of words in context. Any opinions expressed do not reflect the views of Dictionary.com.Rosario, the foreman's wife, had woken up at 4:30 a.m., as she always does, to make the couple a lunch of homemade tortillas, green beans and refried beans.Read more on Los Angeles TimesQuantum information cannot be amplified or copied, which means this approach does not work.Read more on Science DailyThe two-time world champion returns on 19 December in a contest against YouTuber-turned-boxer Jake Paul - a bout that does little for his title ambitions but a great deal for his bank balance.Following the latest capitulation and an 11th home Test defeat in 12 games, Welsh rugby does find itself on life support."Naturally, this does not lead to any political development."doer and gonedoeskinBrowse#aabbcdeeffghhijjkkllmmnooppqrrsstuuvvwxxyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day!© 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC We've understood, then, that using do and does in questions is essential, as well as in short answers and negations. But how do you do it? Let's take a look at it together. First, the difference between do and does is that we use:Do for the first and second person singular, the first, second, and third person plural (I, you, we, you, they )Does for the third person singular (she, he, it )He do does his homework That said, the structure of the questions should be as follows:Auxiliary Do/Does + Subject + Main verb + Object or other complements + ?do you live in Australia? -> Do they know our address? -> Do they know our address?Does she want another cookie? -> Does she want another cookie?When questions use interrogative words (when, who, what, why, how), do and does are used as auxiliary verbs for the simple present tense. The structure of the questions varies slightly depending on the interrogative word used.The general structure to follow is always the following:Interrogative word + do/does + subject + base verb + rest of the sentence + ?Let's look at some examples to better understand how it works in these cases.When do you wake up in the morning? -> When do you wake up in the morning?Where do Anna and John live? -> Where do Anna and John live?Why do you like this movie? -> Why do you like this movie?How do I get to the station? -> How do I get to the station?Why does he always arrive late? -> Why does he always arrive late?Why does he always arrive late?Why does he always arrive late?And in case of questions in the past, we simply conjugate the verbs do and does in the past tense, leaving the main verb in the present tense.Why did you like the station? -> Why did you like this film? ->When did you wake up this morning? -> When did you wake up this morning?Please note : if "who" is the subject of the question, then it is not necessary to use the auxiliary verbs do and does.Who wants to come with me? -> Chi vuole venire con me? (Here it's the subject, so no do)Who do you know here? -> Chi conosci qui? (In this case it's not the subject, so the auxiliary is needed.)

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