Auxiliary Verbs

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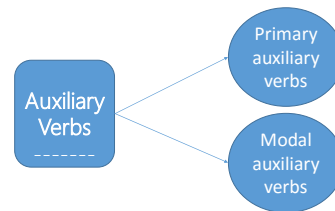- ✓ Nghiem Vu Lam
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Content

Define auxiliary verbs

What are auxiliary verbs ?

Auxiliary verbs are also known as **'helping verbs',** adds functional or grammatical meaning to the clause in which it appears.

For example, to express tense, aspect, modality, voice, emphasis, etc.

Type of auxiliary verbs

List of auxiliary verbs

❖ **Primary auxiliary verbs**

Be	Have	Do
(am / is / are)		

❖ **Modal auxiliary verbs**

Will	Would	Can
Could	May	Might
Shall	Should	Must
Ought	Used	Dare
Need		

General Features

❖ Negative

Ex:	He **is** a boy	→	He **is not** really a boy
	She **may** love me	→	She **may not** love me

❖ Questionable

Ex: **Can** you do it ?
    Have you been there **?**
    tag-question :   He can do it, **can't** he?

❖ Short answer

Ex:	**Will** you marry me?	→	No, I **will not**
	Can you help me?	→	No, I **can not**

Primary auxiliary verbs

Be

(am/is/are   was/were   been)

❖ Be is a **primary auxiliary verbs** used to formatting "**Continuous Tenses , near-future, passive voice. "**

Ex: She **is** going to class.

This laptop **was** cleaned by me.

❖ Be is an **incomplete predication** so always need a **complement** to make a sentences

Ex: Your ordering **is** ready.

❖ Be is a **verb** used to defined, describe, someone or somethings.

Ex: This **is** a table.

Primary auxiliary verbs

Have/ has

(have/has   had   had)

❖ **"Have"** is a primary auxiliary verbs used to formatting **"Perfect Tenses".**

Ex: I **have** just answered your questions.

❖ If **"have"** is used as **verb** , have mean **possess** or **describe (a/an) habits** or **used in causative**.

Ex: I **have** plane.

He **has** a walk in the garden.

They **had** Lam clean the laptop.

Primary auxiliary verbs

Do/ does

(do/does   did   done)

❖ **Negative - Interrogative**

Ex: What the hell **did** you watch?

She **doesn't** like you.

❖ **Questionable**   Short answer

Ex: **Do** you like this book?   →   I **do**.

You like this book, **do** you?   No, I **don't**.

❖ **Emphatic Form**

Ex: I **do** love you.

Model auxiliary verbs

Can

Can is a modal verb, it only have 2 tenses **"Simple present"** and **"Simple past"**.

❖ **Describes a possibility**

Ex: **Can** you swim?

❖ **Describes a permission**

Ex: You **can** smoke on the upper deck, but you can't smoke here.

❖ **Describes a thing possibility and impossibility(cannot)**

Ex: **Can** it be true? He **can not** have missed the way.

❖ **Can be used as a continuous tense**

Ex: Listen! I think I **can** hear the sound of the sea.

Model auxiliary verbs

Could

Could is the past tense of **Can**

❖ **Conditional sentences**

Ex: If you tried, you **could** do that work.

❖ **Could Politely than Can**

Ex: **Could** you tell me the right time, please?

❖ **Could be used to a word of protest mildly**

Ex: His story **could** be true, but I hardly think it is.

Model auxiliary verbs

Could

❖ If the act describes a possibility, a knowledge, is more frequently used **Could was / were able to:**

Ex: He hurt his foot, and he **couldn't** run.

The door was locked, and I **couldn't** open it.

❖ If the statement implies a success in the implementation of action, the **was / were able to used,** not could.

Ex: I finished my work early and so **was able to go** home.

Model auxiliary verbs

Need

❖ **Need** to be a modal verb only current form and have sufficient characteristics of a modal verb. It means like **Have To** so is also seen as a negation of the **Must**.

Ex: **Need** he work so hard?

You **needn't** go yet, **need** you?

❖ **Need** not be used in determining, is only used in the **negative** and **question**. If used in determining it must be used with **a word of negative.**

Ex: You **needn't** see him, but I must.

I hardly **need** say how much I enjoyed the holiday.

Model auxiliary verbs

Should

❖ Often used in auxiliary functions to express an **opinion**, **suggestion**, **preference**.

Ex: You **should** rest at home today.

❖ Used to express that you wish something had happened but it didn't or couldn't.

Should + have + past participle

Ex: You **should** have seen it. It was really beautiful.

❖ Used to ask for someone's opinion

Ex: Where **should** we go this summer?

Model auxiliary verbs

Should

❖ Used to say something expected or correct.

Ex: Everybody **should** arrive by 6 p.m.

❖ Used instead for **Must**

Ex: Members who want tickets **should** apply before September.

Model auxiliary verbs

Must

❖ Used to express something formally **required** or **necessary**

Ex: I **must** complete the project by this week.

You **must** answer my question right now.

❖ Used to show that something is very **likely**

Ex: He **must** be a genius.

❖ **Must** in negative form is **must not (mustn't)** describes a **ban**

Ex: You **mustn't** walk on the grass.

Model auxiliary verbs

Ought To

❖ **Ought to** usually has the same meaning as **should** particularly in affirmative statements in the present

Ex: You **should/ought to** get your hair cut.

❖ Used to describe an approximation, it may be true

Ex: If Alice left home at 9:00, she **ought to be** here now.

❖ Used in feature with tomorrow, next Tuesday...

Ex: Our team **ought to** win the match tomorrow.

Ought not to have + past participle

Ex: You **ought not to** have spent all that money on such a thing.

Model auxiliary verbs

Will

❖ **Will** can be a auxiliary verb to help shape **future tenses.**

Ex: I **will** become a soft-ware engineering.

❖ **Will** may described **a wish, a promise or an affirmation.**

Ex: All right; I **will** pay you at the rate you ask. **(willingness)**

I **won't** forget Lam's birthday. I **will** send her a present. **(promise)**

Model auxiliary verbs

Would

❖ **Would** can be a auxiliary verb to help shape the **future tenses in the past** or **the conditional sentences.**

Ex: He said he **would** send it to me, but he didn't.

        If she were here, she **would** help us.

❖ **Would** can describe a **habit in the past**. Would may be used instead of for **"used to".**

Ex: Every day he **would** get up at six o'clock and light the fire.

Model auxiliary verbs

Shall

❖ **Shall** there be an auxiliary verb to help **shape future tense** in the first person singular.

Ex: I **shall** do what I like.

❖ Describe **a promise, an affirmation** or **a threat** within the meaning of the speaker.

Ex: If you work hard, you **shall** have girlfriends . (promise)

❖ In an expression of an affirmation (determination) both **'Will'** and **'Shall'** can use but each word carries a different meaning. With **'shall'**, assertiveness is in speaker. With **'will'**, assertiveness in the subject of the verb.

Ex: (a) George **shall** go out without his overcoat.

        (b) George **will** go out without his overcoat.

Model auxiliary verbs

May- Might

❖ **May/ Might** describes the permission and authorization (permission).

Ex: She asked if she **might** go to the party..

❖ **May/ Might** using described an ability that may occur or may not occur.

Ex: He admitted that the news **might** be true.

❖ **May/ Might** described one wishes.

Ex: **May** all your dreams come true!

Model auxiliary verbs

May- Might

❖ **May/ Might** using clause followed by the verb "**hope**" and "**trust**".

Ex: I trust (hope) that you **may** find this plan to your satisfaction.

❖ **May/ Might** used instead of an adverb clause concessions.**.**

Ex: He may be poor, but he is honest. (Though he is poor...)

❖ **May/ Might** often used in **adverb clause purpose.**

Ex: She was studying so that she **might** read English books.

❖ **Might** to describe a scolding sulky.

Ex: You **might** listen when I am talking to you.

Exercise