

the **Tenses** of the English Language

abridged version 1.3

Max Brown

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Max Brown

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Chapter 01

the Tenses of the English Language

A tense shows the relationship between (a) the time of the utterance and (b) the actual time of the action or the state. For example, we have three sentences: (1) 'I drank a cup of tea yesterday.'; (2) 'I am drinking a cup of tea now.'; and (3) 'I will drink a cup of tea tomorrow.'

The first sentence shows the relationship between the time of the utterance and the actual time of the action. In this example, the actual time of the action is represented by the word 'yesterday' and by the sentence's overall structure, i.e. 'drank' is the past form of the verb 'drink' and is used specifically in forming the Simple Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.).

The second sentence shows that the time of the utterance (later on in this book, 'the time of the utterance' I will be calling 'the moment of speaking') and the actual time of the action are happening at the same time. The time of the action is represented by the word 'now' and, first and foremost, by the sentence's overall structure. I say 'first and foremost' because it is possible to omit the word 'now', leaving 'I am drinking a cup of tea.' Exactly because of the sentence's overall structure, the relationship between the time of the utterance and the actual time of action is understood. Sometimes, the actual time of the action can be understood out of context, and therefore it is often possible to omit words that represent the actual time of the action or the state.

The third sentence shows that the actual time of the action will happen tomorrow. It is represented by the sentence's overall structure, and by the word 'tomorrow' which represents the time of the action, and also by the modal verb 'will' which is used in forming the future tenses.

Two tables on the following page show (1) twenty-four tenses of the English language if we consider the active and the passive voices to be different tenses, or (2) twelve tenses that can be either in the active voice or in the passive voice. In the first table, there are twelve tenses that are in the active voice, and in the second one, twelve tenses that are in the passive voice (see Chapter 08 for more information about the Active Voice and the Passive Voice).

There are 8 Past Tenses (in red), 8 Present Tenses (in yellow), and 8 Future Tenses (in green); or 4 Past Tenses in the Active Voice (in red), 4 Past Tenses in the Passive Voice (in red), 4 Present Tenses in the Active Voice (in yellow), 4 Present Tenses in the Passive Voice (in yellow), 4 Future Tenses in the Active Voice (in green), and 4 Future Tenses in the Passive Voice (in green).








There are two types of tenses: (1) the Simple Tenses, and (2) the Compound Tenses. The Simple Tenses are formed without auxiliary verbs (i.e. 'have', 'be', or 'do'), without modal verbs (i.e. 'can', 'could', 'may', 'might', 'will', 'would', 'shall', 'should', or 'must'), and without the participles (i.e. the Resultant Participle, the Continuous Participle, or the Passive Participle (see Chapter 07 for more information about the participles)).








There are only two Simple Tenses in the English language: (first) the Simple Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.), and (second) the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.).









However, the Simple Tenses are only partially simple because in order (1) to form a negative form, (2) to ask a question, or (3) to emphasize a positive form, the auxiliary verb 'do' has to be used, i.e. (1) 'I do not like it.' or 'I did not like it.', (2) 'Do you like it?' or 'Did you like it?', and (3) 'I do like it.' or 'I did like it.'

Therefore, the Simple Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.) and the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.) are not called 'Simple' because they do not use either the auxiliary verb, the modal verb, or the participle, but they are called 'Simple' because only these two tenses can form a positive form without using either the auxiliary verb, the modal verb, or the participle, i.e. 'I like it.' or 'I liked it.'

On the other hand, the Compound Tenses, in order to be formed, do require the additional help of either an auxiliary verb, a modal verb, or a participle.

	the Past Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Active Voice 
Simple (past and present) Compound (future) Timely 	the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.)	the Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)

	the Past Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Passive Voice 
Compound Timely 	the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)	the Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.)

		Tense								
		Past Tenses			Present Tenses			Future Tenses		
										
Aspect	Simple or Compound Timely 									
		Timely Aspect								
	Compound Resultant 									
		Resultant Aspect								
	Compound Resultant Continuous  									
		Resultant Continuous Aspect								
	Compound Continuous 									
		Continuous Aspect								




A 'Tense' shows if you are referring to **the past time**, **the present time**, or **the future time**.

An 'Aspect' shows if the action or the state is, was, or will be continuous, completed, repeated, or emphasizes result or time.

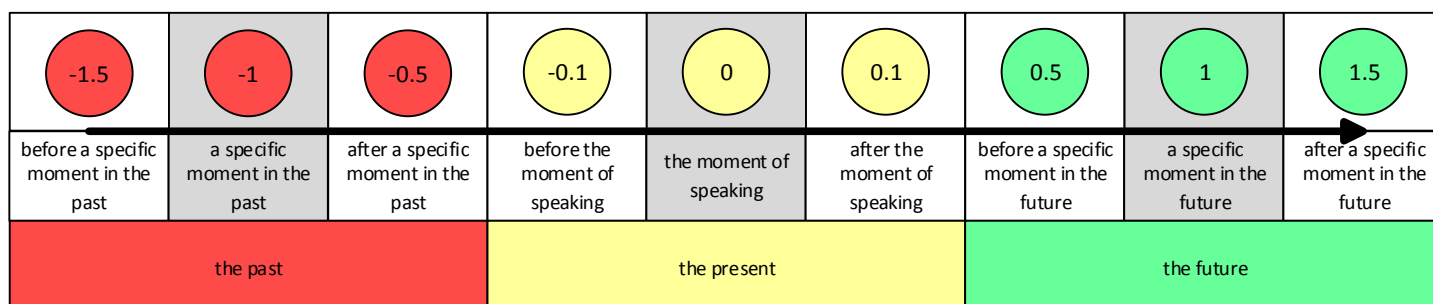
the Timeline Table

The Timeline Table, which is below, visually represents the usage of the tense. The lowest row in the Timeline Table shows **'the past'** (highlighted in **red**), **'the present'** (highlighted in **yellow**), and **'the future'** (highlighted in **green**). The second row from bottom shows three specific moments (vertically highlighted in grey): i.e. (1) a specific moment in the past, (2) the moment of speaking, and (3) a specific moment in the future. Before and after every moment, there is an area (highlighted in white, or not highlighted) that represents the time before and after the moment.

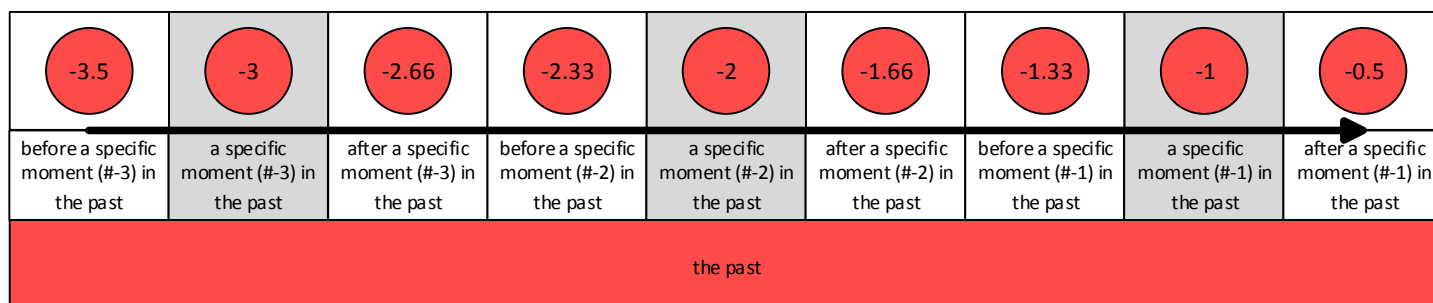
These three moments can be explained by using positive and negative numbers, and, of course, zero. All negative numbers are in the past, i.e. things that have already happened. All positive numbers are in the future, i.e. things that will or may happen. Zero is neither in the past nor in the future; 'zero' is what is happening at the moment of speaking.

								
before a specific moment in the past	a specific moment in the past	after a specific moment in the past	before the moment of speaking	the moment of speaking	after the moment of speaking	before a specific moment in the future	a specific moment in the future	after a specific moment in the future
the past			the present			the future		

To go even deeper, the whole negative numbers (-1, -2, -3, -4, etc.) can represent specific moments in the past, the whole positive numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) can represent specific moments in the future, and zero (0) can represent the moment of speaking. The decimal negative numbers (-0.5, -1.5, -2.5, etc.) can represent the time between specific moments in the past and the moment of speaking, and the decimal positive numbers (0.5, 1.5, 2.5, etc.) can represent the time between specific moments in the future and the moment of speaking.



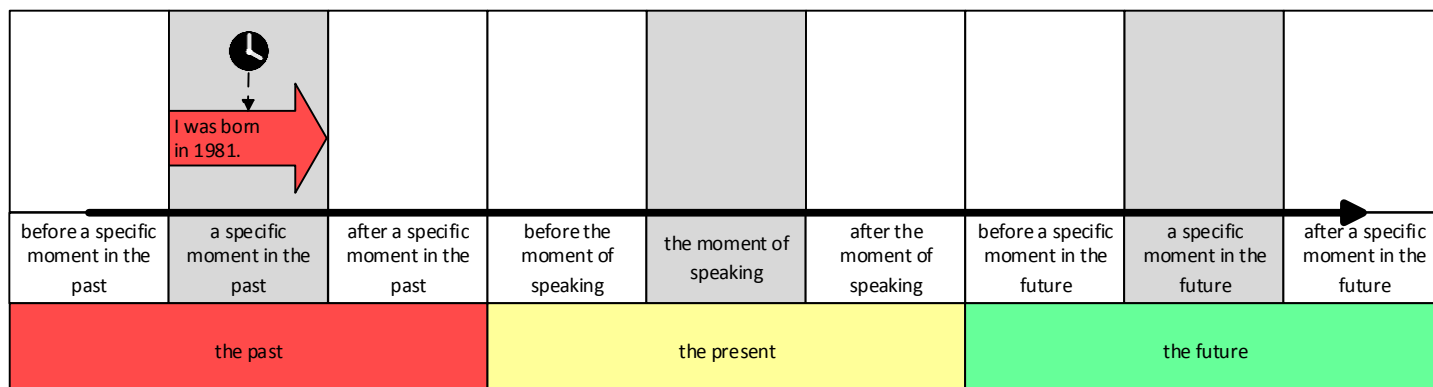
There can be a few or many specific moments in the past, as well as in the future. '-3' happened before '-2', and '-2' happened before '-1'. '-1' is closer to '0', i.e. the moment of speaking. For example, 'I went shopping at 9 am.', 'I visited my mother at 1 pm.', and 'I cleaned my room at 7 pm.'. These three activities happened one after another with a time interval between them.



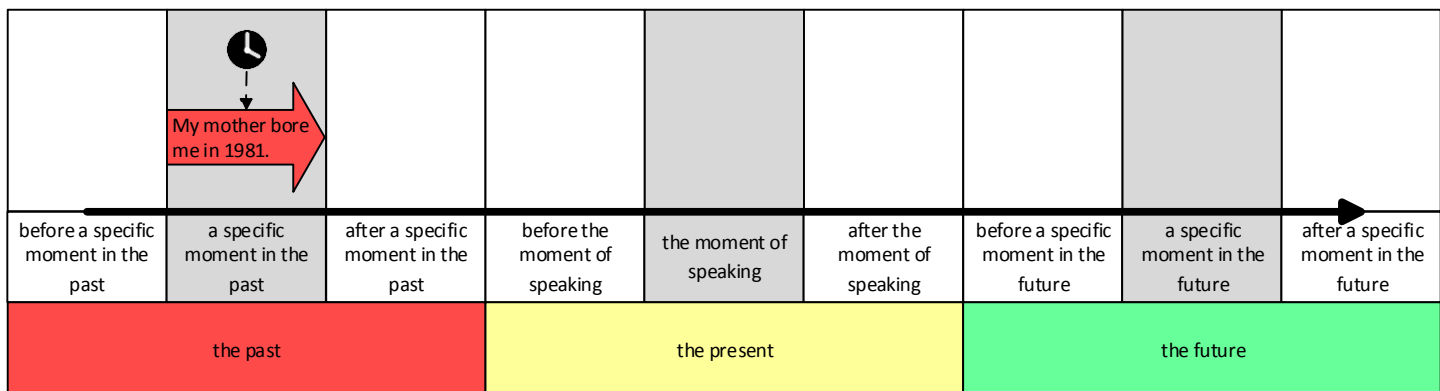
'I went shopping at 9 am.' is a specific moment (#-3) in the past; 'I visited my mother at 1 pm.' is a specific moment (#-2) in the past; 'I cleaned my room at 7 pm.' is a specific moment (#-1) in the past. '-1' is closer to the moment of speaking, which is zero, because it happened after '-3' and '-2'.

In two examples below, i.e. 'I was born in 1981.' and 'My mother bore me in 1981.', the activities happened at or during a specific moment in the past, i.e. '1981'.

'I was born in 1981.' is in the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.) because the subject (i.e. 'I') received the action (see Chapter 11 for more information about this tense).

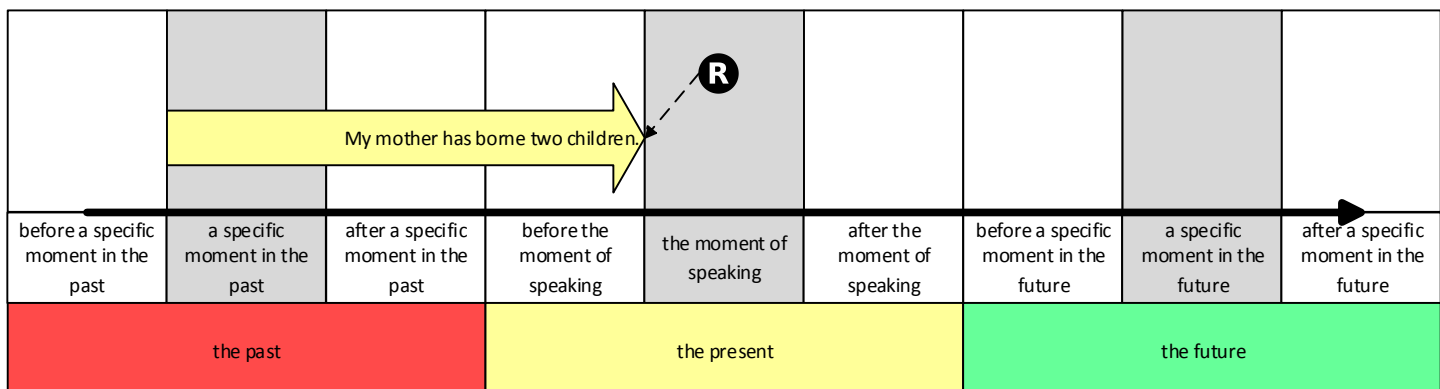


'My mother bore me in 1981.' is in the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.) because the subject (i.e. 'mother') performed the action (see Chapter 10 for more information about this tense).

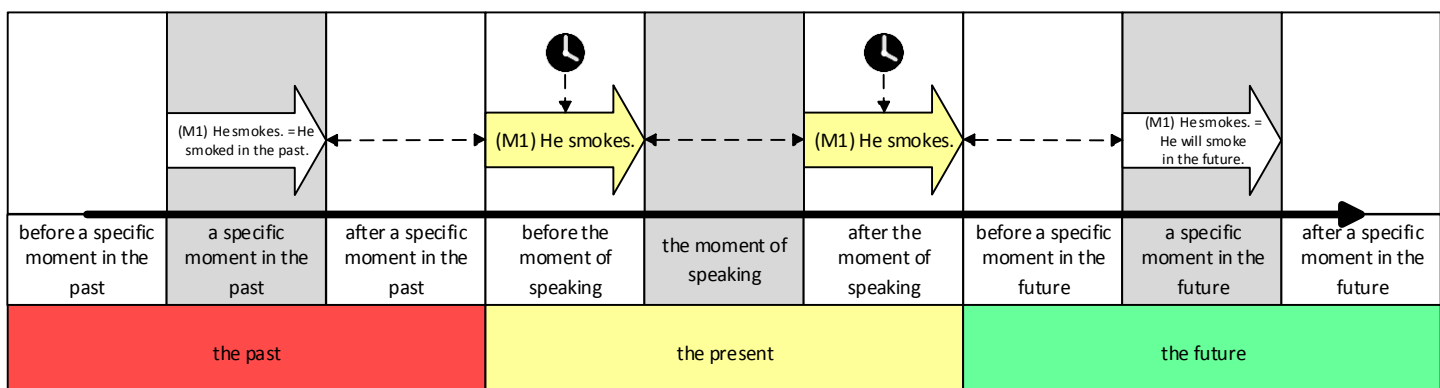


‘My mother has borne two children.’ is the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.) (see Chapter 20 for more information about this tense). There were two specific moments in the past when my mother gave birth to my brother and, later, me. My brother was born in 1976, and I was born in 1981. Because the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.) emphasizes the present result, it is not important when two actions happened; what is important is the present result: the present result is that my mother has borne two children before the moment of speaking.

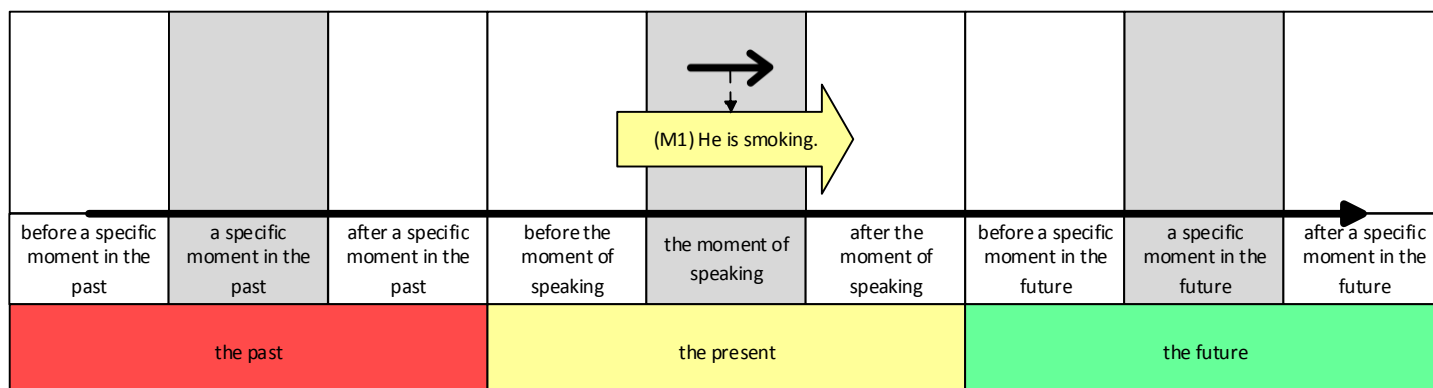
Normally, each verb has one Resultant/Passive participle, e.g. ‘done’, ‘seen’, ‘gone’, etc., but the verb ‘bear’ has ‘born’ and ‘borne’. ‘Born’ is the Passive Participle and is used in the Passive Voice, and ‘borne’ is the Resultant Participle and is used in the Active Voice (NB: ‘bore’ is the past form of the verb ‘bear’) (see the Appendix, the List of the Irregular Verbs, Verb 8).



‘He smokes.’ is in the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.) (see Chapter 18 for more information about this tense). This tense has a few different usages. Meaning 1 describes an action that happens repeatedly, i.e. happened in the past on numerous occasions, and most probably will happen in the future. This action is not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.



'He is smoking.' is in the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.) (see Chapter 24 for more information about this tense). As well as the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.), the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.) has a few different usages. Meaning 1 describes an action that is happening during the moment of speaking, or that is ongoing during the moment of speaking, i.e. started before the moment of speaking, and most probably will continue after the moment of speaking.

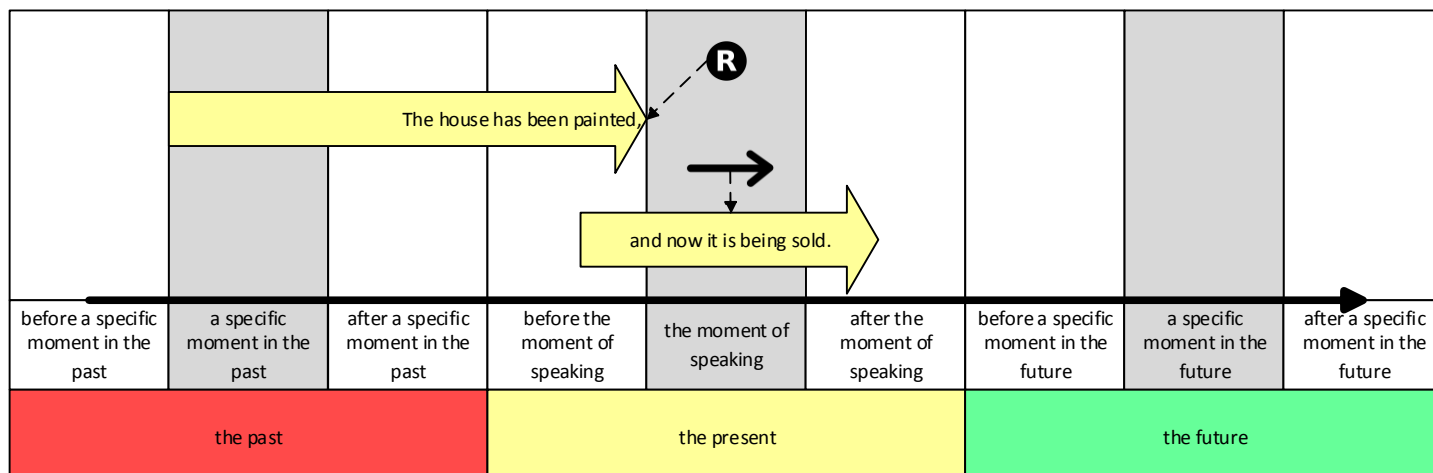


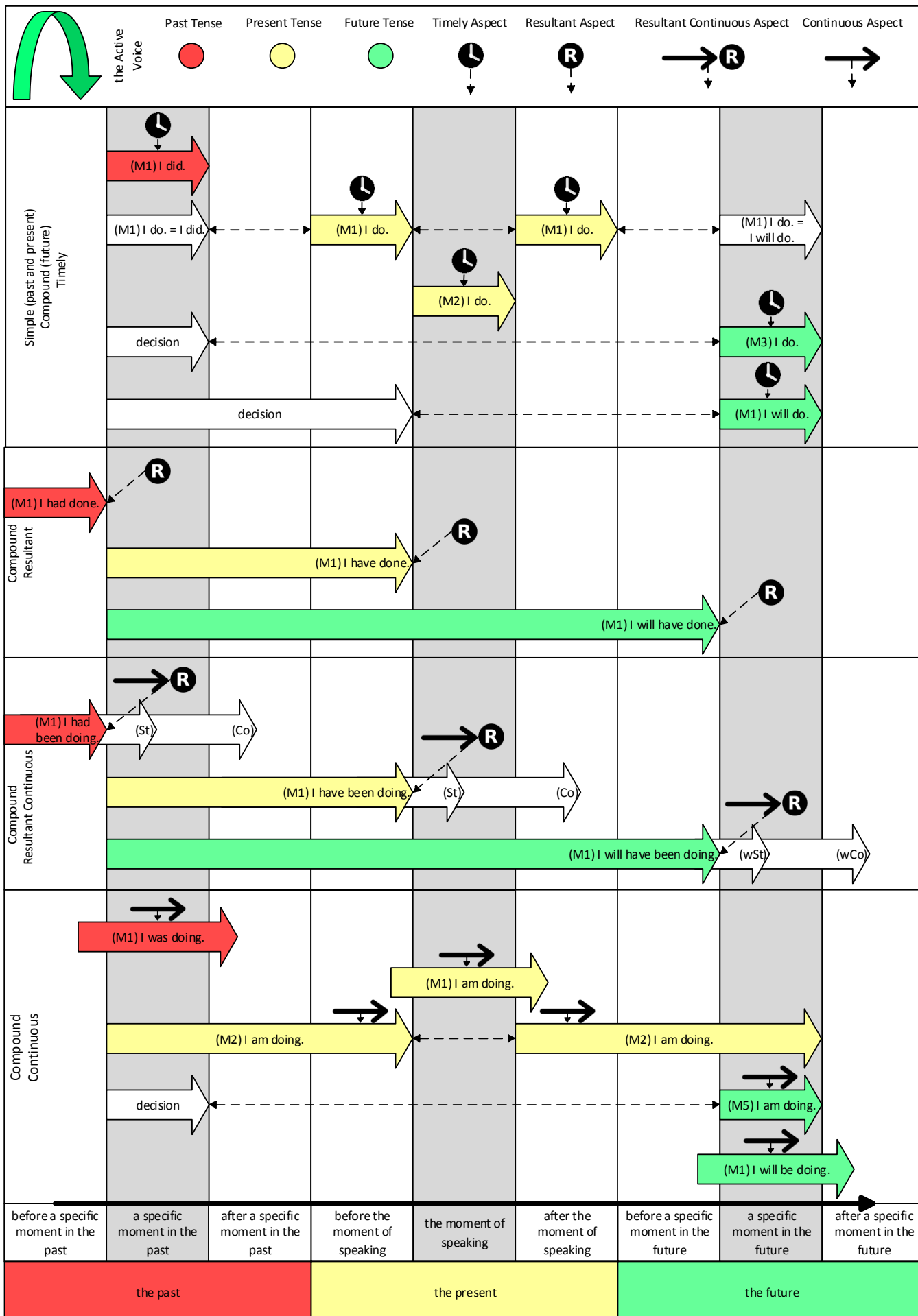
In the example below, we have a sentence 'The house has been painted, and it is now being sold.' 'The house has been painted,' is the main clause of the sentence, and is in the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.); 'and it is now being sold.' is a coordinate clause, which is in the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.). This is a compound sentence.

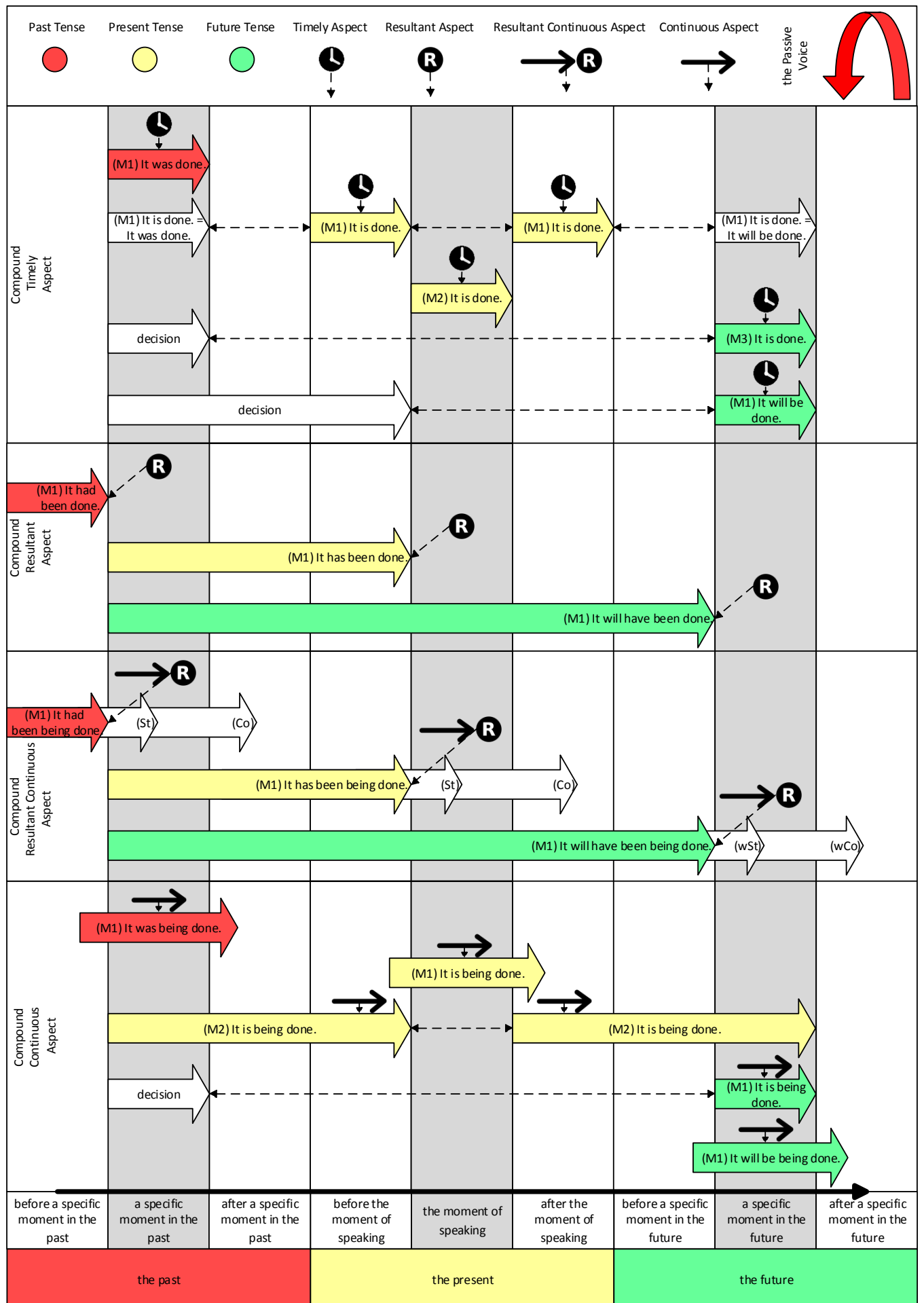
The Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.) is used to describe an action that has been completed before the moment of speaking. 'The house has been painted,' = the action of painting has been done to the house, and is now complete. As we can see in the Timeline Table, the upper yellow arrow with 'The house has been painted,' was started at a specific moment in the past, and was stopped before the moment of speaking. It is not very important when the action was started and when it was finished because this tense emphasizes the present result, and we are interested in the final, present result. We only want to say that the action has been completed before the moment of speaking, or before 'now'. The action could have been completed an hour ago, a day ago, or a week ago, but the present result is still the same. Whenever it was completed, the present result is that the house has been painted, and is ready.

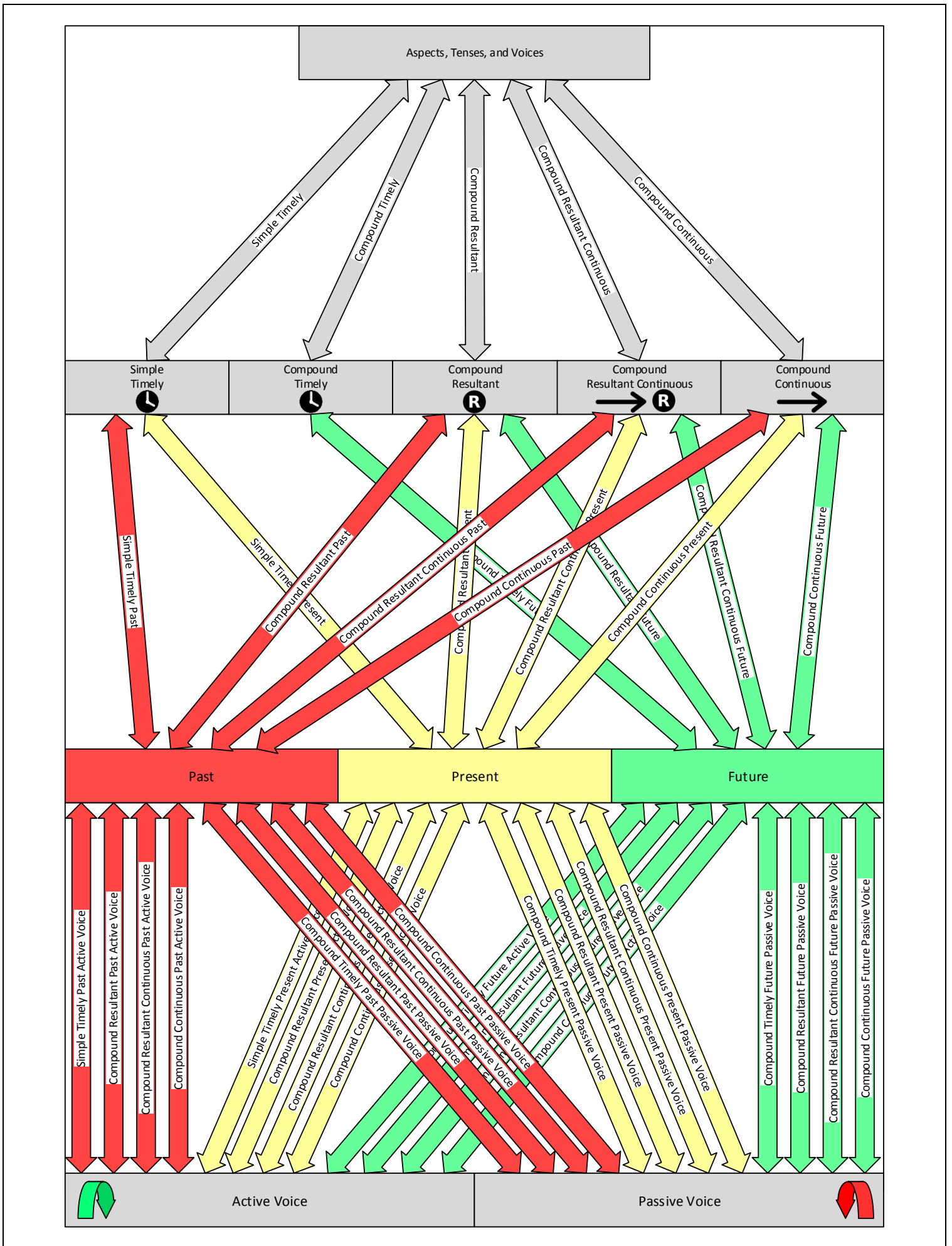
The Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.) is used to describe an action that is ongoing during or around the moment of speaking. 'and it is now being sold.' = the action of selling the house is ongoing during and around the moment of speaking; it was started before the moment of speaking, and will be continued beyond the moment of speaking.

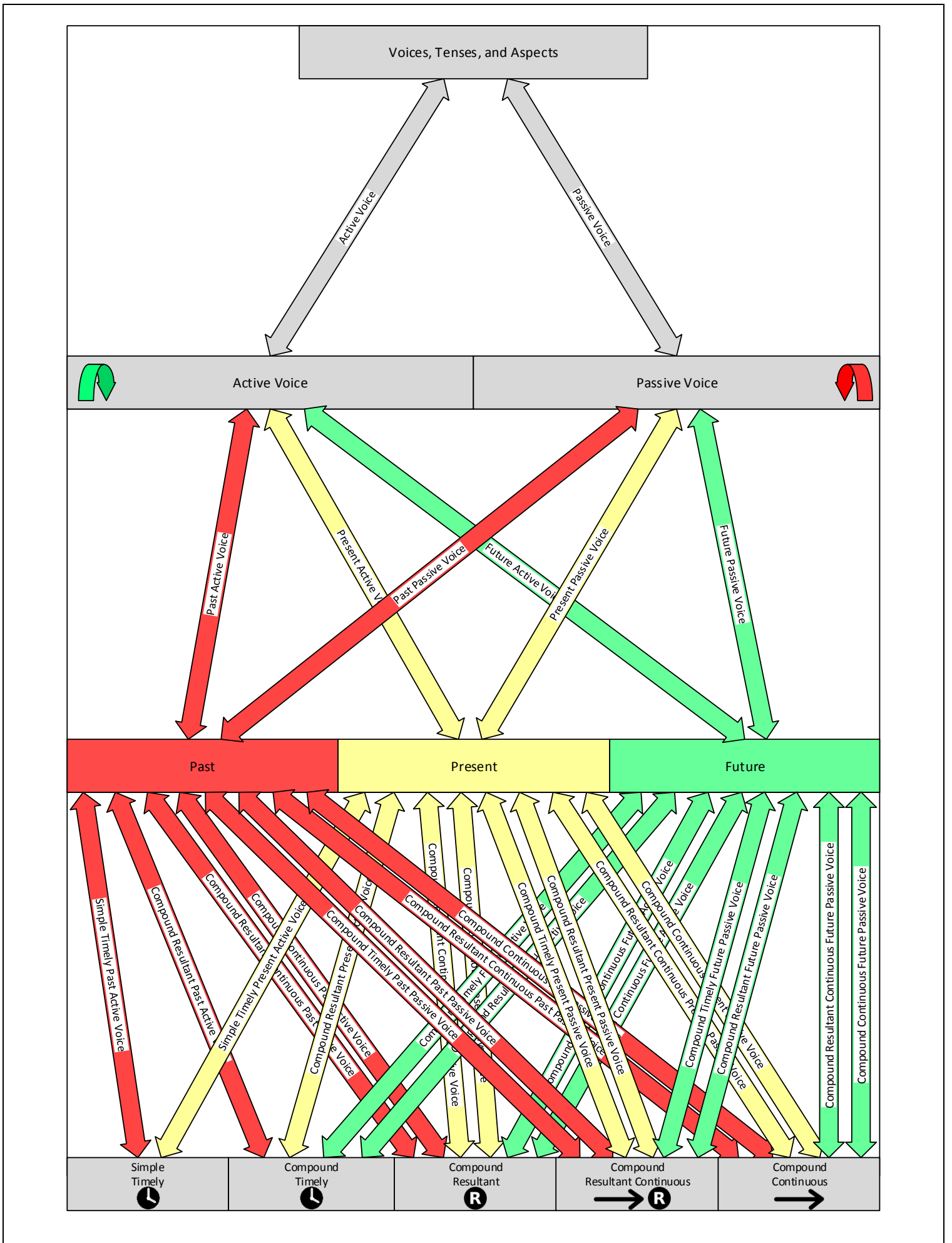
(1) The present result is that the house has been painted before the moment of speaking, and (2) now the house is being sold, which is ongoing.





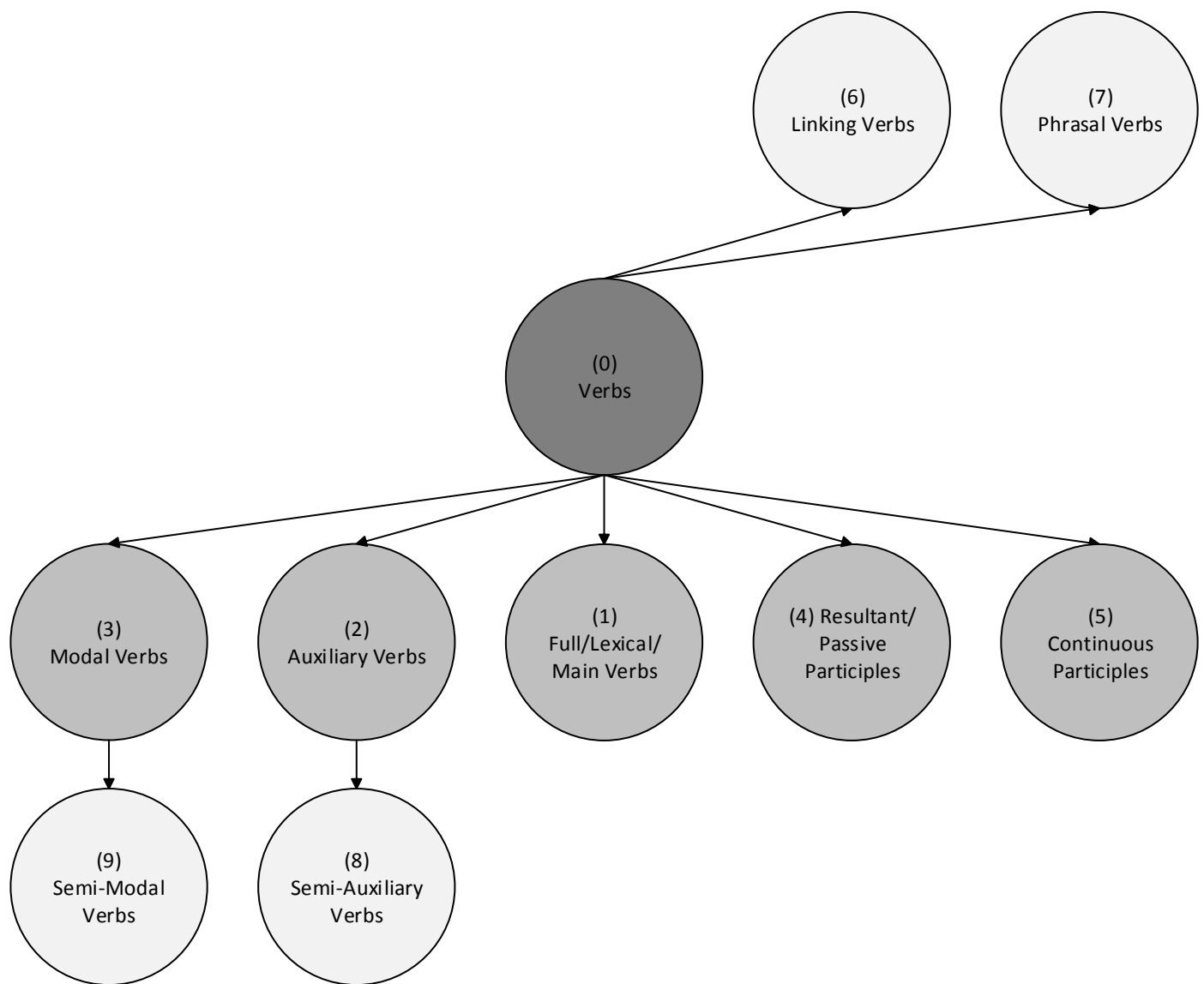






Chapter 02

the Types of Verbs



- (1) A main verb (also known as 'a full verb', or 'a lexical verb') is used as the main verb of a verb phrase. A verb is a word that is used to describe an action or a state, and forms the main part of the predicate.
- (2) The primary auxiliary verbs (also known as 'auxiliary verbs') are: 'be/am/is/are/was/were', 'do/does/did', and 'have/has/had'. The primary auxiliary verbs are used in forming tenses.
- (3) The secondary auxiliary verbs (also known as 'modal verbs' or 'modal auxiliary verbs') are used to indicate the mood of the verb, i.e. to add a specific meaning to the tense.
- (4) The Resultant Participle is used in forming the Compound Resultant Tenses, and the Passive Participle is used in forming all Passive Tenses.
- (5) The Continuous Participles are used in forming the Compound Continuous Tenses.
- (6) A linking verb is a word that links the subject and the rest of the predicate, i.e. the rest of the predicate is a noun complement or an adjectival complement.
- (7) A phrasal verb is a combination of (a) a verb and either (b1) an adverb or (b2) a preposition that together have a particular meaning ('a + b1' or 'a + b2').
- (8) A semi-auxiliary verb is a two- or three-part verb that begins with 'be' or 'have'.
- (9) A semi-modal verb is a word that is partly like a modal verb and partly like a full verb.

Chapter 03 the Main Verbs

The main verb is a verb that is not being used as either an auxiliary verb or a modal verb, e.g. **'She loves him.'** (the word 'love' is the main verb in this sentence that describes a state); **'She does not love him.'** ('does' is an auxiliary verb that is used with the adverb 'not' to make a negative statement, and 'love' is the main verb that describes a state); **'She does love him.'** (here the word 'does' is an auxiliary verb that is used for emphasis, and 'love' is the main verb that describes a state); **'Can she really love him?'** ('can' is a modal verb that adds a particular meaning to this sentence, and 'love' is the main verb that describes a state); **'She may love him.'** ('may' is a modal verb that adds a particular meaning to this sentence, and 'love' is the main verb that describes a state); **'She might have loved him.'** (the modal verb 'might' and the auxiliary verb 'have' express the possibility that something was true in the past, and 'loved' is the main verb that describe a state in the past), etc.

If the clause's verb phrase has only one word, it is the main verb, e.g. **'I knew him.'** ('knew' is the main verb).

If the clause's verb phrase has more than one word, the last word/verb is the main verb, provided that there is no non-finite verb, i.e. **'I might have known him.'** ('known' is the main verb); **'I have always wanted to meet you.'** ('wanted' is the main verb, and 'to meet' is a non-finite verb/infinitive).

main verbs												
modal verbs		auxiliary verbs								resultant/passive participle		cont. part.
past	pres.	past	pres.			past regul.	past irreg.	pres.	regul.	irreg.		
She								loves				him.
She			does	not				love				him.
She			does					love				him.
	Can	she really						love				him?
She	may							love				him.
She	might		have			loved						him.
She			did	not				love				him.
			Have	you						been	waiting	long?
I			have						finished.			
I			have							done.		
			Have	you						seen		her?
I								know				him.
I							knew					him.
I	might		have							known		him.
I			am								going	home.
Who			are	you							looking	for?
I			have	always					wanted			to meet you.
I							ate					my dinner an hour ago.

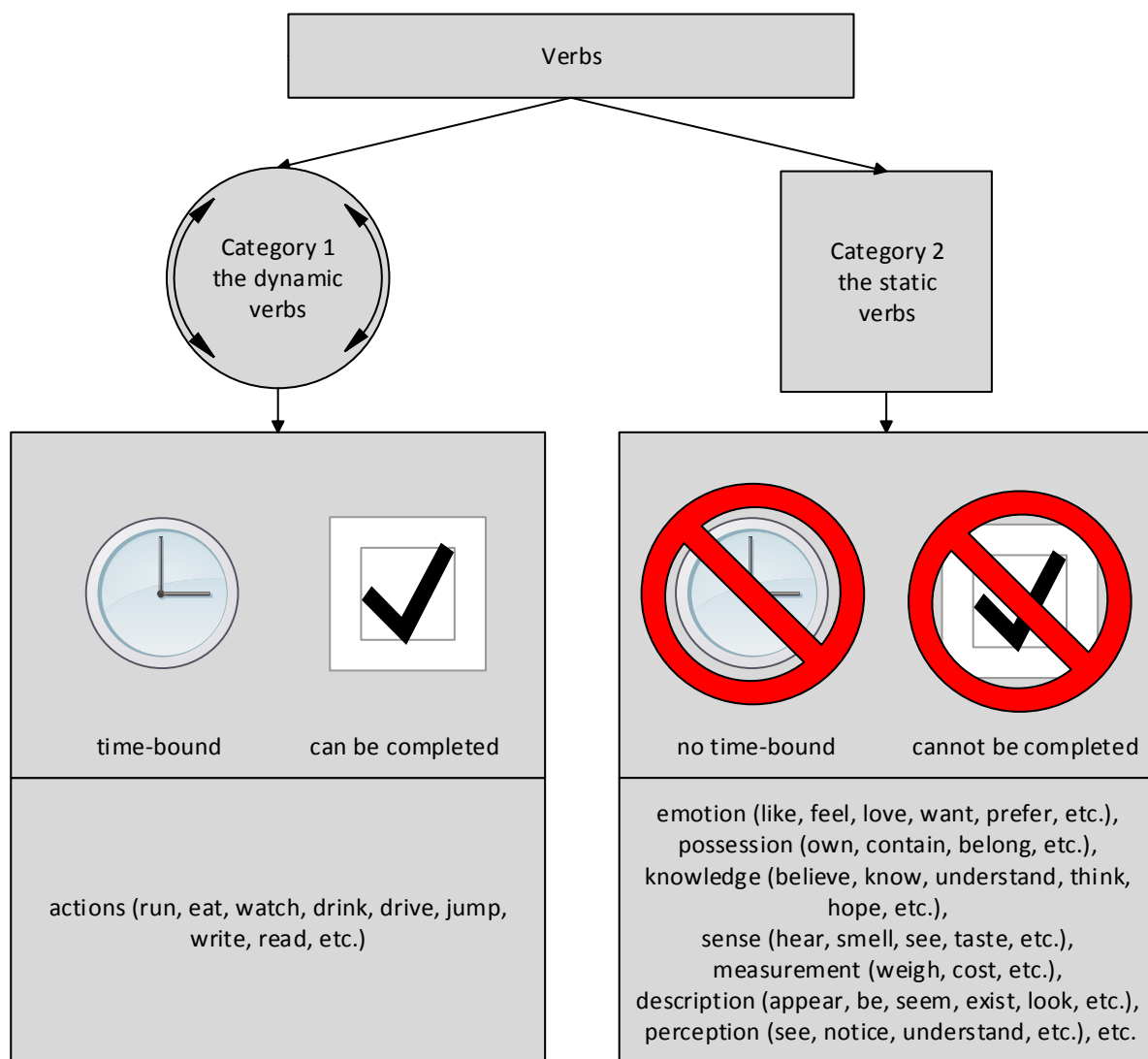
Chapter 04

the Dynamic Verbs, and the Static Verbs

All verbs can be divided into two categories: (Category 1) the dynamic verbs, and (Category 2) the static verbs. Some verbs are in Category 1, and some, in Category 2; nevertheless, some verbs can be in both categories, depending on the meaning.

The dynamic verbs are used to describe an action that is time-bound, and can be completed. The dynamic verbs describe what happened, happens, or will happen for a specific amount of time, and was completed, can be completed, or will be completed, e.g. **'I am drinking water.'** is an action that is ongoing at the moment of speaking, and is time-bound and can be completed.

The static verbs are used to describe a state or a condition that is not time-bound, and cannot be completed. The static verbs can describe: emotion (like, feel, love, want, prefer, etc.), possession (own, contain, belong, etc.), knowledge (believe, know, understand, think, hope, etc.), sense (hear, smell, see, taste, etc.), measurement (weigh, cost, etc.), description (appear, be, seem, exist, look, etc.), perception (see, notice, understand, etc.), etc. Normally, the static verbs are not used in the Continuous Tenses because they are not time-bound and cannot be completed, e.g. **'I love you.'** is a state that is ongoing all the time, and is not time-bound and cannot be completed. However, sometimes a static verb (a verb that is normally static) can be used in the Continuous Tenses to emphasize a temporariness of a state or a condition, e.g. **'Are you enjoying the meal?'** **'I am loving it!'**.



NB: some verbs, depending on the usage, can be either dynamic or static, and, therefore, one time can be time-bound and another time no time-bound, one time can be completed and another time cannot be completed.

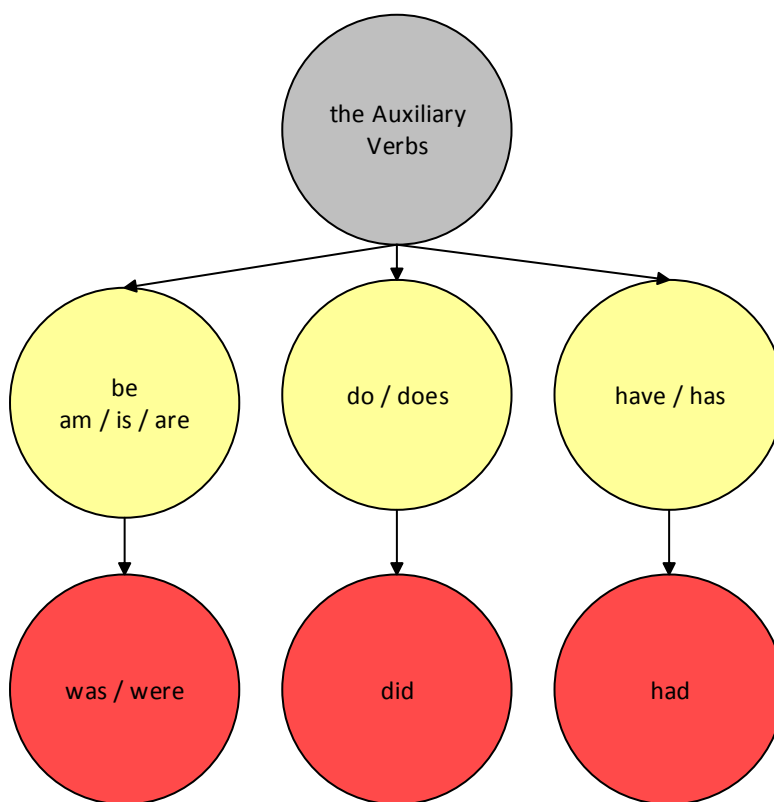
Chapter 05

the Auxiliary Verbs

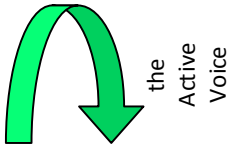
The auxiliary verbs (also known as 'helping verbs' or 'supporting verbs') (1) are used in forming the Compound Tenses (except the Compound Future in the Active Voice (I will do), which does not require an auxiliary verb), (2) are used in making negative statements, (3) are used in making questions, or (4) are used in emphasising positive statements.

- (1) The auxiliary verb 'have' is used in forming the Compound Resultant Tenses in the Active/Passive Voice, and the Compound Resultant Continuous Tenses in the Active/Passive Voice (two middle rows in both tables).
- (2) The auxiliary verb 'be' is used in forming the Compound Continuous Tenses in the Active/Passive Voice (the bottom row in both tables), and the Compound Tenses in the Passive Voice (the top row in the Passive Voice table).
- (3) The auxiliary verbs are used with the adverb 'not' in making negative statements, e.g. 'I do not understand.', 'I have not seen it.', or 'It is not done.'.
- (4) The auxiliary verbs are used in making questions, e.g. 'Do you understand?', 'Am I understood?', or 'Has she understood?'.
- (5) The auxiliary verb 'do' is used to emphasize a statement, e.g. 'I do understand.' or 'I did understand.'. 'Do' and 'does' are used with the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.), and 'did' is used with the Simple Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.).








(for more information about the Auxiliary Verbs, see Chapters 34, 35, and 36)

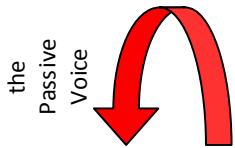


the Usage of the Auxiliary Verbs			
the Past Tenses	the Present Tenses	the Future Tenses	
the Past Auxiliary Verb	the Present Auxiliary Verb	the Appropriate Modal Verb	the Present Auxiliary Verb






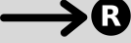



the
Active
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Active Voice 
Simple (past and present) Compound (future) Timely 	the Simple Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did .) (I did do it.)	the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do .) (I do understand.)	the Compound Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)



the
Passive
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Passive Voice 
Compound Timely 	the Compound Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)	the Compound Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)	the Compound Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.)

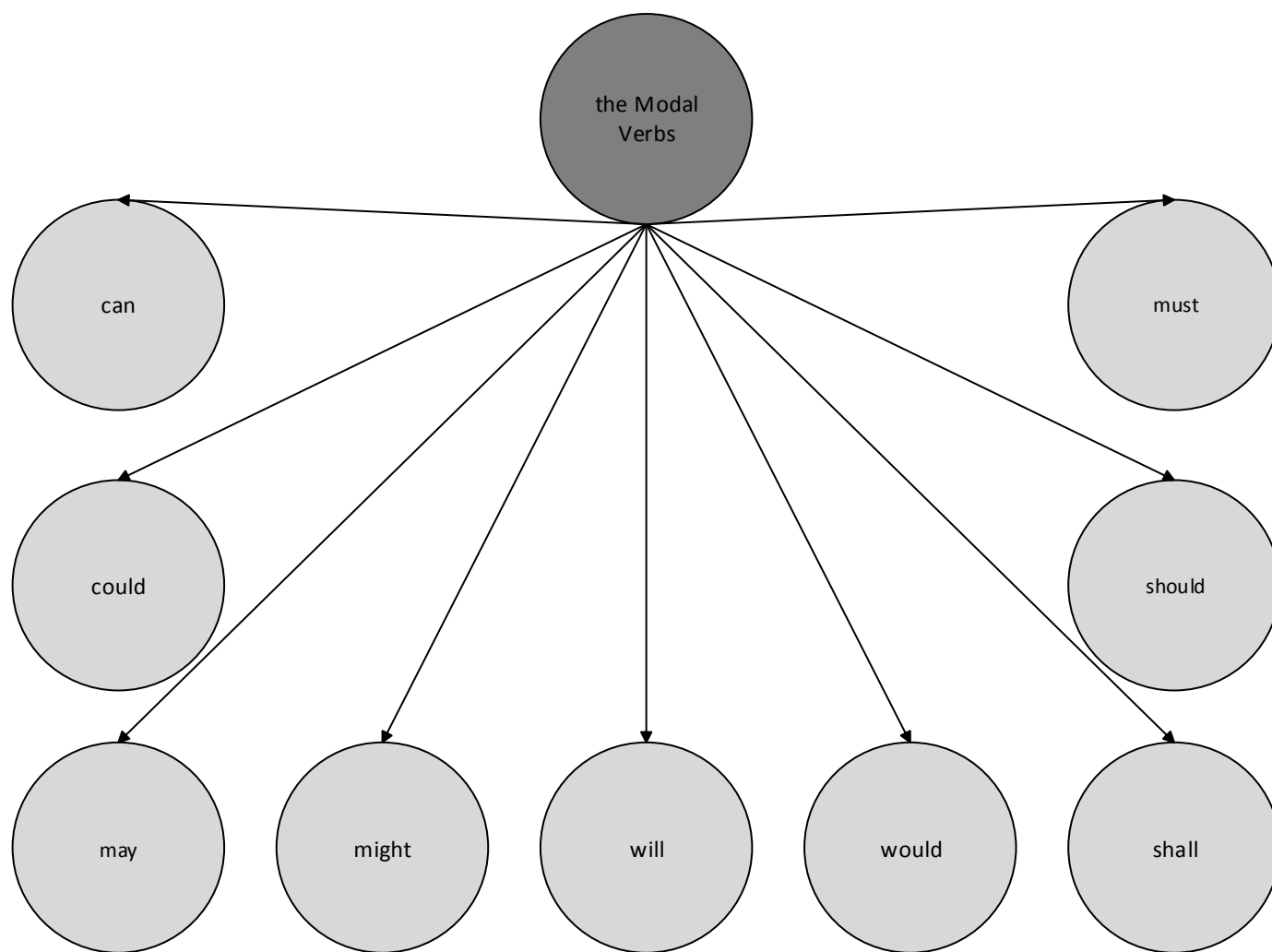
Chapter 06

the Modal Verbs

The modal verbs (also known as 'auxiliary modal verbs') can be used to add a particular meaning to a tense. The modal verbs: (1) 'can', (2) 'could', (3) 'may', (4) 'might', (5) 'will', (6) 'would', (7) 'shall', (8) 'should', and (9) 'must' are considered to be the main/central modal verbs.

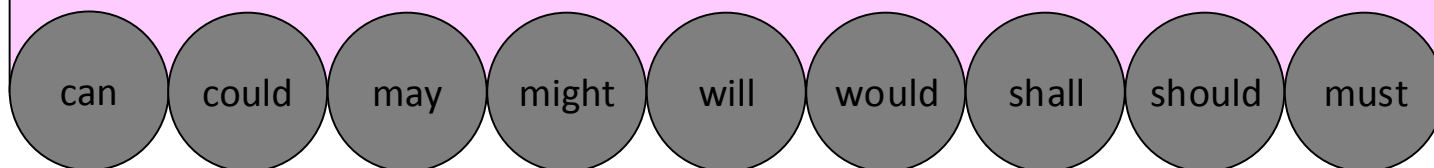
A particular meaning can be expressed as necessity, possibility or impossibility, ability or inability, prohibition, an advice to do or not to do something, a suggestion, an invitation, a request, an offer, etc., e.g. 'I can do it.' (ability), 'I cannot do it.' (inability), 'You must do it.' (necessity), 'You must not do it.' (prohibition), 'Would you like some?' (offer), 'I may go to the party.' (possibility), etc.

(for more information about the Modal Verbs, see Chapters 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41)



NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses



Chapter 07

the Resultant Participle, the Continuous Participle, and the Passive Participle

A participle is a form of a verb that is used in forming the Compound Tenses, except the Compound Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.) which needs only an appropriate modal verb to form its structure, and does not require a participle.

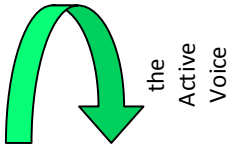
The Resultant Participle is highlighted in red, the Continuous Participle, in cyan, and the Passive Participle, in pink.

The Resultant Participle is used in forming all Resultant Tenses, i.e. two middle rows in the middle; the Continuous Participle is used in forming all Continuous Tenses, i.e. two bottom rows; and the Passive Participle is used in forming all Passive Tenses.







The Passive Participle and the Resultant Participle are the same participle (except 'born' and 'borne', and 'reborn' and 'reborne'), but I call them the Passive Participle and the Resultant Participle because they are used in a slightly different manner.

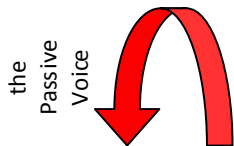
Examples:

I have done . ('done' is the Resultant Participle)
I have called him. ('called' is the Resultant Participle)
I called him yesterday. ('called' is the past form of the verb 'call')
I have been calling him for the last two hours. ('been' is the Resultant Participle, and 'calling' is the Continuous Participle)
I was born in 1981. ('born' is the Passive Participle)









the
Active
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Active Voice 
Simple (past and present) Compound (future) Timely 	the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.)	the Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous → 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)
Compound Continuous →	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)



the
Passive
Voice

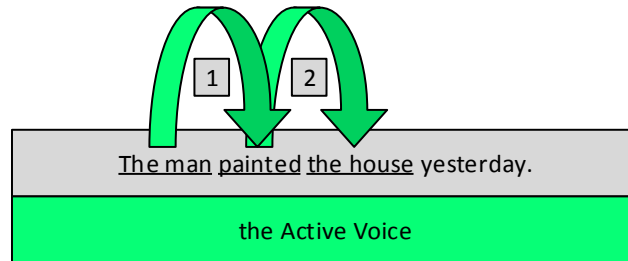
	the Past Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Passive Voice 
Compound Timely 	the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)	the Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous → 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)
Compound Continuous →	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.)

Chapter 08

the Active Voice, and the Passive Voice

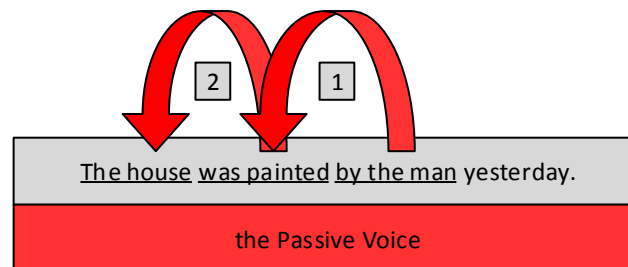
The same action can be doubly viewed.

For example, the sentence 'The man painted the house yesterday.' is in the Active Voice because its subject, i.e. 'the man', performs the action.



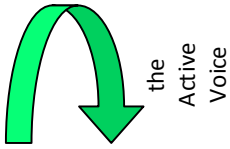
'The man' is the active doer who performs the action of painting the house. The house is a passive receiver of the action of painting of the active doer.

It is possible to rearrange the words of the sentence, changing the sentence into the Passive Voice, i.e. 'The house was painted by the man yesterday.'







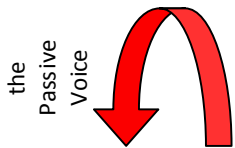
The first sentence is in the Active Voice, and the second one is in the Passive Voice. Regardless of the voice, the active doer and the passive receiver always remain the same. The only difference between two sentences is: (1) in first sentence, we say what the man did to the house, and (2) in the second sentence, we say what happened to the house and by whom this action was done, or, in other words, what action the house received from the man.

In the first example, the arrows go forward, representing that the action comes from the man, and goes onto the house. In the second example, the arrows go backwards, representing that the action, still, comes from the man, and, still, goes onto the house; but, also, in the second example, the arrows represent that the house receives the action: the action from the man.







the
Active
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Active Voice 
Simple (past and present) Compound (future) Timely 	the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.)	the Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)



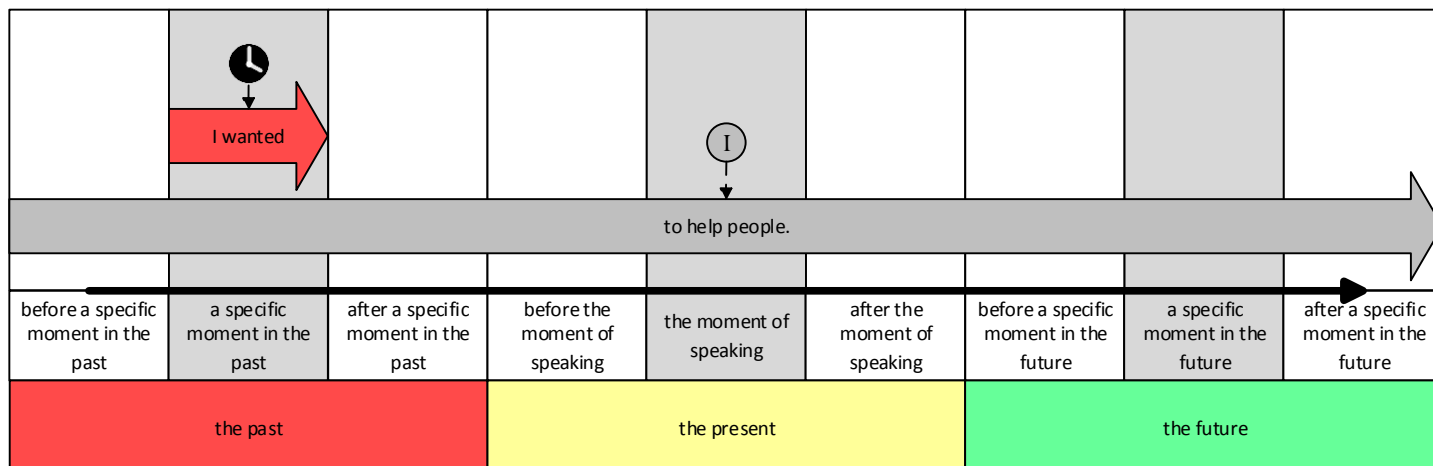
the
Passive
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Passive Voice 
Compound Timely 	the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)	the Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.)

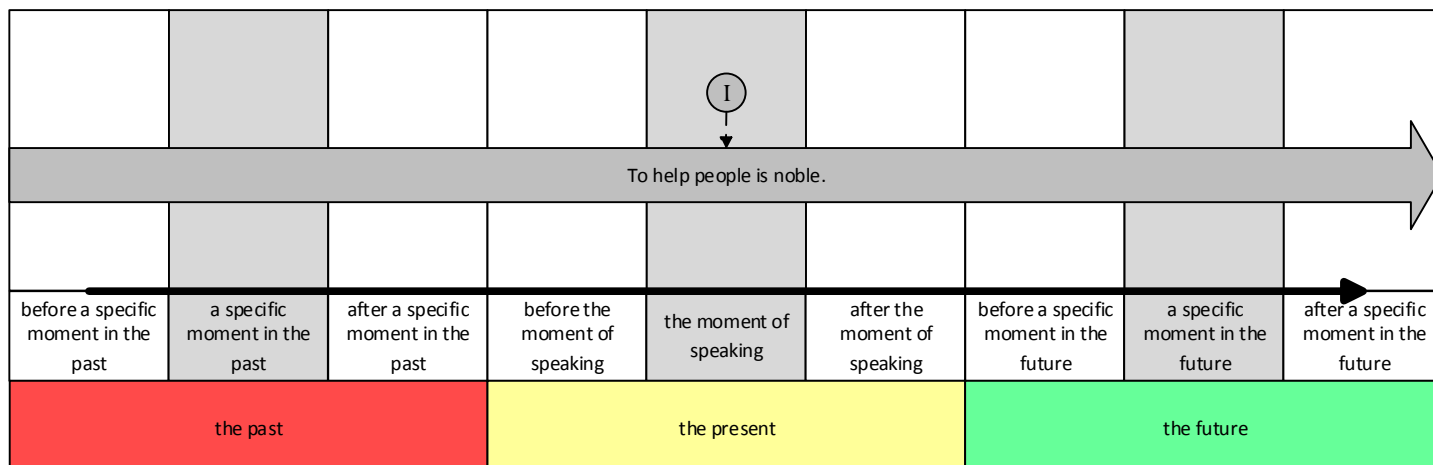
Chapter 09 the Infinitive

The infinitive is the basic form of a verb that has no direct relationship to either: time, person, number, aspect, or tense.

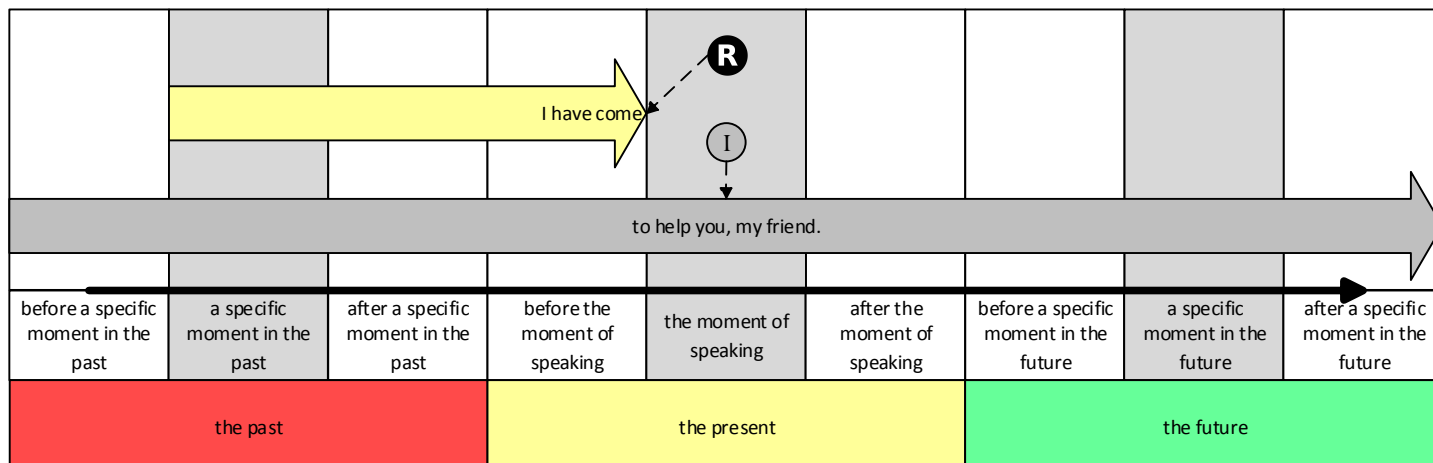
'I wanted' is in the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.), and 'to help...' is the infinitive.



The sentence 'To help people is noble.' is non-finite, i.e. has no tense.



'I have come' is in the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.), and 'to help...' is the infinitive.

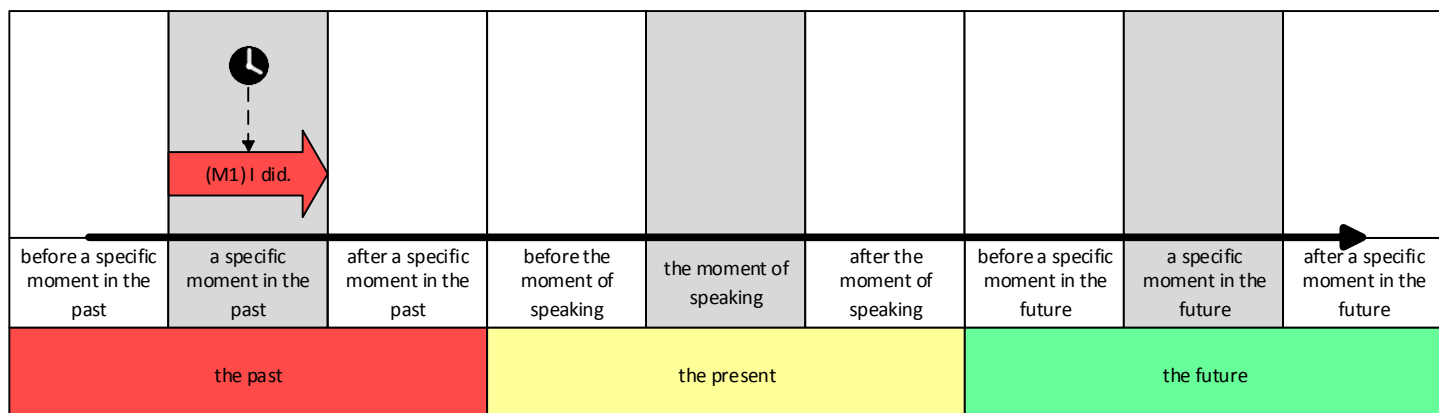


Chapter 10

the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.)

Usage:

the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.)
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was completed in the past, or a state that was true in the past; normally, with mentioning a specific moment of action; if the moment of action is not mentioned, it is either understood, implied, or can be checked out; or used to describe a state that was true in the past, but is no longer true
(Meaning 2) 'used' and the active infinitive are used to describe an action that repeatedly happened in the past, but no longer happens; or used to describe a state that was true in the past, but no longer is true (= 'used' + the active infinitive)



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	My mother bore me in 1981. ☹	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was completed in the past, and, normally, with mentioning a specific moment of action; if the moment of action is not mentioned, it is either understood, implied, or can be checked out; or used to describe a state that was true in the past, but is no longer true ☹ = Timely Aspect (in the past)
(M1)	She married him two years ago. ☹	
(M1)	She did not feel well yesterday. ☹	
(M1)	She left yesterday. ☹	
(M1)	The old man died last week on Monday. ☹	

	example	usage
(M2)	I used to smoke.	(Meaning 2) 'used' and the active infinitive are used to describe an action that repeatedly happened in the past, but no longer happens; or used to describe a state that was true in the past, but no longer is true (= 'used' + the active infinitive)
(M2)	She used to be so happy.	
(M2)	Here used to be a cinema in this building.	
(M2)	He used to drink a lot.	
(M2)	He used to live in Argentina.	

Further Examples:

	example	usage
(M1+for)	She studied hard for six years to become a doctor.	(Meaning 1 + for) is used to describe a complete action in the past that: (a) lasted for a specific amount of time (used with the preposition 'for')
(M1+for)	They walked in the park for two hours.	
(M1+for)	He lived in France for five years.	

(M1+for)	They went out	for about ten months before splitting up.	
(M1+for)	I worked	there for three months.	

	example	Usage
(M1+during)	A lot of people died during the war.	(Meaning 1 + during) is used to describe a complete action in the past that: (b) lasted during a specific time (used with the preposition 'during')
(M1+during)	Many people didn't work during the Great Depression.	
(M1+during)	She behaved as a wild thing during her childhood.	
(M1+during)	Did you visit many places during your trip?	
(M1+during)	What did he ask you during the interview?	

	example	usage
(repeatedM1)	They made love every single day last year.	(repeated Meaning 1) is used to describe complete actions that happened repeatedly in the past
(repeatedM1)	I saw him often when he was still alive.	
(repeatedM1)	He usually went to see his mother on Sundays.	
(repeatedM1)	She attended all her lectures last year.	
(repeatedM1)	They always went somewhere for a holiday.	

Explanation of Usage:

The Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.) is used to describe an action that was completed in the past, or a state that was true in the past; normally, with mentioning a specific moment of action; if the moment of action is not mentioned, it is either understood, implied, or can be checked out; or used to describe a state that was true in the past, but no longer is true.

'She married him when she was 18.' (action)

'She loved him so much.' (state)

Chapter 11

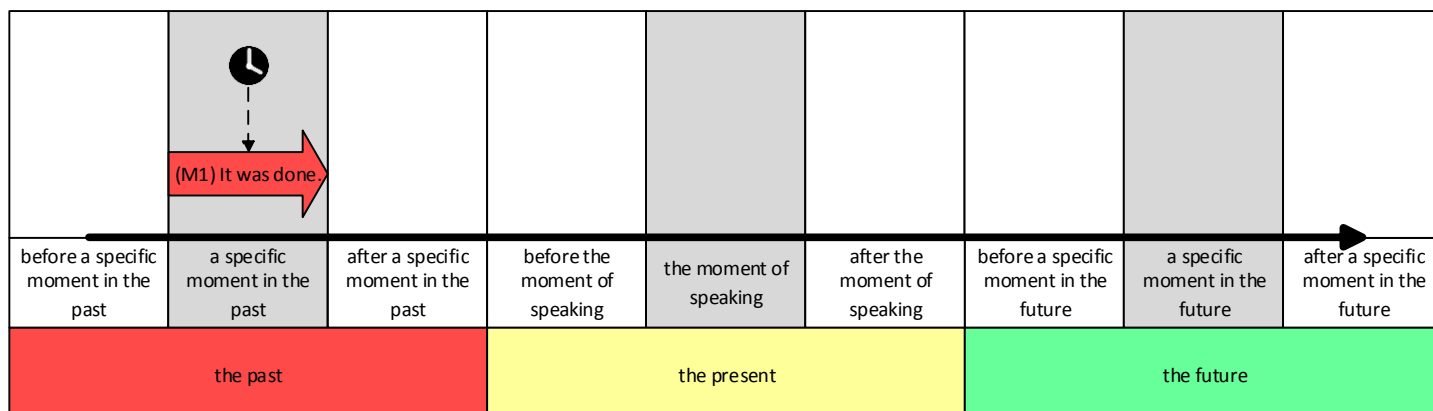
the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)

Usage:

the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was completed in the past, or a state that was true in the past; normally, with mentioning a specific moment of action; if the moment of action is not mentioned, it is either understood, implied, or can be checked out; or used to describe a state that was true in the past, but is no longer true

(Meaning 2) 'was/were used' and the passive infinitive are used to describe an action that repeatedly happened in the past, but no longer happens; or used to describe a state that was true in the past, but no longer is true (= 'was/were used' + the passive infinitive)



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	I was born in 1981. ☹	(Meaning 1) is used to describe a complete action in the past with or without mentioning the time of action; if the time of action is not mentioned, it is either understood, implied, or can be checked out ☹ = Timely Aspect (in the past)
(M1)	The house was cleaned yesterday. ☹	
(M1)	His car was stolen last week. ☹	
(M1)	She was murdered two years ago. ☹	
(M1)	The man was arrested by the police two days ago. ☹	

	example	usage
(M2)	It was used to be done every Sunday.	(Meaning 2) 'was/were used' and the passive infinitive are used to describe an action that repeatedly happened in the past, but no longer happens; or used to describe a state that was true in the past, but no longer is true (= 'was/were used' + the passive infinitive)
(M2)	This house was used to be cleaned every day.	
(M2)	The pub was used to be visited by many famous people.	
(M2)	Many innocent people were used to be killed and buried here.	
(M2)	The program was used to be shown on Friday at 7 pm.	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.) is used to describe an action that was completed in the past, or a state that was true in the past.

Probably, the most common example of the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.) is the phrase 'I was born in...'

Normally, the verb has one Resultant/Passive Participle that is used in forming the Resultant Tenses and the Passive Tenses, i.e. 'I have done.' ('done' is the Resultant Participle), and 'It was done yesterday.' ('done' is the Passive Participle).

The verb 'bear', however, has one dedicated Resultant Participle, i.e. 'borne', and one dedicated Passive Participle, i.e. 'born'.

'Born' is used with the Passive Voice, e.g. 'I was born in 1981.', 'He was born in London.', 'She was born a long time ago.', etc.

'Bore', on the other hand, is used only with the Simple Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.), e.g. 'She bore him a son.'. In the Passive Voice, the action happened to someone ('I was born in 1981.'), and in the Active Voice, someone performed the action ('She bore him a son.').

'I was born in 1981.' is in the Passive Voice because the action happened to me; 'born' is the dedicated Passive Participle (see all Tenses in the Passive Voice).

'My mother bore me in 1981.' is in the Active Voice because my mother performed the action; 'bore' is the past form of the verb 'bear'. The past form of the verb is only used in the Simple Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.) (see Chapter 10 for more information about this tense).

In the sentence 'My mother has borne two children.', 'borne' is the dedicated Resultant Participle. This sentence is in the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.) (see Chapter 20 for more information about this tense). This tense emphasizes the present result.

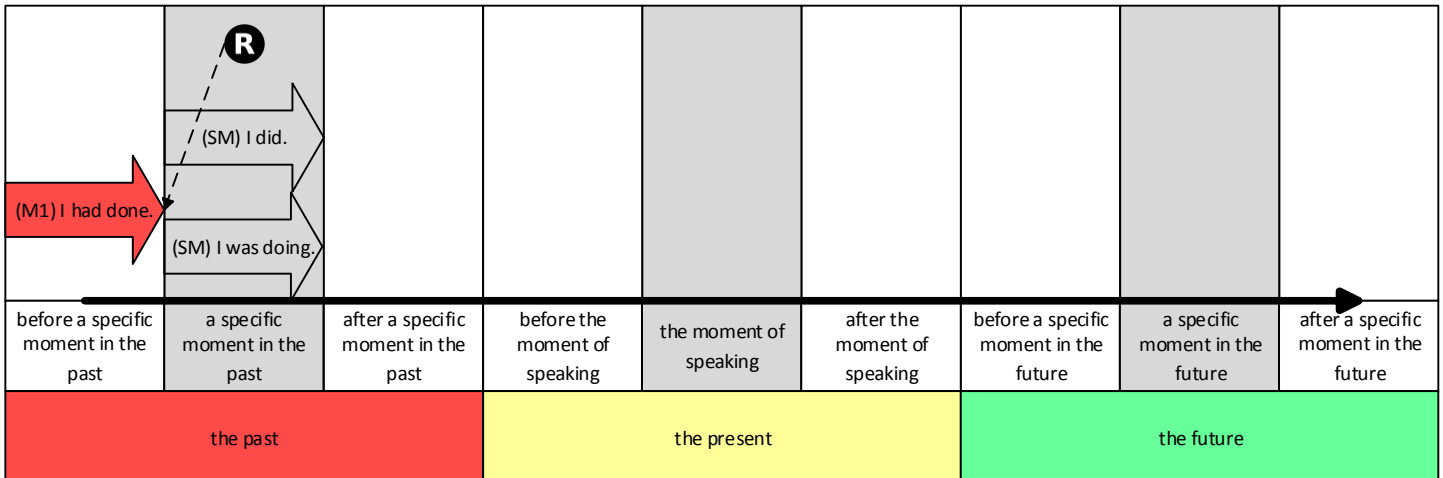
Chapter 12

the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe (M1) an action that had been completed before (SM) a specific moment in the past, or (M1) a state that had been true before (SM) a specific moment in the past



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-SM)	She had already left when I arrived. ®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe (M1) an action that had been completed before (SM) a specific moment in the past, or (M1) a state that had been true before (SM) a specific moment in the past ® = Resultant Aspect (in the past)
(M1-SM)	The rain had stopped , and the sun was shining. ®	
(M1-SM)	He did not buy it because he had spent all his money. ®	
(M1-SM)	The bus had already left when we reached the station. ®	
(M1-SM)	She realized that he had done it already. ®	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.) is used to describe an action that had been completed before a specific moment in the past, or a state that had been true before a specific moment in the past.

This tense emphasizes a past result. A specific moment in the past is established by another tense: i.e. (1) the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.), or (2) the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.).

The Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.) can stand alone as a main clause and a sentence (without the coordinating or subordinating conjunctions) when the specific moment in the past is either understood, implied, or was already mentioned and somewhere within the context.

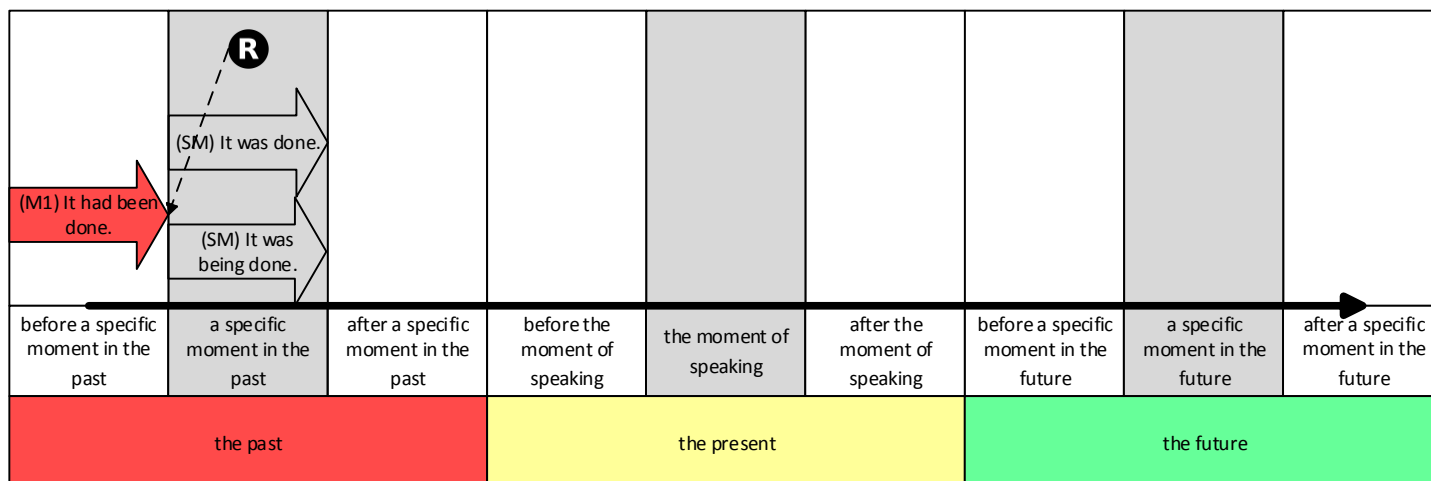
Chapter 13

the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe (M1) an action that had been completed before (SM) a specific moment in the past, or (M1) a state that had been true before (SM) a specific moment in the past



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-SM)	The job had been done before I could say anything. ®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe (M1) an action that had been completed before (SM) a specific moment in the past, or (M1) a state that had been true before (SM) a specific moment in the past ® = Resultant Aspect (in the past)
(M1-SM)	The house had been already sold when I came to see it. ®	
(M1-SM)	She had already been killed by the time the police arrived. ®	
(M1-SM)	I asked her yesterday when my order will be ready, and she told me that my order had been already done . ®	
(M1-SM)	The house had been painted afresh before it was sold. ®	

Explanation:

The Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had done.) is used to describe an action that had been completed before a specific moment in the past, or a state that had been true before a specific moment in the past. This tense emphasizes the past result.

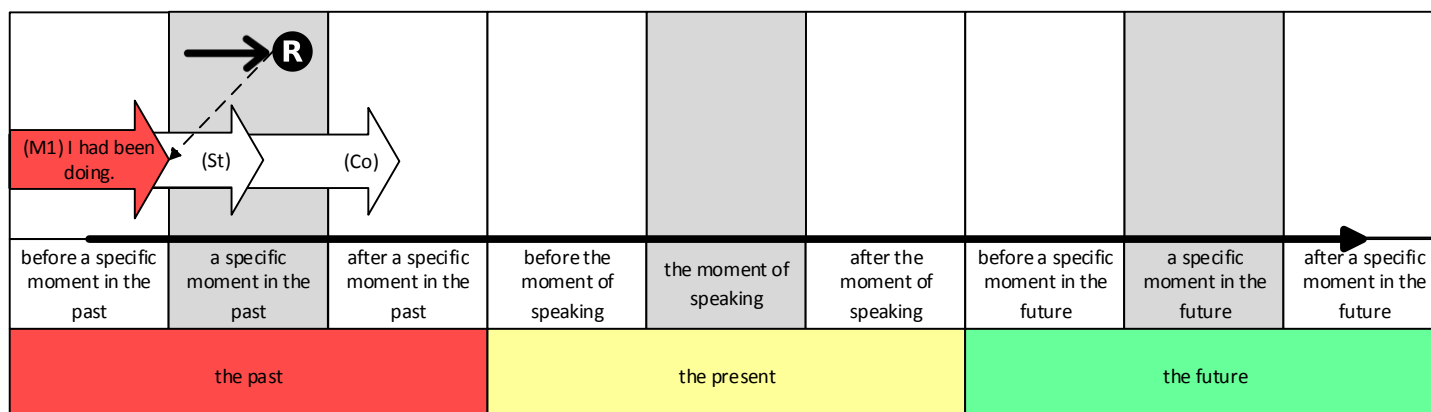
Chapter 14

the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that had been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the past, and either (St) stopped at that specific moment in the past, or (Co) continued beyond that specific moment in the past; or used to describe a state that had been true up to (SM) a specific moment in the past



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-St)	He decided to have a break because he had been reading for more than two hours. →®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that had been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the past, and either (St) stopped at that specific moment in the past, or (Co) continued beyond that specific moment in the past →® = Resultant Continuous Aspect (in the past), or Continuous Resultant Aspect (in the past)
(M1-St)	She was the girl whom he had been looking for all his life. →®	
(M1-St)	We had been driving for only half an hour when the car broke down. →®	
(M1-St/Co)	I had been waiting for the bus for twenty minutes when I realised that I had forgotten my wallet. →®	
(M1-Co)	My parents had been living together for almost two years when I was born. →®	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing) is used to describe an action or a state that had been ongoing up to a specific moment in the past, and either (St) stopped at this specific moment in the past, or (Co) continued beyond this specific moment in the past. This tense emphasizes a past result that had been ongoing up to a specific moment in the past.

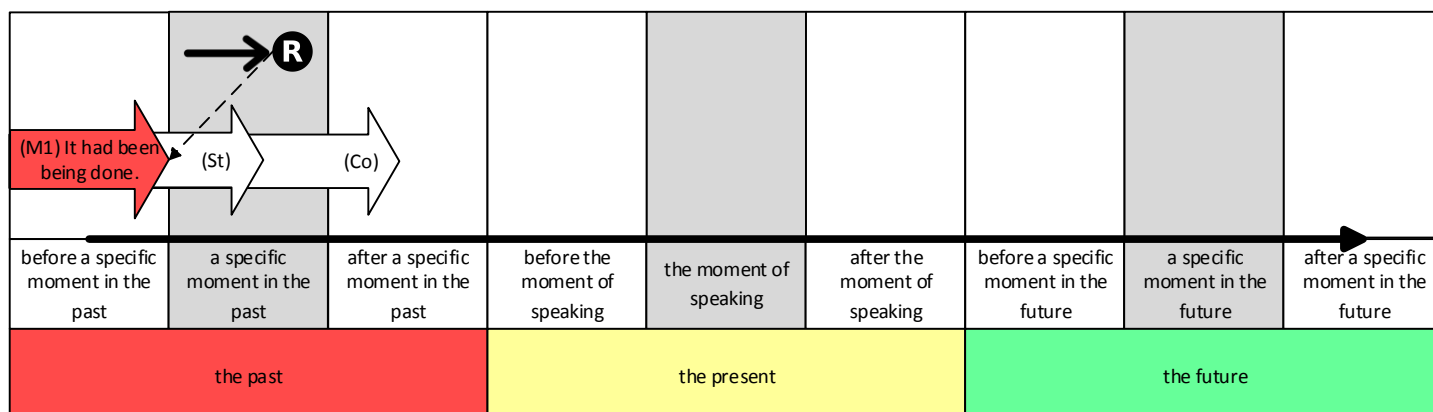
Chapter 15

the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that had been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the past, and either (St) stopped at that specific moment in the past, or (Co) continued beyond that specific moment in the past; or used to describe a state that had been true up to (SM) a specific moment in the past



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-St)	The house had been being painted for two days when the owner decided to change the colour. → [Ⓡ]	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that had been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the past, and either (St) stopped at that specific moment in the past, or (Co) continued beyond that specific moment in the past; or used to describe a state that had been true up to (SM) a specific moment in the past → [Ⓡ] = Resultant Continuous Aspect (in the Past), or Continuous Resultant Aspect (in the Past)
(M1-St)	It had been being done like this for a very long time when the parliament passed new regulations. → [Ⓡ]	
(M1-St)	The bar was closed down last year because it had not been being visited by many people. → [Ⓡ]	
(M1-St/Co)	The decision had been being made by the committee when they realised that their fundamental approach was rather unsuitable to tackle that kind of problem. → [Ⓡ]	
(M1-St)	It had been being thought that it was a tragic accident when new evidence of a foul play emerged. → [Ⓡ]	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.) is used to describe an action or a state that had been ongoing up to a specific moment in the past, and either (St) stopped at this specific moment in the past, or (Co) continued beyond this specific moment in the past. This tense emphasizes a past result that had been ongoing up to a specific moment in the past.

Chapter 16

the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice

(I was doing.)

Usage:

the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.)

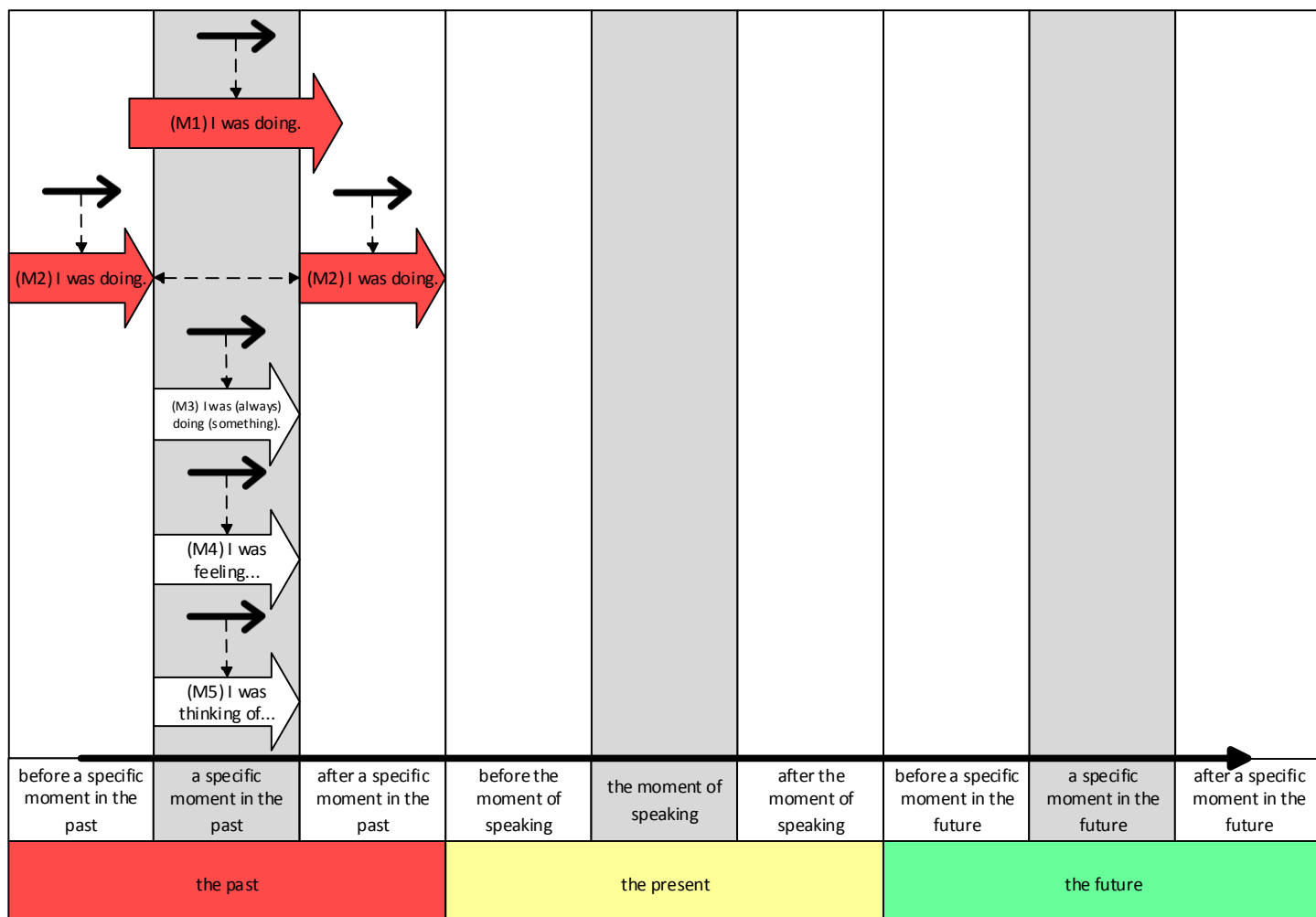
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past: this action was already started, and was not finished yet

(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that was ongoing around a specific moment in the past

(Meaning 3) is used to describe a past action that was happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people (used with adverbs such as 'always', 'constantly', 'continually', 'forever')

(Meaning 4) is used to emphasise an activity that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past; used with verbs that are not normally used in the Continuous Tenses; used with static verbs

(Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that was going to happen in the past, but often did not



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	Were you watching the game last night? →	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past: this action was already started, but was not finished yet
(M1)	I cut my finger when I was chopping tomatoes. →	
(M1)	I was driving to work when I saw her yesterday. →	

(M1)	I missed your phone call because I was having a shower. →	→ = Continuous Aspect (in the past)
(M1)	I didn't know that he was writing a book. →	

	example	usage
(M2)	He told me yesterday that he was reading a book.	(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that was ongoing around a specific moment in the past
(M2)	They were redecorating their house two months ago.	
(M2)	Yes, I was studying at university at that time.	
(M2)	They were separating when I met them for the first time.	
(M2)	He was writing a book when lost his job.	

	example	usage
(M3)	He was always complaining .	(Meaning 3) is used to describe a past action that was happening more often than is considered normal by some people
(M3)	He was always crying when he was a little boy.	
(M3)	She was always hanging on the phone.	
(M3)	Before he became rich and famous, believe it or not, he was always asking me for money all the time.	
(M3)	His dog was constantly barking during the night.	

	example	usage
(M4)	He could not believe what he was seeing and hearing .	(Meaning 4) is used to emphasise an activity that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past; used with verbs that are not normally used in the Continuous Tenses
(M4)	The parents were happy as their child was feeling better.	
(M4)	Now she understood that back then she was loving him every single moment.	
(M4)	He was regretting his mistake.	
(M4)	They were barely existing on their small income.	

	example	usage
(M5)	I was thinking of going, but didn't because I had no money.	(Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that was going to happen in the past, but often did not.
(M5)	I was thinking of helping him, but he said that he could do it by himself.	
(M5)	He was going for a swim when he noticed a shark's fin just above water.	
(M5)	I was going to call you, but I could not find your number.	
(M5)	I was planning to study literature at university, but changed my mind when I released my first book.	

Explanation of Usage:

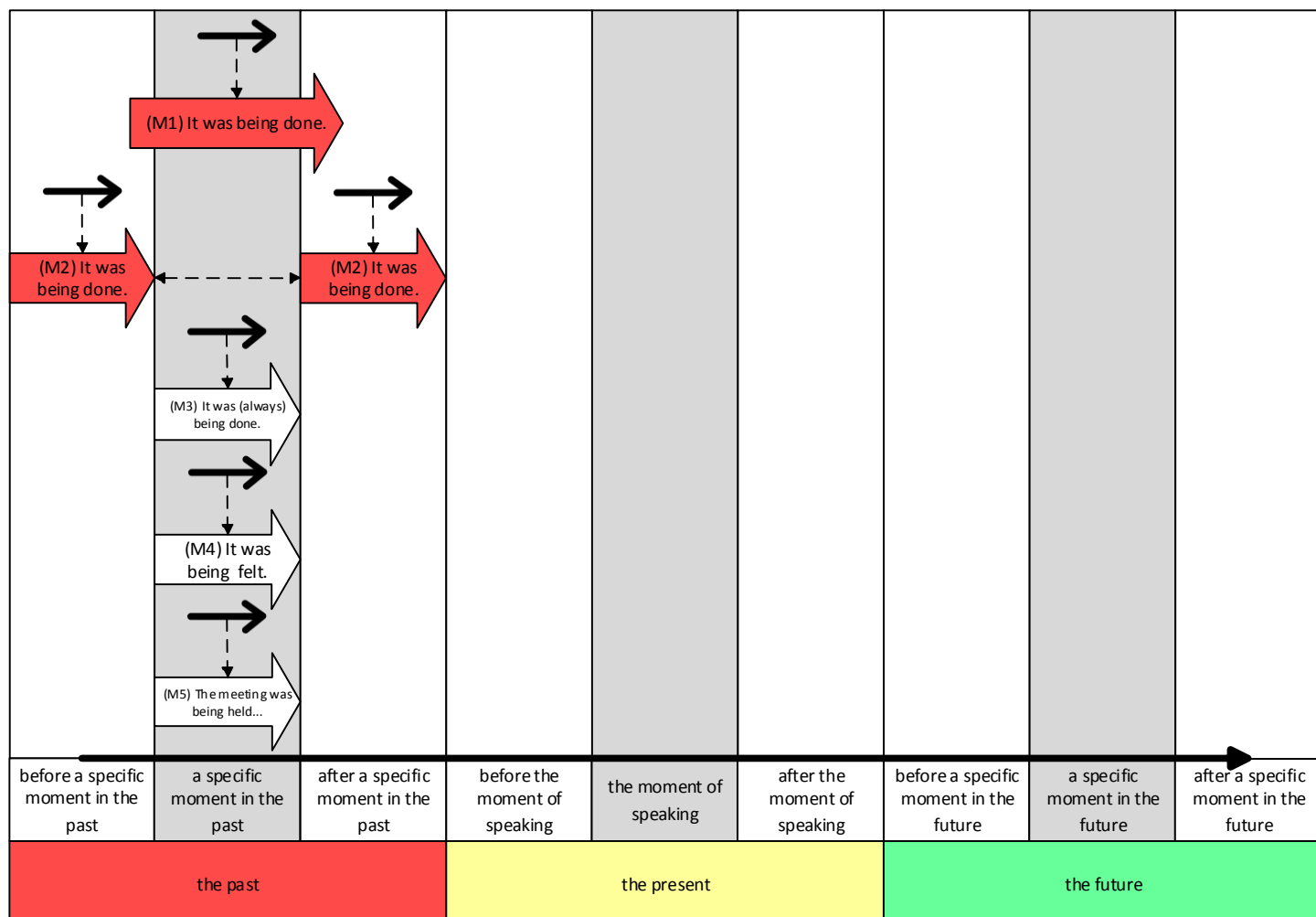
The Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.) has a few meanings: (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past: this action was already started, but was not finished yet; (Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that was ongoing around a specific moment in the past; (Meaning 3) is used to describe a past action that was happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people; (Meaning 4) is used to emphasise an activity that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past; used with verbs that are not normally used in the Continuous Tenses; (Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that was going to happen in the past, but did not.

Chapter 17

the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)

Usage:

the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past: this action was already started, and was not finished yet
(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that was ongoing around a specific moment in the past
(Meaning 3) is used to describe a past action that was happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people (used with adverbs such as 'always', 'constantly', 'continually', 'forever')
(Meaning 4) is used to emphasise an activity that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past; used with verbs that are not normally used in the Continuous Tenses; used with static verbs
(Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that was going to happen in the past, but often did not



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	I told them yesterday that the job was being done as everyone agreed. →	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past: this action was already started, and was not finished yet
(M1)	The meeting was being held all afternoon on Monday. →	
(M1)	I think that yesterday after work I was being followed . →	

(M1)	The room was still being painted two days ago. →	→ = Continuous Aspect (in the past)
(M1)	Her car was being fixed by her neighbour when I saw her in the morning. →	

	example	usage
(M2)	She told me two weeks ago that their house was being redecorated.	(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that was ongoing around a specific moment in the past
(M2)	A new hotel was being built there when I was there last time.	
(M2)	Her car was being fixed when I came to borrow it yesterday.	
(M2)	The post office was closed because it was being refurbished.	
(M2)	A book was being written by him when I met him for the first time.	

	Example	usage
(M3)	Too few dubious decisions were being made during his presidency.	(Meaning 3) is used to describe a past action that was happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people (used with adverbs such as 'always', 'constantly', 'continually', 'forever')
(M3)	The soul-penetrating wail of a woman was being heard every night.	
(M3)	The book was being sold in such big quantities as no book before had ever done.	
(M3)	He was being robbed all the time when he lived in this area.	
(M3)	Crazy parties were constantly being held here.	

	example	usage
(M4)	Their love-making was being heard by everyone in the park.	(Meaning 4) is used to emphasise an activity that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past; used with verbs that are not normally used in the Continuous Tenses; used with static verbs
(M4)	Her skirt was so short that her red knickers were being seen from afar.	
(M4)	I don't think that, when he finished his prolong speech, his ideas were being understood by anyone in the room.	
(M4)	A few miracles were being seen by him.	
(M4)	His bad odour was being smelt by people who were around him.	

	example	usage
(M5)	The house was being sold on the following day when the owner changed his mind, and decided to keep it.	(Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that was going to happen in the past, but often did not
(M5)	They told me that a party was being held in a few days, and asked me if I wanted to come.	
(M5)	The notice said that the whole building was being refurbished the following week.	
(M5)	As there were a few more issues to resolve, the time of the meeting was being rearranged.	
(M5)	She told us that her first book was being published within a month.	

Explanation of Usage:

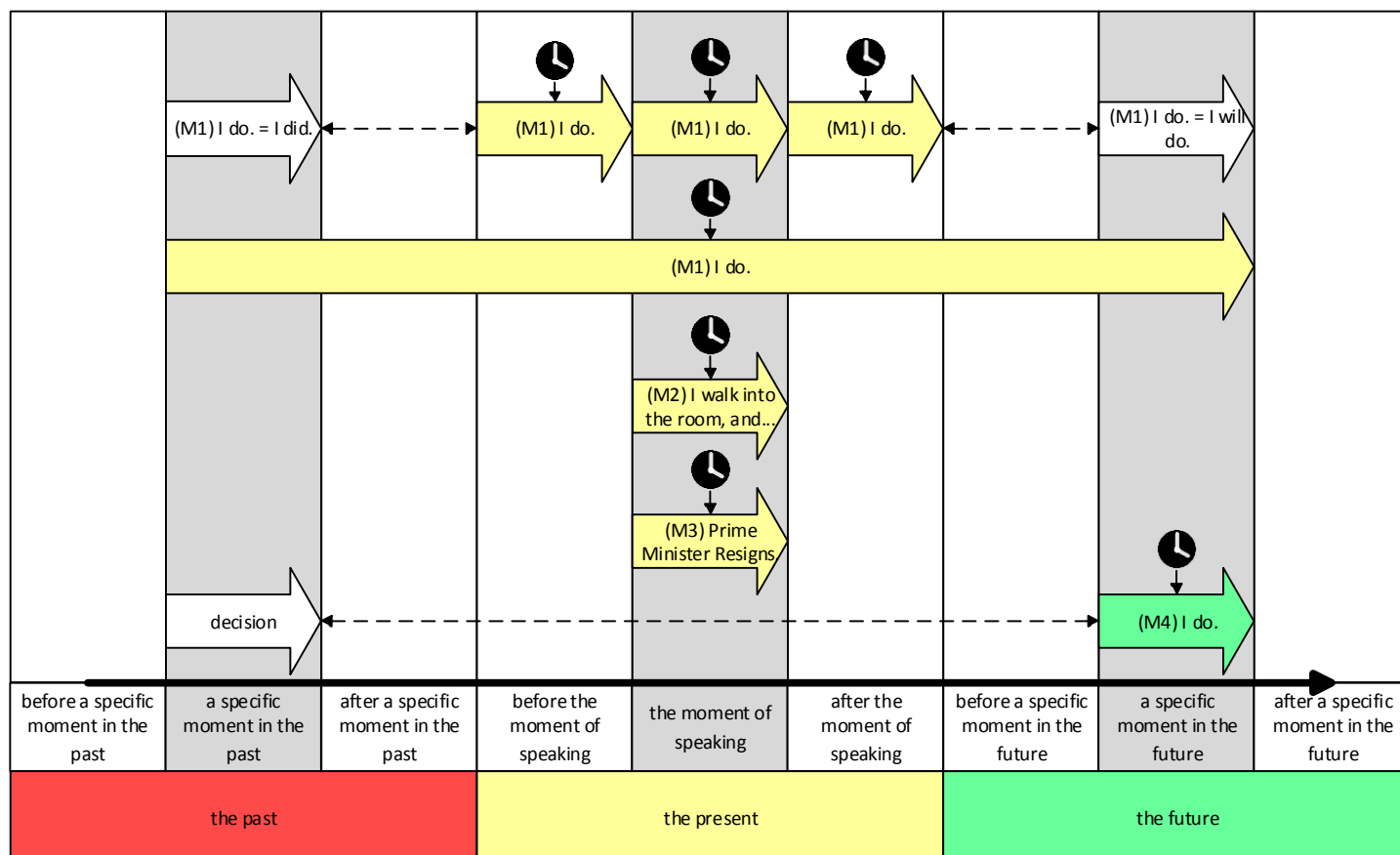
The Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.) has a few meanings: (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past: this action was already started, but was not finished yet; (Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that was ongoing around a specific moment in the past; (Meaning 3) is used to describe a past action that was happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people; (Meaning 4) is used to emphasise an activity that was ongoing during a specific moment in the past; used with verbs that are not normally used in the Continuous Tenses; (Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that was going to happen in the past, but did not.

Chapter 18

the Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.)

Usage:

the Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.)
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that happens all the time or happens repeatedly, or a state that is true in general
(Meaning 2) is used to tell a story at the moment of speaking or to comment on a sport event at the moment of speaking
(Meaning 3) is used in newspaper headlines to talk about recent events
(Meaning 4) is used to describe pre-arranged future actions



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	She smokes. ☹	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that happens all the time or happens repeatedly, or a state that is true in general ☹ = Timely Aspect (in the present)
(M1)	Rivers flow towards the sea. ☹	
(M1)	I live in Manchester. ☹	
(M1)	He does not drink coffee. ☹	
(M1)	She loves him. ☹	

	example	usage
(M2)	He walks towards her. She sees him and smiles at him. He smiles back, but does not know what to say.	

(M2)	I open the door slowly, and walk inside. I stop and listen, but hear no sound.	(Meaning 2) is used to tell a story at the moment of speaking or to comment on a sport event at the moment of speaking
(M2)	And down goes Douglas.	
(M2)	She serves the ball well and her opponent returns it duly.	
(M2)	The bell ends Round 4.	

	example	usage
(M3)	Prime Minister Resigns	(Meaning 3) is used in newspaper headlines to talk about recent events
(M3)	Volcano Awakes	
(M3)	Rain Assaults Scotland	
(M3)	Two Families Die in Car Crash	
(M3)	Mother Gives Birth to Eleventh Child	

	example	usage
(M4)	My train leaves tomorrow at five o'clock.	(Meaning 4) is used to describe pre-arranged future actions
(M4)	The ship sails every Friday.	
(M4)	The next bus leaves exactly at one o'clock.	
(M4)	The exhibition opens next week on Monday.	
(M4)	They leave on Sunday afternoon.	

Explanation of Usage:

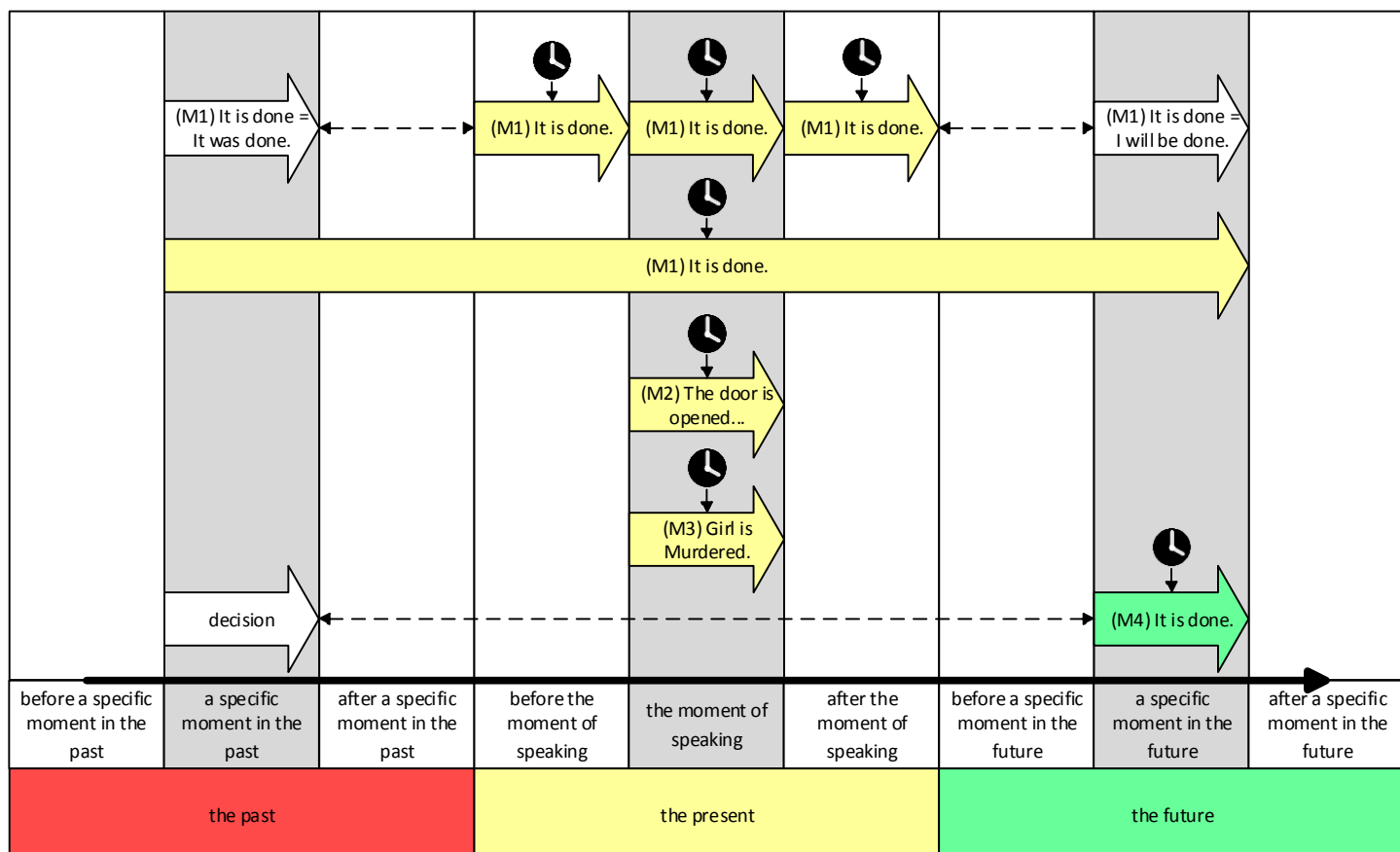
The Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.) (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that happens all the time or happens repeatedly, or used to describe a state that is true in general; (Meaning 2) is used to tell a story or to comment on a sport event at the moment of speaking; (Meaning 3) is used in newspaper headlines to talk about recent events; and (Meaning 4) is used to describe pre-arranged future action.

Chapter 19

the Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)

Usage:

the Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that happens all the time or happens repeatedly, or a state that is true in general
(Meaning 2) is used to tell a story at the moment of speaking or to comment on a sport event at the moment of speaking
(Meaning 3) is used in newspaper headlines to talk about recent events
(Meaning 4) is used to describe pre-arranged future actions



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	It is done according to the rules. ☹	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that happens all the time or happens repeatedly, or a state that is true in general ☹ = Timely Aspect (in the present)
(M1)	It is not understood why it happens. ☹	
(M1)	She is loved by him. ☹	
(M1)	It is thought that it is true. ☹	
(M1)	This room is cleaned every day. ☹	

	example	usage
(M2)	The door is opened. A scream is heard. The widow is killed.	

(M2)	The goal is scored by the goalkeeper. Unbelievable!	(Meaning 3) is used to tell a story at the moment of speaking or to comment on a sport event at the moment of speaking
(M2)	The striker is chopped down by two defenders.	
(M2)	Oh, my goodness, he is shown the red card!	
(M2)	Round 4 is ended by the bell.	

	example	usage
(M3)	Body Is Found Near Canal	(Meaning 4) is used in newspaper headlines to talk about recent events
(M3)	Money Is Stolen in Robbery	
(M3)	Houses Are Destroyed by Flood	
(M3)	Two Hundred Workers Are Made Redundant	
(M3)	Girl Is Murdered!	

	example	usage
(M4)	New four paintings are shown in the National Gallery next week.	(Meaning 5) is used to describe pre-arranged future actions
(M4)	The doors are opened at eight of the clock.	
(M4)	The exhibition is opened next week on Monday.	
(M4)	The house is demolished tomorrow.	
(M4)	The banks are closed tomorrow.	

Explanation:

The Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.) (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that happens all the time or happens repeatedly, or used to describe a state that is true in general; (Meaning 2) is used to tell a story or to comment on a sport event at the moment of speaking; (Meaning 3) is used in newspaper headlines to talk about recent events; and (Meaning 4) is used to describe pre-arranged future action.

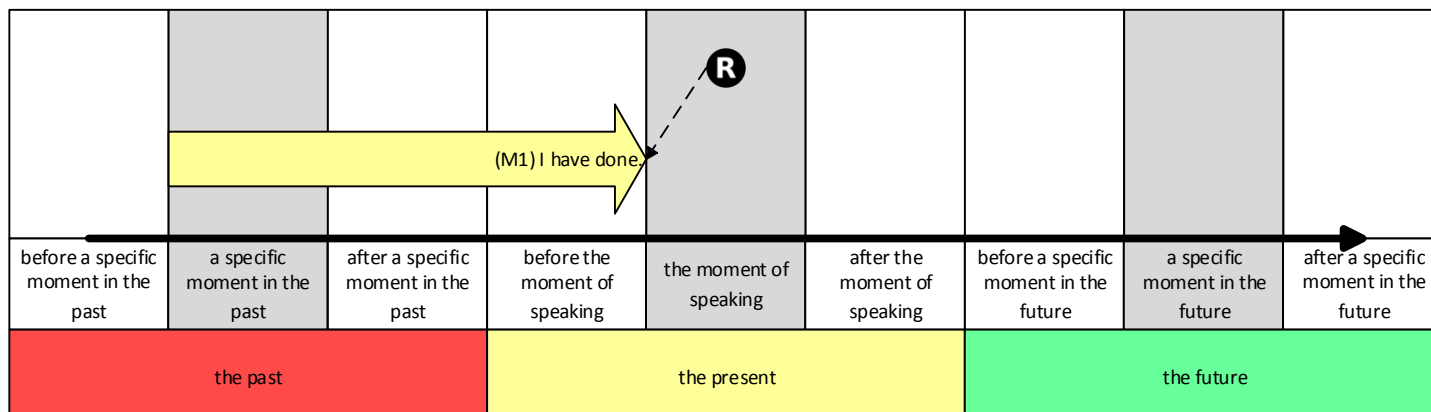
Chapter 20

the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been completed before (MS) the moment of speaking



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	I have done it. ®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been completed before (MS) the moment of speaking ® = Resultant Aspect (in the present)
(M1)	Have you ever been abroad? ®	
(M1)	You have not told him, have you? ®	
(M1)	Have you seen this film? ®	
(M1)	They have agreed to your proposal. ®	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been completed before (MS) the moment of speaking.

This tense emphasizes the present result. It is not important when the action happened, but the final, present result is important.

The moment of speaking is the ongoing present moment. Right now for me, the moment of speaking is the moment of writing. As I am typing the letters of this sentence, I am experiencing that moment of speaking: I am living it. Right now for you, the moment of speaking is the moment of reading, or the moment of listening if someone is reading aloud this sentence to you.

In five examples above, the moment of speaking is either the moment of making a statement (as in 'I have done it.') or the moment of asking a question (as in 'Have you seen this film?').

As time goes by, every specific moment in the future, sooner or later, becomes the moment of speaking, and every moment of speaking, sooner or later, becomes a specific moment in the past.

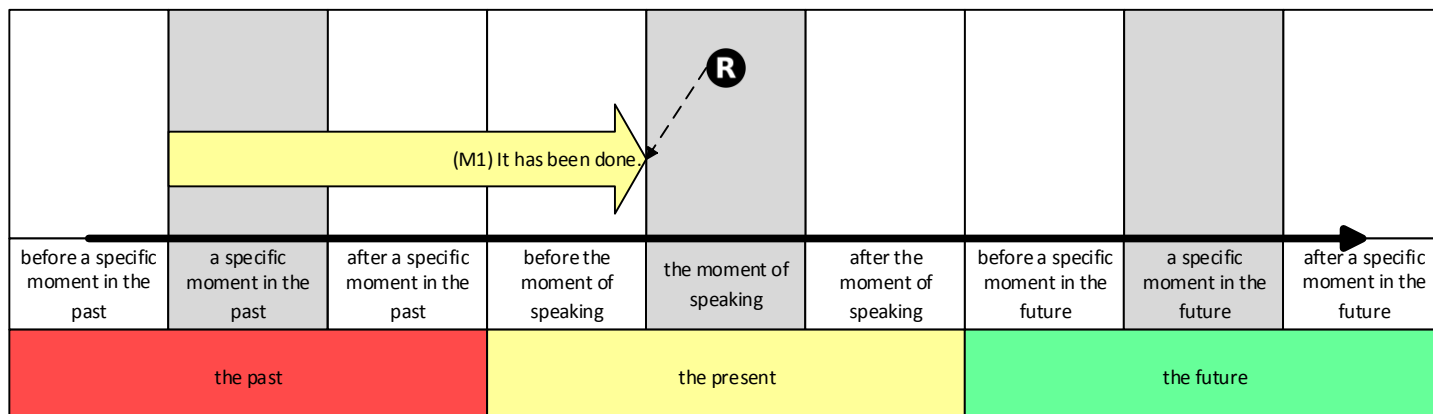
Chapter 21

the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been completed before (MS) the moment of speaking



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	The job has been done. ®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been completed before (MS) the moment of speaking ® = Resultant Aspect (in the present)
(M1)	The house has been sold. ®	
(M1)	Has it been done? ®	
(M1)	It has not been done yet. ®	
(M1)	Have I been understood? ®	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been completed before (MS) the moment of speaking.

This tense emphasizes the present result. It is not important when the action was actually completed.

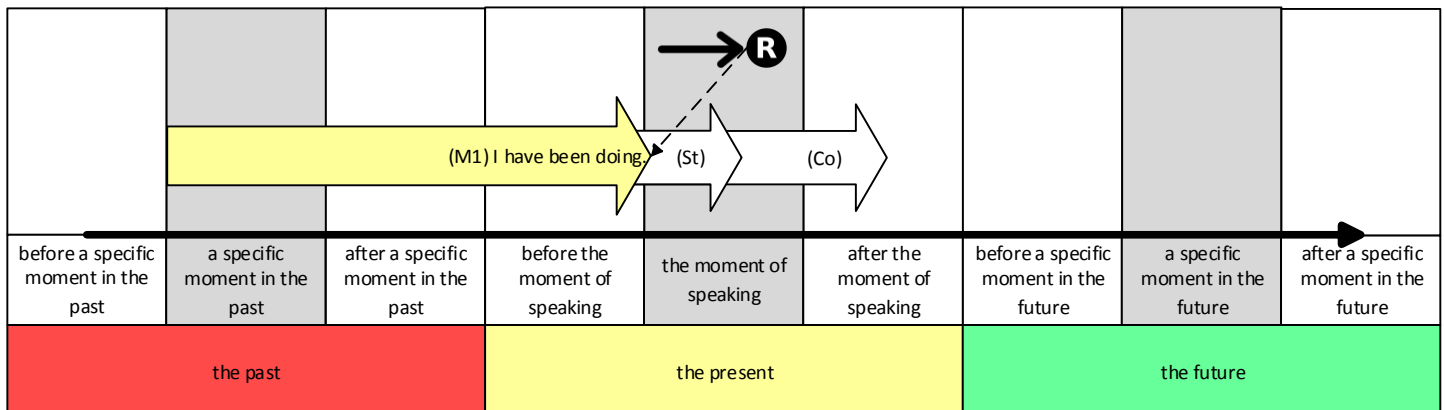
Chapter 22

the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been ongoing up to (MS) the moment of speaking, and either (St) stops at the moment of speaking, or (Co) continues beyond the moment of speaking



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-St)	Ah, here you are! I've been looking for you. → R	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been ongoing up to (MS) the moment of speaking, and either (St) stops at the moment of speaking, or (Co) continues beyond the moment of speaking → R = Resultant Continuous Aspect (in the present), or Continuous Resultant Aspect (in the present)
(M1-St)	They have been living in London all their lives, but now are moving to Australia. → R	
(M1-Co)	How long have you been living in the UK? → R	
(M1-Co)	I have been living in the UK for ten years. → R	
(M1-Co)	How long have you been learning English? → R	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been ongoing up to (MS) the moment of speaking, and either (St) stops at the moment of speaking, or (Co) continues beyond the moment of speaking.

This tense emphasizes the ongoing, present result. The action started at a specific moment in the past, and has been ongoing up to the moment of speaking.

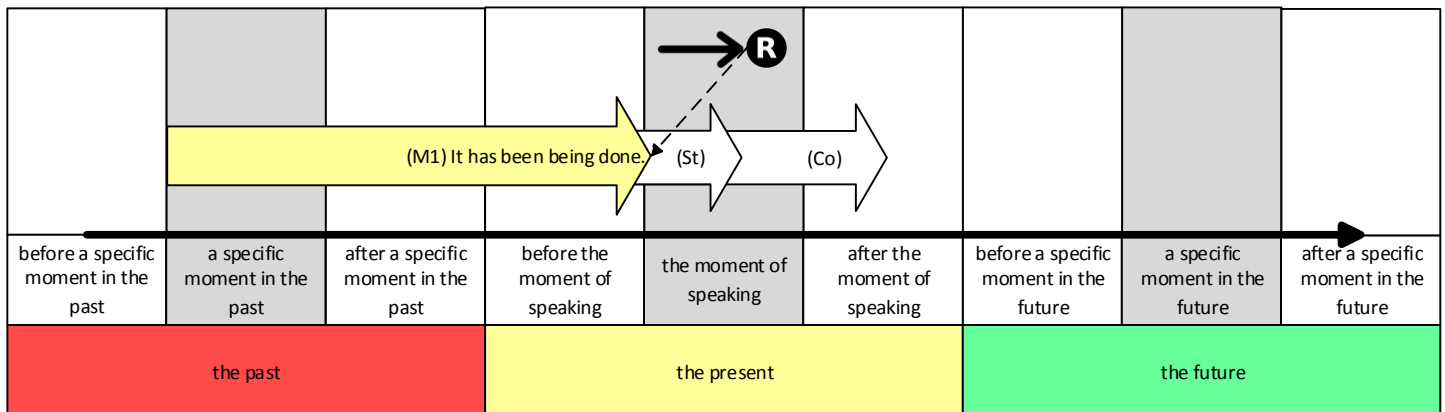
Chapter 23

the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been ongoing up to (MS) the moment of speaking, and either (St) stops at the moment of speaking, or (Co) continues beyond the moment of speaking



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-St/Co)	This has been being done for ages. → [®]	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been ongoing up to (MS) the moment of speaking, and either (St) stops at the moment of speaking, or (Co) continues beyond the moment of speaking → [®] = Resultant Continuous Aspect (in the present), or Continuous Resultant Aspect (in the present)
(M1-Co)	The house has been being built for almost a year. → [®]	
(M1-Co)	This stop has not been being used for the last few days. → [®]	
(M1-Co)	The plan has been being developed since March. → [®]	
(M1-Co)	My car has been being fixed since Monday. → [®]	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.) is used to describe an action, or a state, that has been ongoing up to (MS) the moment of speaking, and either (St) stops at the moment of speaking, or (Co) continues beyond the moment of speaking.

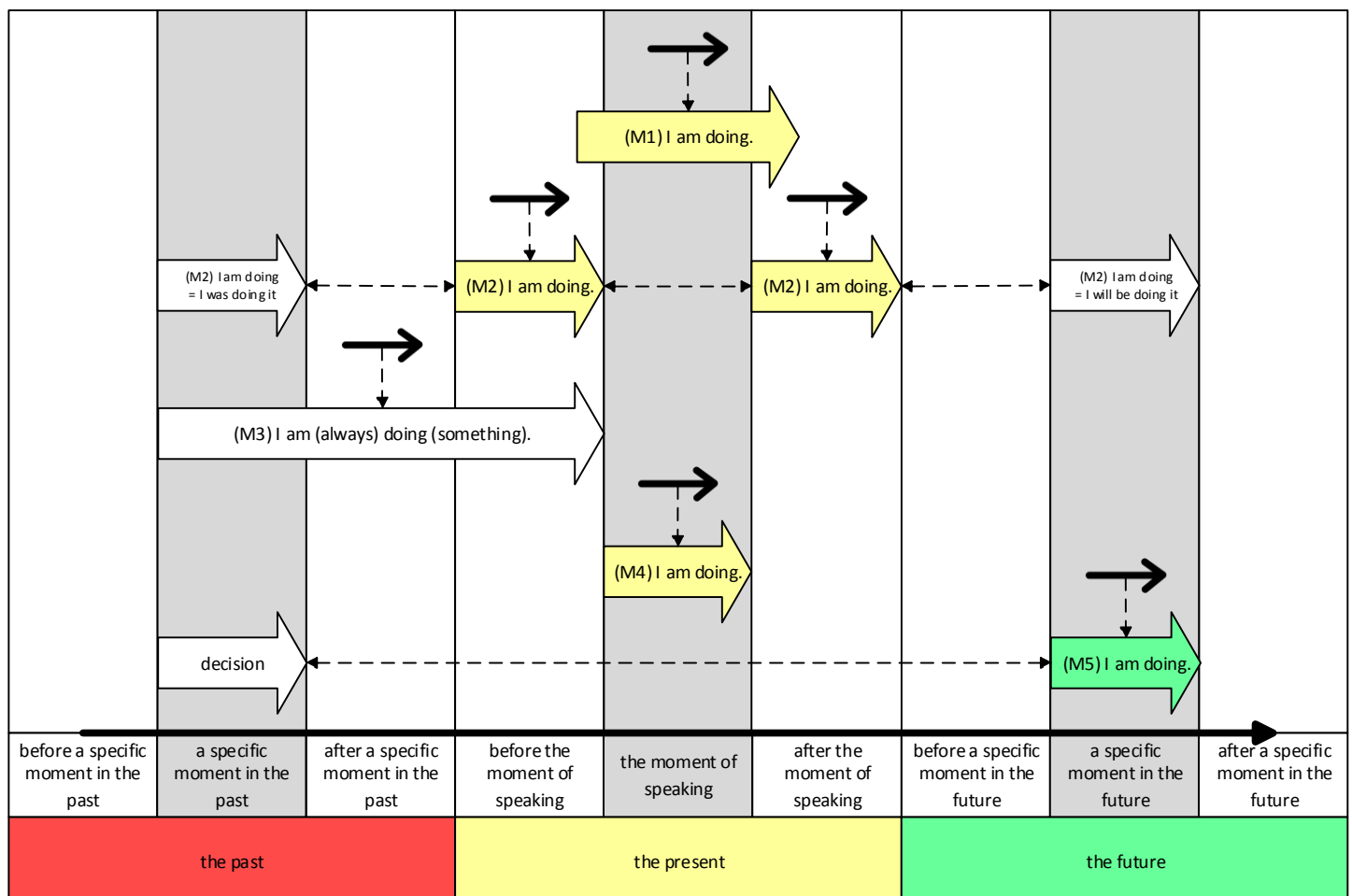
This tense emphasizes the ongoing, present result. The action started at a specific moment in the past, and has been ongoing up to the moment of speaking.

Chapter 24

the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)

Usage:

the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that is ongoing during (MS) the moment of speaking
(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that is ongoing around (MS) the moment of speaking: including the past, the present, and the future
(Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that is happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people (used with adverbs such as 'always', 'constantly', 'continually', 'forever')
(Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that is happening during (MS) the moment of speaking
(Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that is going to happen in the future, especially when decision was made earlier



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	What are you saying? →	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that is ongoing during (MS) the moment of speaking → = Continuous Aspect (at the moment of speaking)
(M1)	He is smoking a cigarette. →	
(M1)	The baby is crying again. →	
(M1)	He is still sleeping. →	
(M1)	She is eating at the moment. →	

	example	usage
(M2)	I am reading a nice book. →→A	(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that is ongoing around (MS) the moment of speaking, and not necessarily during (MS) the moment of speaking: this action has already started, and has not finished yet. →→A = Continuous Aspect (around the moment of speaking)
(M2)	We are redecorating our house. →→A	
(M2)	She is learning to drive. →→A	
(M2)	He is studying French. →→A	
(M2)	I am fixing my bicycle. →→A	

	example	usage
(M3)	He is always complaining. →O	(Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that is happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people →O = Continuous Aspect (too often)
(M3)	You are always saying this. →O	
(M3)	This team is constantly losing. →O	
(M3)	He is always watching television. →O	
(M3)	You are smoking so many cigarettes. →O	

	example	usage
(M4)	Oh, my god, are you seeing this? →E	(Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that is happening during (MS) the moment of speaking →E = Continuous Aspect (emphasis)
(M4)	Yeah, I am feeling good! →E	
(M4)	Are you hearing something or what? →E	
(M4)	I am loving it! →E	
(M4)	Are you regretting it now? →E	

	example	usage
(M5)	We are going to a party on Saturday. →F	(Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that is going to happen in the future, especially when decision was made earlier →F = Continuous Aspect (happening in the future)
(M5)	What are you doing tonight? →F	
(M5)	He is leaving tomorrow. →F	
(M5)	I am working tomorrow. →F	
(M5)	The train is leaving in ten minutes. →F	

Explanation of Usage:

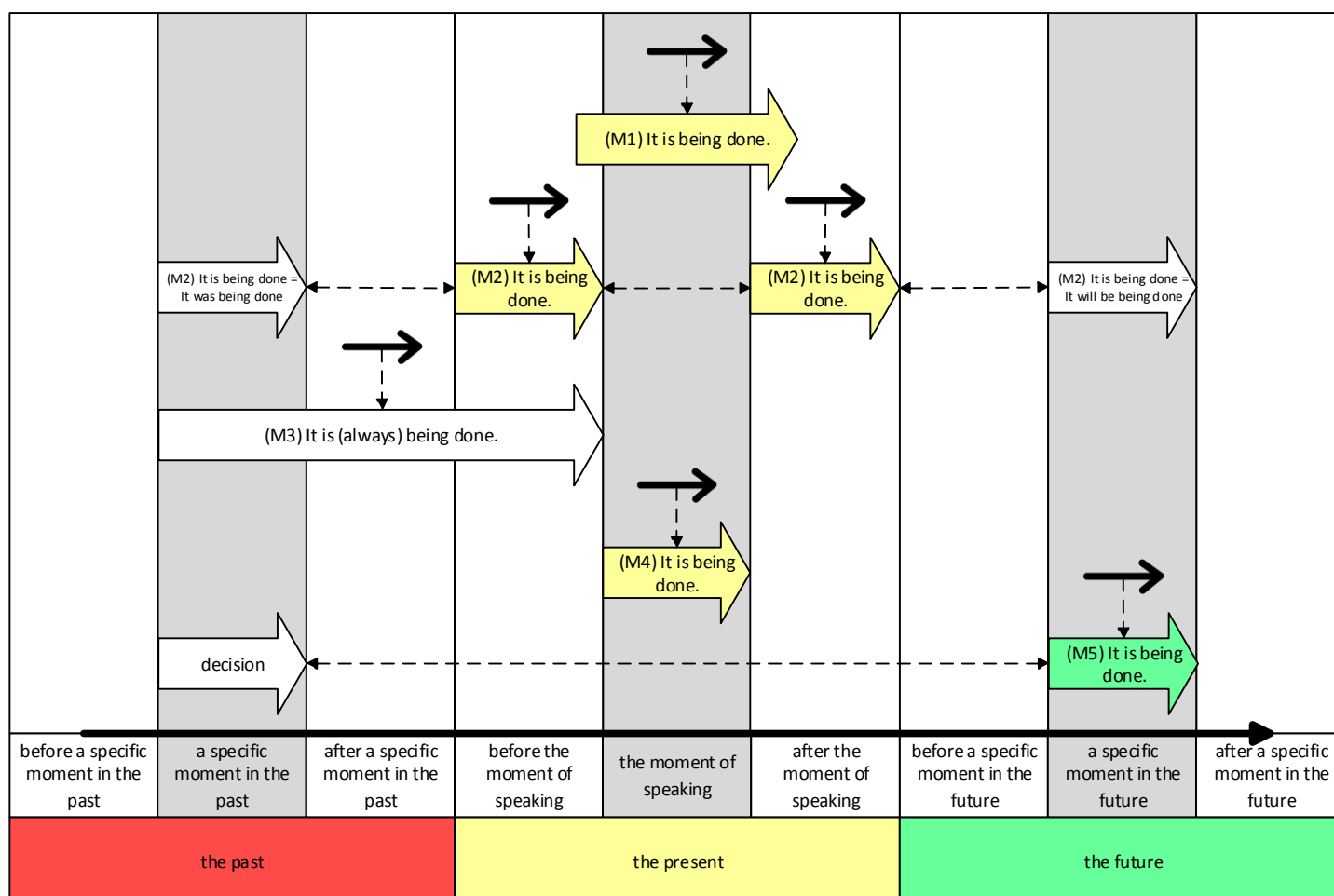
The Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.) has different meanings of usage: (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that is ongoing during (MS) the moment of speaking: this action has already started, and has not finished yet; (Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that is ongoing around (MS) the moment of speaking, and not necessarily during (MS) the moment of speaking: this action has already started, and has not finished yet; (Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that is happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people; (Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that is happening during (MS) the moment of speaking; and (Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that is going to happen in the future, especially when decision was made earlier.

Chapter 25

the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)

Usage:

the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that is ongoing during the moment of speaking
(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that is ongoing around the moment of speaking: including the past, the present, and the future
(Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that is happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people (used with adverbs such as 'always', 'constantly', 'continually', 'forever')
(Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that is happening during the moment of speaking
(Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that is going to happen in the future, especially when decision was made earlier



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	My room is being cleaned at the moment. →MS	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that is ongoing during the moment of speaking →MS = Continuous Aspect (at the moment of speaking)
(M1)	The man is being questioned by the police. →MS	
(M1)	I cannot hear what is being said . →MS	
(M1)	Are you being served ? →MS	
(M1)	The plan is being explained . →MS	

	example	usage
(M2)	My room is being redecorated. →→A	(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that is ongoing around the moment of speaking: including the past, the present, and the future →→A = Continuous Aspect (around the moment of speaking)
(M2)	The house is being sold. →→A	
(M2)	My car is being fixed. →→A	
(M2)	I think that a new road is being built there. →→A	
(M2)	Not enough is being done to protect little children. →→A	

	example	usage
(M3)	Rubbish is constantly being left in the streets. →O	(Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that is happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people (used with adverbs such as 'always', 'constantly', 'continually', 'forever') →O = Continuous Aspect (too often)
(M3)	Cars are continually being left in my driveway. →O	
(M3)	A lot of food is being thrown away by people. →O	
(M3)	Don't you see that you are being used? →O	
(M3)	My personal things are always being moved around by some sneaky creature. →O	

	example	usage
(M4)	Is it being felt by everyone? →E	(Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that is happening during the moment of speaking →E = Continuous Aspect (emphasis)
(M4)	Her beauty is being seen. →E	
(M4)	Are we being heard? →E	
(M4)	The decision is being regretted now. →E	
(M4)	She is being touched; she is being kissed; she is being loved. →E	

	example	usage
(M5)	The carpet is being cleaned on Saturday. →F	(Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that is going to happen in the future, especially when decision was made earlier →F = Continuous Aspect (happening in the future)
(M5)	The dinner is being cooked by my mother on Sunday. →F	
(M5)	The house is being sold tomorrow. →F	
(M5)	My car is being fixed next week. →F	
(M5)	The horse is being sold soon. →F	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.) has different meanings of usage: (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that is ongoing during the moment of speaking: this action has already started, and has not finished yet; (Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that is ongoing around the moment of speaking, and not necessarily during the moment of speaking: this action has already started, and has not finished yet; (Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that is happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people; (Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that is happening during the moment of speaking; and (Meaning 5) is used to describe a pre-planned action that is going to happen in the future, especially when decision was made earlier.

The sentence 'The house has been painted, and it is now being sold.' is a very good example of how elegant and precise the passive voice can be. Being inanimate, the house itself cannot perform an action, but an action can be performed to the house, or the house can receive someone's action. All objects can receive an action, but not all objects can perform an action.

For example, the sentence 'The man is painting the house.' is in the Active Voice, and 'The house is being painted by the man.' is in the Passive Voice. In the first example, the man (actively) performs the action on the house, and, in the second example, the house (passively) receives the action of the man.

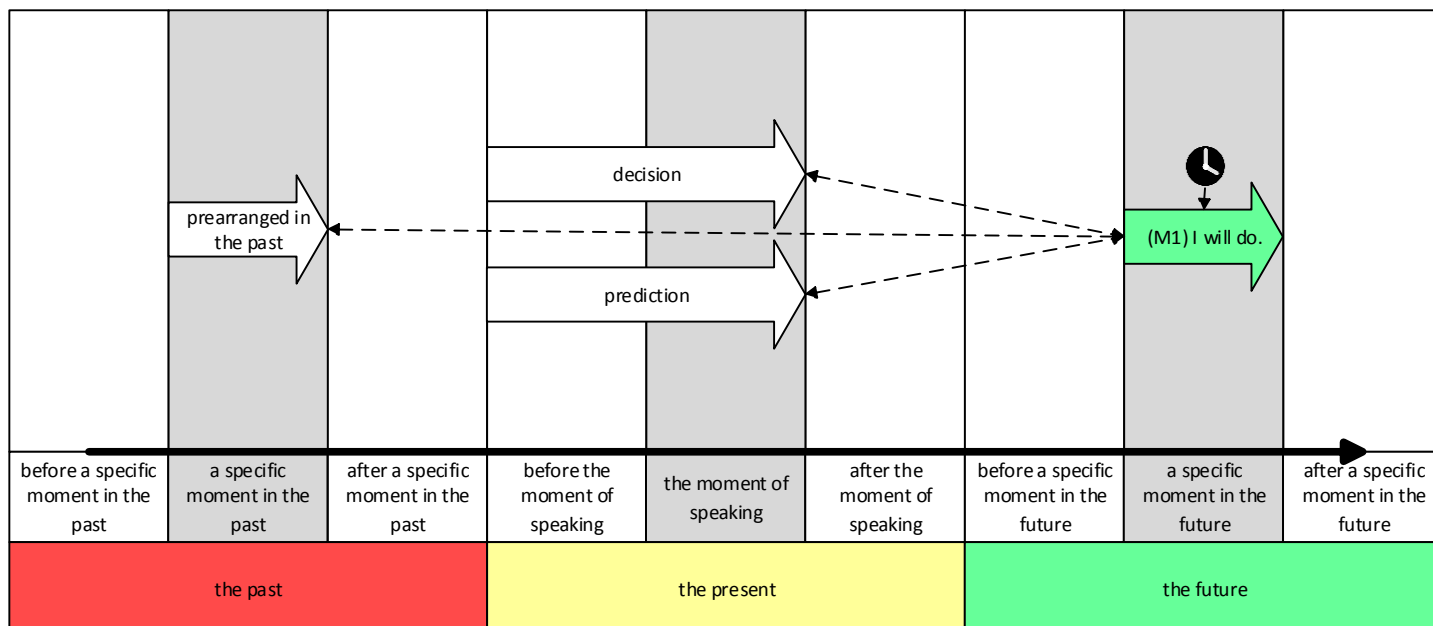
Chapter 26

the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)

Usage:

the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe (M1action) an action that will be completed during a specific moment in the future, or (M1state) a state that will be true during a specific moment in the future, especially when decision is made during the moment of speaking, just before the moment of speaking, or in the past



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	I will change the world. ☹	(Meaning 1) is used to describe (M1action) an action that will be completed during a specific moment in the future, or (M1state) a state that will be true during a specific moment in the future, especially when decision is made during the moment of speaking, just before the moment of speaking, or in the past ☹ = Timely Aspect (in the future)
(M1)	Wait a moment. I will call my boss. ☹	
(M1)	Drink this, and you will feel better. ☹	
(M1)	Will you marry me? ☹	
(M1)	Marry me. I will always love you. ☹	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.) is used to describe an action that will be completed in the future, or a state that will be true in the future.

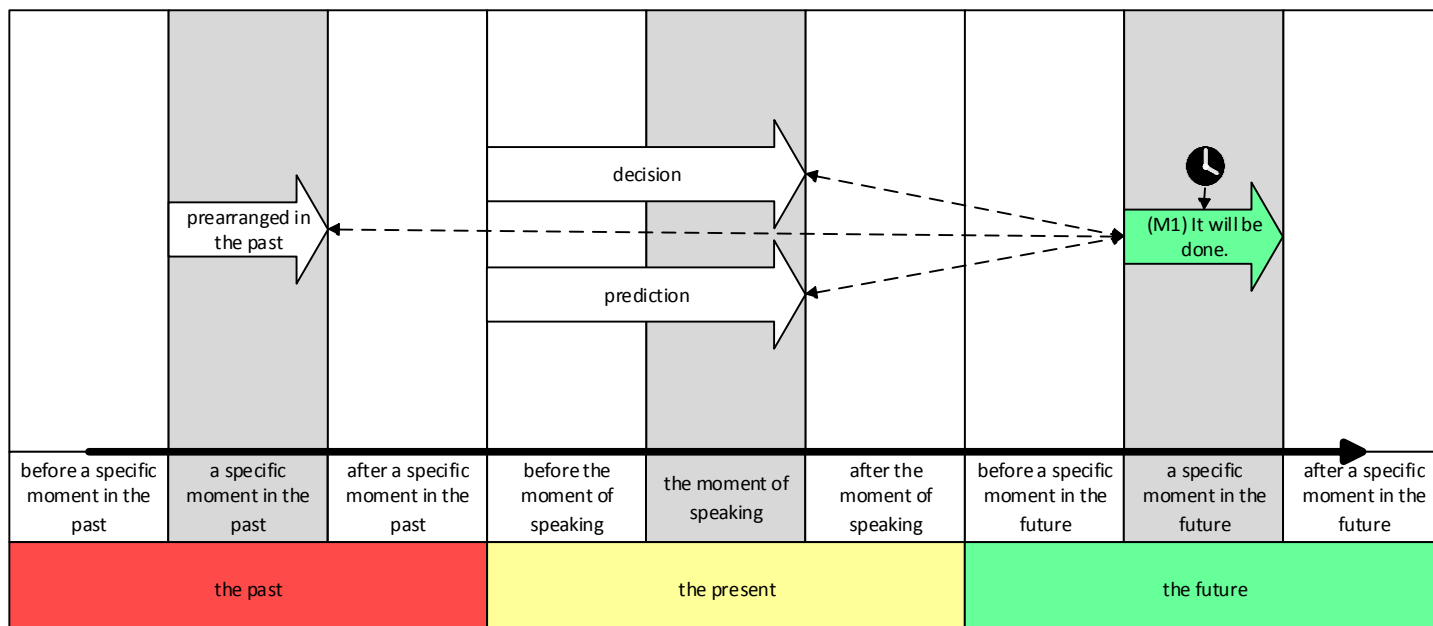
Chapter 27

the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)

Usage:

the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe (M1a) an action that will be completed in the future, or (M1b) a state that will be true in the future, especially when decision is made during the moment of speaking, just before the moment of speaking, or in the past



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	I assure you that it will be done on time. ☹	(Meaning 1) is used to describe (M1a) an action that will be completed in the future, or (M1b) a state that will be true in the future, especially when decision is made during the moment of speaking, just before the moment of speaking, or in the past ☹ = Timely Aspect (in the future)
(M1)	The doors will be closed at 9 pm. ☹	
(M1)	The house will be sold next week. ☹	
(M1)	The painting will be finished soon. ☹	
(M1)	She will be loved by him. ☹	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.) (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be completed during a specific moment in the future, or is used to describe a state that will be true during a specific moment in the future. If the specific moment is not mentioned, it is either understood, implied, or can be checked out.

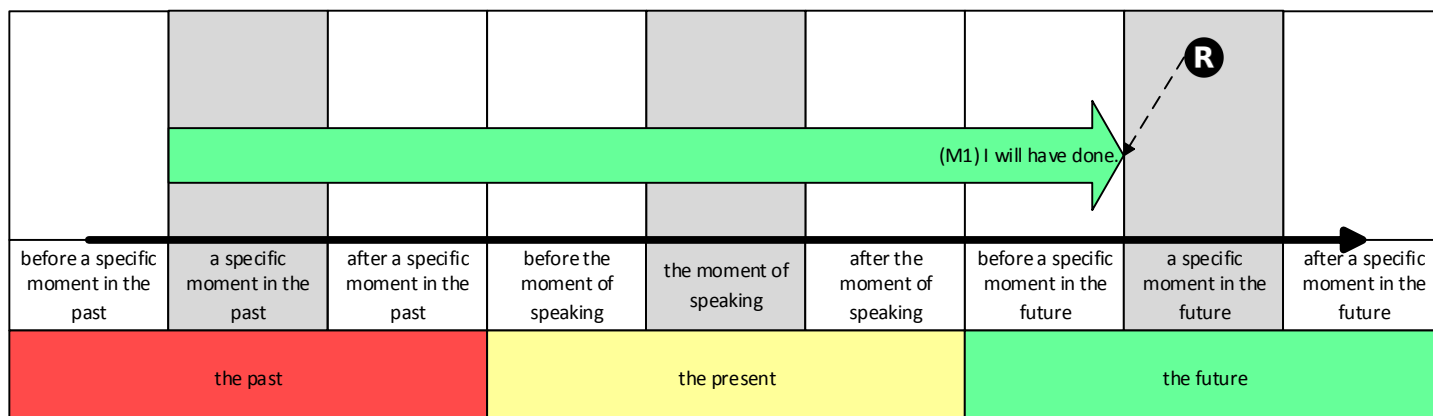
Chapter 28

the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be completed before (SM) a specific moment in the future, or used to describe a state that will be true before (SM) a specific moment in the future



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-SM)	The decorator will have painted the room by Sunday. ®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be completed before (SM) a specific moment in the future, or used to describe a state that will be true before (SM) a specific moment in the future ® = Resultant Aspect (in the future)
(M1-SM)	We will have left by the time you arrive. ®	
(M1-SM)	Will you have written the letter by tomorrow? ®	
(M1-SM)	Yes, I will have done it by that time. ®	
(M1-SM)	If you call before seven, they will not have come home yet. ®	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.) is used to describe an action that will be completed before a specific moment in the future, or used to describe a state that will be true before a specific moment in the future. This tense emphasizes the future result.

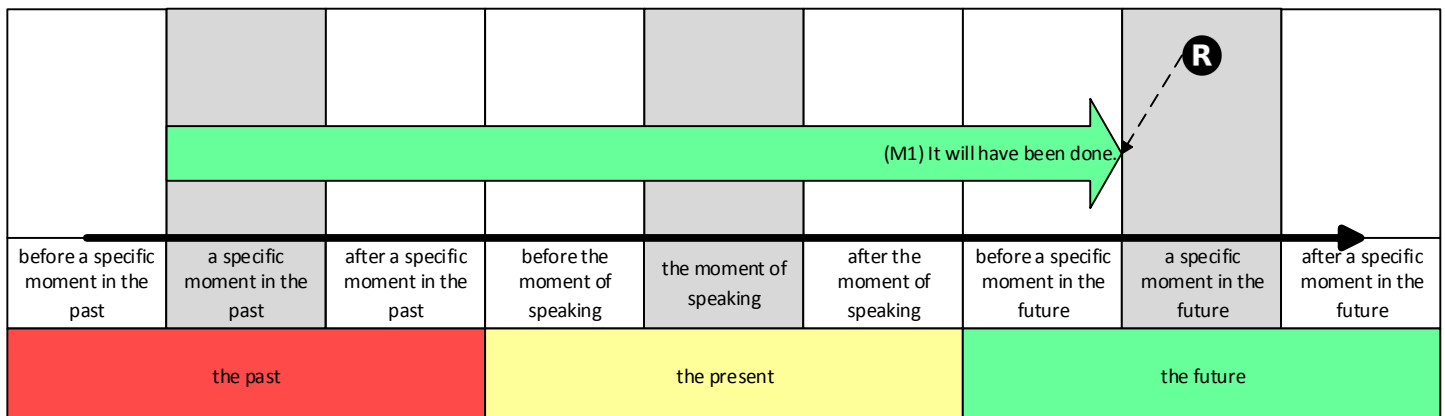
Chapter 29

the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be completed before (SM) a specific moment in the future, or used to describe a state that will be true before (SM) a specific moment in the future



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-SM)	The job will have been done by the end of the week. ®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be completed before (SM) a specific moment in the future, or used to describe a state that will be true before (SM) a specific moment in the future ® = Resultant Aspect (in the future)
(M1-SM)	The building will have been demolished by the next week. ®	
(M1-SM)	The letter will have been written by Friday. ®	
(M1-SM)	The room will have been cleaned by five of the clock. ®	
(M1-SM)	Well, I hope that the idea will have been understood by that time. ®	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.) is used to describe an action that will be completed before a specific moment in the future, or used to describe a state that will be true before a specific moment in the future. This tense emphasizes the future result.

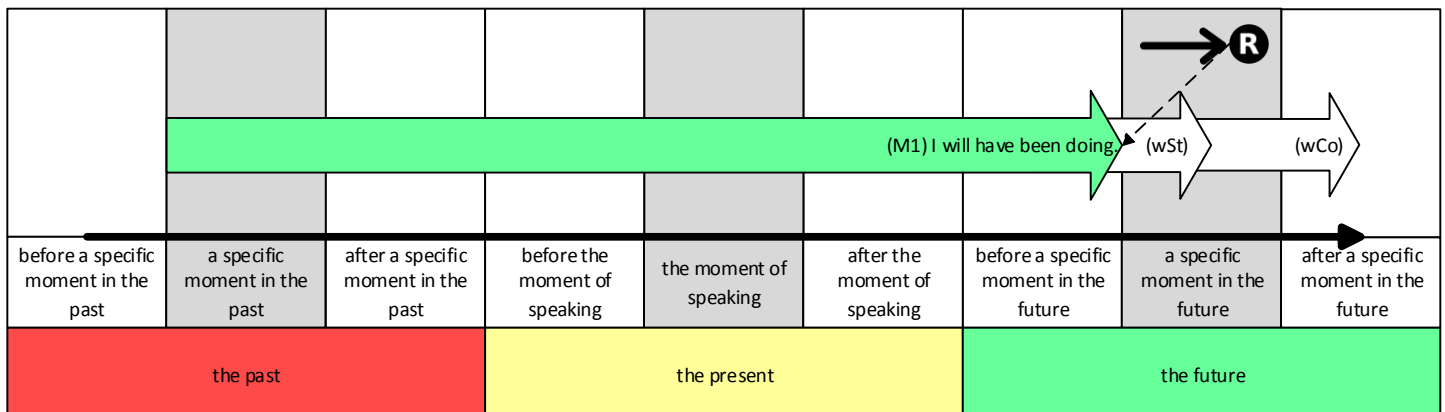
Chapter 30

the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will have been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the future, and either (wSt) will stop at that specific moment in the future, or (wCo) will continue beyond that specific moment in the future; or is used to describe a state that will have been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the future, and either (wSt) will stop at that specific moment in the future, or (wCo) will continue beyond that specific moment in the future



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-wCo)	Next month, I will have been working for the company for ten years. →®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will have been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the future, and either (wSt) will stop at that specific moment in the future, or (wCo) will continue beyond that specific moment in the future; or is used to describe a state that will have been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the future, and either (wSt) will stop at that specific moment in the future, or (wCo) will continue beyond that specific moment in the future →® = Resultant Continuous Aspect (in the present), or Continuous Resultant Aspect (in the present)
(M1-wSt)	He retires next month. Next month, he will have been working for the company for ten years. →®	
(M1-wCo)	Next Thursday, they will have been living together for two years. →®	
(M1-wCo)	On the 7 th of June, she will have been living for one hundred years. →®	
(M1-wCo)	In two months' time, she will have been teaching for thirty years. →®	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.) is used to describe an action that will have been ongoing up to a specific moment in the future, and either will stop at that specific moment in the future, or will continue beyond that specific moment in the future; or is used to describe a state that will have been ongoing up to a specific moment in the future, and either will stop at that specific moment in the future, or will continue beyond that specific moment in the future.

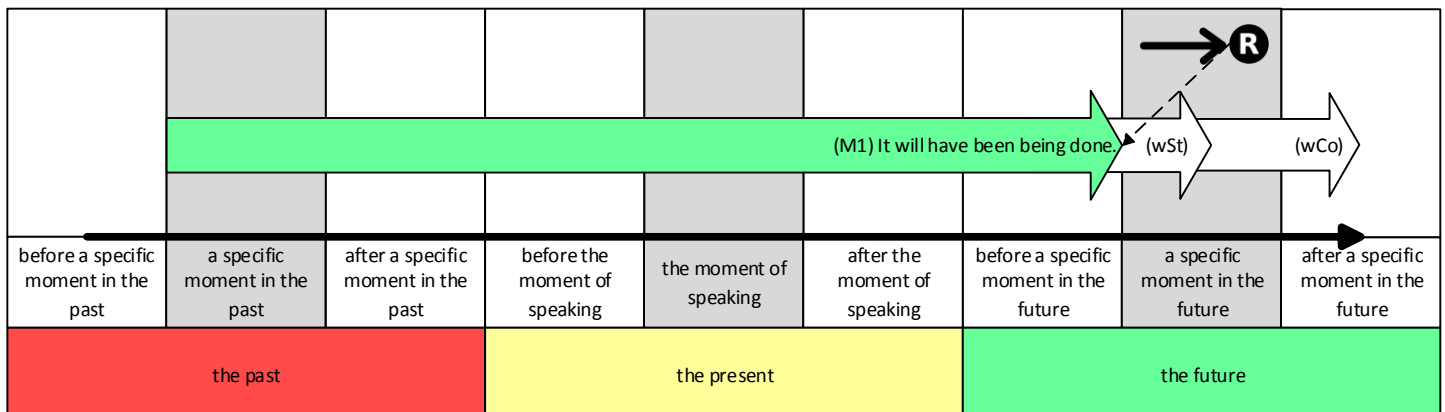
Chapter 31

the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)

Usage:

the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)

(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will have been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the future, and either (wSt) will stop at that specific moment in the future, or (wCo) will continue beyond that specific moment in the future; or is used to describe a state that will have been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the future, and either (wSt) will stop at that specific moment in the future, or (wCo) will continue beyond that specific moment in the future



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1-wCo)	Next month, that house will have been being built for five years. →®	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will have been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the future, and either (wSt) will stop at that specific moment in the future, or (wCo) will continue beyond that specific moment in the future; or is used to describe a state that will have been ongoing up to (SM) a specific moment in the future, and either (wSt) will stop at that specific moment in the future, or (wCo) will continue beyond that specific moment in the future →® = Resultant Continuous Aspect (in the present), or Continuous Resultant Aspect (in the present)
(M1-wSt)	Next year, the book will have been being read for 200 years. →®	
(M1-wSt)	Soon, the project will have been being worked on for almost a decade. →®	
(M1-wSt)	In two minutes' time, the pie will have been being baked for exactly 30 minutes. →®	
(M1-wSt)	Tomorrow, the car will have been being fixed for two weeks. →®	

Explanation of Usage:

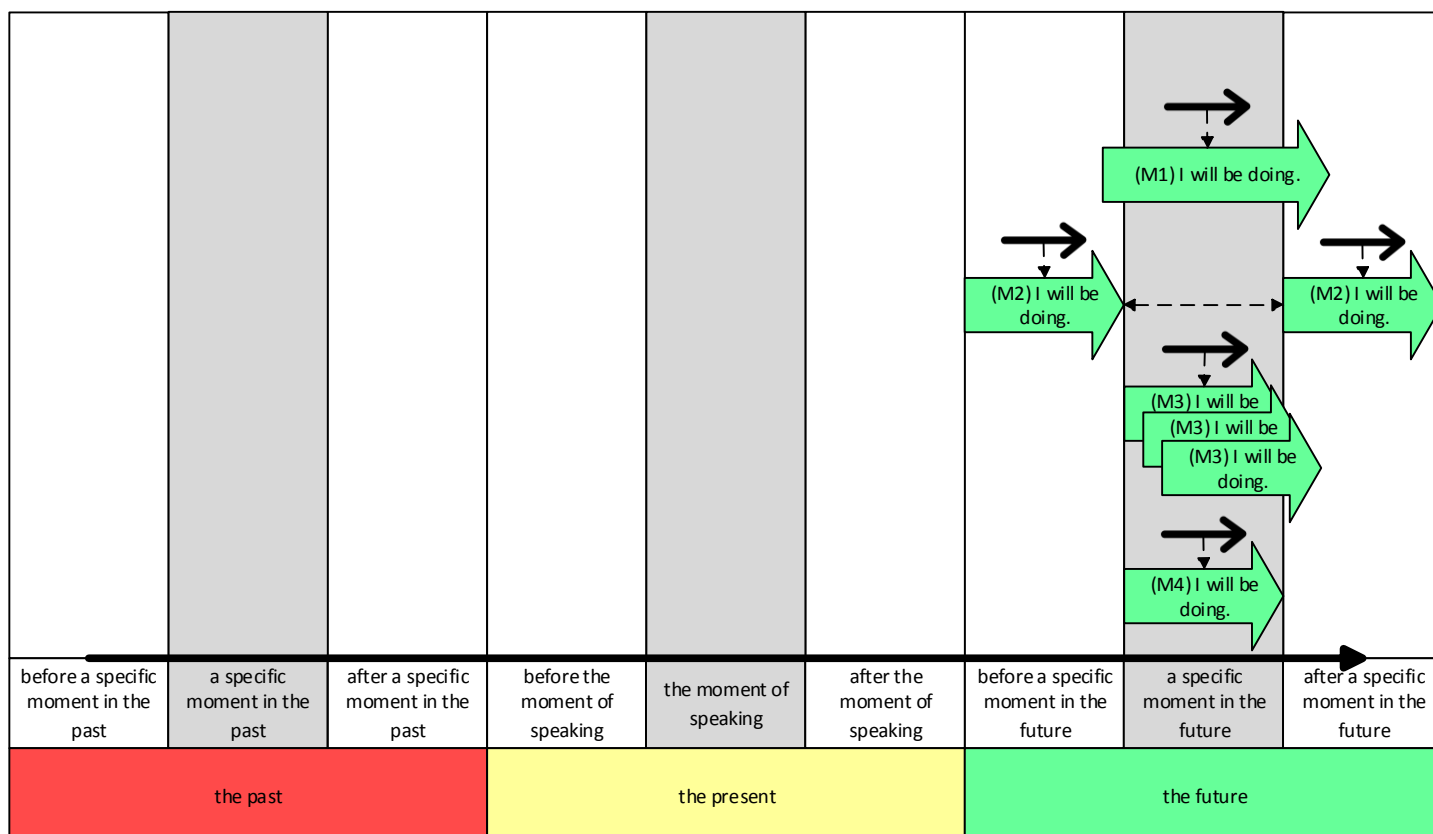
The Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.) (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will have been ongoing up to a specific moment in the future, and either will stop at that specific moment in the future, or will continue beyond that specific moment in the future; or is used to describe a state that will have been ongoing up to a specific moment in the future, and either will stop at that specific moment in the future, or will continue beyond that specific moment in the future.

Chapter 32

the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)

Usage:

the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future
(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing around a specific moment in the future
(Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that will be happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people
(Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future (E.g. If you do this, I will be seeing a miracle.)



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	'Can I come to see you at 8 o'clock tonight?' 'No, you can't because I will be watching the final.' →	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future → = Continuous Aspect (in the future)
(M1)	Tonight, at 7 o'clock, I will be reading a book. →	
(M1)	I will be resting all day on Sunday. →	
(M1)	Their main striker will not be playing tomorrow. →	
(M1)	We will be having a party tonight. →	

	example	usage
(M2)	I will be reading the book when it is out.	(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing around a specific moment in the future
(M2)	In two months' time, they will be redecorating their house.	

(M2)	They will be divorcing next month.	
(M2)	When I finish this book, I will be writing a sequel to it.	
(M2)	When I save up enough, I will be learning how to drive.	

	example	usage
(M3)	Don't invite him because he will be always complaining about something.	(Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that will be happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people
(M3)	He will be watching television all day long if he could.	
(M3)	If they sell their four best players, there will be more chances that they will be losing instead of winning.	
(M3)	She will be constantly shopping if she had any money to spend.	
(M3)	If you don't tell her what to do, she will be getting into the trouble all the time.	

	example	usage
(M4)	If you do this, I will be seeing a miracle.	(Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future (e.g. If you do this, I will be seeing a miracle.)
(M4)	On Saturday, each team will be hoping to win.	
(M4)	Will you always be wanting me, my love?	
(M4)	I will be loving you as long as I will be living.	
(M4)	Hear her sing, and you will be hearing a voice of an angel.	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.) has a few meanings: (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future: the action will be already started, but will not be finished yet; (Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing around a specific moment in the future; (Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that will be happening more often that is considered to be normal by some people; (Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that will be happening during a specific moment in the future.

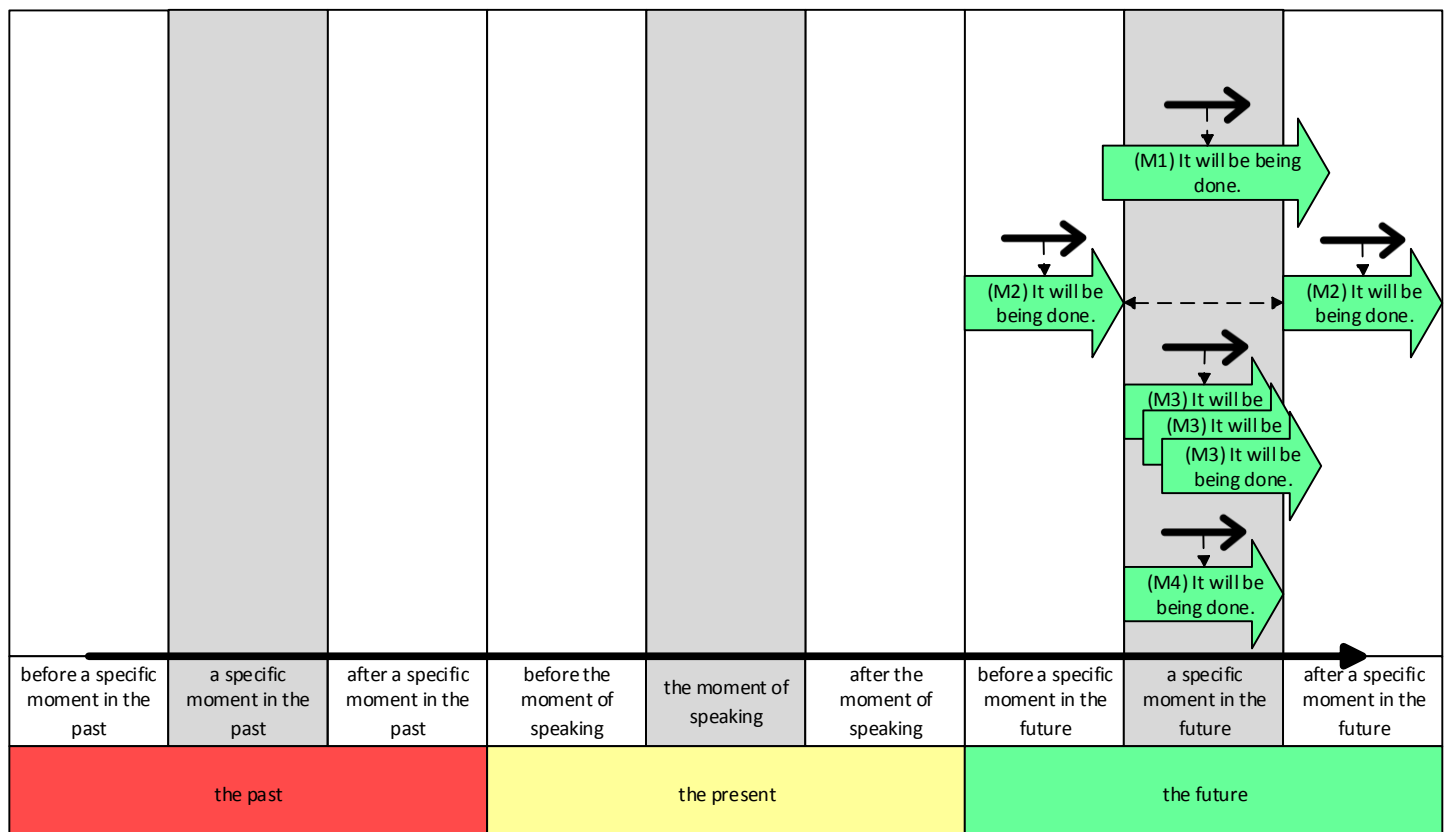
Chapter 33

the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice

(It will be being done.)

Usage:

the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.)
(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future
(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing around a specific moment in the future
(Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that will be happening more often that is considered to be normal by some people
(Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future (E.g. If you do this, I will be seeing a miracle.)



Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	This week on Sunday, the auction will be being held in the afternoon. →	(Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future → = Continuous Aspect (in the future)
(M1)	The house will be being redecorated next week on Saturday and Sunday. →	
(M1)	The game will be being played from 3 pm to 5 pm. →	
(M1)	The old building will be being demolished tomorrow. →	
(M1)	A party will be being held tonight. →	

	example	usage
(M2)	The book will be being read when it is out.	

(M2)	Their house will be being redecorated in two months' time.	(Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing around a specific moment in the future
(M2)	A sequel will be being written by him when his first book is on the shelves.	
(M2)	Driving lessons will be being taken by me when I saved up enough.	
(M2)	I have no doubt that his imaginative mind will be being admired one day.	

	example	usage
(M3)	Too many complaints will be being heard if the product is not good enough.	(Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that will be happening more often than is considered to be normal by some people
(M3)	The house of the old lady, who is hard to please, will be being redecorated all the time.	
(M3)	The television will be being watched by him all night long.	
(M3)	Make sure that you close all windows and doors because, if you don't, our bananas will be being stolen by our neighbours' cheeky monkey.	
(M3)	When he grows up, he will be being chased by girls.	

	example	usage
(M4)	The paintings will be being seen by many people during the exhibition.	(Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future NB: because of the passive construction, the static verb is not actually used as the Continuous Participle, but used as the Passive Participle
(M4)	Your love will be being felt by other people.	
(M4)	The one who committed such an evil crime will be being hated by numerous people.	
(M4)	Will the old man be being wanted by anybody?	
(M4)	A voice of an angel will be being heard when the right time comes.	

Explanation of Usage:

The Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.) has a few meanings: (Meaning 1) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing during a specific moment in the future: the action will be already started, but will not be finished yet; (Meaning 2) is used to describe an action that will be ongoing around a specific moment in the future; (Meaning 3) is used to describe an action that will be happening more often that is considered to be normal by some people; (Meaning 4) is used with static verbs to emphasize an action that will be happening during a specific moment in the future.

Chapter 34

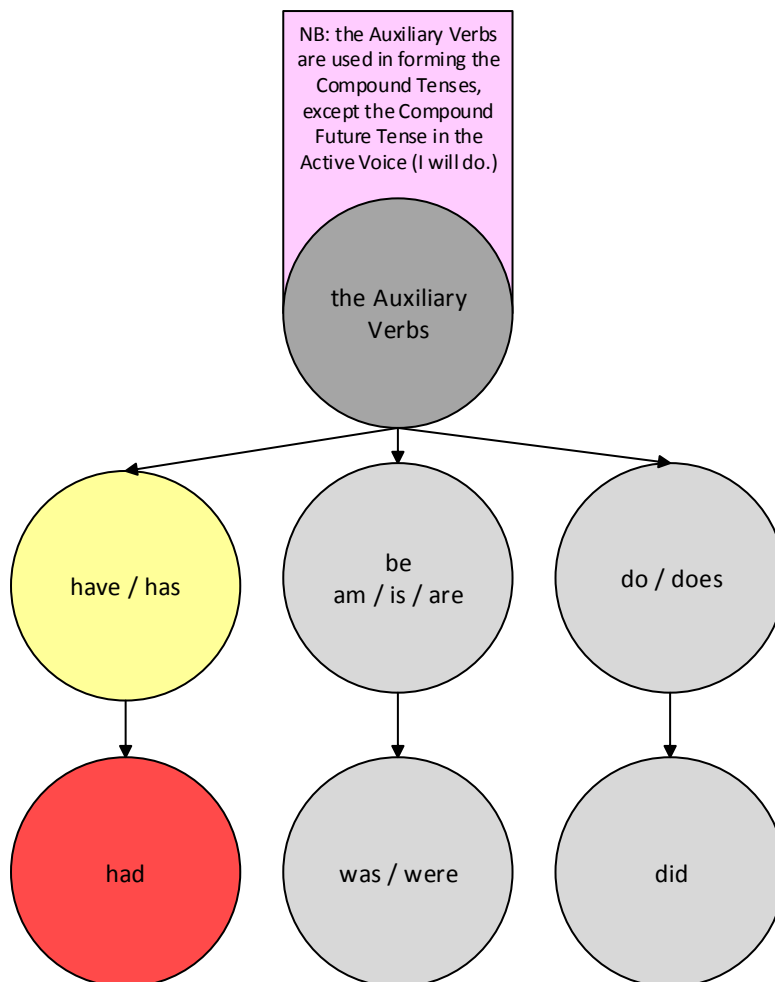
the Auxiliary Verb 'have' (and 'has' and 'had')

The auxiliary verbs (aka 'helping' or 'supporting verbs') are used in forming the Compound Tenses, except the Compound Future in the Active Voice (I will do), which does not require an auxiliary verb.

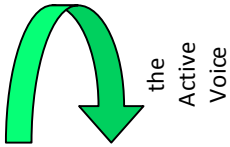
'Have', 'has' (both highlighted in yellow), and 'had' (highlighted in red) are used in forming the Compound Resultant Tenses in the Active and Passive Voices, and the Compound Resultant Continuous Tenses in the Active and Passive Voices.

Please note that to form a future tense, along with the auxiliary verb 'have', one appropriate modal verb is required. I used the modal verb 'will' (highlighted in green) as an example.






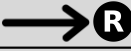

Study the tables opposite to see when the auxiliary verb 'have' is used.

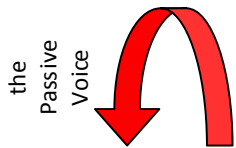


the Usage of the Auxiliary Verbs		
the Past Tenses	the Present Tenses	the Future Tenses
the Past Auxiliary Verb	the Present Auxiliary Verb	the Appropriate Modal Verb + the Present Auxiliary Verb






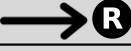



the
Active
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Active Voice 
Simple (past and present) Compound (future) Timely 	the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.)	the Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)



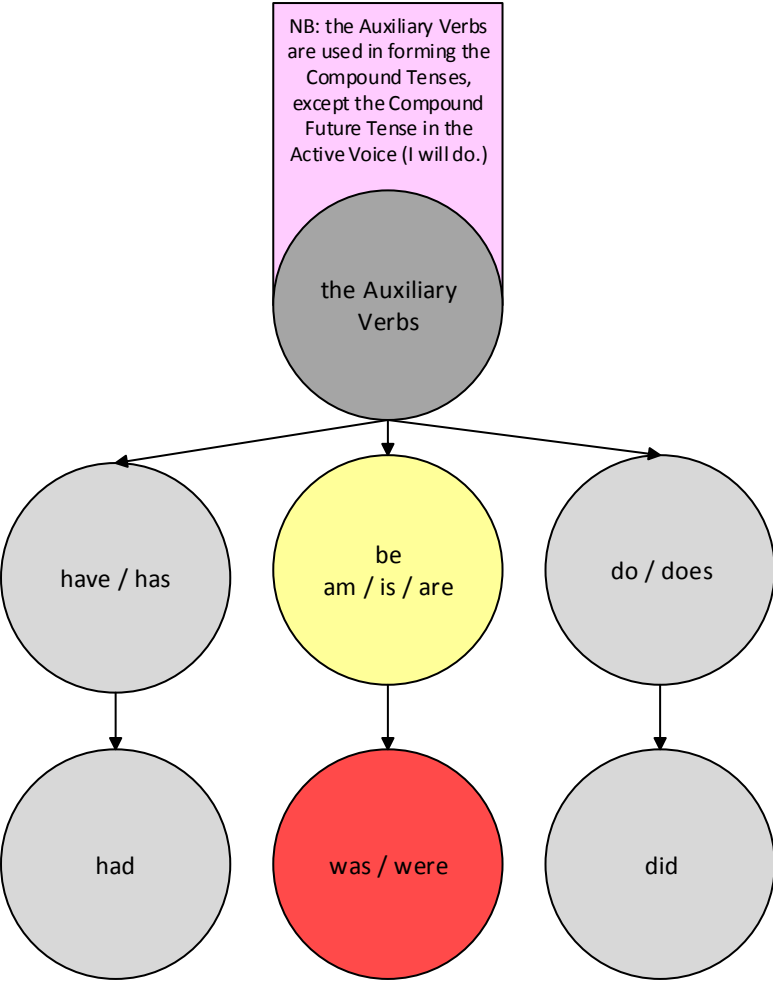
the
Passive
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Passive Voice 
Compound Timely 	the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)	the Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.)

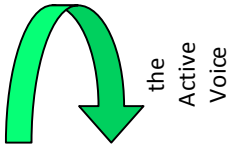
Chapter 35

the Auxiliary Verb 'be' (and 'am', 'is', 'are', 'was', and 'were')








The auxiliary verbs (aka 'helping' or 'supporting verbs') are used in forming the Compound Tenses, except the Compound Future in the Active Voice, which does not require an auxiliary verb. The auxiliary verb 'be' (and 'am', 'is', 'are', 'was', and 'were') is used in forming the Compound Continuous Tenses in the Active and Passive Voice, and the Compound Tenses in the Passive Voice.

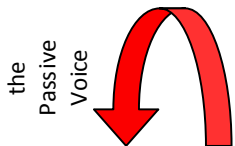


the Usage of the Auxiliary Verbs		
the Past Tenses	the Present Tenses	the Future Tenses
the Past Auxiliary Verb	the Present Auxiliary Verb	the Appropriate Modal Verb + the Present Auxiliary Verb










the
Active
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Active Voice 
Simple (past and present) Compound (future) Timely 	the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.)	the Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)



the
Passive
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Passive Voice 
Compound Timely 	the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)	the Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.)

Chapter 36

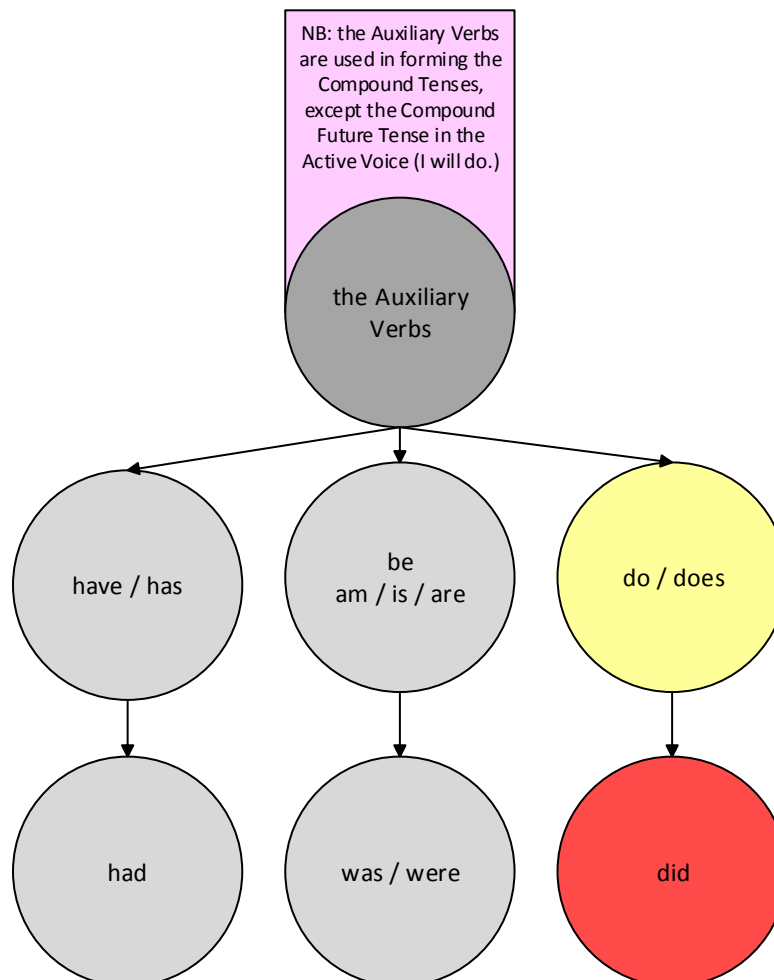
the Auxiliary Verb 'do' (and 'does' and 'did')

The auxiliary verb 'do' (and 'does' and 'did') is used for: (1) emphasis, (2) asking questions, and (3) making negative statements.

Even though there are only two tenses which can be considered simple, i.e. the Simple Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.) and the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.), they are in fact simple and compound at the same time. When we make a negative statement or when we ask a question, we have to employ an auxiliary verb in order to form such tenses. For example, we can say 'I understand.' and 'I understood.': both sentences are structured as simple tenses; but if we make negative sentences, i.e. 'I do not understand.' and 'I did not understand.', we employ the auxiliary verbs 'do' and 'did' and the adverb 'not'; therefore, 'I do not understand.' and 'I did not understand.' are both structured as Compound Tenses.

The same happens when we ask questions. 'Do you understand?' and 'Did you understand?' are both structured as Compound Tenses.

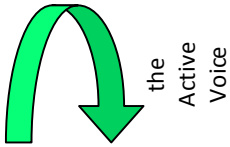
Even positive statements can be structured as Compound Tenses for emphasis, e.g. 'I do understand.' and 'I did understand.'. Thus, the Simple Tenses are not the tenses that do not use either an auxiliary verb or a modal verb, but the tenses that can be structured without using either an auxiliary verb or a modal verb to make a positive statement.










the Usage of the Auxiliary Verbs		
the Past Tenses	the Present Tenses	the Future Tenses
the Past Auxiliary Verb	the Present Auxiliary Verb	the Appropriate Modal Verb + the Present Auxiliary Verb

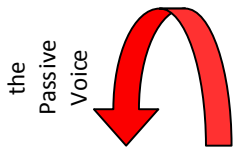
The auxiliary verb 'do' (and 'does' and 'did') is used to ask a question, to make a negative form, or to emphasise a positive form.

Did he understand me? (question)	Do you understand me? (question)
He did not understand you. (negative form)	I do not understand you. (negative form)
He understood you. (positive form)	I understand you. (positive form)
He did understand you. (emphasis of positive form)	I do understand you. (emphasis of positive form)










the
Active
Voice

	the Past Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Active Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Active Voice 
Simple (past and present) Compound (future) Timely 	the Simple Timely Past Tense in the Active Voice (I did.) (Did I understand?) (I understood.) (I did not understand.) (I did understand.)	the Simple Timely Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.) (Do I understand?) (I do not understand.) (I understand.) (do understand.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I had been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I have been doing.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will have been doing.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Active Voice (I was doing.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will be doing.)



the
Passive
Voice

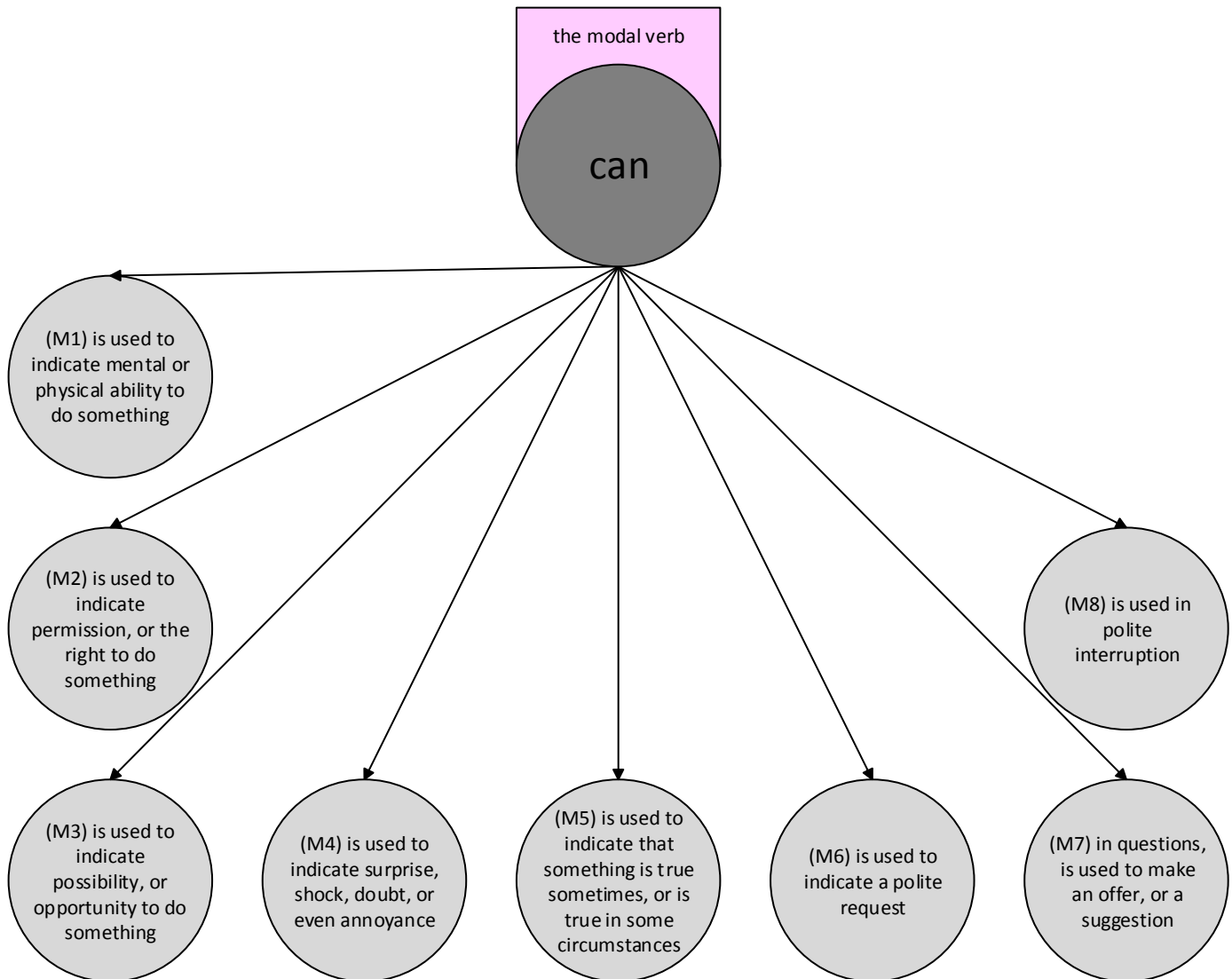
	the Past Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Present Tenses in the Passive Voice 	the Future Tenses in the Passive Voice 
Compound Timely 	the Compound Timely Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was done.)	the Compound Timely Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is done.)	the Compound Timely Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be done.)
Compound Resultant 	the Compound Resultant Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been done.)	the Compound Resultant Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been done.)	the Compound Resultant Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been done.)
Compound Resultant Continuous 	the Compound Resultant Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It had been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It has been being done.)	the Compound Resultant Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will have been being done.)
Compound Continuous 	the Compound Continuous Past Tense in the Passive Voice (It was being done.)	the Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Passive Voice (It is being done.)	the Compound Continuous Future Tense in the Passive Voice (It will be being done.)

Chapter 37

the Modal Verbs 'can' and 'could'

Usage:

can
(Meaning 1) is used to indicate mental or physical ability to do something
(Meaning 2) is used to indicate permission, or the right to do something
(Meaning 3) is used to indicate possibility, or opportunity to do something
(Meaning 4) is used to indicate surprise, shock, doubt, anger, or even annoyance
(Meaning 5) is used to indicate that something is true sometimes, or is true in some circumstances
(Meaning 6) is used to indicate a polite request
(Meaning 7) in questions, is used to make an offer, or a suggestion
(Meaning 8) is used in polite interruption



Explanation of Usage:

The word 'can' is a modal verb which can be used to add a particular meaning to a tense. For example, the sentence 'I do not do it.' is in the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.) and indicates that the action never happens (for more information see Chapter 18, Meaning 1).

When we add the modal verb 'can' to the sentence 'I don't do it.' and keep it negative, we get 'I cannot do it.' 'I cannot

do it.’ is still in the same tense, i.e. the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.), but now because we added the modal verb ‘can’, this sentence has a different meaning.

‘I cannot do it.’ indicates mental or physical inability to do something.

For example, ‘I cannot speak French.’ indicates the inability to speak French, and ‘I can speak French.’ indicates the ability to speak French (see the usage of the modal verb ‘can’ in this chapter, i.e. Chapter 37, Meaning 1).

Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	I can speak English.	(Meaning 1) is used to indicate mental or physical ability to do something
(M1)	She can swim very well.	
(M1)	He can write well.	
(M1)	I cannot dance.	
(M1)	Can you do it?	

	example	usage
(M2)	Can I help you?	(Meaning 2) is used to indicate permission, request, suggestion, or the right to do something
(M2)	You can take one.	
(M2)	Can you help me, please?	
(M2)	You can shake your hands.	
(M2)	Can we buy it?	

	example	usage
(M3)	You can apply for this position.	(Meaning 3) is used to indicate possibility or opportunity to do something
(M3)	You can do what you want.	
(M3)	We can go away at the weekend.	
(M3)	We cannot go to the party.	
(M3)	I can help them.	

	example	usage
(M4)	You can’t be serious!	(Meaning 4) is used to indicate surprise, shock, doubt, or even annoyance
(M4)	Can it be really true?	
(M4)	Oh, can you really do it?	
(M4)	I cannot believe it!	
(M4)	I cannot believe that he said it.	

	example	usage
(M5)	Life can be hard sometimes.	(Meaning 5) is used to indicate that something is true sometimes, or is true in some circumstances
(M5)	See, you can be a good girl.	
(M5)	Anybody can be wrong.	
(M5)	Dogs can be dangerous.	
(M5)	Some words can be very upsetting.	

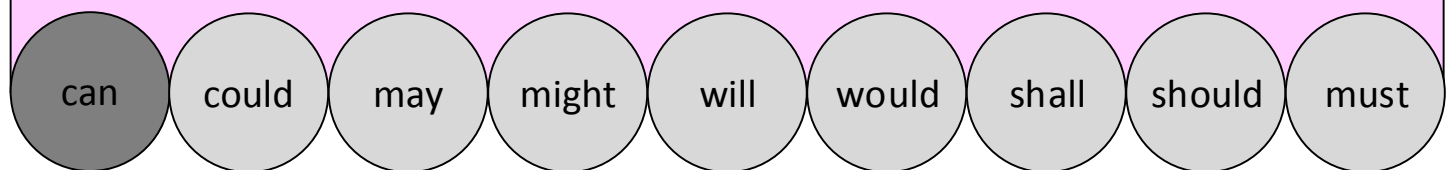
	example	usage
(M6)	Can you help me, please?	(Meaning 6) is used to indicate a polite request
(M6)	Can you do it for me?	
(M6)	Can you write a letter for me?	
(M6)	Can you wait a moment, please?	
(M6)	Can you go with me?	

	example	usage
(M7)	Can I help you?	(Meaning 7) in questions, is used to make an offer, or a suggestion
(M7)	Can I get you another cup of coffee?	
(M7)	You can stay with me for a few days.	
(M7)	We can go for a walk.	
(M7)	You can ask her for a date if you like her so much.	

	example	usage
(M8)	Can I just stop you for a moment?	(Meaning 8) is used in polite interruption
(M8)	Can I add something?	
(M8)	Can I say something?	
(M8)	Can you hold on?	
(M8)	Can you not do it?	

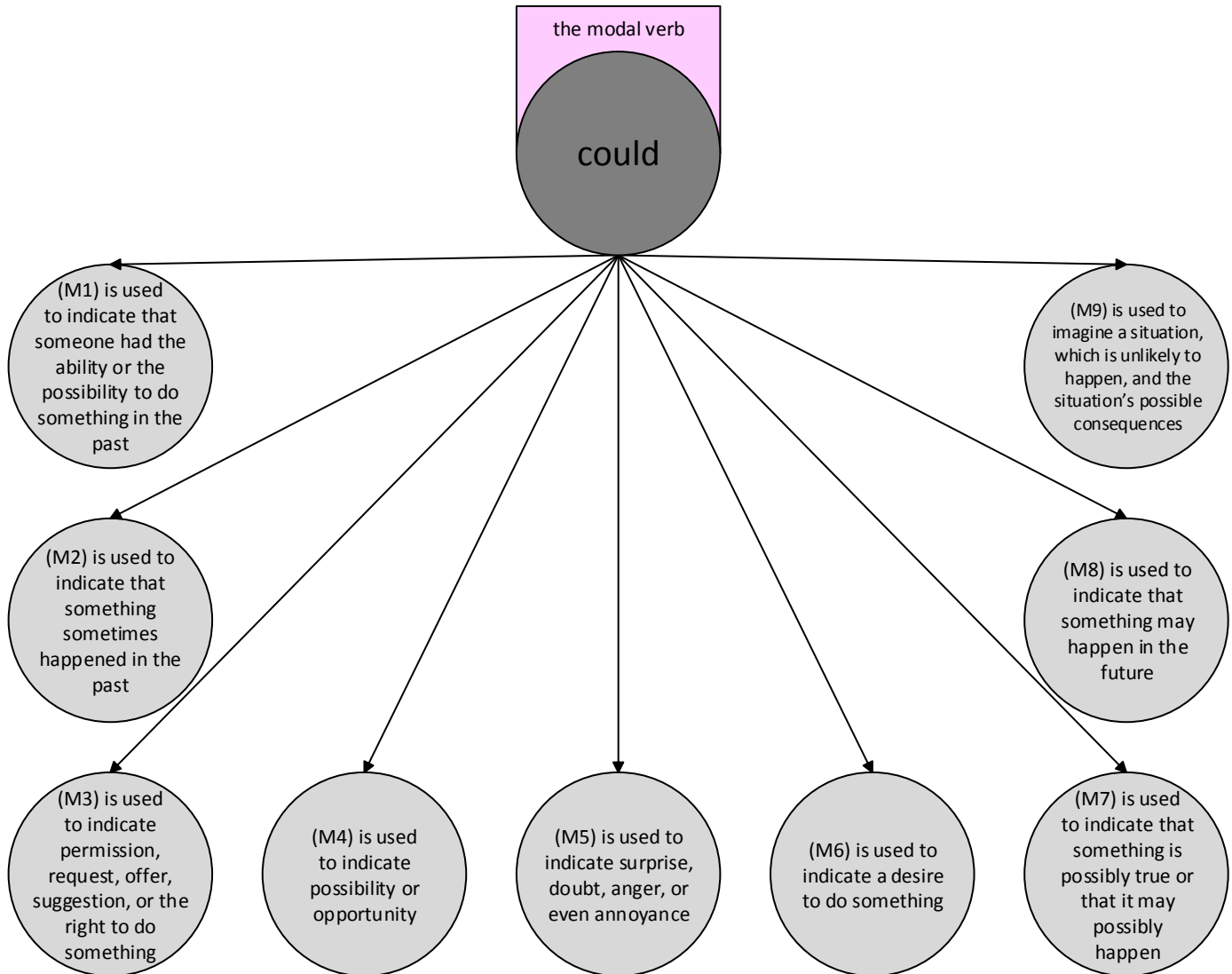
NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses



Usage:

could
(Meaning 1) is used to indicate that someone had the ability or the possibility to do something in the past
(Meaning 2) is used to indicate that something sometimes happened in the past
(Meaning 3) is used to indicate permission, request, offer, suggestion, or the right to do something
(Meaning 4) is used to indicate possibility or opportunity
(Meaning 5) is used to indicate surprise, doubt, anger, or even annoyance
(Meaning 6) is used to indicate a desire to do something
(Meaning 7) is used to indicate that something is possibly true, or that it may possibly happen
(Meaning 8) is used to indicate that something may happen in the future
(Meaning 9) is used to imagine a situation, which is unlikely to happen, and the situation's possible consequences



Explanation of Usage:

'Could' is a modal verb which can be used to add a particular meaning to a tense. For example, 'I cannot do it.' indicates mental or physical inability to do something, and 'I could not do it.' can indicate that someone was unable to do something in the past on a specific occasion.

'You could not have seen her at the party yesterday because she was at home all day.' indicates that there was not a possibility to see her at the party yesterday because she stayed at home all day (see the usage of the modal verb 'could' in this chapter, i.e. Chapter 37, Meaning 1).

Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	He could not read when he was ten.	(Meaning 1) is used to indicate that someone had the ability or the possibility to do something in the past
(M1)	He could not do it.	
(M1)	She could not have done it by herself.	
(M1)	I could not swim when I was ten.	
(M1)	You could have informed me.	

	example	usage
(M2)	He could be nasty sometimes.	(Meaning 2) is used to indicate that something sometimes happened or was true in the past
(M2)	He could be seen walking for hours on occasion.	
(M2)	He could be both funny and sad.	
(M2)	She could be very pleasant.	
(M2)	She could be unwell after a drink.	

	example	usage
(M3)	We could go for a walk later.	(Meaning 3) is used to indicate permission, request, offer, suggestion, or the right to do something
(M3)	You could take another piece of cake.	
(M3)	Could you close the window, please?	
(M3)	You could go with us to the park.	
(M3)	I couldn't have said 'no', could have I?	

	example	usage
(M4)	You could have helped me, you know.	(Meaning 4) is used to indicate possibility or opportunity
(M4)	You could have done it by yourself.	
(M4)	You could call your mother.	
(M4)	She could have left when everyone left.	
(M4)	I could have bought it if I wanted to.	

	example	usage
(M5)	How could have I possibly done it by myself?	(Meaning 5) is used to indicate surprise, doubt, anger, or even annoyance
(M5)	I could not believe it.	
(M5)	He could not be right, could he?	
(M5)	No, I couldn't have known!	
(M5)	She could have told me.	

	example	usage
(M6)	I could eat something.	(Meaning 6) is used to indicate a desire to do something
(M6)	I could drink another bottle of this stuff.	
(M6)	I could have a holiday.	
(M6)	Could you try it?	
(M6)	Could you go to the cinema with me?	

	example	usage
(M7)	It could be true.	(Meaning 7) is used to indicate that something is possibly true, or that it may possibly happen
(M7)	She could have been killed by somebody who knew her.	
(M7)	It could rain later.	
(M7)	It could have been somebody else.	
(M7)	Could have it really happened?	

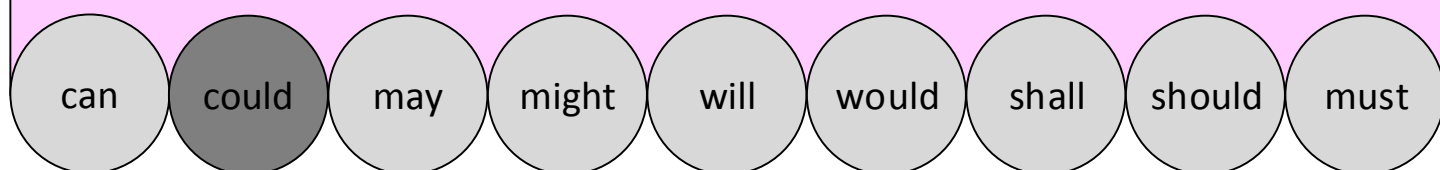
	example	usage
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(M8)	Your mother could call you tonight.	(Meaning 8) is used to indicate that something may happen in the future
(M8)	They could come to see us soon.	
(M8)	The car could break if we drive that far.	
(M8)	Your laptop could be stolen if you left it unattended.	
(M8)	They could give it to you if you ask.	

	example	usage
(M9)	I could kill him for saying that.	(Meaning 9) is used to imagine a situation, which is unlikely to happen or was unlikely to happen, and, often, the situation's possible consequences
(M9)	I could have eaten all those cakes.	
(M9)	I could have been an astronaut.	
(M9)	They could have been happier.	
(M9)	If I did it, I could have been rich now.	

NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses

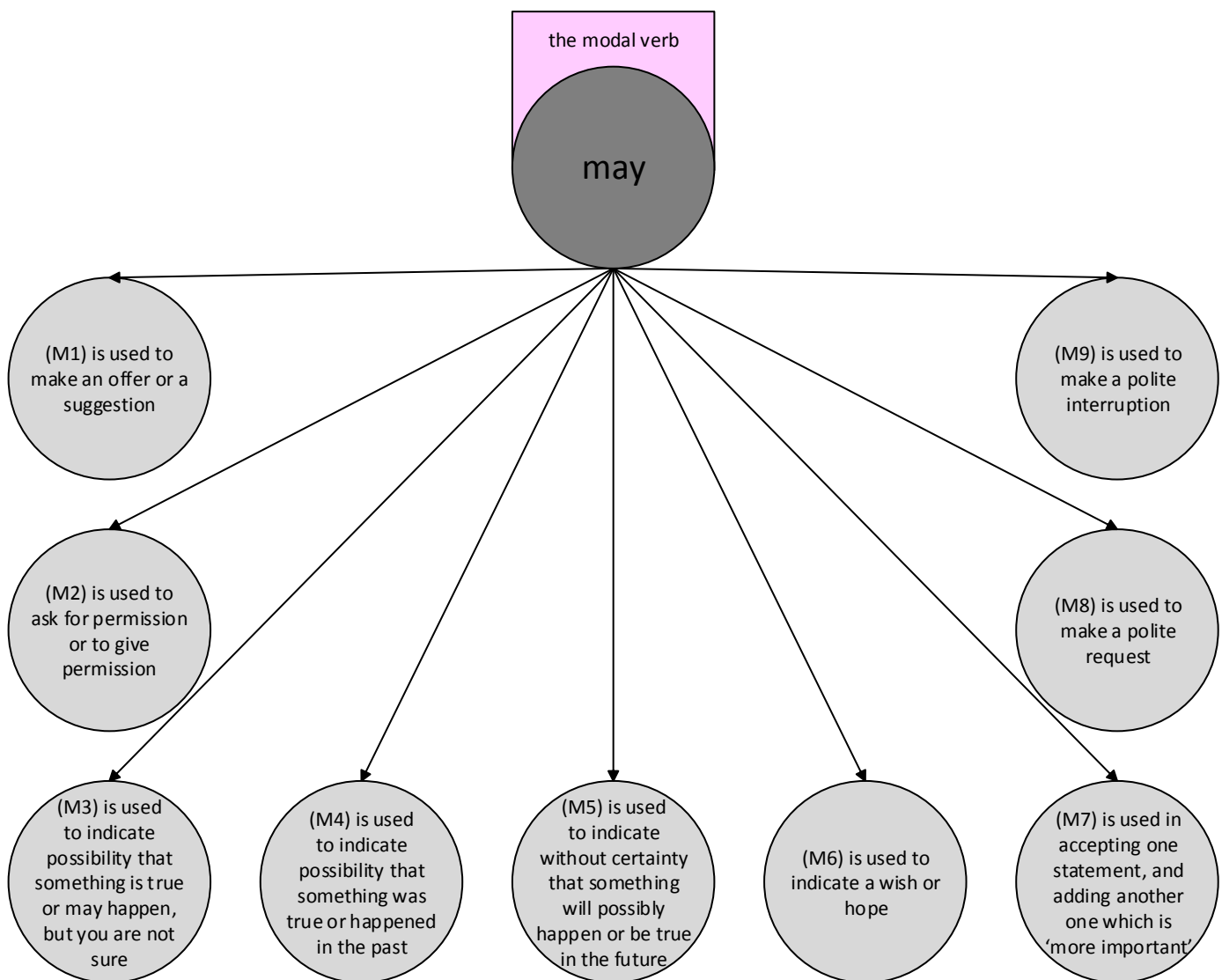


Chapter 38

the Modal Verbs 'may' and 'might'

Usage:

may
(Meaning 1) is used to make an offer or a suggestion
(Meaning 2) is used to ask for permission or to give permission
(Meaning 3) is used to indicate possibility that something is true or may happen, but you are not sure
(Meaning 4) is used to indicate possibility that something was true or happened in the past
(Meaning 5) is used to indicate without certainty that something will possibly happen or be true in the future
(Meaning 6) is used to indicate a wish or hope
(Meaning 7) is used in accepting one statement, and adding another one which is 'more important'
(Meaning 8) is used to make a polite request
(Meaning 9) is used to make a polite interruption



Explanation of Usage:

The word 'may' is a modal verb which is used to add a particular meaning to a tense. For example, the sentence 'I may do it.' indicates the possibility that something may happen in the future (see the usage of the modal verb 'may' in this chapter,

i.e. Chapter 38, Meaning 3); and the sentence 'I will do it.' indicates the intention to do something in the future (see the usage of the modal verb 'will' in Chapter 39, Meaning 4). The modal verb 'may' adds one particular meaning, and the modal verb 'will' adds another particular meaning. Knowing which particular meaning one wants to add to the tense, one knows which modal verb to use, i.e. (1) to add the meaning of possibility, the modal verb 'may' can be used; (2) to add the meaning of intention, the modal verb 'will' can be used.

Also, it is possible to add the meaning of possibility without using the modal verb 'may'; i.e. 'I will probably do it.' instead of 'I may do it.'. In 'I will probably do it.', the modal verb 'will' and the adverb 'probably' can be considered to be a synonym of the modal verb 'may', but the precise meaning of the aforementioned examples can be adjudged to be somewhat slightly different.

Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	May I help you?	(Meaning 1) is used to make an offer or a suggestion
(M1)	May I buy you a drink?	
(M1)	May we offer you something to eat?	
(M1)	May I recommend you a very nice restaurant?	
(M1)	May I suggest you to get a taxi?	

	example	usage
(M2)	May I take one?	(Meaning 2) is used to ask for permission or to give permission
(M2)	Yes, you may take one piece of cake.	
(M2)	May I come in?	
(M2)	You may leave.	
(M2)	May I proceed?	

	example	usage
(M3)	He may be right.	(Meaning 3) is used to indicate possibility that something is true or may happen, but you are not sure
(M3)	It may rain tonight.	
(M3)	They may be Americans.	
(M3)	Well, actually, it may work.	
(M3)	My mother may get angry.	

	example	usage
(M4)	He may have done it.	(Meaning 4) is used to indicate possibility that something was true or happened in the past
(M4)	I may have made a mistake.	
(M4)	He may have regretted it already.	
(M4)	They may have left already.	
(M4)	Someone may have stolen it.	

	example	usage
(M5)	It may rain later.	(Meaning 5) is used to indicate without certainty that something will possibly happen or be true in the future
(M5)	I may buy it.	
(M5)	You may regret it later.	
(M5)	She may like it.	
(M5)	Someone may steal it.	

	example	usage
(M6)	May she rest in peace!	(Meaning 6) is used to indicate a wish or hope
(M6)	May the righteous prosper!	
(M6)	May the sun shine on you!	
(M6)	May it be easy!	

(M6)	May you be happy, my dear friend!	
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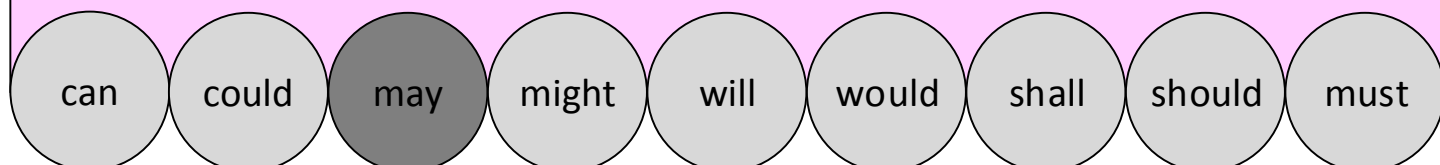
	example	usage
(M7)	I may be old, but I am happy.	(Meaning 7) is used in accepting one statement, and adding another one which is 'more important'
(M7)	It may be boring, but it is necessary to do.	
(M7)	She may be young, but she is very talented.	
(M7)	He may act stupidly sometimes, but he is a man who creates beauty.	
(M7)	He may be very unpleasant, but he is a genius in his field, and does a lot of good things for humanity.	

	example	usage
(M8)	May I go with you?	(Meaning 8) is used to make a polite request
(M8)	May we have some coffee now?	
(M8)	May she stay with us tonight?	
(M8)	May I help you with your bags?	
(M8)	May I go to my room?	

	example	usage
(M9)	May I stop you for a moment?	(Meaning 9) is used to make a polite interruption
(M9)	May I add something?	
(M9)	May I say something?	
(M9)	May you not do it?	
(M9)	May you stop?	

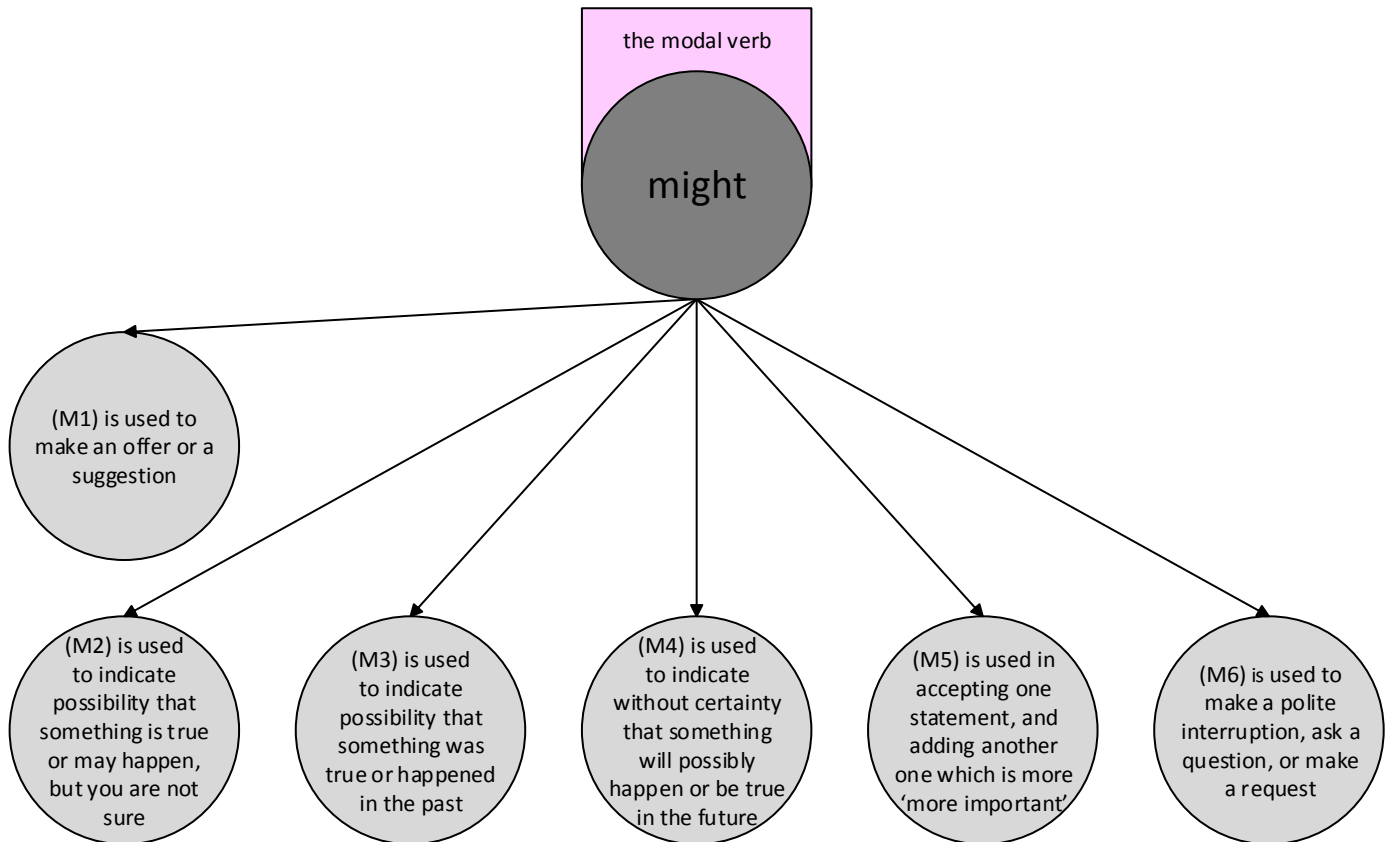
NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses



Usage:

might
(Meaning 1) is used to make a suggestion, or to give advice
(Meaning 2) is used to indicate possibility that something is true or may happen, but you are not sure
(Meaning 3) is used to indicate possibility that something was true or happened in the past
(Meaning 4) is used to indicate without certainty that something will possibly happen or be true in the future
(Meaning 5) is used in accepting one statement, and adding another one which is more 'more important'
(Meaning 6) is used to make a polite interruption, ask a question, or make a request



Explanation of Usage:

The word 'might' is a modal verb which is used to add a particular meaning to the tense. The modal verb 'might' is the past of the modal verb 'may', but is not always used only in this sense. For example, the sentence 'I may do it tomorrow.' indicates the possibility that something may happen during a specific moment in the future (see the usage of the modal verb 'may' in this chapter, i.e. Chapter 38, Meaning 3); the sentence 'He might have already done it.' indicates the possibility that something might have already happened before the moment of speaking (see the usage of the modal verb 'might' in this chapter, i.e. Chapter 38, Meaning 3).

Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	You might want to buy it.	(Meaning 1) is used to make an offer or a suggestion in a polite way
(M1)	You might want to consider taking a taxi.	
(M1)	It might be a good idea to tell them the truth.	
(M1)	Do you think that I might help you?	
(M1)	Might I suggest something?	

	example	usage
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(M2)	He might be right.	(Meaning 2) is used to indicate possibility that something is true or may happen, but you are not sure
(M2)	She might regret it later.	
(M2)	I might not be back until late.	
(M2)	He might resign after what he did.	
(M2)	Ask him: he might help you.	

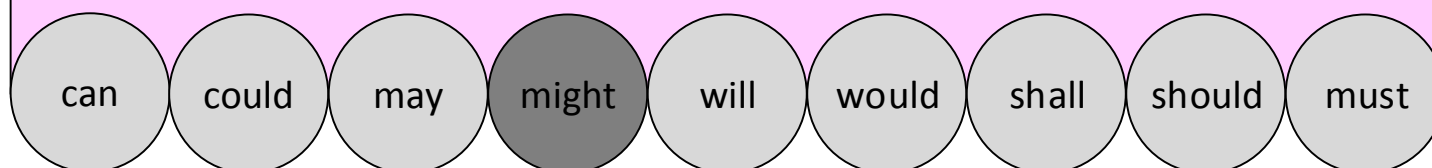
	example	usage
(M3)	He might have been right.	(Meaning 3) is used to indicate possibility that something was true or happened in the past
(M3)	I might have done it already.	
(M3)	They might have moved out.	
(M3)	He might have done it by himself.	
(M3)	Why you did not ask him? He might have helped you.	

	example	usage
(M4)	You might regret it later.	(Meaning 4) is used to indicate without certainty that something will possibly happen or be true in the future
(M4)	I might be late.	
(M4)	She might do it.	
(M4)	We might be away at the weekend.	
(M4)	I might buy it.	

	example	usage
(M5)	He might be handsome, but he is a bore.	(Meaning 5) is used in accepting one statement, and adding another one which is more 'more important'
(M5)	He might be poor, but he is clever.	
(M5)	It might be very difficult, but it is not impossible.	
(M5)	I might have been mistaken on many occasions, but, after all, I have reached my final goal.	
(M5)	She might have behaved badly, but she is only a little girl and deserves forgiveness.	

	example	usage
(M6)	Might I ask you what you really think about it?	(Meaning 6) is used to make a polite interruption, ask a question, or make a request
(M6)	Might I make a suggestion?	
(M6)	Might I talk to you for a moment?	
(M6)	Might I trouble you for a fiver?	
(M6)	Might I stop you?	

NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense
 NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses

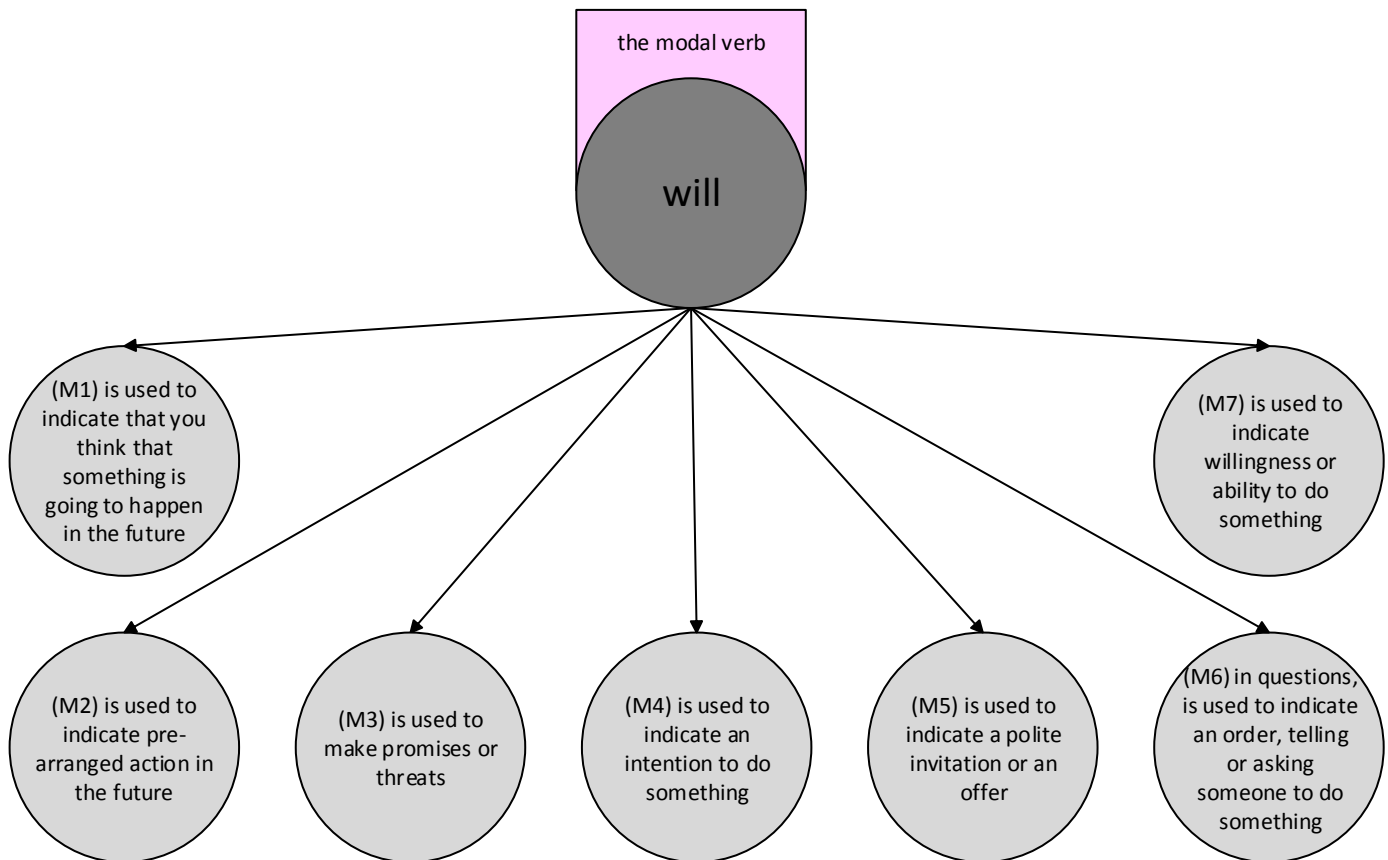


Chapter 39

the Modal Verbs 'will' and 'would'

Usage:

will
(Meaning 1) is used to indicate that you think that something is going to happen in the future
(Meaning 2) is used to indicate pre-arranged action in the future
(Meaning 3) is used to make promises or threats
(Meaning 4) is used to indicate an intention to do something
(Meaning 5) is used to indicate a polite invitation or an offer
(Meaning 6) is used to indicate an order, telling or politely asking someone to do something
(Meaning 7) is used to indicate willingness or ability to do something



Explanation of Usage:

Many grammar books imply and many people assume that to form a future tense the modal verb 'will' and the main verb are used together, e.g. 'I will do it tomorrow.' (in this sentence 'will' is the modal verb, and 'do' is the main verb). Such notion is rather misleading. The actual rule is not that only the modal verb 'will' and the main verb are used to form the future tenses, but the actual rule is that to form a future tense one of the appropriate modal verbs must be used along with the main verb, i.e. (1) the modal verb 'will' can be used: (1a) to indicate the intention to do something in the future (e.g. 'I will come to see you at five o'clock.') (see the usage of the modal verb 'will' in this chapter, i.e. Chapter 38, Meaning 4); (1b) to indicate the belief that something will happen in the future (e.g. 'He will come to see me at five o'clock.') (see the usage of the modal verb 'will' in this chapter, i.e. Chapter 39, Meaning 1); (1c) to indicate the willingness or ability to do something in the future (e.g. 'Will you come to see me at five o'clock?' or 'I will come to see you at five o'clock.') (see the usage of the modal verb 'will' in this chapter, i.e. Chapter 39, Meaning 7), etc.; (2) the modal verb 'may' can be used: (2a) to indicate the possibility that something may happen in the future (e.g. 'She may come to see me at five o'clock.') (for more information see Chapter 38, Meaning 3), etc.; (3) the modal verb 'must' can be used: (3a) to indicate the necessity

or obligation to do something in the future (e.g. 'You must come to see me at five o'clock.') (for more information see Chapter 41, Meaning 1), etc.; etc.

Actually, as far as I know, there is no grammar book that plainly explains the correlation between all tenses and all modal verbs. For example, 'might' is the past of the modal verb 'may', but they can be both used to indicate the same meaning: 'I may do it.' and 'I might do it.'. The question is why is there a need to have the modal verb 'may' and its past 'might' to both indicate the possibility that something may happen in the future? Why one of them cannot be used only with the future tenses or the present and the future tenses, and the other, with the past tenses, or the past and the present tenses?

Even though that, in this version of my book, I am not trying to correlate all tenses and all modal verbs, I truly believe that there is a need to do it. Perhaps, I may do it in the future version of this book, or, rather, perhaps, I might do it in the future version of this book.

Please note that in this book after the name of the future tenses, in brackets, I give a sentence-example with the modal verb 'will'. By doing so, I do not imply and you should not assume that it is the only way to form a future tense.

Once again, I want to emphasise that the future tenses are formed with the appropriate modal verb, and not only with the modal verb 'will'. The Compound Continuous Present Tense in the Active Voice (I am doing.) can also represent future tense (for more information about this tense in this specific usage, see Chapter 24, Meaning 5). The formula below represents the formation of the Compound Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.) (for more information about this tense, see Chapter 26).

the appropriate Modal Verb	+	the Main Verb	=	the Compound Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do.)
will (can indicate the intention)	+	do	=	I will do it tomorrow. (indicates the intention to do something during a specific moment in the future)
may (can indicate the possibility)	+	do	=	I may do it tomorrow. (indicates the possibility of action during a specific moment in the future)
must (can indicate the importance or necessity)	+	do	=	You must do it tomorrow. (indicates the importance or necessity to do something during a specific moment in the future)

Examples:

	Example	usage
(M1)	Hurry up or you will be late.	(Meaning 1) is used to indicate that you wish, think or have the evidence that something is going to happen or be the case in the future
(M1)	They will be happy together.	
(M1)	Yes, I will do it, of course.	
(M1)	It will be a cold winter.	
(M1)	She will pass the exam.	

	example	usage
(M2)	The library will reopen next week on Monday at 9 am.	(Meaning 2) is used to indicate officially arranged actions in the future
(M2)	The ship will sail next Friday.	
(M2)	How long will it take?	
(M2)	When will you start your new job?	
(M2)	We will call you tomorrow at 2 pm.	

	example	usage
(M3)	I will call you tonight.	(Meaning 3) is used to make promises or threats
(M3)	Okay, I will buy you one.	
(M3)	I will come to see you on Sunday.	
(M3)	You will be not allowed to do it.	
(M3)	Stop it or you will regret it.	

	example	usage
(M4)	I will not do it again.	(Meaning 4) is used to indicate an intention to do something
(M4)	I will always love you.	
(M4)	What will you do next?	
(M4)	Will you stay here or go home?	
(M4)	He said that he will not smoke any more.	

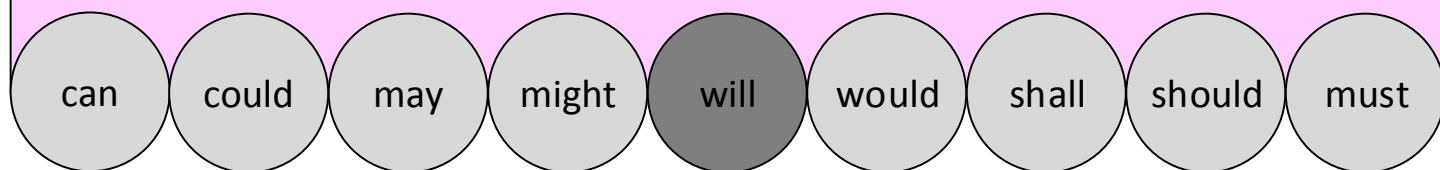
	example	usage
(M5)	Will you join us?	(Meaning 5) is used to indicate a polite invitation or offer
(M5)	Will you come to see me later?	
(M5)	Will you have something to eat?	
(M5)	Will you take it?	
(M5)	Will you have a doughnut?	

	example	usage
(M6)	Will you do it for me?	(Meaning 6) is used to indicate an order, telling or politely asking someone to do something
(M6)	You will do as I tell you.	
(M6)	You will go there and apologise, period.	
(M6)	Will you shut the door?	
(M6)	This is your desk: you will work here.	

	example	usage
(M7)	All right, I will help you.	(Meaning 7) is used to indicate willingness or ability to do something
(M7)	Will you forgive me, my love?	
(M7)	I will answer the phone.	
(M7)	I will not discuss it.	
(M7)	I will try to do it again.	

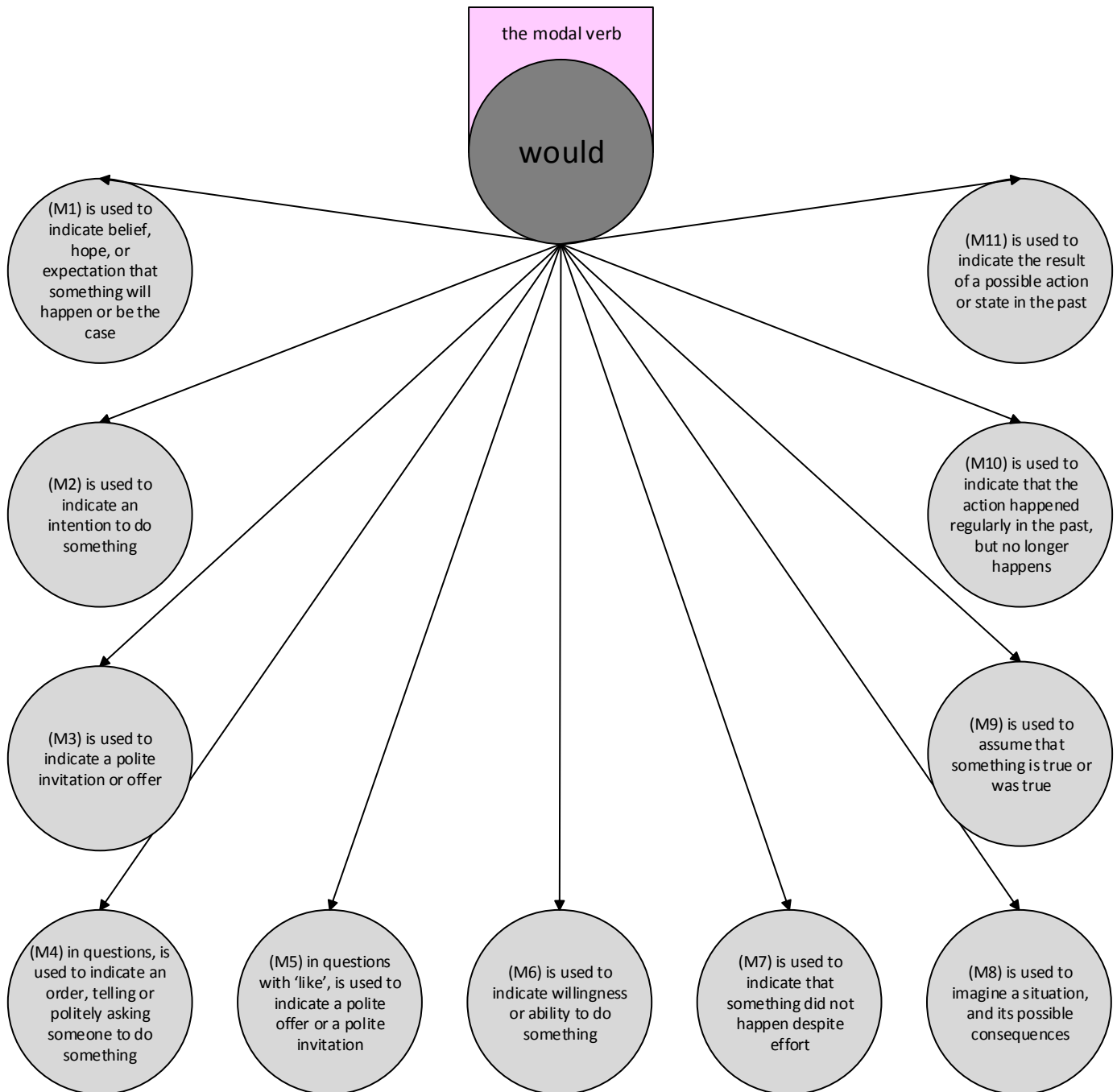
NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses



Usage:

would
(Meaning 1) is used to indicate belief, hope, or expectation that something will happen or be the case
(Meaning 2) is used to indicate an intention to do something
(Meaning 3) is used to indicate a polite invitation or offer
(Meaning 4) in questions, is used to politely ask someone to do something
(Meaning 5) in questions with 'like', is used to indicate a polite offer or a polite invitation
(Meaning 6) is used to indicate willingness or ability to do something
(Meaning 7) is used to indicate that something did not happen despite effort
(Meaning 8) is used to imagine a situation, and its possible consequences
(Meaning 9) is used to assume that something is true or was true
(Meaning 10) is used to indicate that the action happened regularly in the past, but no longer happens



Explanation of Usage:

The word 'would' is a modal verb which can be used to add a particular meaning to a tense. In some senses 'would' can be used as the past of 'will'.

For example, 'Will you do it?' questions someone's intention to do something in the future.

'If he asked you out yesterday, would you have said 'yes' or 'no'?' used to talk about the possible consequences of an imaginary situation in the past, i.e. the situation which did not actually happened.

'If he asks you out, will you say 'yes' or 'no'?' used to talk about a possible situation in the future.

Please note that the modal verbs 'would' and 'will' sometimes are used with little or no difference in meaning, e.g. 'I will buy it.' and 'I would buy it.'.

Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	Hurry up or we would be late.	(Meaning 1) is used to indicate belief, hope, or expectation that something will happen or be the case
(M1)	She would be all right.	
(M1)	Yes, I would do it, of course.	
(M1)	It wouldn't be easy to do.	
(M1)	I would never accept it.	

	example	usage
(M2)	Would you go to see him?	(Meaning 2) is used to indicate an intention to do something
(M2)	What would you do next?	
(M2)	I would buy you one.	
(M2)	Would she really marry him?	
(M2)	Would you go to the party?	

	example	usage
(M3)	I would like to buy two.	(Meaning 3) is used with 'like' or 'love' to indicate that someone wants a particular thing to happen
(M3)	I would love to see her again.	
(M3)	They would love to have another child.	
(M3)	Would you like me to go?	
(M3)	I would love to help you.	

	example	usage
(M4)	Would you do me a favour?	(Meaning 4) in questions, is used to politely ask someone to do something
(M4)	Would you help me to do it?	
(M4)	Would you post a letter for me?	
(M4)	Would you tell him that I cannot come?	
(M4)	Would you excuse me for a moment?	

	example	usage
(M5)	Would you like a drink?	(Meaning 5) in questions with 'like', is used to indicate a polite offer or a polite invitation
(M5)	Would you like to see it?	
(M5)	Would you like to stay a bit longer?	
(M5)	Would you like a chocolate cake?	
(M5)	Would you like to go there with me?	

	example	usage
(M6)	Would you marry me, my love?	(Meaning 6) is used to indicate willingness or ability to do something
(M6)	No, I wouldn't mind at all.	
(M6)	I would not accept it.	
(M6)	You would help them, would you not?	
(M6)	They would not tell you the truth.	

	example	usage
(M7)	The door just would not open.	(Meaning 7) is used to indicate that something did not happen, often despite effort
(M7)	He would not answer where he got the money from.	
(M7)	The car just would not start.	
(M7)	No matter how long you knock, he just would not open the door.	
(M7)	He just would not wake up.	

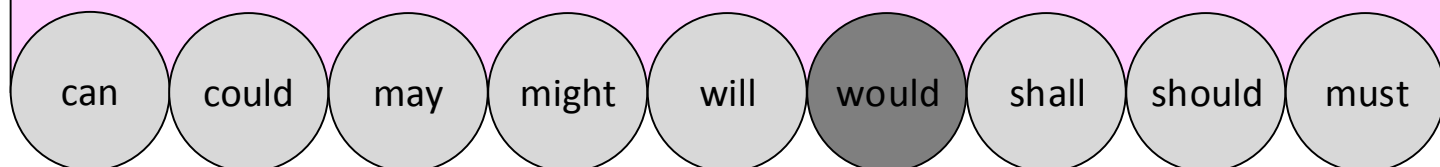
	example	usage
(M8)	Would you have said 'yes' or 'no'?	(Meaning 8) is used to refer to the result or effect of a possible situation
(M8)	It would be wrong to say it.	
(M8)	I would never have done it if I had known that she would get upset.	
(M8)	Next month, we would have been married for twenty-five years.	
(M8)	I would imagine so.	

	example	usage
(M9)	She would not have known what to do.	(Meaning 9) is used to assume that something is true or was true
(M9)	He would not know the answer.	
(M9)	I would not know, would I?	
(M9)	Yes, that would have been him.	
(M9)	That would have been a very long time ago.	

	example	usage
(M10)	My grandmother would always bake some muffins on Sundays.	(Meaning 10) is used to indicate that the action happened regularly in the past, but no longer happens
(M10)	He would always say 'hello'.	
(M10)	He would watch TV after work until he fell asleep.	
(M10)	They would talk for hours on end.	
(M10)	She would always visit her mum at the weekend.	

NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses

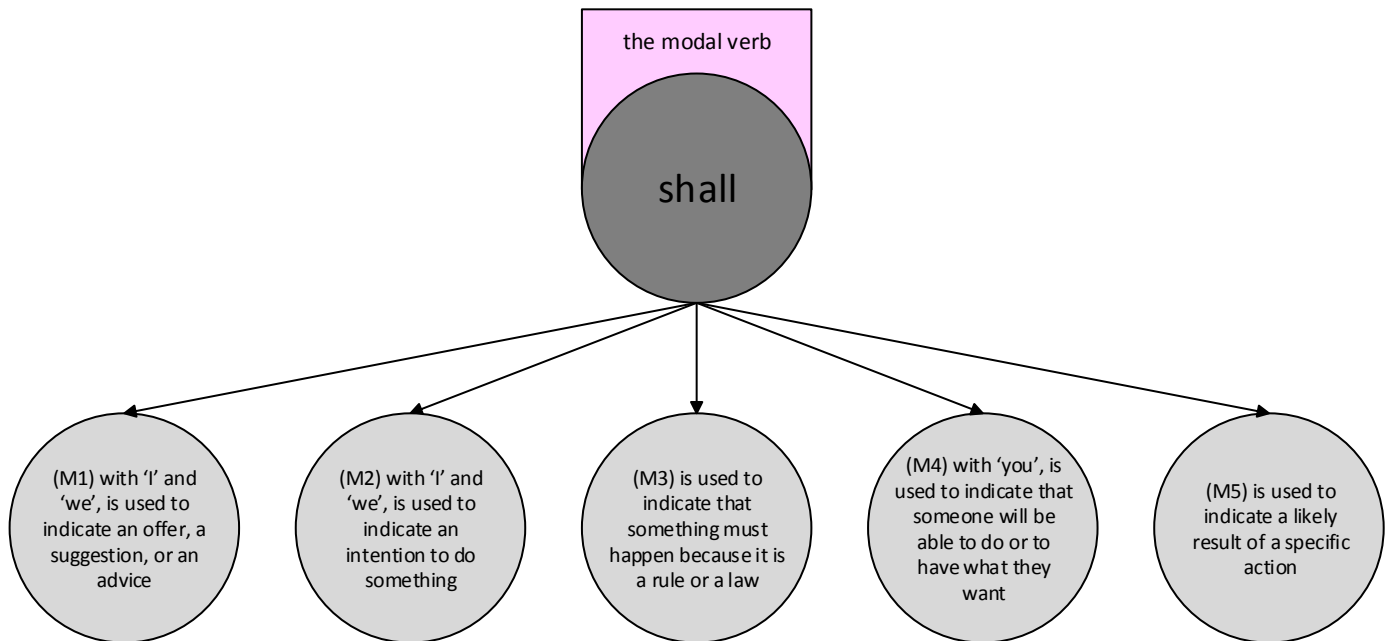


Chapter 40

the Modal Verbs 'shall' and 'should'

Usage:

shall
(Meaning 1) with 'I' and 'we', is used to indicate an offer, a suggestion, or an advice
(Meaning 2) with 'I' and 'we', is used to indicate an intention to do something
(Meaning 3) is used to indicate that something must happen because it is a rule or a law
(Meaning 4) with 'you', is used to indicate that someone will be able to do or to have what they want
(Meaning 5) is used to indicate a likely result of a specific action



Explanation:

The word 'shall' is a modal verb which can be used to add a particular meaning to a tense. For example, the sentence 'You shall regret it.' is in the Compound Future Tense in the Active Voice (I will do) and indicates a likely result of a specific action.

'You will regret it.', on the other hand, can be considered to indicate that the speaker strongly believes in this result. In this sense, the modal verb 'will' can be regarded to emphasize the speaker's belief stronger than the modal verb 'shall' does.

Please note that, in my opinion, the usages of the modal verbs are not always logical, and their meanings can be sometimes subtle. Personally, I do wonder who actually decided what meaning each modal verb has. For me, the modal verbs are like a beautiful, blurry painting that is being viewed by a person with bad vision who came to an art gallery, but cannot see it properly because he had forgotten his glasses.

Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	Shall I help you?	(Meaning 1) with 'I' and 'we', is used to indicate an offer, a suggestion, or an advice
(M1)	What shall I do?	
(M1)	Shall I close the window?	
(M1)	Where shall we go?	
(M1)	Shall I tell her what happened?	

	example	usage
(M2)	I shall buy it when I have enough.	(Meaning 2) with 'I' and 'we', is used to indicate an intention to do something
(M2)	I shall miss you when you leave.	
(M2)	You shall know more soon.	
(M2)	I shall be in London next month.	
(M2)	I shall do it.	

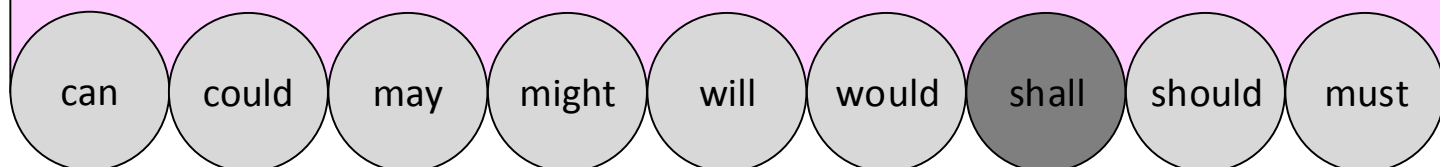
	example	usage
(M3)	No one shall be able to do it.	(Meaning 3) is used to indicate that something must happen because it is a rule or a law
(M3)	You shall pay a penalty if you don't display your parking ticket properly.	
(M3)	Each applicant shall have a one-on-one interview.	
(M3)	You shall pay your rent on the first of each month.	
(M3)	The final decision shall be made public within a few days.	

	example	usage
(M4)	You shall have the answer soon.	(Meaning 4) with 'you', is used to indicate that someone will be able to do or to have what they want
(M4)	You shall go to the party.	
(M4)	You shall be able to reapply for this position after some time.	
(M4)	You shall be left alone if it is what you desire.	
(M4)	Don't worry: you shall get your present tomorrow.	

	example	usage
(M5)	You shall regret it.	(Meaning 5) is used to indicate a likely result of a specific action
(M5)	Shall I see him if I go there?	
(M5)	You shall receive your card within five working days.	
(M5)	You shall get in trouble if you don't tell your father about it.	
(M5)	The party shall be magnificent.	

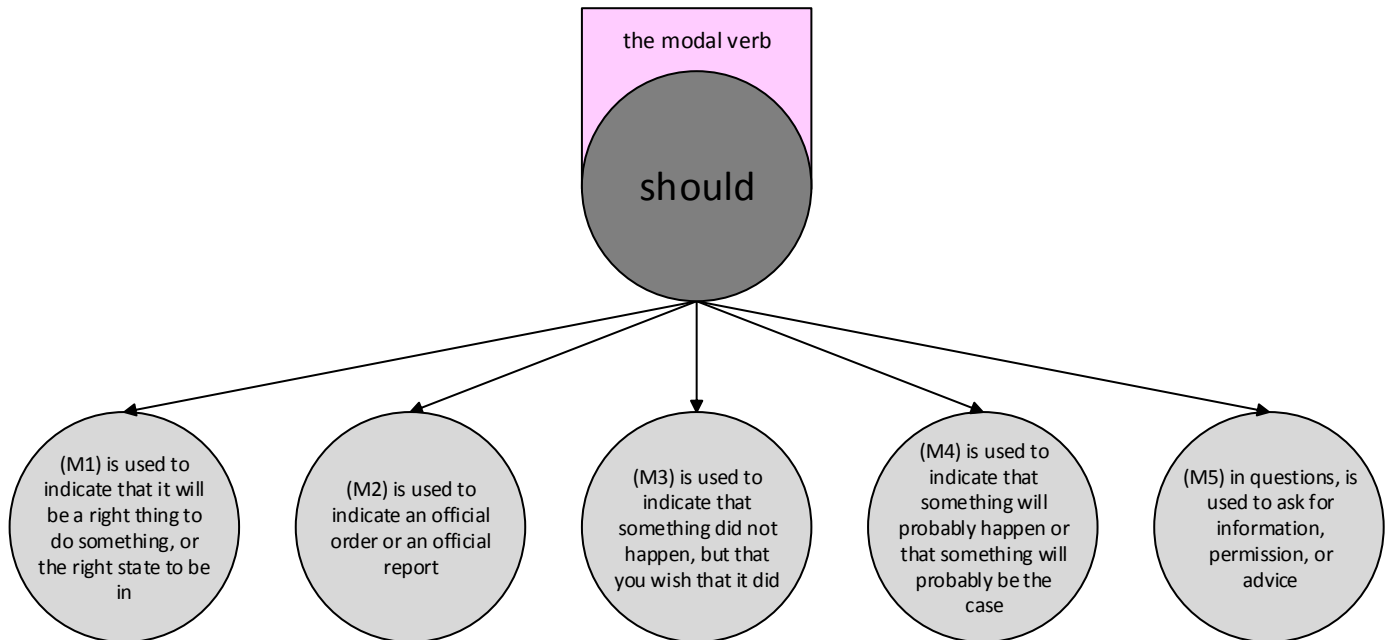
NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses



Usage:

should
(Meaning 1) is used to indicate that it will be a right thing to do something, or the right state to be in
(Meaning 2) is used to indicate an official order or an official report
(Meaning 3) is used to indicate that something did not happen, but that you wish that it did
(Meaning 4) is used to indicate that something will probably happen or that something will probably be the case
(Meaning 5) in questions, is used to ask for information, permission, or advice



Explanation of Usage:

The word 'should' is a modal verb which can be used to add a particular meaning to a tense. Even though that 'should' is the past of 'shall', and, in many senses, 'should' can be used as the past of 'shall', it is often used in a different manner.

For example, the sentence 'You should exercise more.' is an advice that indicates the rightfulness to do something.

The sentence 'I should have done it.' indicates that something did not happen in the past, but you wish that it did.

Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	You should exercise more.	(Meaning 1) is used to indicate that it will be a right thing to do something, or the right state to be in
(M1)	You should go to see your mum.	
(M1)	I should sleep less and study more.	
(M1)	He should find a job.	
(M1)	He should be taught a lesson.	

	example	usage
(M2)	All visitors should register at the reception.	(Meaning 2) is used to indicate an official order to do something or to report an official order
(M2)	You should call us beforehand if you cannot come to work.	
(M2)	A candidate should be able to speak fluent English and Russian.	
(M2)	You should tell your manager if anything goes wrong.	
(M2)	You should repay the overpaid amount.	

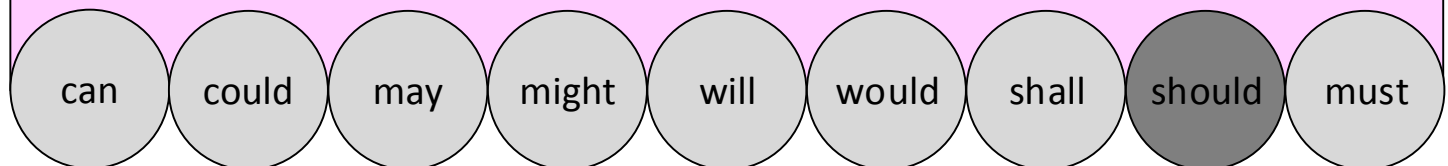
	example	usage
(M3)	I should have done it.	(Meaning 3) is used to indicate that something did not happen, but that you wish that it did
(M3)	You should have called them.	
(M3)	You should not have said it.	
(M3)	You should have come to the party.	
(M3)	You should have been cleverer than that.	

	example	usage
(M4)	There shouldn't be any problems.	(Meaning 4) is used to indicate that something will probably happen or that something will probably be the case
(M4)	Drink this and you should feel better in a moment.	
(M4)	She should come on Sunday.	
(M4)	She should be pleased if you buy her some flowers.	
(M4)	Yes, I should be at home by that time.	

	example	usage
(M5)	What should I do next?	(Meaning 5) in questions, is used to ask for information, permission, or advice
(M5)	Should I close the door?	
(M5)	Should I tell them the truth?	
(M5)	She should go to university.	
(M5)	Should we buy it?	

NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses

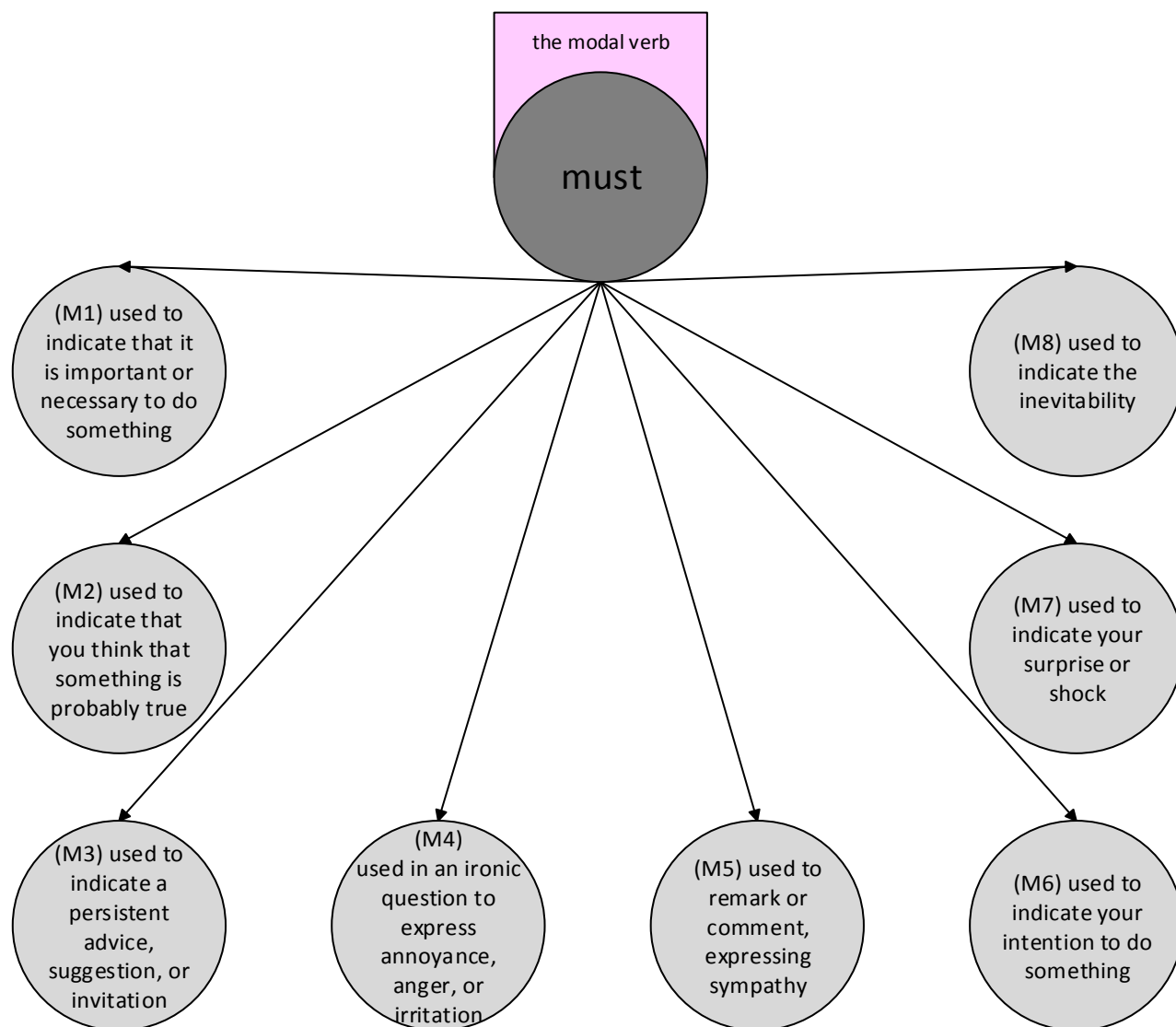


Chapter 41

the Modal Verb 'must'

Usage:

must
(Meaning 1) is used to indicate that it is important or necessary to do something
(Meaning 2) is used to indicate that you think that something is probably true
(Meaning 3) is used to indicate a persistent advice, suggestion, or invitation
(Meaning 4) is used in an ironic question to express annoyance, anger, or irritation
(Meaning 5) is used to remark or comment, expressing sympathy
(Meaning 6) is used to indicate an intention to do something
(Meaning 7) is used to indicate a surprise or a shock
(Meaning 8) is used to indicate the inevitability



Explanation of Usage:

The word 'must' is a modal verb which can be used to add a particular meaning to a tense. For example, the sentence 'I smoke.' is in the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.) and indicates that the action happens repeatedly (for more information see Chapter 18, Meaning 1).

When we add the modal verb 'must' to the sentence 'I smoke.' and make it negative, we get 'I must not smoke.'. 'I must not smoke.' is still in the same tense, i.e. the Simple Present Tense in the Active Voice (I do.), but now because we added the modal verb 'must', this tense gets a different meaning.

'I must not smoke.' indicates that it is important or necessary not to do it (for more information see Chapter 41, Meaning 1).

For example, 'You must not smoke so much.' can indicate an advice not to do it (for more information see Chapter 41, Meaning 3).

Examples:

	example	usage
(M1)	You must tell me the truth.	(Meaning 1) is used to indicate that it is important or necessary to do something
(M1)	We must hurry up if we don't want to be late again.	
(M1)	I must write them a letter.	
(M1)	You must follow the instructions.	
(M1)	You must understand what it means.	

	example	usage
(M2)	Hello, you must be James?	(Meaning 2) is used to indicate that you think that something is probably true
(M2)	It must be true.	
(M2)	He must be very clever.	
(M2)	You must be very tired.	
(M2)	She must be having problems.	

	example	usage
(M3)	Oh, you must not cry, little girl.	(Meaning 3) is used to indicate a persistent advice, suggestion, or invitation
(M3)	You must not complain about such trifles.	
(M3)	You must see a doctor.	
(M3)	You must call your father.	
(M3)	You must come to see me sometime.	

	example	usage
(M4)	Must you always remind me about it?	(Meaning 4) is used in an ironic question to express annoyance, anger, or irritation
(M4)	Must you smoke inside?	
(M4)	Oh, really, must I?	
(M4)	Must you be so stupid?	
(M4)	Must you really do it?	

	example	usage
(M5)	She must be very hungry.	(Meaning 5) is used to remark or comment, expressing sympathy (used with adjectives)
(M5)	You must be very tired.	
(M5)	It must be very difficult to do it.	
(M5)	It must be unbearable to lose a child.	
(M5)	It must be sad to love and to be unloved.	

	example	usage
(M6)	I must phone him.	(Meaning 6) is used to indicate an intention to do something
(M6)	I must go to the bank.	

(M6)	I must stop smoking.	
(M6)	I must behave more rationally.	
(M6)	I must clean my room.	

	example	usage
(M7)	You must be joking!	(Meaning 7) is used to indicate a surprise or a shock
(M7)	He must be mad to do it.	
(M7)	You must be having a laugh, mate.	
(M7)	You must be out of your mind!	
(M7)	She must be crazy to spend all her money like that.	

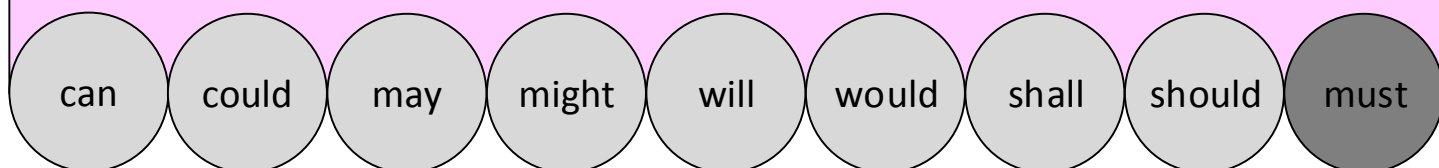
	example	usage
(M8)	All good things, sooner or later, must end.	(Meaning 8) is used to indicate the inevitability
(M8)	Success must come to some; to others it must not.	
(M8)	Every love must end one day.	
(M8)	Intolerable pain must end, will end, and ends one day.	
(M8)	Ultimately, the glorious death must come.	

Further Examples:

example	usage
I do it.	= I do it as a general rule
I must do it.	= it is important or necessary to do it
I do not do it.	= I do not do it as a general rule
I must not do it.	= it is important or necessary not to do it

NB1: modal verbs are used to add a particular meaning to the tense

NB2: modal verbs have to be used to form the Future Tenses



the Appendix

the List of the Irregular Verbs

	the Infinitives 	the Irregular Past Forms of Verbs  	the Irregular Resultant/Passive Participles       	the Continuous Participles    
1	abide	abided ®, or abode	abided ®, or abode	abiding
2	alight	alighted ®, or alit	alighted ®, or alit	alighting
3	arise	arose	arisen	arising
4	awake	awaked ®, or awoke	awaked ®, or awoken	awaking
5	babysit	babysat	babysat	babysitting
6	backslide	backslid	backslid, or backslidden	backsliding
7	be	was / were ('am', 'are', and 'is' are used in the present)	been	being
8	bear	bore	borne (active) born (passive)	bearing
9	beat	beat	beat, or beaten	beating
10	become	became	become	becoming
11	befall	befell	befallen	befalling
12	beget	begot, or begat	begot, or begotten	begetting
13	begin	began	begun	beginning
14	behold	beheld	beheld	beholding
15	bend	bent	bent	bending
16	beseech	beseached ®, or besought	beseached ®, or besought	beseeking
17	beset	beset	beset	besetting
18	bespeak	bespoke	bespoke, or bespoken	bespeaking
19	bet	betted ®, or bet	betted ®, or bet	betting
20	bid	bad, or bade (M1) bid (M2)	bidden (M1) bid (M2)	bidding
21	bide	bided ®, or bode	bided	biding
22	big	bigged ® bug (ScE)	bigged ® bug (ScE)	bigging
23	bind	bound	bound	binding
24	bite	bit	bitten	biting
25	bleed	bled	bled	bleeding
26	blow	blew	blown	blowing
27	bottle-feed	bottle-fed	bottle-fed	bottle-feeding
28	break	broke	broken	breaking
29	breast-feed	breast-fed	breast-fed	breast-feeding
30	breed	bred	bred	breeding
31	bring	brought	brought	bringing

32	broadcast	broadcast	broadcasted ®, or broadcast	broadcasting
33	burst	burst	burst	bursting
34	bust	busted ®, or bust	busted ®, or bust	busting
35	buy	bought	bought	buying
36	browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten	browbeating
37	build	built	built	building
38	burn	burned ® (AmE) burned ®, or burnt (BrE)	burned ® (AmE) burned ®, or burnt (BrE)	burning
39	cast	cast	cast	casting
40	catch	caught	caught	catching
41	chide	chided ®, or chid	chided ®, chid, or chidden	chiding
42	choose	chose	chosen	choosing
43	cleave	cleaved ®, or cleft, or clove	cleaved ®, or cleft, or cloven	cleaving
44	cling	clung	clung	clinging
45	clothe	clothed ®, or clad (archaic or literary)	clothed ®, or clad (archaic or literary)	clothing
46	come	came	come	coming
47	cost	costed ® (M1) cost (M2)	costed ® (M1) cost (M2)	costing
48	creep	crept	crept	creeping
49	cut	cut	cut	cutting
50	dare	dared ®, or durst (archaic or regional)	dared ®, or durst (archaic or regional)	daring
51	deal	dealt	dealt	dealing
52	dig	dug	dug	digging
53	disprove	disproved ®	disproved ®, or disproven	disproving
54	dive	dived ® dove (AmE)	dived ® dove (AmE)	diving
55	do	did	done	doing
56	draw	drew	drawn	drawing
57	dream	dreamed ® (AmE) dreamed ®, or dreamt (BrE)	dreamed ® (AmE) dreamed ®, or dreamt (BrE)	dreaming
58	drink	drank	drunk	drinking
59	drive	drove	driven	driving
60	dwell	dwelled ®, or dwelt	dwelled ®, or dwelt	dwelling
61	eat	ate	eaten	eating
62	fall	fell	fallen	falling
63	feed	fed	fed	feeding
64	feel	felt	felt	feeling
65	fight	fought	fought	fighting
66	find	found	found	finding

67	fit	fitted ®, or fit (sometimes AmE)	fitted ®, or fit (sometimes AmE)	fitting
68	flee	fled	fled	fleeing
69	fling	flung	flung	flinging
70	fly	flew	flown	flying
71	forbear	forbore	forborne	forbearing
72	forbid	forbade, or forbad	forbidden, or forbid	forbidding
73	force-feed	force-fed	force-fed	force-feeding
74	forecast	forecasted ®, or forecast	forecasted ®, or forecast	forecasting
75	forego	forewent	foregone	foregoing
76	foresee	foresaw	foreseen	foreseeing
77	foretell	foretold	foretold	foretelling
78	forget	forgot	forgotten forgot (AmE, or archaic)	forgetting
79	forgive	forgave	forgiven	forgiving
80	forgo	forwent	forgone	forgoing
81	forsake	forsook	forsaken	forsaking
82	forswear	forswore	forsworn	forswearing
83	freeze	froze	frozen	freezing
84	frostbite	frostbit	frostbitten	frostbiting
85	gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	gainsaying
86	geld	gelded ®, or gelt	gelded ®, or gelt	gelding
87	get	got	got gotten (N.AmE, or archaic)	getting
88	ghost-write	ghost-wrote	ghost-written	ghost-writing
89	gird	girded ®, or girt	girded ®, or girt	girding
90	give	gave	given	giving
91	go	went	gone	going
92	grind	ground	ground	grinding
93	grow	grew	grown	growing
94	hamstring	hamstrung	hamstrung	hamstringing
95	handwrite	handwrote	handwritten	handwriting
96	hang	hanged ® (M1) hung (M2)	hanged ® (M1) hung (M2)	hanging
97	have	had	had	having
98	hear	heard	heard	hearing
99	heave	heaved ® (M1) hove (M2) (chiefly nautical)	heaved ® (M1) hove (M2) (chiefly nautical)	heaving
100	hew	hewed ®	hewed ®, or hewn	hewing
101	hide	hid	hidden	hiding
102	hit	hit	hit	hitting

103	hold	held	held	holding
104	house-sit	house-sat	house-sat	house-sitting
105	hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting
106	inlay	inlaid	inlaid	inlaying
107	input	inputted ®, or input	inputted ®, or input	inputting
108	inset	insetted ®, or inset	insetted ®, or inset	insetting
109	interbreed	interbred	interbred	interbreeding
110	intercut	intercut	intercut	intercutting
111	interweave	interwove	interwoven	interweaving
112	keep	kept	kept	keeping
113	kneel	kneeled ® (N.AmE) knelt	kneeled ® (N.AmE) knelt	kneeling
114	knit	knitted ® (M1) knit (M2)	knitted ® (M1) knit (M2)	knitting
115	know	knew	known	knowing
116	lay	laid	laid	laying
117	lead	led	led	leading
118	lean	leaned ® leant (BrE)	leaned ® leant (BrE)	leaning
119	leap	leaped ®, or leapt	leaped ®, or leapt	leaping
120	learn	learned ® (AmE) learned ®, or learnt (BrE)	learned ® (AmE) learned ®, or learnt (BrE)	learning
121	leave	left	left	leaving
122	lend	lent	lent	lending
123	let	let	let	letting
124	lie	lied ® (M1) lay (M2)	lied ® (M1) lain (M2)	lying
125	light	lighted ®, or lit	lighted ®, or lit	lighting
126	lip-read	lip-read	lip-read	lip-reading
127	lose	lost	lost	losing
128	make	made	made	making
129	mean	meant	meant	meaning
130	meet	met	met	meeting
131	melt	melted ®	melted ®, or molten	melting
132	methinks (archaic)	methought	methought	methinking
133	miscast	miscast	miscast	miscasting
134	mishear	misheard	misheard	mishearing
135	mishit	mishit	mishit	mishitting
136	mislead	misled	misled	misleading
137	misread	misread	misread	misreading
138	misspell	misspelled ®, or misspelt	misspelled ®, or misspelt	misspelling

139	misspend	misspent	misspent	misspending
140	mistake	mistook	mistaken	mistaking
141	misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	misunderstanding
142	mow	mowed ®	mowed ®, or mown	mowing
143	offset	offset	offset	offsetting
144	outbid	outbid	outbid, or outbidden	outbidding
145	outdo	outdid	outdone	outdoing
146	overdraw	overdrew	overdrawn	overdrawing
147	outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	outgrowing
148	output	outputted ®, or output	outputted ®, or output	outputting
149	outride	outrode	outridden	outriding
150	outrun	outran	outrun	outrunning
151	outsell	outsold	outsold	outselling
152	outshine	outshone	outshone	outshining
153	outspend	outspent	outspent	outspending
154	overbear	overbore	overborne	overbearing
155	overbid	overbid	overbid, or overbidden	overbidding
156	overcome	overcame	overcome	overcoming
157	overdo	overdid	overdone	overdoing
158	overeat	overate	overeaten	overeating
159	overfeed	overfed	overfed	overfeeding
160	overfly	overflow	overflown	overflowing
161	overhang	overhung	overhung	overhanging
162	overhear	overheard	overheard	overhearing
163	overlay	overlaid	overlaid	overlaying
164	overlie	overlay	overlain	overlying
165	overpay	overpaid	overpaid	overpaying
166	override	overrode	overridden	overriding
167	overrun	overran	overrun	overrunning
168	oversee	oversaw	overseen	overseeing
169	oversell	oversold	oversold	overselling
170	overshoot	overshot	overshot	overshooting
171	oversleep	overslept	overslept	oversleeping
172	overspend	overspent	overspent	overspending
173	overtake	overtook	overtaken	overtaking
174	overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	overthrowing
175	partake	partook	partaken	partaking
176	pay	paid	paid	paying
177	pinch-hit	pinch-hit	pinch-hit	pinch-hitting
178	plead	pleaded ®, or plead (BrE) pleaded ®, or pled (AmE, or ScE)	pleaded ®, or plead (BrE) pleaded ®, or pled (AmE, or ScE)	pleading

179	prepay	prepaid	prepaid	prepaying
180	preset	preset	preset	presetting
181	proofread	proofread	proofread	proofreading
182	prove	proved ®	proved ®, or proven	proving
183	put	put	put	putting
184	quit	quitted ® quit (AmE)	quitted ® quit (AmE)	quitting
185	read	read	read	reading
186	rebear	rebore	reborne (active) reborn (passive)	rebearing
187	rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	rebuilding
188	recast	recast	recast	recasting
189	redo	redid	redone	redoing
190	relay	relayed ® (M1) relaid (M2)	relayed ® (M1) relaid (M2)	relaying
191	remake	remade	remade	remaking
192	rend	rent	rent	rending
193	repay	repaid	repaid	repaying
194	rerun	reran	rerun	rerunning
195	resell	resold	resold	reselling
196	reset	reset	reset	resetting
197	resit	resat	resat	resitting
198	retake	retook	retaken	retaking
199	retell	retold	retold	retelling
200	rethink	rethought	rethought	rethinking
201	rewind	rewound	rewound	rewinding
202	rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	rewriting
203	rid	ridded ® (archaic), or rid	ridded ® (archaic), or rid	ridding
204	ride	rode	ridden	riding
205	ring	rang (M1) ringed ® (M2)	rung (M1) ringed ® (M2)	ringing
206	rise	rose	risen	rising
207	rive	rived ®	rived ®, or riven	ricing
208	run	ran	run	running
209	saw	sawed ®	sawed ® (AmE) sawn (BrE)	sawing
210	say	said	said	saying
211	see	saw	seen	seeing
212	seek	sought	sought	seeking
213	sell	sold	sold	selling
214	send	sent	sent	sending

215	set	set	set	setting
216	sew	sewed ®	sewed ®, or sewn	sewing
217	shake	shook	shaken	shaking
218	shave	shaved ®	shaved ®, or shaven	shaving
219	shear	sheared ® shore (AuE or NZE)	sheared ®, or shorn	shearing
220	shed	shedded ® (M2) shed (M2)	shedded ® (M2) shed (M2)	shedding
221	shew	shewed ®	shewed ®, or shewn	shewing
222	shine	shined ®, or shone	shined ®, or shone	shining
223	shit	shitted ®, or shit, or shat	shitted ®, or shit, or shat	shitting
224	shoe	shoed ®, or shod	shoed ®, or shod	shoeing
225	shoot	shot	shot	shooting
226	show	showed ®	showed ®, or shown	showing
227	shrink	shrank	shrunk, or shrunken	shrinking
228	shut	shut	shut	shutting
229	sight-read	sight-read	sight-read	sight-reading
230	simulcast	simulcast	simulcast	simulcasting
231	sing	sang	sung	singing
232	sink	sank	sunk, or sunken	sinking
233	sit	sat	sat	sitting
234	skydive	skydived ® skydove (AmE)	skydived ® skydove (AmE)	skydiving
235	slay	slew	slain	slaying
236	sleep	slept	slept	sleeping
237	slide	slid	slid, or slidden	sliding
238	sling	slung	slung	slinging
239	slink	slunk	slunk	slinking
240	slit	slitted (M1) slit (M2)	slitted (M1) slit (M2)	slitting
241	smell	smelled ® (AmE) smelled ®, or smelt (BrE)	smelled ® (AmE) smelled ®, or smelt (BrE)	smelling
242	smite	smote	smitten, or smit (archaic)	smiting
243	sneak	sneaked ® sneaked ®, or snuck (AmE, or CaE)	sneaked ® sneaked ®, or snuck (AmE, or CaE)	sneaking
244	sow	sowed ®	sowed ®, or sown	sowing
245	speak	spoke	spoken	speaking
246	speed	speeded ® (M1) sped (M2)	speeded ® (M1) sped (M2)	speeding
247	spell	spelled ® (AmE) spelled ®, or spelt (BrE)	spelled ® (AmE) spelled ®, or spelt (BrE)	spelling

248	spend	spent	spent	spending
249	spill	spilled ® (AmE) spilled ®, or spilt (BrE)	spilled ® (AmE) spilled ®, or spilt (BrE)	spilling
250	spin	spun	spun	spinning
251	spit	spit (AmE) (M1) spat, or spit (BrE) (M1) spitted ® (M1)	spit (AmE) (M1) spat, or spit (BrE) (M1) spitted ® (M1)	spitting
252	split	split	split	splitting
253	spoil	spoiled ® (AmE) spoiled ®, or spoilt (BrE)	spoiled ® (AmE) spoiled ®, or spoilt (BrE)	spoiling
254	spoon-feed	spoon-fed	spoon-fed	spoon-feeding
255	spread	spread	spread	spreading
256	spring	sprang sprung (N.AmE)	sprung	springing
257	stand	stood	stood	standing
258	stave	staved ®, or stove (M1) staved (M2)	staved ®, or stove (M1) staved (M2)	staving
259	steal	stole	stolen	stealing
260	stick	sticked ® (M1) stuck (M2)	sticked ® (M1) stuck (M2)	sticking
261	sting	stung	stung	stinging
262	stink	stank, or stunk	stunk	stinking
263	strew	strewed ®	strewed ®, or strewn	strewing
264	stride	strode	stridden	striding
265	strike	struck	struck (M1) stricken (M2)	striking
266	string	strung	strung	stringing
267	strive	strived ®, or strove	strived ®, or striven	striving
268	sublet	sublet	sublet	subletting
269	swear	swore	sworn	swearing
270	sweat	sweated ® sweat (AmE)	sweated ® sweat (AmE)	sweating
271	sweep	swept	swept	sweeping
272	swell	swelled ®	swelled ®, or swollen	swelling
273	swim	swam	swum	swimming
274	swing	swung	swung	swinging
275	take	took	taken	taking
276	teach	taught	taught	teaching
277	tear	tore	torn	tearing
278	telecast	telecasted ®, or telecast	telecasted ®, or telecast	telecasting
279	tell	told	told	telling
280	test-drive	test-drove	test-driven	test-driving

281	think	thought	thought	thinking
282	thrive	thrived ®, or throve	thrived ®, or thriven	thriving
283	throw	threw	thrown	throwing
284	thrust	thrust	thrust	thrusting
285	tread	trod	trodden, or trod	treading
286	typecast	typecast	typecast	typecasting
287	typeset	typeset	typeset	typesetting
288	unbend	unbent	unbent	unbending
289	undercut	undercut	undercut	undercutting
290	undergo	underwent	undergone	undergoing
291	underlie	underlay	underlain	underlying
292	underpay	underpaid	underpaid	underpaying
293	undersell	undersold	undersold	underselling
294	understand	understood	understood	understanding
295	undertake	undertook	undertaken	undertaking
296	underwrite	underwrote	underwritten	underwriting
297	undo	undid	undone	undoing
298	unlearn	unlearned ®, or unlearnt	unlearned ®, or unlearnt	unlearning
299	unwind	unwound	unwound	unwinding
300	uphold	upheld	upheld	upholding
301	upset	upset	upset	upsetting
302	wake	waked ® (AmE) woke	woken	waking
303	wear	wore	worn	wearing
304	weave	weaved ® (M1) wove (M2)	weaved ® (M1) woven (M2)	weaving
305	webcast	webcast	webcast	webcasting
306	wed	wedded ®, or wed	wedded ®, or wed	wedding
307	wet	wetted ®, or wet	wetted ®, or wet	wetting
308	weep	wept	wept	weeping
309	wind	winded ®, or wound (M1) wound (M2)	winded ®, or wound (M1) wound (M2)	winding
310	win	won	won	winning
311	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	withdrawing
312	withhold	withheld	withheld	withholding
313	withstand	withstood	withstood	withstanding
314	wring	wrung	wrung	wringing
315	write	wrote	written	writing

® – regular verb

(M1) – used with one meaning

(M2) – used with another meaning

(AmE) or (N.AmE) – American English

(AuE) – Australian English

(BrE) – British English

(CaE) – Canadian English

(NZE) – New Zealand English

(ScE) – Scottish English

(archaic) – archaic usage

(literary) – literary usage

(chiefly nautical) – nautical usage

(active) – used in the active voice

(passive) – used in the passive voice

(informal) – informal usage

