

Types of Auxiliary Verbs (Helping Verbs)

Auxiliary verbs, also known as helping verbs, are used with main verbs to form different tenses, moods, and voices. There are three main types of auxiliary verbs:

1. Primary Auxiliary Verbs:

2. Modal Auxiliary Verbs:

3. Semi-Modal Auxiliary

1. Primary Auxiliary Verbs:

These verbs are used to form tenses, questions, negatives, and emphatic expressions. They include forms of "be," "have," and "do."

Be form: (am, is, are, was, were, being, been)

Examples:

1. I **am** happy.
2. She **is** a teacher.
3. They **are** playing outside.
4. He **was** tired yesterday.
5. We **were** at the park.
6. She is **being** very helpful.
7. They have **been** friends for years.



Have form: (have, has, had)

Examples:

1. I **have** finished my homework.
2. She **has** left.
3. I **have** a new car.
4. She **has** two siblings.
5. We **had** a great time at the party.
6. He is **having** lunch right now.



Do form: (do, does, did)

Examples:

Do you like coffee?

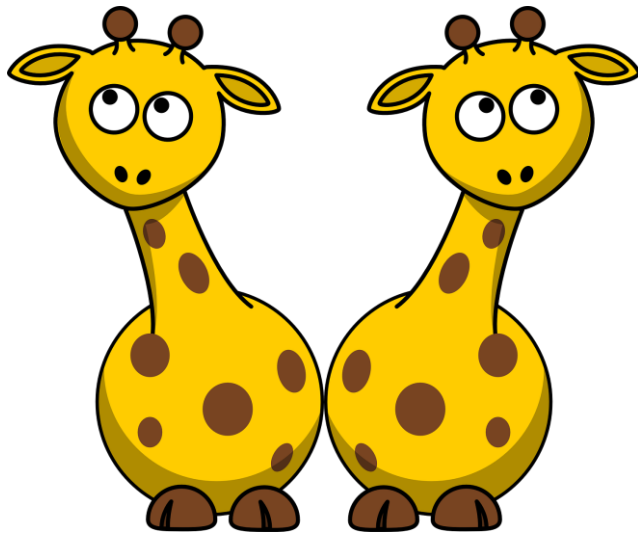
He **did** not come.

I **do** my homework every day.

She **does** her job well.

They **did** their best in the competition.

Have you **done** your chores?



2. Modal Auxiliary Verbs:

Modal verbs are used to express abilities, possibilities, permissions, obligations, and other conditions. They do not change form and are followed by the base form of the main verb.

Can: can, could

Examples:

She **can** swim.

He **could** finish it by tomorrow.

May: may, might

Examples:

You **may** leave now.

It **might** rain later.

Will: will, would

Examples:

I **will** call you.

Would you help me?

Shall: shall, should

Examples:

Shall we dance?

You **should** see a doctor.

You **should** stop eating fast food.



Must: must

Examples:

You **must** finish your work.

I **must** do my homework.

You **must** arrive on time.

Ought to: ought to

Examples:

You **ought to** apologize.

Three minutes **ought to** be long enough.

We **ought to** have locked the gate.



3. Semi-Modal Auxiliary Verbs:

Semi-modal verbs function similarly to modal verbs but are more flexible in form. They include expressions like "need to," "have to," and "used to."

Need to:

Examples:

You need to study more.

I need to buy a new jacket.

Have to:

Examples:

I **have to** go now.

We **have to** clean our room.

They **have to** go to the doctor.

Used to:

Examples:

She **used to** play the piano.

Rajesh **used to** work for a large company.

These auxiliary verbs play a crucial role in forming various verb phrases that indicate different times, moods, and voices, making them essential components of English grammar.

