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WHEN? →

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WHEN? → **In 1597**

# Le prétérit

## POUR COMMENCER

Le mot **prétérit** vient du latin *praeteritus* qui signifie *passé*. Comme pour le présent, on distingue un prétérit simple et un prétérit composé (auxiliaire **be** + **V-ing**), parfois appelé prétérit continu.

Le prétérit est la marque d'une **rupture** par rapport au présent.

## LE PRÉTÉRIT SIMPLE

### 48 Formes du prétérit simple

#### Formes affirmative, interrogative, négative

	AFFIRMATION	INTERROGATION	NÉGATION
VERBES RÉGULIERS	sujet + V + <b>-ed</b> he <b>worked</b>	<b>did</b> + sujet + V? <b>did</b> you work?	sujet + <b>did not</b> + V he <b>did not</b> work
VERBES IRRÉGULIERS	he <b>went</b>	<b>did</b> he go?	they <b>did not</b> go

#### Forme contractée très fréquente

**did not** → **didn't**

#### Forme interronégative

**Didn't I work?** ou **Did I not work?**

### 49 Prononciation de V + **-ed**

[t] après les consonnes sourdes [f], [k], [s], [ʃ], [p], [θ] : **laughed, kicked, kissed, cashed, stopped, frothed** ;

[ɪd] après [t] ou [d] : **waited, succeeded** ;

[d] dans les autres cas (consonnes sonores et voyelles) : **called, stayed**.

**ATTENTION** Prononciation de **said** : [sed] et non [seɪd].

Les prétérits de **lay** et **pay** sont réguliers à l'oral, mais s'écrivent **laid** [leɪd] et **paid** [peɪd] et non **layed** et **payed**.

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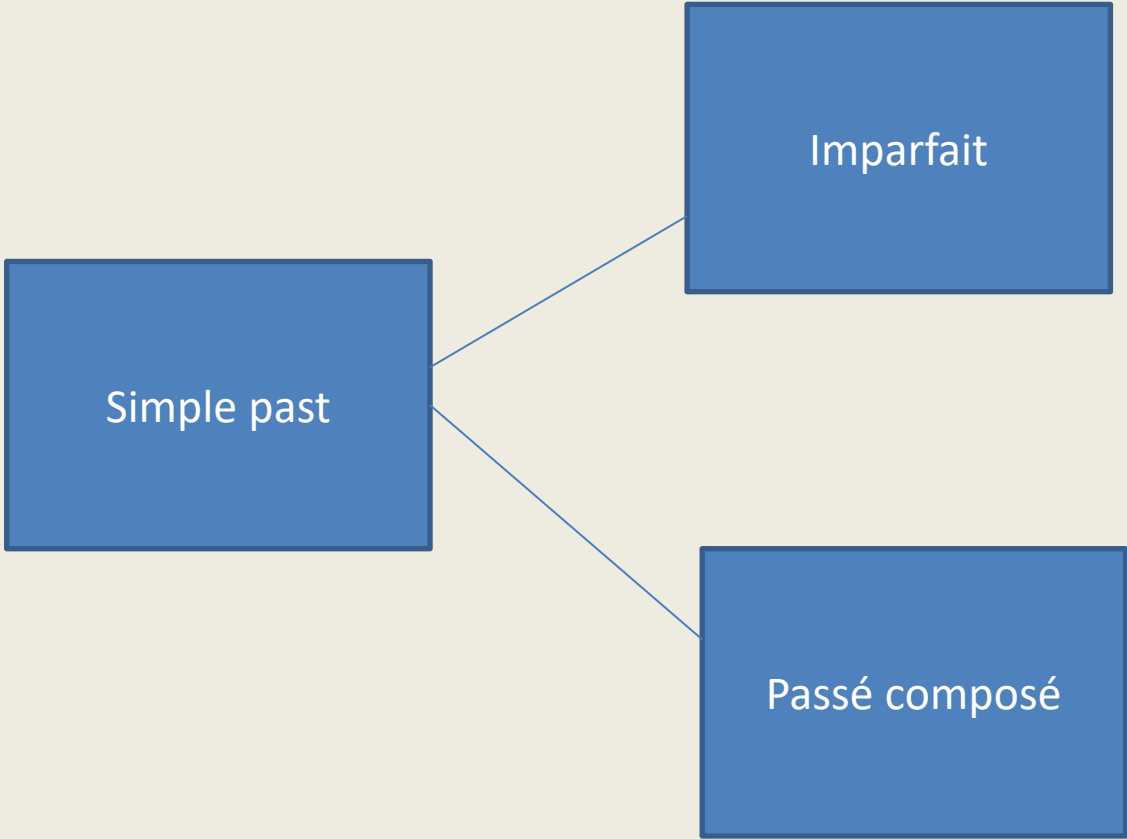
WHEN? →

A zookeeper who **saw** them building a nest and trying to incubate an egg-shaped rock **gave** them an egg from a different penguin pair.

WHEN? → In the past (the action was completed before now)

- I **lived** in Birmingham when I **was** a kid.





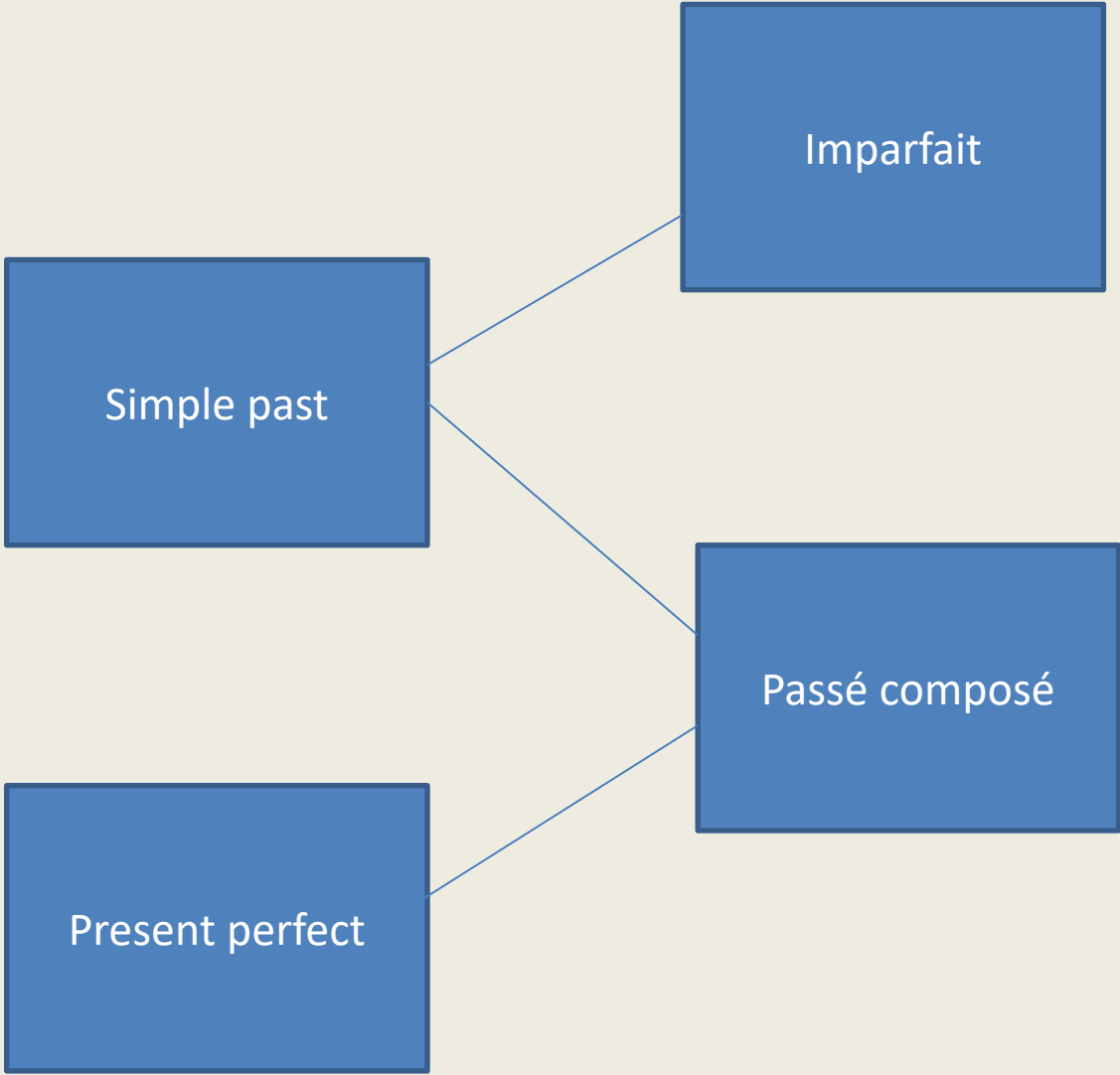
The College Board **has refused** to alter its Advanced Placement psychology course to comply with Florida's new laws.

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WHEN? →

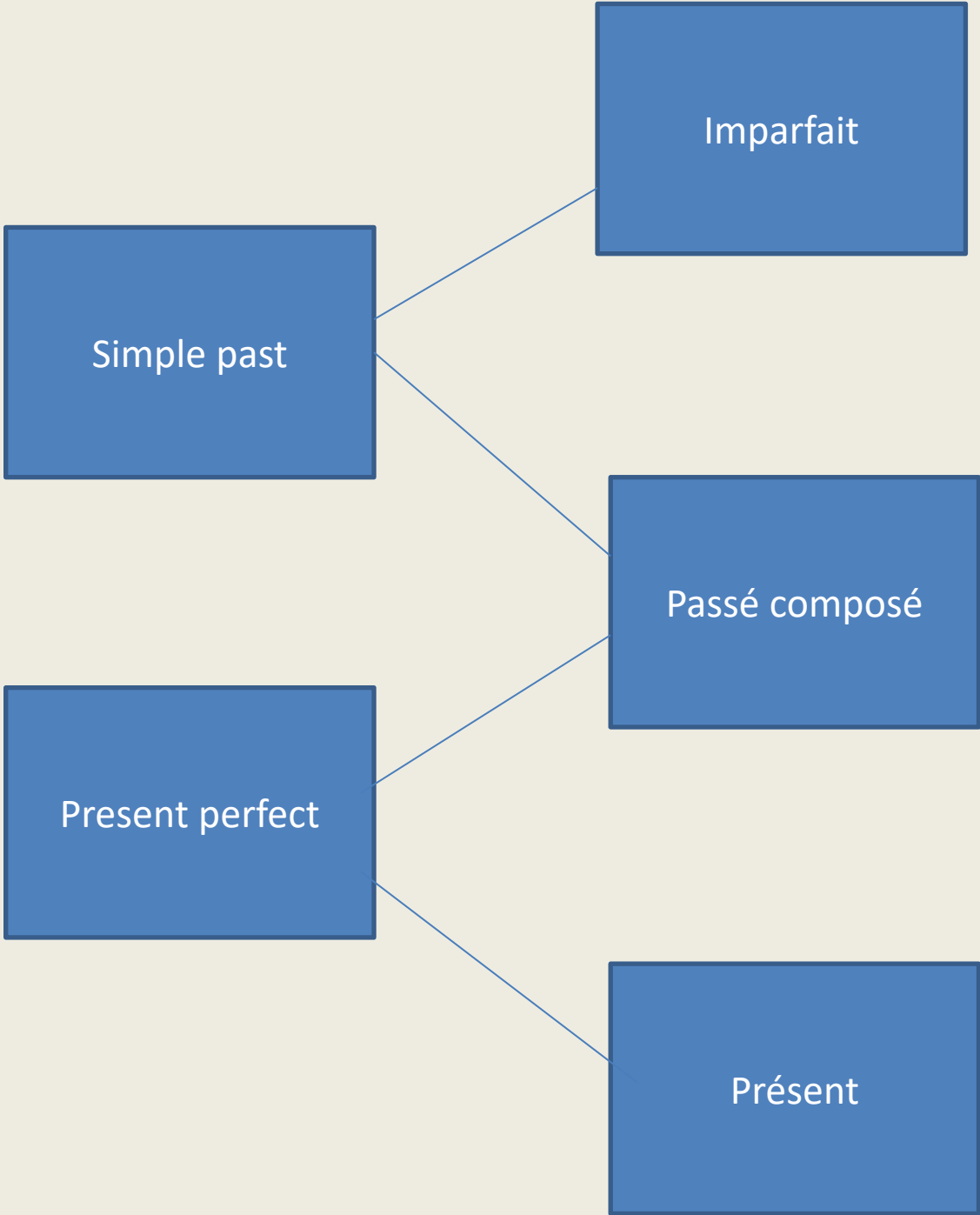
The College Board **has refused** to alter its Advanced Placement psychology course to comply with Florida's new laws.

WHEN? → ??????



Since it was introduced, the Parental Rights in Education Act **has been** heavily criticized.

I've been a scientist for forty years





# Le present perfect

## POUR COMMENCER

On parle de *present perfect* en anglais :

- **present** car cette forme inclut un présent ;
- **perfect** (ou *parfait* en français), car le parfait est un point de vue, ou « aspect », qui exprime un **lien** entre le **passé** et le **présent**.

On distingue :

- le *present perfect* **simple** **I have written** three letters.
- le *present perfect* en **be + -ing** (ou continu) **I have been writing** letters.

→ Notion d'aspect 6.

## LE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Le *present perfect* simple se construit toujours avec **have** au présent + verbe au participe passé.

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### Formes du *present perfect* simple

#### Formes affirmative, interrogative, négative

AFFIRMATION	INTERROGATION	NÉGATION
I/we/you/they <b>have worked</b>	<b>have</b> I/we/you/ they <b>worked?</b>	I/we/you/they <b>have not worked</b>
he/she/it <b>has worked</b>	<b>has</b> he/she/it <b>worked?</b>	he/she/it <b>has</b> <b>not worked</b>

#### Formes contractées très fréquentes

have not → haven't    has not → hasn't

I've (not)/you've (not)/we've (not)/they've (not) worked

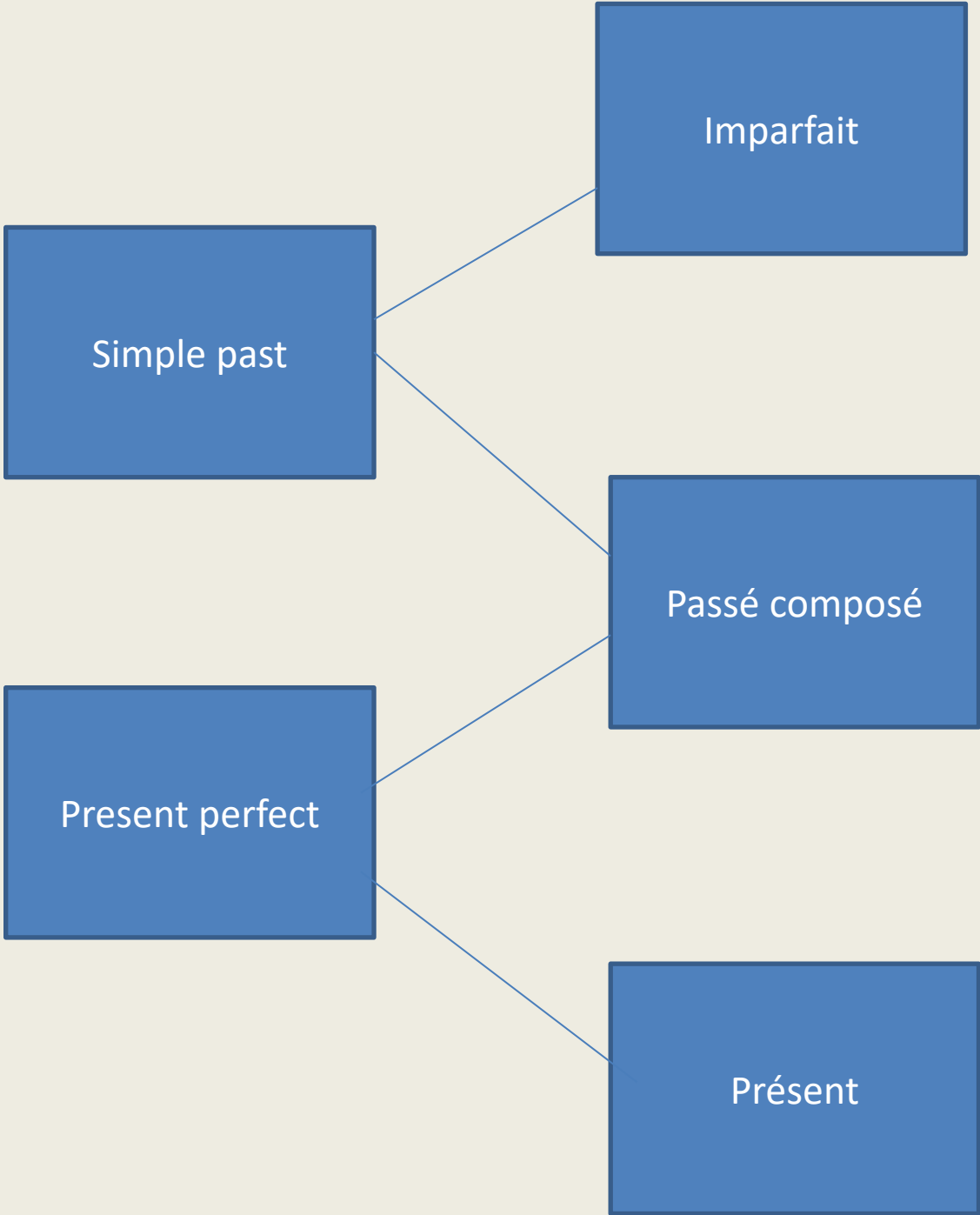
he's (not)/she's (not)/it's (not) worked

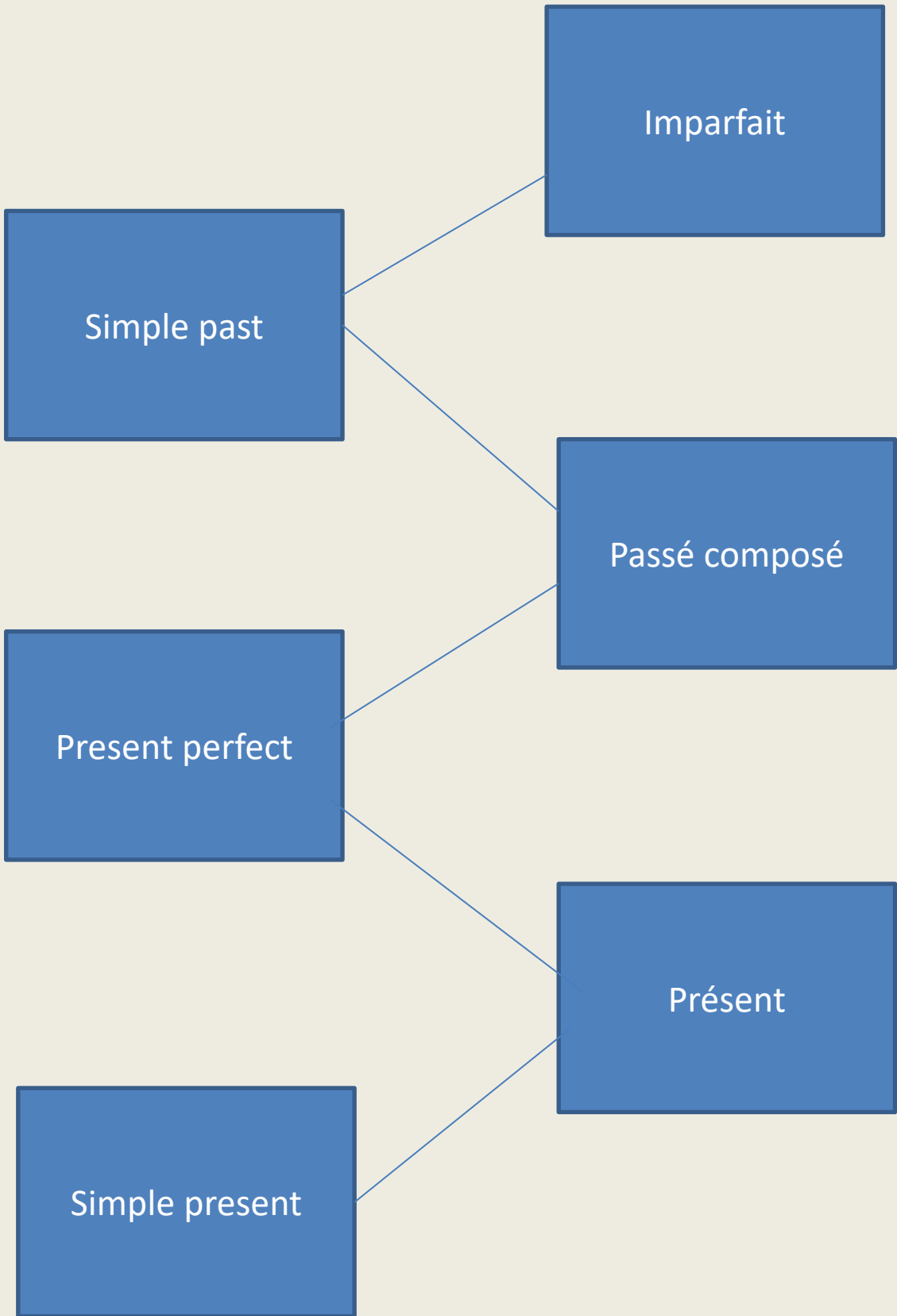
#### Forme interrrogative négative

haven't I worked enough? ou **have** I **not** worked enough?

hasn't he worked enough? ou **has** he **not** worked enough?

#### Orthographe et prononciation de V + -ed → 49-50





## The Present Perfect

<p>1.</p>	<p>(a) They <i>have recently moved</i> into a new house.          (b) <i>Have you ever visited</i> Italy?          (c) I <i>have already seen</i> that film.          (d) I <i>have never met</i> him.          (e) They <i>have moved</i> into a new apartment.</p> <p>Note: When there are no adverbials indicating time, as in (e), it is assumed that the action or time happened very recently.</p>	<p>The present perfect expresses that idea that <b>something happened</b> (or never happened) before now, at an unspecified time in the past. The exact time it happened is not important, but it is usually something that happened recently.</p> <p>If there is a specific mention of time, or if there is an implied specific time (as in the case of a specific day), the simple past is used.</p> <p>I saw that movie last night.          I met him at the party.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>(e) We <i>have had</i> two tests so far this term.          (f) I <i>have written</i> my wife a letter every day this week.          (g) I <i>have met</i> many people since I came here in September.          (h) I <i>have flown</i> on an airplane many times.</p>	<p>The present perfect also expresses the <b>repetition of an activity</b> before now. The exact time of each repetition is not important or not known.</p>
<p>3A.</p>	<p>(i) Sacramento has been the capital of California for many years.</p>	<p>The present perfect can be used to report the <b>existence of something that has existed over a period of time up to the present time</b>. Notice that for many years is not specific time but a duration of time.</p>
<p>3B.</p>	<p>(j) I <i>have been here since</i> seven o'clock.          (k) We <i>have been here for</i> two weeks.          (l) I <i>have had this same pair of shoes for</i> three years.          (m) I <i>have liked cowboy movies ever since</i> I was a child.          (n) I <i>have known him for</i> many years.</p>	<p>The present perfect also, when used with <b>for</b> or <b>since</b>, expresses a situation that began in the past and continues to the present.</p> <p>In the examples, notice the difference between since and for:  <b>Since</b> + a particular time  <b>For</b> + a duration of time</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>(o) They <i>have all come</i> to believe that Johnny needs a tutor in math.          (p) Over the years, San Diego <i>has become</i> a theater mecca.</p>	<p>In these examples, there is a sense of a <b>change of state that has resulted in a present state</b>. In example (o), now they realize that Johnny needs a tutor. In example (p), San Diego is now a theater mecca.</p>



## Present Perfect Progressive

Study the chart below carefully. The notes which follow the chart will help you understand the similarities and differences between the present perfect and present perfect progressive.

<p>Right now, I am sitting at my desk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) <i>I have been sitting</i> here since seven o'clock.</li><li>(b) <i>I have been sitting</i> here for two hours.</li><li>(c) You <i>have been studying</i> for five hours without a break. Why don't you take a break?</li><li>(d) It <i>has been raining</i> all day. It is still raining right now.</li></ul>	<p>This tense is used to indicate the duration of an activity that began in the past and continues to the present. When the tense has this meaning, it is used with time words such as <i>for, since, all morning/day/night/week</i>, and so on.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(e) I have been thinking about changing my major.</li><li>(f) All of the students have been studying hard. Final exams start next week.</li><li>(g) My back hurts, so I have been sleeping on the floor lately. The bed is too soft.</li></ul>	<p>When the tense is used without any specific time reference, it expresses a general activity in progress recently or lately. It indicates an ongoing, incomplete action that will not last forever.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(h) I have lived here since 1985. I have been living in San Diego since last May.</li><li>(i) He has worked for the same company for ten years. He has been working here for ten years.</li></ul>	<p>With certain verbs, there is little or no difference between the two tenses when used with <i>since</i> or <i>for</i>. However, there can be a slight difference to some native speakers. The present perfect can indicate a long or permanent action, whereas the present perfect progressive can indicate something that began recently or that something is temporary.</p>

Although it is often possible to use either the present perfect or the present perfect progressive to express the same thought, as in (h) and (i) in the chart, you must remember this: The present perfect progressive is NOT USED to express an action that is punctual, not continuous in nature.

[1] I have finally returned my book to the library.

Why would it be incorrect to use the present perfect progressive in [1]?

The measure **had only been**  
applicable to elementary  
schools **since March.**

The measure **had only been** applicable to elementary schools **since March**.

La mesure **ne s'appliquait** qu'aux écoles primaires depuis mars.

TEMPS ET ASPECTS		
PRESENT	SIMPLE	Sert à exprimer un <b>état de fait</b> → <b>vérités générales / caractéristique / habitudes.</b>  → <i>They never work more than eight hours a day</i>
PRESENT	PROGRESSIF	L'action est perçue à un moment de son déroulement.  → <i>What are you smiling at?</i> (voir <i>Bescherelle §6-7-8</i> )
PRESENT PERFECT		Indique un lien entre le passé et le présent :  - <b>action qui vient de s'achever ou qui influe sur le moment présent</b> → <i>They have played tennis for 3 hours (ils ont joué) so they're exhausted</i>  - <b>SITUATION qui se poursuit jusqu'au moment présent</b> → <i>They have worked together for years (ils travaillent)</i>  - <b>bilan</b> → <i>I have seen this movie three times. (je l'ai vu)</i>
PRESENT PERFECT	PROGRESSIF	- <b>ACTION qui se poursuit jusqu'au moment présent</b> → <i>He's been reading in his room since lunchtime (il lit)</i>
PRETERIT	SIMPLE	Action ou situation envisagée dans sa totalité et appartenant au passé révolu.  → <i>I met him in 1994 (je l'ai rencontré)</i> → <i>I was so happy at that time (j'étais)</i>
PRETERIT	PROGRESSIF	Action perçue à un moment de son déroulement dans le passé  → <i>I was reading a book when the phone rang. (je lisais / j'étais en train de lire)</i>
PAST PERFECT		Indique un lien entre deux moments révolus  - <b>action qui venait de s'achever</b> → <i>She had just left (elle venait de)</i>  - <b>SITUATION qui se poursuivait à un moment passé</b> → <i>They had been married for two years (ils étaient)</i>  - <b>bilan / résultat</b> → <i>He was impressed because I had read Hamlet (j'avais lu)</i>
PAST PERFECT	PROGRESSIF	<b>ACTION qui se poursuivait à un moment passé</b> → <i>They had been playing for two hours (ils jouaient depuis...)</i>