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**THE TENSE SYSTEM**

futur t+1

Present t 0 DO / S MODAL HAVE + EN BE + ING

to (subj vbs) / tn to

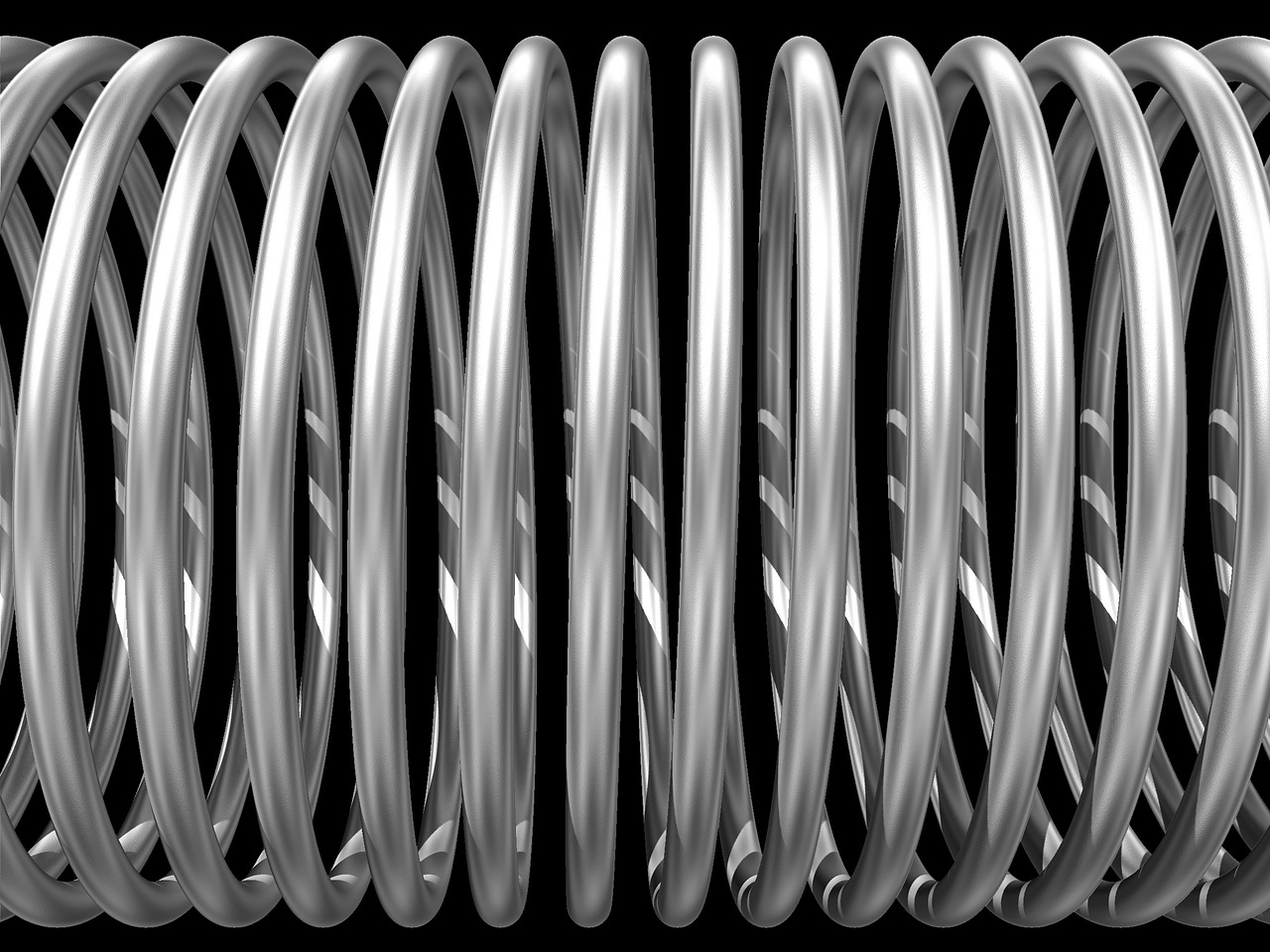
t-1(all vbs) / t-n Perfect t-1 DID / ED HAD + EN WAS / WERE + ING

Chronological référence / ED

PluPerfect t-2

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**S / DO tn**

[](https://www.needpix.com/photo/514451/spring-coil-coil-spring-spiral-metal-steel-wire-absorber-suspension)

**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*

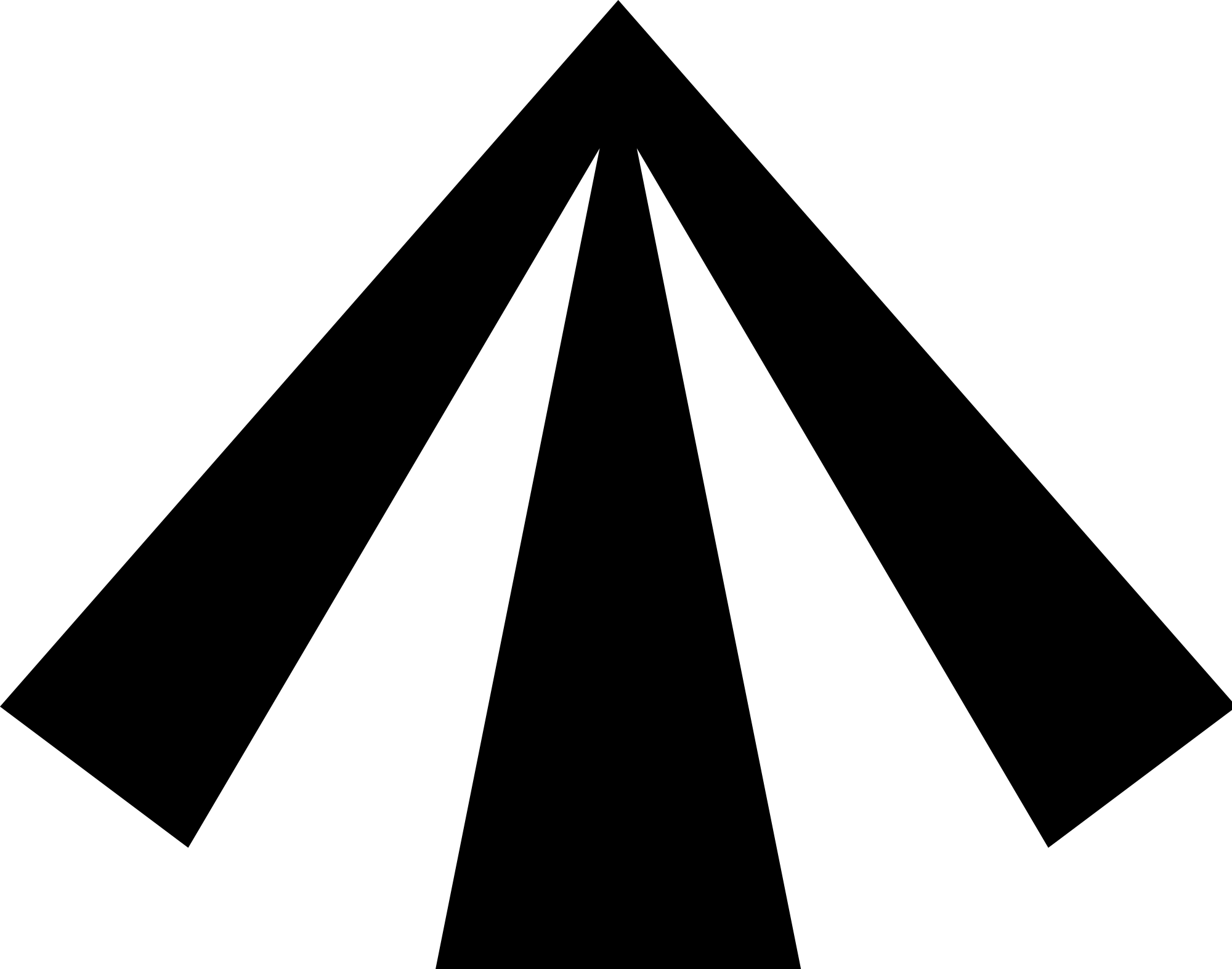
[**](http://www.flickr.com/photos/rm-kraemer/9105875015/)

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

Ex : *I love NY*

*List most commun sbjective vbs,*

**t0**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broad_arrow)

**THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

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

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

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

**

• **PARADOX!!!**

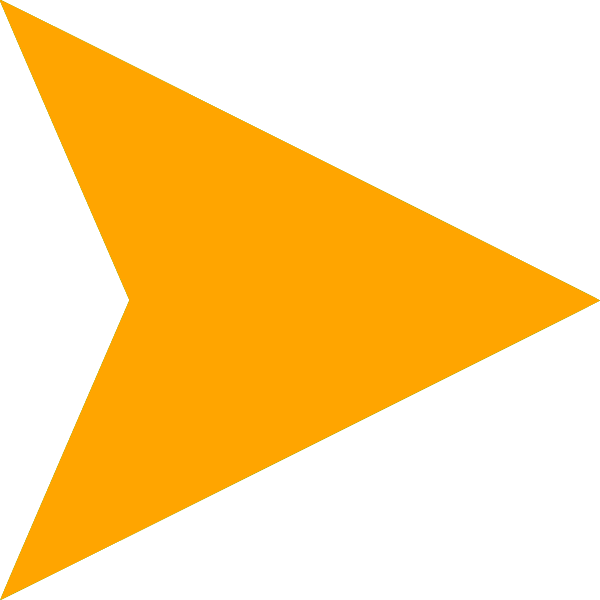
Modality

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

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**t0 (t-1)**

**THE PRESENT PERFECT**

[****](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Orange_animated_right_arrow.gif)

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 t0**

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 ot 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 t0 **because of temporal proximity**

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

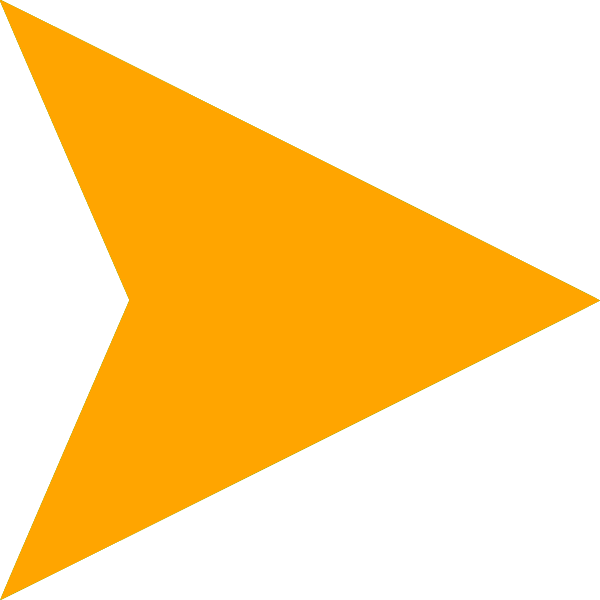
**III/** The speaker draws a **parallel** between t-1 (past) and t0 **because of an occurrence** either actual or inferred

Ex : Have you ever been to New York?

- Well, actualy, I've already been there three time.

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**T-1**

[****](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Orange_animated_right_arrow.gif)

**The simple past marks an event t-1 or a series of events t-n as terminated in another time space.**

**In this time space all events mentionned in a succession will be understood as having taken place chnonologically by default.**

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THE FUTURE

t+1

to S BE + ING to be going to Will (MOD)

(schedules (tn)) (cannot be changed) (on the road) (instantaneous decision or

Cond 0 &1, or unspecified date)

t-1 (decision already made)

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**CONDITIONNALS / REPORTED SPEECH**

**Conditionnal 0 for tn**

When / IF condition S effect S

If you open the door the light turns on automaticaly.

**Conditionnal 1 for t+1**

as soon as **must** have to while S Will when / IF HAVE + EN **can** be able to the moment before after **Point of view present futur t+1 conditionnel 2 \*\***

**must** have to IF cond S Will

**can** be able to could may 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)**

Would have to SIT\*\* IF cond ED 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)**

Would SIT-1\*\* IF cond (ED) + (HAVE + EN) = HAD + EN 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.

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**MODAL AUXILIARIES IN S PRETEXT**

**Sujet (root) Verbe (epistemic)**

destinée **To be to**

obligation **Must** déduction **/** assertion (relation 1autorité / 2 légale) 1 *"you must do your homework" "he must be crazy!"* 2 *"you must not smoke on these premises"*

prédiction **/** obligation **Shall** proposition neutre (1 religieuse / 2 contractuelle) 1 *"I shall not want" "shall I open the window?"* 2 *"this agreement shall commence on date of execution"*

conseil / subjonctif **Should** opinion \* *"you should take some vacation" "it shouldn't be too difficult"*

volonté / décision immédiate / conditionnel 1 **Will** prédiction / forte carartérisation *"I'll call you right back" "one day I will go to China"*

désir / conditionnel 2 **Would** très forte caractérisation *" I'd like a glass of water, please"*

savoir / pouvoir / permission **Can** possibilité / impossibilité *"I can swim" "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** probabilité \* *"may I ask your name?" "it may rain tomorrow"*

**Might** probabilité **\*\***

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**MODAL AUXILIARIES IN ED PRETEXT**

**Was were to** (destiny)

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

**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 occure**

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

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**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'exterieur du volume

**ABOVE**

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

**BELOW**

**ABOVE**

**OUT NEAR NEXT TO**

**IN**

**BELOW THROUGH**

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**OVER**

**UP**

**ON**

**UNDER**

**DOWN**

**TO**

**FROM**

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**DETERMINERS IN ENGLISH**

*Unit*

*Mass*

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A LITTLE

A LITTLE

MUCH

A LOT OF / LOTS OF

TOO

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**COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES**

**ADJ 1 syllable** ADJ **+ ER -------- THAN THE** ADJ **+ EST OF / IN Or 2 ending with Y** ADJ **+ IER ------- THAN**

**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**