

Les forms du verbe anglais

basics

RAPPEL : l'anglais ne dispose que 2 temps grammaticaux (*tenses*), le présent & le prétérit !!!

♦ Verbe régulier, ex. TO TALK

		temps grammatical (<i>tense</i>)	
		présent (Ø)	prétérit (-ED)
aspect	simple (Ø)	I talk	I talk <u>ed</u>
	« déjà » (BE conjugué + V-ING invariable)	I AM talk <u>ing</u>	I WAS talk <u>ing</u>
	perfect (HAVE conjugué + V-EN invar.)	I HAVE talk <u>ed</u>	I HAD talk <u>ed</u>
	« déjà » + perfect	I HAVE been talk <u>ing</u>	I HAD been talk <u>ing</u>

♦ Verbe irrégulier, ex. TO WRITE

		temps grammatical (<i>tense</i>)	
		présent (Ø)	prétérit (-ED)
aspect	simple (Ø)	I write	I wr <u>ote</u>
	« déjà » (BE conjugué + V-ING invariable)	I AM writ <u>ing</u>	I WAS writ <u>ing</u>
	perfect (HAVE conjugué + V-EN invar.)	I HAVE writt <u>en</u>	I HAD writt <u>en</u>
	« déjà » + perfect	I HAVE BEen writt <u>ing</u>	I HAD BEen writt <u>ing</u>

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VOIX PASSIVE (auxiliaire BE conjugué + V-EN invariable)

		temps grammatical (<i>tense</i>)	
		présent (Ø)	prétérit (-ED)
aspect	simple (Ø)	it is writt <u>en</u>	it was writt <u>en</u>
	« déjà » (BE conjugué + V-ING invar.)	it IS be<u>ing</u> writt <u>en</u>	it WAS be<u>ing</u> writt <u>en</u>
	perfect (HAVE conjugué + V-EN invar.)	it HAS be<u>en</u> writt <u>en</u>	it HAD be<u>en</u> writt <u>en</u>
	« déjà » + perfect	it HAS BE<u>en</u> be<u>ing</u> writt <u>en</u>	it HAD BE<u>en</u> be<u>ing</u> writt <u>en</u>