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by Alice C. Pack

<u>Present forms</u>

I am He (She, It) is You (They, We) are

I-A. BE as the main verb:

1. Verb alone followed by a locative.

Subject	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Locative</u>
Не	is	here.
Не	was	there.
I	am	in the kitchen
I	was	in the backyard.

2. With a modal and verb. (Use base form of BE after a modal.)

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Modal</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<b>Locative</b>
	He	will	be	there.
He said	he	would	be	here.
	<u></u>	can	be	there.

Past forms

I (He, She, It) was

You (They, We) were

They should be here

3. With the auxiliary HAVE. (Use past participle of BE [been] after HAVE.)

		Auxiliary	Verb	······································	
	Subject	HAVE	<u>(P.P.)</u>	Locative	•
	Не	has	been	here.	
s,	I	have	been	there	
	She	had	been	there before he arrived.	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e

4. With both a modal and HAVE. (Use base form of HAVE after a modal and past participle of BE [been] after HAVE.)

· · ·	-	Auxiliary	Verb	
<u>Subject</u>	Modal	HAVE	<u>(P, P.)</u>	Locative
Не	could	have	been	here.
She	might	have	been	in the kitchen.
They	must	have	been	there.
Ĩ	should	have	been	there.

B. BE followed by a noun:

1. Verb alone.

Subject	Verb	Noun
He	is	a doctor.
She	was	a nurse.
They	are	missionaries.
I	am	a secretary.

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2. With a modal. (Use base form of BE after a modal.)

Subject	Modal	Verb	Noun
Не	will	be	a doctor.
She	can	be	a nurse.
Не	must	be	a missionary.
They	should	be	teachers.

3. With the auxiliary HAVE. (Use past participle of BE [been] after HAVE

	Auxiliary	Verb			
Subject	HAVE	(P.P.)	Noun		
He	has	been	a doctor		
She	has	been	a nurse.		
I	have	been	a missionary.	•	
They	have	been	teachers.	.:	

4. With both a modal and HAVE. (Use base form of HAVE after a modal and past participle of BE [been] after HAVE.)

		Auxiliary	Verb	
Subject	Modal	HAVE	(P.P.)	Noun
He	could	have	been	a doctor.
She	might	have	been	a nurse
I	should	have	been	a missionary.
They	must	have	been	teachers,

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- C. BE followed by a modifier (adjective)
  - 1. Verb alone,

Subject	Verb	Modifier		
lie	was	sick.		
She	is	small.	• .	
They	àre	happy.		and a start of the
I	am	grateful	. : . · ·	
You	were	wise.		

2. Verb with a modal. (Use base form of verb [be] after a modal.)

<u>Subject</u> He	<u>Modal</u> could	<u>Verb</u> be	<u>Modifier</u> sick
She	may	be	small.
They	will	be	happy.
I	should	be	grateful

3. Verb with the auxiliary HAVE. (Use past participle of verb [been] after HAVE.)

· · · · · · ·	Auxiliary	Verb	
• • •	HAVE	·. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Modifier
	has		sick.
She	has	been	small all her life
They	have	been	happy
You	have	been	wise

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4.		Verb with both modal and HAVE. (Use base form of HAVE after a					
	modal and pa	ist particip	_	_	HAVE.)		
			Auxiliary	Verb			
	Subject	Modal	HAVE	<u>(P.P.)</u>	Modifier		
	He	could	have	been	sick.		
	She	might	have	been	small when she was younger.		
	Thev	must	have	been	happy		
	I	should	have	been	grateful		
5.	<u>Subject</u> He She (The auxil	<u>Auxiliary</u> <u>BE</u> is is lary BE and	<u>Verb</u> -ing for being being l verb BE a	m <u>Mod</u> g bad g good tre seldom	ifier 1. used together.)		
6.		•	-	-			
			•		ry BE, and the past		
	participle of	the verb al	iter the pas	sive BE.)			
		A	uxiliary	Passive BE	E Verb		
	Subject	Modal	BE	(-ing form	$(\overline{\mathbf{P},\mathbf{P}})$		
	The food	might	be	being	eaten right now.		
	The lesson	might	be 👘	being	completed now.		
	They	might	be	being	beaten now.		
	4.	<ul> <li>4. Verb with bo modal and participle of</li> <li>Subject He She</li> <li>5. With the aux</li> <li>Subject He She (The auxiliant)</li> <li>6. With a modal the -ing for participle of</li> <li>Subject The food The lesson</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4. Verb with both modal and modal and past participit</li> <li>Subject Modal He could She might</li> <li>They must I should</li> <li>5. With the auxiliary BE. <u>Auxiliary Subject BE</u> He is She is (The auxiliary BE and</li> <li>6. With a modal and BE as the -ing form of BE [the participle of the verb at the food might The lesson might</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4. Verb with both modal and HAVE, modal and past participle of verb II <u>Auxiliary</u></li> <li><u>Subject</u> <u>Modal</u> <u>HAVE</u></li> <li><u>He</u> could have</li> <li>She might have</li> <li>She might have</li> <li>They must have</li> <li>They must have</li> <li>the auxiliary BE. (Use -ing <u>Auxiliary</u> <u>Verb</u></li> <li><u>Subject</u> <u>BE</u> -ing for</li> <li>He is being</li> <li>She is being</li> <li>(The auxiliary BE and verb BE at</li> <li>6. With a modal and BE as auxiliary, the -ing form of BE [being] after participle of the verb after the past</li> <li><u>Subject</u> <u>Modal</u> <u>BE</u></li> <li><u>Auxiliary</u></li> <li><u>Auxiliary</u></li> <li><u>Subject</u> <u>Modal</u> <u>BE</u></li> <li>The food might be</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4. Verb with both modal and HAVE. (Use base for modal and past participle of verb [been] after <u>Auxiliary Verb</u></li> <li><u>Subject</u> <u>Modal</u> <u>HAVE</u> (P.P.)</li> <li><u>He</u> could have been</li> <li>She might have been</li> <li>They must have been</li> <li>They must have been</li> <li>5. With the auxiliary BE. (Use -ing form of verb <u>Auxiliary Verb</u></li> <li><u>Subject</u> <u>BE</u> -ing form Mod</li> <li>He is being bad.</li> <li>She is being good (The auxiliary BE and verb BE are seldom</li> <li>6. With a modal and BE as auxiliary. (Use base the -ing form of BE [being] after the auxiliary articiple of the verb after the passive BE.)</li> <li><u>Subject</u> <u>Modal</u> <u>BE</u> (-ing form The food might be being</li> </ul>		

7. With a modal and HAVE and BE as auxiliaries. (Use base form of HAVE after modals, past participle of BE after HAVE, -ing form of BE after the auxiliary BE, and the past participle of the verb after the passive BE.)

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		Auxiliary	Auxiliary	Passive BE	Verb
Subject	Modal	HAVE	BE (P.P.)	(-ing form)	$(\overline{\mathbf{P},\mathbf{P}})$
The food	could	have	been	being	eaten while we were
			:	, ir	n the other room.
The lesson	might	have	been	being	finished while he
·		· .		w	as gone
They	could	have	been	being	beaten when the best
-	· .			р	layer was resting.
			_		

(Note: This is the longest verb group possible in English.)

II. BE as an auxiliary to the main verb.

1. Verb with BE. (Use -ing form of verb after BE as an auxiliary).

	Auxiliary	Verb
Subject	BE	(-ing form)
1	am	cooking.
He	is	swimming.
She	is	reading
They	are	listening to some music.
You	are	working on this lesson.
They	were	sleeping.

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2. Verb with a modal and BE. (Use base form of BE after modal and -ing form of verb after BE.)

		Auxiliary	Verb
Subject	<u>Modal</u>	BE	(-ing form)
Не	could	be	swimming.
She	must	be	reading.
They	might	be	listening to some music.
They	may	be	sleeping.

3. Verb with a modal and HAVE and BE as auxiliaries. (Use past participle of BE [been] after HAVE and -ing form of verb after BE.)

Subject	Modal	<u>Auxiliary</u> HAVE	Auxiliary BE (P.P.)	Verb (-ing form)
He	could	have	been	swimming,
She	must	have	been	reading.
They	may	have	been	listening.
They	might	have	been	sleeping
You	should	have	been	working.

- III. BE as part of the transformation into the passive. (BE is followed by the past participle when used in the passive.)
  - 1. Verb alone. (Use past participle of verb after BE.)

Subject	BE (passive)	Verb (P.P.)		·			
The food	was	eaten.				•	
The lesson	was	completed.			÷		
They	were	beaten.	-	· ·			

2. Verb with a modal. (Use base form of BE after modal and past participle of verb after BE.)

		Passive	Verb
Subject	Modal	BE	$(\overline{\mathbf{P},\mathbf{P}})$
The food	must	be	eaten.
The lesson	could	be	completed.
They	might	be	beaten.

3. With HAVE as an auxiliary. (use past participle of BE [been] after HAVE and past participle of verb after passive BE.)

	Auxiliary	Passive	Verb
Subject	HAVE	BE (P.P.)	$(\overline{\mathbf{P},\mathbf{P}})$
The food	has	been	eaten.
The lesson	had	been	completed.
They	have	been	beaten.

4. With BE as an auxiliary. (Use -ing form of BE [being] after auxiliary BE and the past participle of the verb after passive BE.)

	Auxiliary	Passive BE	Verb
Subject	BE	(-ing form)	$(\overline{\mathbf{P},\mathbf{P}})$
The food	was	being	eaten
The lesson	was	being	completed.
They	were	being	beaten.

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5. With a modal and HAVE as auxiliary. (Use base form of HAVE after a modal and past participle of BE [been] after HAVE and the past participle of the verb after passive BE.)

		Auxiliary	Passive	Verb	
Subject	Modal	HAVE	BE (P.P.)	(P.P.)	
The food	could	have	been	eaten.	
The lesson	$\mathbf{might}$	have	been	completed.	
They	must	have	been	beaten.	

THE FUNCTIONS OF HAVE IN ENGLISH will appear in the next issue of the TESL REPORTER THE FUNCTIONS OF DO IN ENGLISH and THE FUNCTIONS OF CAN AND WILL IN ENGLISH will appear in future editions.

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