



Auxiliary Verbs

College of Agriculture
Department of Agricultural Machines
English_3

Introduction:

There are three classes of verbs in English:

1. **The Auxiliary verbs** (*do*, *be* and *have*)

these are used to form tenses, and to show forms such as questions and negatives.

2. **Modal auxiliary verbs**

Must, can, should, might, will, and would are examples of modal auxiliary verbs. They “help” other verbs, but unlike do, be, and have. They have their own meanings.

3. **Full verbs**

These are all the other verbs in the language, for example, play, run, write, see, eat, want, etc.

Do, be, and have can also be used as full verbs with their own meanings.

- Do

I **do** my exercise in Saturday.

He **does** a lot of business in Baghdad.

What **do** you **do**? = what is your job? (the first do is an auxiliary, the second is a full verb)

- Be

We **are** in class at the moment.

They **were** at home yesterday.

He wants to **be** a doctor.

- Have

He **has** a lot of problems.

They **have** three children.

Note:

- Have and have got

There are two forms of the verb have:

Have as a full verb with *do/does/did* for questions, negatives, and short answers.

Have got where *have* is an auxiliary.

For more information, refer to the textbook page 8.

Tenses and auxiliary verbs:

When do, be, and have are used as auxiliary verbs, they make different verb forms.

Do

In the present simple and the past simple there is **no auxiliary verb**, so **do**, **does**, and **did** are used to make questions and negatives (except with *be / have got*)

Where **do** you live?

She **does not** like her job.

What **did** you buy?

We **did not** buy anything.

Be

1. *Be + verb +-ing* is used to make **continuous** verb forms.

Continuous verb forms describe activities in progress and temporary activities.

He *is washing* his hair. (present continuous)

They *were going* to work. (past continuous)

I *have been learning* English for two years. (Present Perfect Continuous)

I'd like to *be lying* on the beach right now. (Continuous infinitive)

2. *Be + past participle* is used to form the **passive**.

Paper *is made* from wood. (Present Simple passive)

My car *was stolen* yesterday. (Past Simple passive)

The house *has been* redecorated. (Present Perfect passive)

This homework needs *to be done* tonight. (Passive Infinitive)

Have

- **Have + past participle** is used to make **perfect** verb forms.

He *has worked* in seven different countries. (Present Perfect)

She was crying because she *had had* some bad news. (Past Perfect)

I'd like *to have met* the president. (Perfect infinitive)

- ✓ Perfect means “**before**”, so Present Perfect means “**before now**”.
- ✓ Past Perfect means “**before a time in the past**”.

Negative and auxiliary verbs:

To make a negative, add *-n't* to the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *don't* / *doesn't* / *didn't*.

Positive	Negative
<i>He's working.</i>	<i>He isn't working.</i>
<i>I was thinking.</i>	<i>I wasn't thinking.</i>
<i>We've seen the play.</i>	<i>We haven't seen the play.</i>
<i>She works in a bank.</i>	<i>She doesn't work in a bank.</i>
<i>They like skiing.</i>	<i>They don't like skiing.</i>
<i>He went on holiday.</i>	<i>He didn't go on holiday.</i>

Questions and auxiliary verbs:

- 1) To make a question, invert the subject and the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use do /does / did.

She's wearing jeans.

You aren't working.

You were born in Basra.

Ali has been to China.

We have been studying.

I know you.

He wants ice-cream.

They didn't go out.

Question

What *is she* wearing?

Why *aren't you* working?

Where *were you* born?

Has Ali Been to China?

Have you been studying?

Do I know you?

What *does he* want?

Why *didn't they* go out?

2) There is usually no **do** / **does** / **did** in subject questions. Compare:

Who wants ice-cream?

What flavor ice-cream **do** you want?

What happened to your eye?

What **did** you do to your eye?

Who broke the window?

How **did** you break the window?

Short answers and auxiliary verbs:

Short answers are very common in spoken English. If you just say *Yes* or *No*, it can sound rude (impolite). We use short answers after *Yes / No* questions.

To make a short answer, **repeat the auxiliary verb**.

In Present and Past Simple, **use do / does / did**.

Short answer

Are you coming with us?

Yes, **I am**.

Have you had breakfast?

No, **I haven't**.

Mary likes walking.

No, **she doesn't**. She hate it.

Ali didn't phone.

Yes, **he did**. You were out.

Don't forget to write.

No, **I won't**.

Thank you

