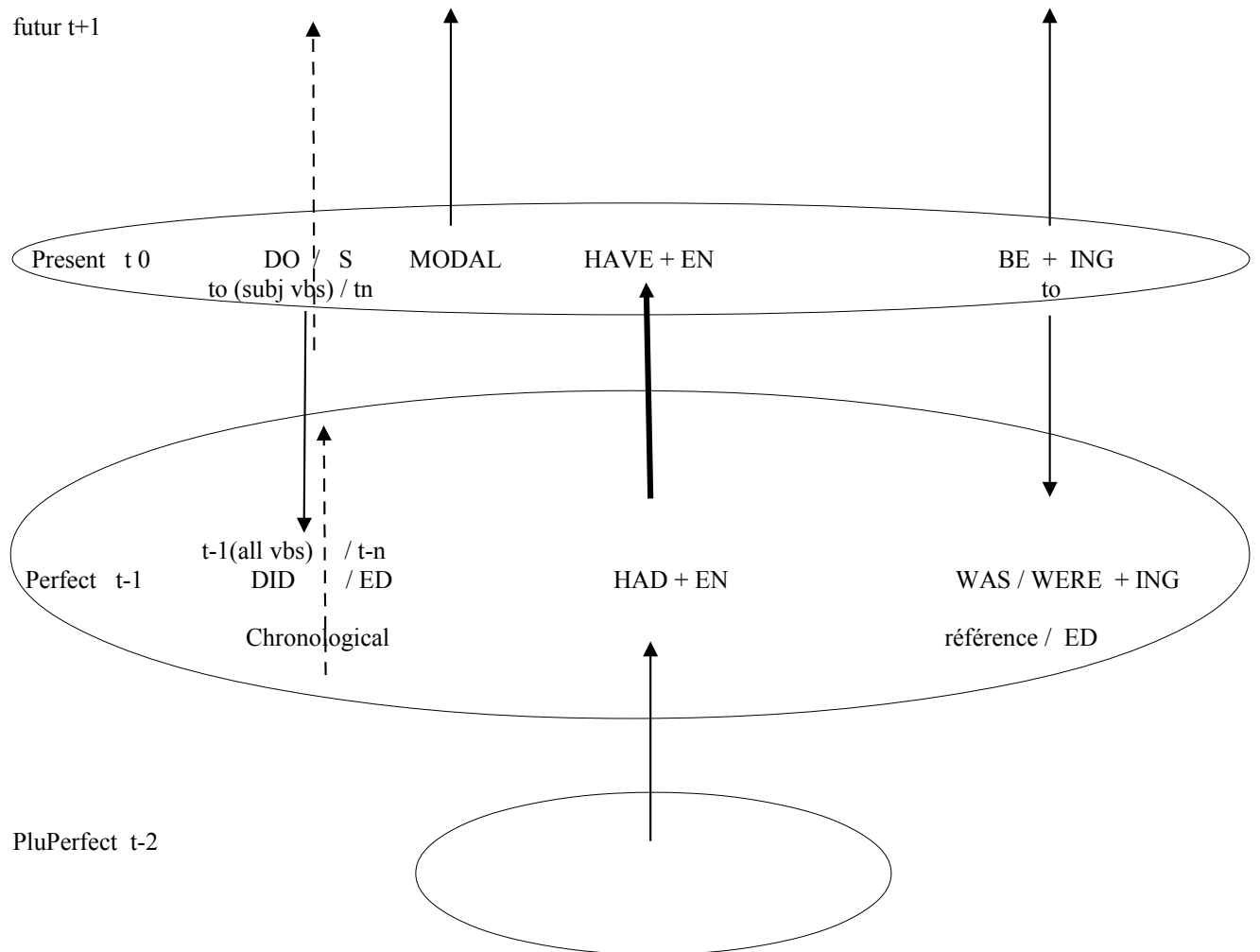


THE TENSE SYSTEM



THE PRESENT SIMPLE

- The present simple in english is used to make reference to **events which occure iteratively** (n times)

Temporal adverbs : Always each/ every day
Often
Sometimes, from time to time, every now and then, once in a while
Rarely
Never/ ever

Ex : I **get** up every day

- The present simple in english is used to make reference to **permanent states**

Ex : *Water freezes at 0° centigrade*

Subjective verbs are considered as permanent states in English therefore they tend to be used in the present simple.

Ex : I **love** NY

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- The present continuous is used to refer to **processes or states** which are **in developpement at time of speaking**.

Temporal adverbs : **now, currently, at this time**.

Ex : I **am** *writting/reading* a grammar course.

- **PARADOX!!!**

Modality

He **is** **always** *asking* me stupid questions. (he's getting on my nerves !)

THE PRESENT PERFECT

The present Perfect is always used to refer to a state / process which has an **effect on the present situation**.

The effect of a state / process on the present situation can be explained in three ways. On the following page you will find a diagram which visually illustrates these three ways.

I/ The speaker refers to a **Process / state started in T-1 (the past) & is still current in To**

Ex : I've **always** lived in France.

Always may refer to a process or state which is systematic in its iteration (n times)
Has been continuous since inception

Ex : **How long** have you lived in Annet?

Ex : I've lived in Annet **since** 1998

Ex : I've lived in Annet **since** I was born

Since refers to the starting point of a process / state, it is always followed by either a date or an event in the past (ED)

Ex : I've lived in Annet **for** two years.

For always introduces a length of time.

Ex : **It's been** a whole year now since I last went to the U.S.

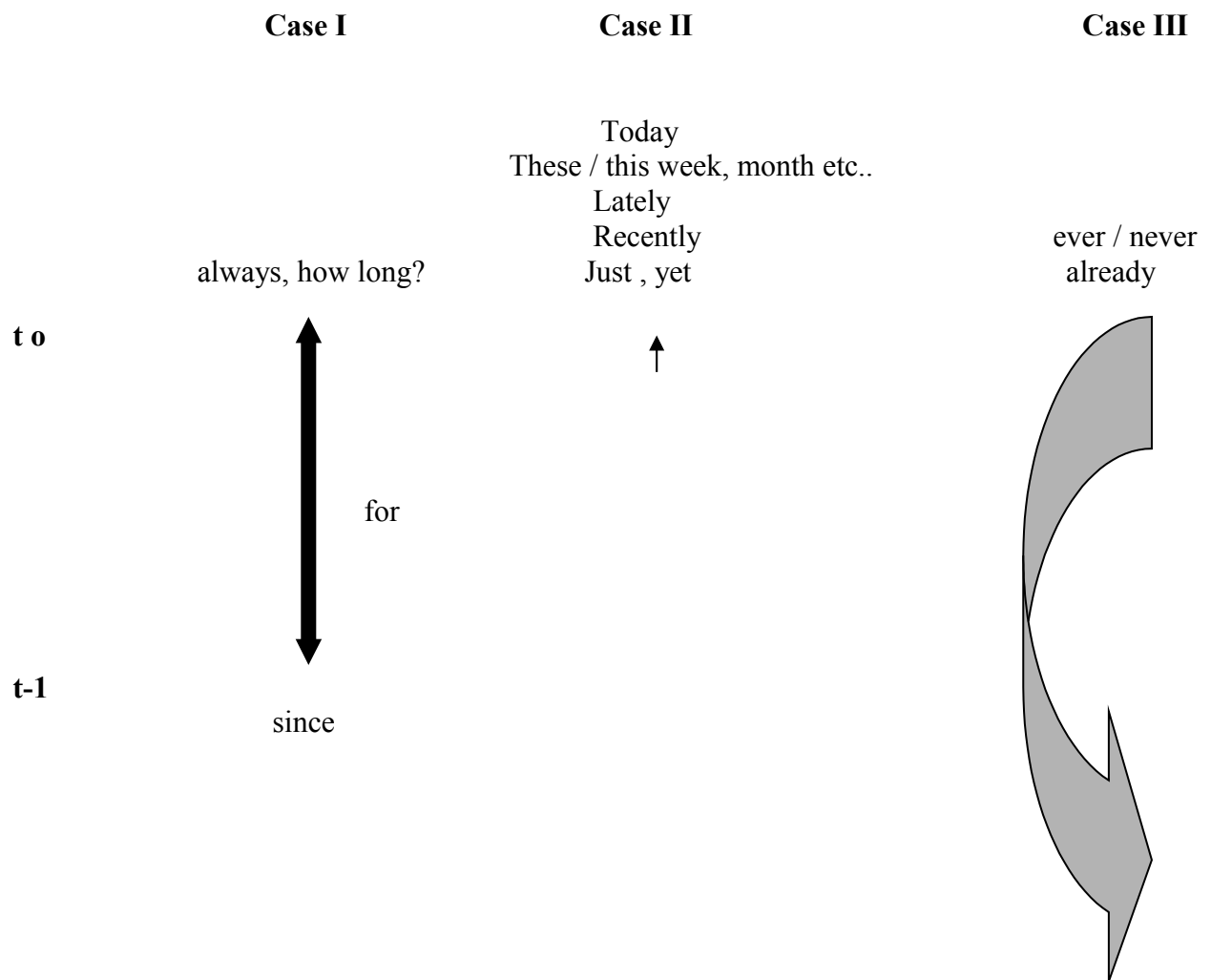
II/ The speaker draws a **parallel** between T-1 (past) and T o **because of temporal proximity**

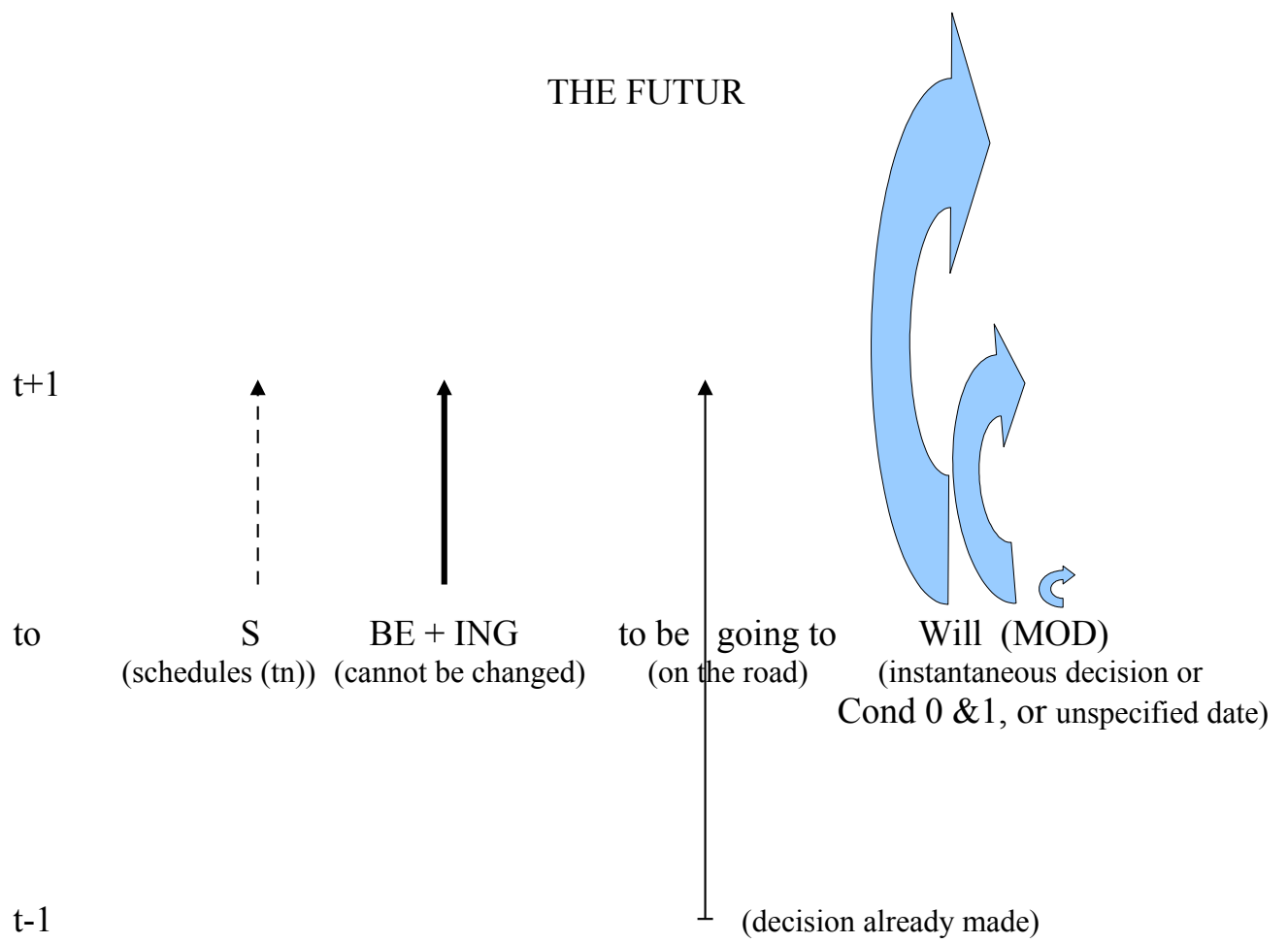
Ex : I'm afraid Mr Johns has just gone out.

III/ The speaker draws a **parallel** between T-1 (past) and To **because of an occurrence** either actual or inferred

Ex : Have you ever been to New York?

- Well, actually, I've already been there three times.





CONDITIONNALS / REPORTED SPEECH

Conditionnal 0 for tn

When / IF condition S → effect S

If you open the door the light turns on automatically.

Conditionnal 1 for t+1

as soon as
while
when / IF S
the moment HAVE + EN
before
after

↑ must
Will
can have to
be able to

Point of view		present	futur t+1	conditionnel 2 **
IF	cond S /	↑ must Will can may	have to be able to	could might

Present If I see the boss before the meeting I must tell him that one of our truck drivers has had an accident.
I can ask him what we should do about it.

Future If Mr Johns comes to the meeting I will have to let him know that the situation is quite serious.
I have an appointment with Mr Jack tomorrow, but due to unforeseen circumstances I won't be able to make it.

Contionnal 2 for t* (imagenary Cond)

SIT** IF cond ED / ↑ Would..... have to
Could be able to
Might

If I were rich I would travel around the world

If I were richer I would have to pay more income tax

If I were much richer than that I could throw money out of the window (actually I don't think It would be such a good idea)

Conditionnal 3 for t*(t-1) (imagenary Cond relating to past event t-1)

SIT-1** IF cond (ED) + (HAVE + EN) = HAD + EN / ↑ Would
Could (HAVE + EN)
Might

If I'd seen Henry before he took off for New Dehli I would have congratulated him for his new born baby.

MODAL AUXILIARIES IN S PRETEXT

Sujet (root)		Verbe (epistemic)
destinée	To be to	
obligation (relation 1 autorité / 2 légale) 1 "you must do your homework" 2 "you must not smoke on these premises"	Must	déduction / assertion "he must be crazy!"
prédiction / obligation (1 religieuse / 2 contractuelle) 1 "I shall not want" 2 "this agreement shall commence on date of execution"	Shall	proposition neutre "shall I open the window?"
conseil / subjonctif "you should take some vacation"	Should	opinion * "it shouldn't be too difficult"
volonté / décision immédiate / conditionnel 1 "I'll call you right back"	Will	prédiction / forte caractérisation "one day I will go to China"
désir / conditionnel 2 "I'd like a glass of water, please"	Would	très forte caractérisation
savoir / pouvoir / permission "I can swim"	Can	possibilité / impossibilité "things like this can happen" / "she can't be in Rome" I've just had a meeting with her"
	Could	probabilité * "it could take as long as two hours to finish"
permission "may I ask your name?"	May	probabilité * "it may rain tomorrow"
	Might	probabilité **

MODAL AUXILIARIES IN ED PRETEXT

Was were to (destiny)

Must (t-1 point of view of the subject) / **was were supposed to** (not saying if the action was carried out) / **had to** (t-1) necessarily did

Would (t-n strong relation between subject and verb) / **futur in the past** / **used to** (t-n) / **ED**

should (advice)

Could (t-n process **not necessarily occurred**, general capacity) / **was, were able to** (t-1) necessarily **did occur**

Might **futur in the past** (possibility) / **was, were allowed to** (permission)

PREPOSITIONS

FOR indique le bénéficiaire / la durée

OF indique repère sémantique

FROM indique la provenance / le point de départ (spacial, temporel)

BY indique la proximité locale/ le moyen / la limite temporelle

THROUGH indique le traversement d'un volume (spacial, temporel)

TO indique la **visée** notionnelle (infinitif **to** be or not, I want **to**)
Spaciale (to go **to** Guatemala)
Temporelle (it's ten **to** twelve)

UP vers le haut

DOWN vers le bas

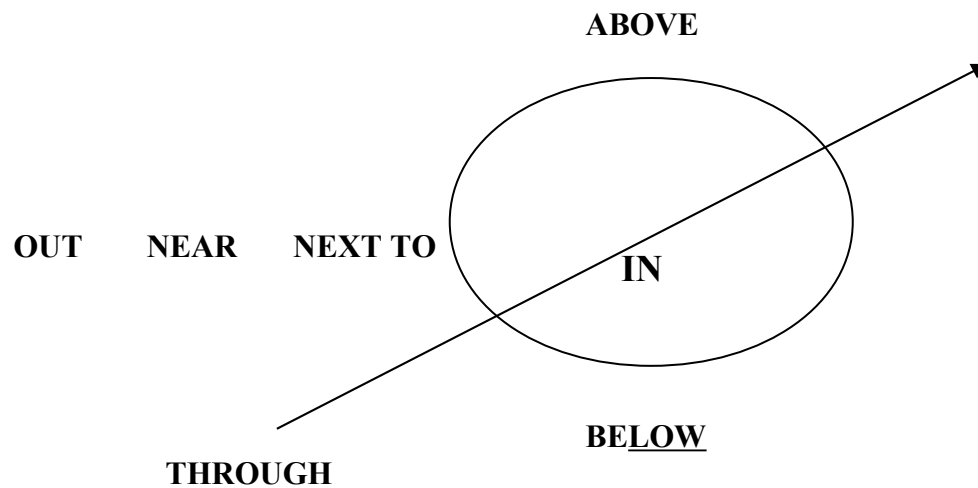
AT repère comme **Statique** (spacial, temporel)

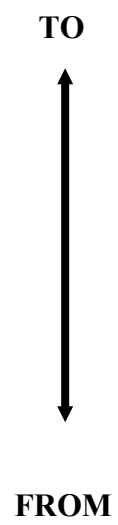
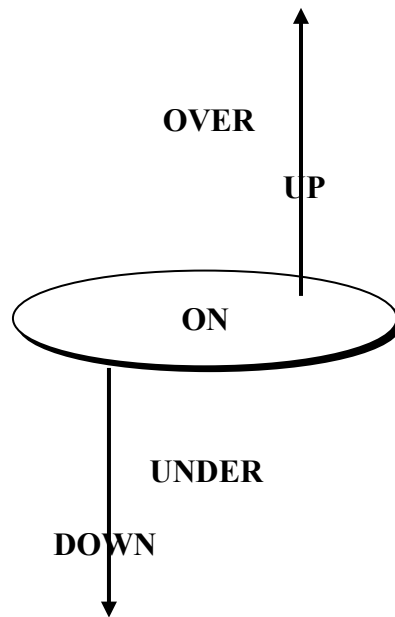
IN dans un volume spacial / temporel **OUT** à l'extérieur du volume

ABOVE

ON repéré sur une surface / un jour est un repère stable

BELOW





DETERMINERS IN ENGLISH		
<i>Unit</i>		<i>Mass</i>
	LOOPS	LOOPS
S	NO (NOT) ANY ?	
A		Ø
S	SOME	
FEW S	—	LITTLE
MANY S	NOT ? HOW	MUCH
A FEW S	+	A LITTLE
S	ENOUGH	
S	PLENTY OF	
	A LOT OF / LOTS OF	
MANY	TOO	MUCH

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

**ADJ 1 syllable
Or 2 ending with Y**

ADJ + **ER** ----- **THAN**
ADJ + **IER** ----- **THAN**

THE ADJ + **EST** **OF / IN**

OTHER ADJs

MORE ADJ **THAN**

THE MOST ADJ **OF / IN**

EQUALITY

AS ADJ **AS**

IRREGULAR ADJ

LITTLE

LESS

THE LEAST

A LOT

MORE

THE MOST

GOOD

BETTER

THE BEST

BAD

WORSE

THE WORST

FAR

FURTHER

THE FURTHEST