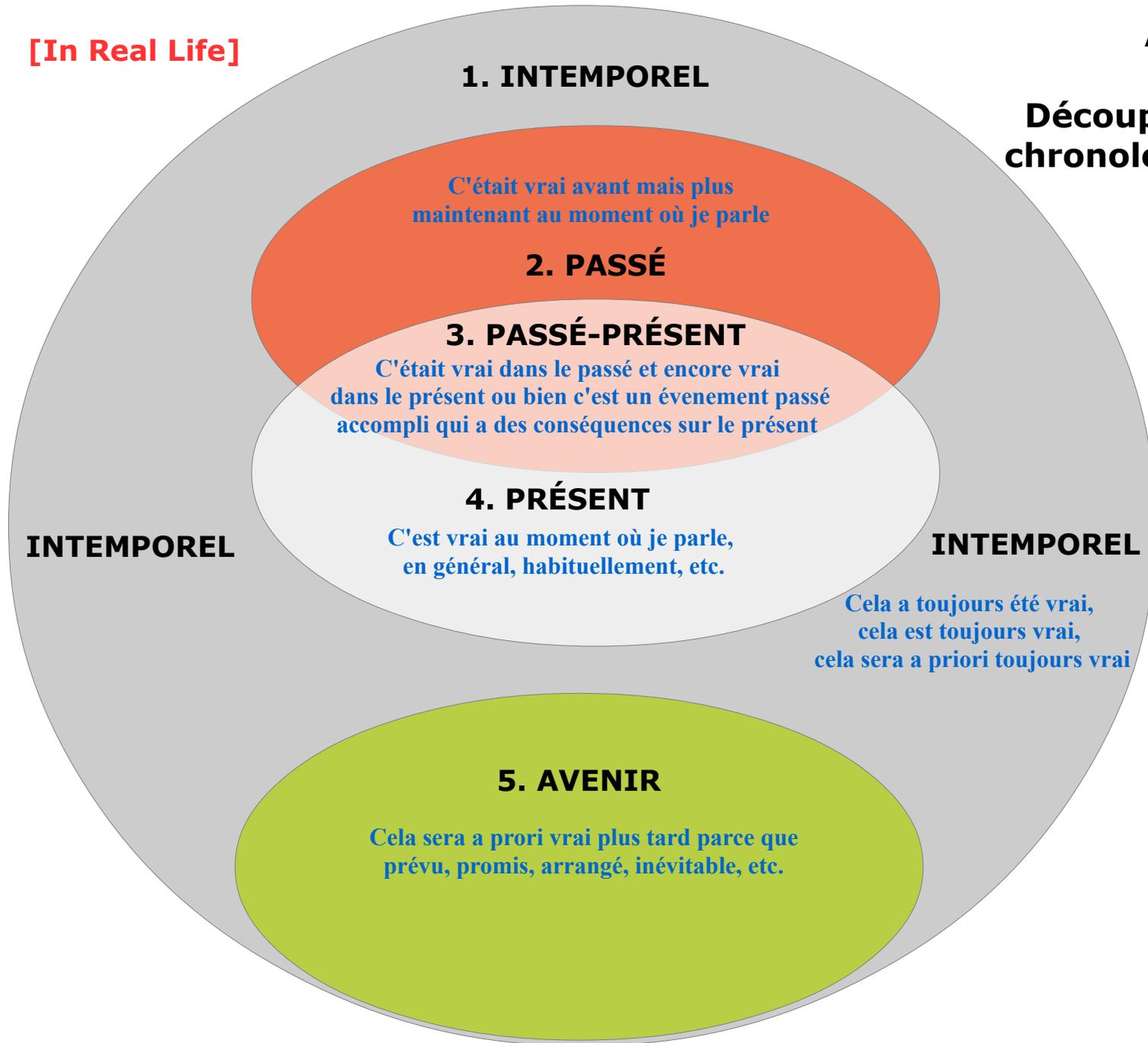


[In Real Life]



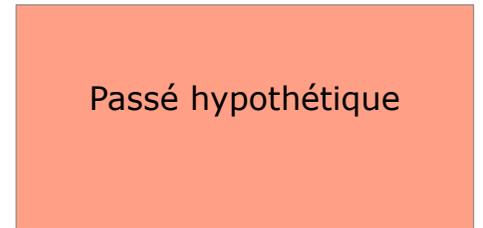
# ABOUT TIME!

Découpage possible du temps chronologique (TIME <> TENSE)

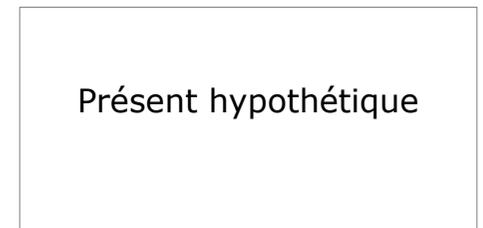
[In Your Dreams]

## 6. IMAGINAIRE

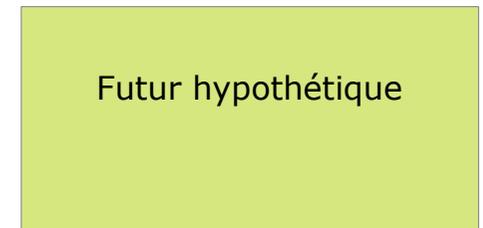
Cela aurait pu se passer, pourrait se passer maintenant ou plus tard, avec ou sans condition



Passé hypothétique



Présent hypothétique



Futur hypothétique

## EXEMPLES TIRÉS DE DIVERS MANUELS DE GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE

Par convention on utilisera Ven pour le participe passé afin de le distinguer de Ved , prétérit

<b>français</b>	<b>V infinitif</b>	<b>Ved prétérit</b>	<b>Ven participe passé</b>
manger	eat	ate	have eaten
voir	see	saw	have seen
prendre	take	took	have taken
appeler (régulier)	call	called	have called
laver (régulier)	wash	washed	have washed

## 1. Vrai tout le temps. Intemporel

Cela a toujours été vrai, cela est toujours vrai, cela sera a priori toujours vrai

### V / WILL V / BE Ving

The sun rises in the East

Boys will be boys

She is always complaining

A lion will not attack you if you leave it alone

Accidents will happen

All stories have an end

An apple a day keeps the doctor away

Cats like milk

Charity begins at home

Dogs eat meat

Do you like chips?

Driving in the rain is awful

He drinks

He is always picking on me

He just does nothing all day

He loves hamburgers

He will always complain!

I believe you

I can swim

I do like chocolate

I don't like Mondays

I don't usually eat much

I know London quite well

I like apple pies (I like this apple pie n'est pas intemporel, celle-ci, ici et maintenant)

In France school starts at 8 every day

Shut up! No one talks to me like that

The earth revolves around the sun

The sun rises in the East

This car is always breaking down on me

You mean a lot to me

You shall not kill

Water boils at 100°C

## 2. Vrai avant. Passé révolu

*C'était vrai avant mais plus maintenant au moment où je parle*

*révolu = ce n'est plus vrai aujourd'hui*

*prétérit : décrochage, le temps du récit, décalage chronologique*

**Ved / WAS-WERE Ving / HAD Ven / HAD BEEN Ving**

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492

Did you sleep well?

I wasn't expecting you

They were sleeping

He had interviewed the Prime Minister

She had been crying. It showed

After she married him, they left for Italy

After we had sung, everyone applauded

My father used to say :

He came to see us every week

At weekends we would walk by the sea, weather permitting

Did you use to eat sweets when you were a child?

He died a long time ago

He drank a lot and smoked a lot

He fell ill two years ago

He had a long neck (description imparfait)

He had always liked this place

He had been drinking

He had been living alone for years

He had been interviewing the Prime Minister

He left the team because he had broken his leg

He lived in London with his girlfriend (He was living)

He never drank water

He said he would come later (postériorité dans le passé)

He swore. Paul had locked the door

He was born in England and he died in Australia

He was ill for two days (révolu)

He was out of breath. He had been running.

He was still in love with her

How long is it since you last had a holiday?  
How long were you married?  
How long were you married?  
I broke my glasses last night  
I found my keys (on se contente de mentionner l'événement) / I have found my keys (on peut partir)  
I lived here for ten years (révolu)  
I saw her everyday for two weeks  
I saw him yesterday  
It all happened on Monday  
It happened during the summer  
It was the first time he had made such a mistake  
It was the first time the two had been separated  
It went on for weeks and weeks  
It's ages since Tom visited us  
On Sundays, he visited his family  
On Sundays, he would visit his family  
Once upon a time, there was this princess who lived in a castle  
Shakespeare wrote Hamlet  
She had been ill for months  
She had never looked so beautiful. She was wearing a black dress  
She had to stay in bed for a week  
She used to drink a lot  
She used to work on Sundays  
She went to town while he did the housework  
The Chinese invented printing  
The policeman was shot in the back  
There used to be a cinema here  
They drank tea with their meals  
We met two weeks ago  
We spent a few days in London last summer  
When Columbus landed in America in 1492, he had crossed the seas for months  
When he got home, she had already phoned the police  
When I arrived, he was writing a letter  
When I got there I could see that she had been crying  
When I met him, he had lived in Paris for 10 years  
While the barman was fixing a drink, he lit a cigarette

### 3. Vrai avant et encore vrai maintenant. Passé ET présent sont liés

**C'était vrai dans le passé et encore vrai dans le présent ou bien c'est un événement passé accompli qui a des conséquences sur le présent**

*faire le point maintenant, ce n'est pas un récit*

*bilan au moment de la parole*

*aspect accompli, on recycle du passé, regard en arrière*

*present perfect toujours relié au présent (simple past nous renseigne sur le passé)*

*moment de l'action inconnu, imprécis ou sans importance pour le locuteur*

*ING : l'énonciateur dit quelque chose à propos du sujet grammatical*

#### **HAVE Ven (simple information) / HAVE BEEN Ving (commentaire de l'énonciateur)**

I have lived here for ten years (initié dans le passé mais encore vrai aujourd'hui)

He has visited London three times (s'est produit dans le passé. Conséquence : il connaît maintenant)

She has been practising for 50 years (elle est au top maintenant)

I have been thinking (et je vais te donner mes conclusions)

*Dans cette première série en italiques, on parle bien de choses qui se sont produites dans un passé révolu mais les conséquences évidentes sur le présent nous amènent à les placer dans la catégorie passé-présent*

*Damn it! I have broken my glasses*

*Have you been to England? When did you go there?*

*Have you met Miss Jones?*

*Have you seen that film? (es-tu en mesure d'en parler ?)*

*Have you spoken to her?*

*He has already phoned her twice*

*He has interviewed the Prime Minister < > He has been interviewing the Prime Minister*

*He's been to Scotland, he knows all about the country*

*He's lost it (sanity) / She's lost it (virginity)*

*I have just texted him (quasi concomitance)*

*I have lost my keys. We can't go*

*I have played in orchestras in London*

*I have seen Peter < > I saw Peter*

*I'm not hungry, I've had lunch*

*I've been here before*

*I've washed up the dishes (changement d'état)*

*John has repaired the car (changement d'état) < > John has been repairing the car (des indices le montrent)*

*It's not the first time I have told you*  
*She has gone to Italy (she is there or on her way there) < > He has been to Italy (he was there but he's back now)*  
*She has painted the kitchen white (changement d'état)*  
*She has taken the car (plus là) < > She took the car (récit)*  
*The treaty, which was to be signed today, has been rejected*  
*They have just gone out*  
*What has happened? (constat présent) < > What happened? (retour aux événements)*

He has already finished < > He hasn't finished yet  
He has lived here since May 2021  
He still hasn't finished  
He's been ill for 2 days, since Monday  
How long has he been away?  
How long have you been here?  
How long have you been married?  
I have known him for ages  
I have lived here for ten years < > I lived (révolu)  
I have never seen an elephant  
I have never smoked  
I have read dozens of books in my life  
I have run 5 miles (on informe sur la distance) < > I've been running (c'est le sujet grammatical qui est la vedette de l'énoncé)  
I've always loved you  
It's the best film I have ever seen  
It's the best thing he has ever done  
It's the first time / second time / third time / ... (c'est la énième fois implique un regard vers le révolu et un bilan au moment de la parole)  
It's the first time he has sung in public.  
It's the first time I have seen her  
It's the second time he has lost his passport  
It's the third time we've won the championship  
Things have changed over the last ten years  
Tom has had a cold for the past week  
We haven't had any problems so far  
We've known each other since we were at school

## **ING apporte un point de vue, on ne se contente pas d'informer**

He hasn't been feeling well recently

He is out of breath. He has been running.

He's been missing for 2 days

He's been working too much

I have been living in London for 25 years (c'est pourquoi je connais bien)

I have been wanting to do that for a long time

I've been reading today

I've been speaking to your dad < > I've spoken to your dad

It's been raining for hours on end (bilan d'un processus inaccompli)

She has been learning English for 10 years

She has been painting (focus on action, not necessarily finished) < > She has painted the room (focus on completion, on result)

Somebody has been eating my porridge (effraction, manque)

We've been watching TV all afternoon (activité) < > We've watched a new series (focus sur objet)

What have you been doing lately?

Who has been eating my bread (effraction, manque)

Who's been opening the door? (pas bien!)

Who's been sleeping in my room? (on cherche le coupable) < > Who has slept in my room? (simple demande d'information)

You have been drinking, haven't you? (tu es ivre)

You have been smoking again! (tu t'es remis à fumer)

You've been painting, haven't you? (tu as de la peinture sur les mains)

You've been seeing too many films

#### 4. Vrai maintenant. Présent

C'est vrai au moment où je parle, en général, habituellement, etc.

#### V / Vs / BE Ving

**Orthographe de Vs** : he cuts, it reaches, she does, it goes, he kisses, she mixes, it passes, she brushes, he washes, it buzzes

*Considéré comme vrai au moment de la prise de parole*

*L'énonciateur présente les faits par exu-mêmes (commentaire sportif)*

*Légende de photographie, Enoncé performatif (dire c'est faire), Nommer à haute voix ce que l'on est entrain de faire, Caractériser le sujet*

*Les habitudes (donné par le contexte et les mots appropriés comme usually) , Injonction*

#### **Verbes d'état a priori pas compatibles Ving :**

agree, believe, belong, have, hate, know, like, love, look, mean, prefer, remember, see, seem, sound, think, understand, want

God help me!

God save the Queen!

He always asks stupid questions (on décrit he) < > He's always asking stupid questions (je sais, il n'arrête pas)

He always has a cigar after lunch

He takes the ball, he runs, he shoots and he scores

He works in a bank < > He's working in a bank

He's a doctor

Here comes the sun!

How often does he visit you?

I agree

I apologize

I break two eggs, I mix them with 6 ounces of sugar, I add chocolate powder

I declare the meeting open

I do like you

I drink to your health

I give you my word < > I'm giving you my word (explicatif, justificatif, reprise)

I live with my husband

I name this ship the Queen Mary

I pronounce you man and wife

I think you're right

I usually wake up at 6 and get up at 7

I wash it, I wash it, I rinse it  
Let's hurry!  
Let's not waste time!  
Look at the way he walks! (pris sur le vif)  
Prince Charles cuts his birthday cake (caption)  
She decides to go for a walk. She meets the wolf who says ...  
She sits next to me at school < > She is sitting next to me at school  
Stay! Don't go! Stop it!  
There goes all my money!  
When you buy a scenic, you're buying more than just a car  
When you listen to this record, you are listening to perfection  
Where do you come from?  
You turn right and then left

I'm loving it  
Am I being optimistic?  
Are you telling me that you forgot?  
Are you understanding/following me?  
Can you hear her? She's snoring  
He is busy, he's working in his room  
He isn't playing football this season  
He's being silly  
He's seeing someone at the moment  
How are you getting on?  
Is your English getting better?  
It's getting harder and harder to make both ends meet  
She's always nagging at him  
She's learning Russian at the moment  
That machine isn't working (temporary)  
The population of the world is rising fast  
You are smoking again  
You're always paying (c'est toujours toi qui paies)  
You're joking  
You're not taking my car tonight (hors de question)  
You're pulling my leg  
You're telling me lies!

## 5. Vrai plus tard. Avenir

Cela sera a priori vrai plus tard parce que prévu, promis, arrangé, inévitable, etc.

### BE GOING TO / WILL / V / BE ing / BE ABOUT TO / SHALL

Get up! You're going to be late for work!

I will tell him later

My train leaves at 8 tomorrow morning

What time are you meeting her?

The two leaders are about to sign a trade agreement

Are they having lunch with us today?

As soon as they arrive, I'll speak to them

Biden to meet French President (titre journal)

Call me as soon as you find out

Do it before you leave

He won't be back until Monday

He's not coming back to this house anymore

He's thinking of leaving

How long are you here for?

Hurry up! I'm picking them up in ten minutes

I hope you will get the job

I promise I'll phone the minute I get there

I shall leave (établi) < > I will leave (prévu)

I shall talk to you this afternoon (engagement)

I think I'll stay at home this evening

I will call you tonight, when she comes back

I wonder when he will come

I'll be seeing you

I'll be watching you

I'll call you as soon as she has left

I'll call you when I get there

I'll have a lemonade then

I'll meet you at the station

I'm not going!

Off to bed now! I'm getting up at 7

Ok, I'll do it

Ready when you are  
Shall I see you again?  
She is bound to come back sooner or later (inévitabile)  
She is sure to win (cela va certainement se produire, ce n'est pas elle qui en est sûre)  
She will have a baby, sooner or later (prédiction)  
She's sure to fail (elle va très certainement échouer)  
Sorry I can't stay. I'm eating out  
The Prince of Wales leaves for Argentina next week  
They are likely to succeed  
They're getting married next month  
They're going back to Ireland tomorrow  
This time next year, I'll be in Japan  
This time tomorrow I will have crossed the Atlantic  
We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the fields  
We shall never surrender  
President Biden is to meet the French President tomorrow in Washington  
We will go when you have finished  
We'll be landing at Heathrow Airport in 10 minutes  
We'll start when you are ready  
What are you doing tonight?  
What comes next? (C'est quoi la suite ?)  
What do we do next?  
When do you go? (je veux une date pour mon agenda) < > When are you going? (cest toi qui m'intéresses)  
When does she come back?  
When I have read this book, you can have it  
Where shall we go?  
Will you be needing all the water?  
Will you marry me? (Veux-tu m'épouser?)  
You are going to lose that girl  
You must have finished by tomorrow at 5  
You will feel much better once you have finished

## 6. Vrai en imagination. Hypothétique – IN YOUR DREAMS

Cela aurait pu se passer, pourrait se passer maintenant ou plus tard, avec ou sans condition

**I wish + Ved/ I wish + would V / I wish + had Ven / IF + Ved / I'd rather V**

I wish you were here

I wish it would rain

I wish I had worked more

If I knew her number, I would call her at once

Come back baby! I wish you would

Don't you wish you had one?

He will stay on condition that you give him his money back

How about trying your luck?

I could do it for you tomorrow

I will speak on condition that you don't interrupt me

I wish he could go with me

I wish I hadn't lied to you

I had rather you went

I wish Paul had told them the truth

I wish you didn't waste your time with them

I wish you had not lied to me

I wish you wouldn't drive so fast

I would do it if I had more time

I would have done it if I had known

I would rather he went

I would, if I could, but I can't, so I won't

I wouldn't do that if I were you

I'd rather he would behave different

She looks as if she were much younger

I'd sooner die!

I'd rather you cooked the dinner now

If he makes it back alive with the others

If I had a mobile phone, I would text her right now

If I were a rich man ...

If I were rich ...

If she worked hard, she would succeed

If there was a war, nobody would survive it  
It is time you went to bed  
It may happen one day  
It might snow tonight (épistémique)  
It's time you did something about it  
My phone's chiming. That' ll be John  
She must have seen everything  
She said she would be late  
She said she would phone him when she came back  
Should you meet him, please let me know  
Suppose he asked you, would you go?  
Suppose he called you  
Suppose he should call you  
There's a light on, she must be in her office  
There's someone at the door, this will be your father  
We can do it. Yes we can (épistémique)  
What if you went there next week?  
What would you do if you won the lottery?  
Would you like to go?  
You can't be serious  
You could do it if you tried hard enough  
You had better stop  
You must be joking!