

(2)

The Auxiliary

Different auxiliaries in the sentence structure will be explained with examples. the main point here is that the aux reflects the tense of the sentence.

1-AUX.....tense (be+ing)

The bird is singing

The bird was singing

I am eating sandwiches

I was eating sandwiches

Verb be (am-is-are-was-were)

The bird sings

The bird is singing

The bird sang

The bird was singing

In the (bird sings), we have the tense in the main verb (present) ,while in (bird is singing), we have the tense through the auxiliary (is- present) and we have a new addition which is the morpheme (ing).

The rule of this auxiliary is:

Aux \longrightarrow tense (be+ing)

And we will see the example (she is singing) how it is explained in the tree diagram.

2-AUX.....TENSE (HAVE +EN)

We have taken medicine

We had taken medicine

Ann has drunk milk

Ann had drunk milk

I have been here

I had been here

He has had the answer

He had had the answer

Have (have-has-had)

We take medicine

we have taken medicine

We took medicine

we had taken medicine

This time, the change of the structure to show tense, is the addition of the morphemes have-had to show present and past.

-We represent this morpheme with the simple (en) that is past participle. Such as taken (en+take).
The rule of this auxiliary is: we use (have) because it is the base.

Aux → Tense (have +en)

We have taken medicine
We had taken medicine
Ann has drunk milk
I had been here
He has had the answer

-It is obvious that both (be+ing) and (have+en) may exist in the same auxiliary. when both used together the rule (have+en) comes first. so we have the following rule:

Aux → tense (have+en) (be+ing)

She has been smiling at me
They have been singing songs

This means every auxiliary must contain tense.

Example of the tree diagram for the sentence:
He has been smiling

3-Modal verb

3-AUX.....M (modal)

I can give the answer
I could give the answer

They will stop soon

They would stop soon

She may be joking

She might be joking

We shall be leaving

We should have been leaving

You must be going

Now we have the final addition of auxiliary which is the modal. such as will-can-may-shall-must

I can give the answer now.

I could give the answer yesterday

They will stop soon.

They would stop soon

She may be joking

She might be joking

We should have been leaving

So the rule with the addition of the modal (M) will be:

Aux → tense (M) (have+en) (be+ing)

Example of the tree diagram for the sentence:

He could have been running.