

P4: Aux → tense (be + ing)

This means :-

- ① every auxiliary contains tense
- ② The elements be and ing are optional, but if they are chosen, ~~both~~ both must be selected and they must come in this order, following tense.
- ③ Ing is attached to the word what follows it.
- ④ We are simply using it as a symbol for present participle

\* re-write rules

1- We take medicine

- we present take medicine → in re-write rules

2- He had the answer.

- He past have (have + en)

3- They had been singing songs

- They past have (have + en) (be + ing) sing songs

P4: Aux. → tense (have + en) (be + ing).

This means that :-

- 1- every auxiliary must contain tense.
- 2- An auxiliary may contain both the other pairs of elements, one of them, or neither  
(have + en) (be + ing).
- 3- if have is selected, then the next word must contain the morpheme [en].
- 4- If [be] is selected the next word must contain [ing].
- 5- which ever elements are selected, they come in the order in which they are listed in the re-write rule.

~~He~~ He <sup>(M)</sup> could <sup>(have + en)</sup> have <sup>(be + ing)</sup> been running.  
 He past (can) (have + en) (be + ing) run.  
M.V.

- Modals :- (as Paras) two things the first one modal auxiliary are concerning and as Paras (as (time and tense in modern English), there is no one to one correspondence relationship between time and tense.

I could come yesterday → tense: past, time: past

I could come tomorrow → tense: past, time: future