

CONJUGAISONS

PRESENT SIMPLE

pour tous les verbes sauf be, have, have got

Forme affirmative		Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I you	play	I you	do not don't	play	do	I you	Play?
He She It	playS	He She It	does not doesn't		does	he she it	
We You They	play	We You They	do not don't		do	we you they	



Exceptions! Eh oui, comme d'habitude, il y a quelques exceptions:

- Si le verbe se termine par **S, Z, X, SH, CH, O...** on ajoute **"-es"** au verbe: she **misses** (elle regrette) , she **watches** (elle regarde) , he **washes** (il lave)...Dans ce cas, la terminaison se prononce /iz/
- Si le verbe se termine par une consonne suivie d'un **-Y**, le **-Y se transforme en "-ies"**:
cry > she **cries**; carry > she **carries**
Contre exemple: she stays (car il n'y a pas de consonne avant le -y)



BE, HAVE ET HAVE GOT SE CONJUGENT COMME SUIT :

be au present simple:

Forme affirmative		Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I	am	I	am not	am	I	?	
You	are	you	are not/aren't	are	you		
He She It	is	He She It	is not isn't	is	he she it		
We You They	are	We You They	are not/aren't	are	we you they		

Have au present simple :

Forme affirmative		Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I	have	I	do not don't	have	do	I you	Have?
You	have	You	do not don'		does	he she it	
He She It	haS	He She It	does not doesn't		do	we you they	
We You They	have	We You They	do not don't				

have got au present simple:

Forme affirmative			Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I You	have	got	I You	have not haven't	got	have	I you	got?
He She it	has		He She it	has not hasn't		has	he she it	
We You they	have		We You they	have not haven't		have	we you they	

PRESENT CONTINUOUS pour tous les verbes

Forme affirmative			Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I You	am are	playING	I You	am not are not /aren't	playING	am are	I you	playING?
He She It	is		He She It	is not/isn't		is	he she it	
We You They	are		We You They	Are not/ aren't		are	we you they	



Exceptions!

Rajouter -ing au verbe, c'est facile. Mais comme d'habitude, il y a des exceptions:

- quand le verbe fait une syllabe ET (il faut que les 2 conditions soient remplies) quand il se termine par "consonne-voyelle-consonne", on double la consonne finale.

Exemple: STOP fait bien 1 syllabe et il se termine par une consonne, une voyelle, une consonne. Au présent en ING, cela donne: STOPPING. (they are stopping all the travellers for security measures).

- Quand le verbe a plusieurs syllabes, qu'il se termine par "consonne-voyelle-consonne", et que la dernière syllabe est accentuée (c'est celle qui est prononcée avec le plus d'insistance), on double la consonne finale. Exemple:

- FORGET a deux syllabes, la syllabe GET est accentuée Au présent en ING, cela donne: FORGETTING. (I am forgetting names these days.)
- Mais WEAKEN donne WEAKENING car il est accentué sur la première syllabe et la syllabe finale n'est elle pas accentuée.

LE SIMPLE PAST (PRETERIT simple)

pour tous les verbes (sauf verbes irréguliers, dont be et have)

Forme affirmative		Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I You He she It We You They	playED	I You He she It We You They	did not didn't	play	did	I you he she it we you they	play?



Quelques exceptions!

- 1) Bien sûr, si le verbe se termine déjà par un "-e", on ne rajoute qu'un "-d": to dance (*danser*) > he danced (*il a dansé*)
- 2) Si le verbe se termine par un "-y" précédé d'une consonne, le "-y" se transforme en "-ied": to study (*étudier*) > they studied (*ils ont étudié*)
- 3) Les verbes d'une syllabe qui se terminent par **consonne-voyelle-consonne** doublent la consonne finale: to chat (*bavarder*) > you chatted (*tu as bavardé*)

LE PAST CONTINUOUS (PRETERIT EN BE+VING)

(continu/progressif): pour tous les verbes

Forme affirmative			Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I	was	playING	I	was not wasn't	playING	was	I	playING?
You	were		You	were/weren't		were	you	
He She It	was		He She It	was not /wasn't		was	he she it	
We You They	were		We You They	were/weren't		were	we you they	

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE (HAVE+VEN)

pour tous les verbes (attention aux participes passés irréguliers)

Forme affirmative			Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I You	have	Played (=v au participe passé)	I You	have not haven't	Played (=v au participe passé)	have	I you	played? (=v au participe passé)
He She it	has		He She it	has not hasn't		has	he she it	
We You they	have		We You they	have not haven't		have	we you they	

Voici une phrase au *present perfect*:

Paul **has broken** the vase.

Pour former le *present perfect*, on a donc besoin:

a) de l'auxiliaire **HAVE** au présent.

b) du **participe passé** du verbe

'broken' est ici le participe passé du verbe 'break'; c'est un participe passé irrégulier.

C'est la dernière colonne des verbes irréguliers.

Petit rappel pour la formation des participes passés:

- verbe régulier: je rajoute -ED au verbe. Ex: play > played

- verbe irrégulier: dernière colonne, je les apprends par cœur; il n'y a pas d'autre moyen de s'en souvenir.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (HAVE BEEN+ VING)

(continu/progressif), have been+ VING: pour tous les verbes

Forme affirmative			Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I You	have	been playing	I You	have not haven't	been playing	have	I you	been playing?
He She it	has		He She it	has not hasn't		has	he she it	
We You they	have		We You they	have not haven't		have	we you they	

PLUPERFECT= PAST PERFECT SIMPLE : HAD+VEN

pour tous les verbes

Forme affirmative			Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I You	had	played (=v au participe passé)	I You	had not hadn't	Played (=v au participe passé)	had	I you	played? (=v au participe passé)
He She it			He She it				he she it	
We You they			We You they				we you they	

PLUPERFECT= PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS =EN ING : HAD BEEN+VING :

pour tous les verbes

Forme affirmative			Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
I You	had	been playing	I You	had not hadn't	been playing	had	I you	been playing?
He She it			He She it				he she it	
We You they			We You they				we you they	