

Forms of the verb “to do” can stand for the main verb

Do, does and did are all forms of the verb *to do*. These forms of *to do* verbs are very flexible; they can *stand for* the main verb in the sentence: the main verb can be in *any* tense, but *do/does* depict the main verb in *simple present* tense, while *did* depicts the main verb in *simple past* tense.

So, all the following are correct:

Peter’s father never went to school, but Peter does.

- The main verb is in *simple past* tense (*went*), but *does* would stand for the *simple present* tense of main verb *went: goes*. So, the sentence reads: *Peter’s father never went to school, but Peter goes.*

Peter’s father has never gone to Paris, but last year, Peter did.

- The main verb is in *present perfect* tense (*has gone*), but *did* would stand for the *simple past* tense of main verb *has gone: went*. So, the sentence reads: *Peter’s father has never gone to Paris, but last year, Peter went.*

In the article "Launch it like Steve Jobs", the author asserts that during new product launches, no one has ever captured the imagination of the customers, the way Steve Jobs did.

- The main verb is in *present perfect* tense (*has captured*), but *did* would stand for the *simple past* tense of main verb *has captured: captured*. So, the sentence reads: *In the article "Launch it like Steve Jobs", the author asserts that during new product launches, no one has ever captured the imagination of the customers, the way Steve Jobs captured.*

In fact, these *to do* forms of the verb, in a strict sense, don’t actually represent *ellipsis*, because these forms of the verb don’t actually *assume/leave out* any words (the way *ellipsis* does), but just *stand for* the main verb in the sentence.