

In Vietnamese, verb particles are small words placed before or after verbs to express grammatical meanings such as tense, aspect, mood, or emphasis. Unlike languages that conjugate verbs by changing their endings, Vietnamese uses these particles to modify the meaning of the base verb without altering its form.

Common verb particles include:

- đã to mark past actions (completed)
- đang for ongoing actions (progressive)
- sẽ to express future intentions
- chưa for actions not yet completed (negative perfective)
- được and bị to indicate ability or passive meaning

Example sentences:

- Tôi đang học (“I am studying”)
- Tôi đang ăn (“I am eating”)
- Tôi sẽ ăn (“I will eat”)