

CÁC THÌ TIẾNG ANH KHÁC

Simple Tense - Thì Đơn giản

The **basic** or **simple tenses** are the three tenses which are the simplest in the English language--past, present, future, without any other condition or character.

The basic **present tense** uses the same verb as the verb part of the infinitive. In the third person singular an **-s** or **-es** is added. There are a number of irregular verbs, but they all have an *s* or *z* sound at the end of the third person singular.

The basic **past tense** is a single word. Usually a **-d** or **-ed** is added to the root verb to put it in the past. However, there are many irregular verbs. All persons, singular and plural are the same except for the verb **to be** in which all persons are **were** but first and third person singular are **was**.

The **future tense** is formed by adding the present form to the auxiliary verb **will** or **shall**. All persons, singular and plural, are the same.

Present	Past	Future
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Regular: I like I liked I will like

he likes : he liked he will like

Irregular: I have I had I will go

he has he had he will have

Progressive Tenses - Thì Tiếp diễn

The **progressive tenses** are the six tenses in English which show **continuous** or **repeated** actions. Sometimes the past progressive is called the **imperfect**.

The six progressive tenses correspond to the three basic and three perfect tenses. They are formed by the appropriate basic or perfect tense of the verb **to be** followed by the **present participle**.

Present Progressive: I am coming.

Past Progressive: I was coming.

Future Progressive: I will be coming.

Present Perfect Progressive: I have been coming.

Past Perfect Progressive: I had been coming.

Future Perfect Progressive: I will have been coming.

Perfect Tenses - Thì Hoàn thành

The three **perfect tenses** in English are the three verb tenses which show action already completed. (The word *perfect* literally means "made complete" or "completely done.")

They are formed by the appropriate tense of the verb **to have** plus the **past participle** of the verb.

Present Perfect: I have seen it.

(Present tense of *to have* plus participle. Action is completed with respect to the present.)

Past Perfect: I had seen it.

(Past tense of *to have* plus participle. Action is completed with respect to the past.)

Future Perfect: I will have seen it.

(Future tense of *to have* plus participle. Action is completed with respect to the future.)

Some authorities consider the passive voice of certain verbs that are always intransitive to be the perfect tense also.

Example: They are gone.

Example: He is risen.

Emphatic Tenses - Thể nhấn mạnh

The two **emphatic tenses** receive their name because they are used for emphasis. More commonly, however, they are used with the negative **not** and with questions when the normal order is inverted and part of the verb comes before the subject.

The **present emphatic** tense is formed by adding the basic present form of the verb to the present tense of the verb **to do** (*do* or *does*).

The **past emphatic** tense is formed by adding the basic present form of the verb to the past tense of the verb **to do** (*did*).

Present emphatic: **Does** he run fast?

He **does** run fast.

He **does** not run slowly.

Past emphatic: He **did** come to work today.

Didn't he stay home?

He **did not** stay home today.

Auxiliary Verb

An **auxiliary verb** combines with another verb to help form the tense, mood, voice, or condition of the verb it combines with.

The verbs **to have, to be, to do, will, shall, would, should, can, may, might,** and **could** are the common auxiliary verbs in English.

Auxiliary verbs are sometimes called **helping verbs**.

In the last sentence, *are* is the auxiliary verb in the passive verb phrase *are called*.