



كلية المأمون الجامعة
قسم هندسة الأمن السيبراني والحوسبة السحابية

Auxiliary Verbs

Lecture 1

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Auxiliaries

Presentation



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Auxiliary Verbs

- Are used together with a main verb to give grammatical information and therefore add extra meaning to a sentence, information that is not given by the main verb.

Types:

There are two types of auxiliary verbs

1. **Main auxiliary:** There are three types of main auxiliary

To be To have To do

2. **Modal auxiliary**

Main auxiliary

Uses:

- They are used to form the **passive voice**.

Example: A letter is written.

- They are used to form the **continuous voice**.

Example: I am choosing.

- They are used to form the **perfect tense**.

Example: I have seen it.

The Verb Be

- The verb **be** can be an **auxiliary** or a **main verb** in English.

Main Verb: I **am** from England.

Auxiliary Verb: I **am** reading a book.

1. *be* as a main verb in the Simple Present (*am, are, is*)

Pronouns	Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences	Questions
I	I am from England.	I am not from England.	Am I from England?
you	You are from England.	You are not from England.	Are you from England?
he, she, it	He is from England.	He is not from England.	Is he from England?
we, you, they	They are from England.	They are not from England.	Are they from England?

2. *be* as a main verb in the Simple Past (*was, were*)

Pronouns	Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences	Questions
I, he, she, it	I was here.	I was not here.	Was I here?
we, you, they	They were here.	They were not here.	Were they here?

3. *Progressive Forms*

Present Progressive:	Past Progressive:	Present Perfect Progressive:	Past Perfect Progressive:
He is playing sepak takraw.	He was playing sepak takraw.	He has been playing sepak takraw.	He had been playing sepak takraw.

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4. *Passive*

Simple Present	Simple Past	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future
The house is built.	The house was built.	The house has been built.	The house had been built.	The house will be built.

The Verb Have

- The verb **have** can be an **auxiliary** or a **main verb** in English.

Main Verb: I have a new guitar.

Auxiliary Verb: I had seen Peter.

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Compound tenses- Active Voice

Present Perfect Simple:	Past Perfect Simple:	Present Perfect Progressive:	Past Perfect Progressive:
He has played sepak takraw.	He had played sepak takraw.	He has been playing sepak takraw.	He had been playing sepak takraw.

Compound tenses- Passive Voice

- Present Perfect:

The house has been built.

- Past Perfect:

The house had been built.

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The Verb Do

- The verb **do** can be an **auxiliary verb** or a **main verb** in English.

Main Verb: She **did** her homework.

Auxiliary Verb: **Did** you see Peggy yesterday?

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Pronouns	Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences	Questions
I	I do my homework.	I do not do my homework.*	Do I do my homework?*
you	You do your homework.	You do not do your homework.*	Do you do your homework?*
he, she, it	He does his homework.	He does not do his homework.*	Does he do his homework?*
we, you, they	They do their homework.	They do not do their homework.*	Do they do their homework?*



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Modal Verbs

Lecture 2

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What are modal verbs?

✓ They are:

- Can
- Could
- May
- Might
- Must
- Shall
- Should
- Will
- Would

• Ought to

They are **Auxiliary verbs** that provide additional and specific meaning to the main verb of the sentence

Modal verbs are sometimes referred to as **Modal Auxiliary verbs** because they **help** other verbs

Form

There is no "s" in singular
 There is no "do / does" in the question
 There is no "don't / doesn't" in the negative

- ✓ He **can** ski ~~He cans ski or He can skis~~
- ✓ **Would** you like to come with me?
~~Do you would like to come with me?~~
- ✓ They **can't** be serious
~~They don't can be serious~~

Form

Modal verbs do not have **infinitives** or **-ing** forms

to can ~~/ caning~~ to must ~~/ musting~~

Modal verbs are followed by an infinitive without to

She **must** study

We **should** have gone the other way

He **could** play football in his youth (general ability)

What do they express?

They can have more than one meaning depending on the situations

To understand it better we are going to divide them into **3 categories**

1. **Single Concept Modal:** they have **one** meaning
2. **Double Concept Modal:** they have **two** meanings
3. **Modals in past:** They are used to express a situation in the past

Categories

Single concept Modals	Double Concept Modals	Modals in Past
Will Might Should Ought to Had better	May Must Would Shall Could Can	Would have Could have Might have Should have May have Must have

Single Concept Modal

Modal	Concept	Examples
Will	Future	Joe will travel to NY next week
Might	Small probability	I might move to Canada some day
Should	Recommendation	You should go to the doctor
Ought to	Formal recommendation	We ought to know about first aids
Had better	Warning	I had better study or I will fail the test

Double Concept Modal

Modal	Concept	Examples
May (1)	Permission	May I come in?
May (2)	Good probability	We may visit Mexico this summer
Must (1)	Responsibility	Everyone must pay taxes
Must (2)	Assumption	She didn't arrive. She must be sick
Would (1)	Past (used to)	When I was young, I would play soccer
Would (2)	Present unreal	I would buy the car but I can't afford it

Modals in the Past

- ✓ They are modals referred to actions that happened in the past

MODAL + HAVE + verb in past participle

It **must have been** a difficult decision

They **should have invited** her to their wedding

Modals in Past : Modal + have + past participle

Modal	Concept	Example
Would have	Past unreal action	I would have bought the car, but I didn't have money
Could have	Past unreal Ability	She could have taken the flight
May have	Past unreal Possibility	We may have passed the test, but it was in French
Might have	Past Unreal Small Probability	You might have sold the house, if you really needed the money
Should have	Past unreal Recommendation	You should have listened to the doctor
Must have	Past unreal Assumption	We must have been crazy!

Use your imagination

✓ **Think about these situations and create a sentence using modals.**

1. We are going to Paris for a weekend. (Make suggestions about things to do)
2. We start school in September. (Talk about necessity)
3. Margaret is a very talented sportswoman. (Talk about ability)
4. You have just won the lottery! (Talk about possibility)
5. Peter has got a headache and a congested nose. (Give him some advice)
6. You want to borrow your uncle's Mercedes Benz. (Ask for permission politely)

Possible answers

1. We could visit the Louvre / We should go up the Eiffel Tower
2. We have to buy a new notebook
3. She can speak 3 languages! / She is able to play the piano and the violin
4. I might stop working / I may buy a new car / I can travel to New York
5. You should see a doctor / You ought to drink hot tea
6. Can I borrow your car, please? or May I borrow your car, please?