

AUXILIAIRES en anglais
(présentation générale)

avec verbe en -ING



action EN TRAIN DE se passer

I am working now présent continu

he was sleeping prétérit continu

we have been dancing for one hour parfait continu

they had been playing since lunch plus-que-parfait continu



be

avec participe passé du verbe

-ed en suffixe pour verbes réguliers
3e colonne verbes irréguliers (ex : "gone" pour "go")



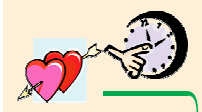
action qui a une relation avec une autre ou un résultat

- parfait simple: He has never visited a museum.
- parfait continu: I have eaten too much chocolate cake...
- plus-que-parfait simple: we have been dancing for one hour
- plus-que-parfait continu: my sister hadn't noticed me when she came into the room
- plus-que-parfait continu: you hadn't bought your new car when I saw you.
- plus-que-parfait continu: they had been playing since lunch



have

avec verbe intact ("tout nu !")



action courte, habitude, goût, pensée ou histoire passée



do

auxiliaires de mode avec verbe intact ("tout nu !")

action nuancée, modifiée par l'auxiliaire choisi

- forme interrogative: Do you speak English? Présent simple
- forme négative: She doesn't understand spanish. Présent simple
- forme interrogative: Did the cat catch the bird when it jumped? prétérit simple
- forme négative: The pirate didn't find the treasure. prétérit simple



must

- can ou could: capacité ou permission. Can you swim well? they could go out in the evening
- will ou would: prédiction ou futur sous condition. she will start her new job in June
- shall ou should: invitation ou conseil. we would prefer to eat inside the restaurant you shouldn't drink so much Coke
- may ou might: possibilité. I may come on Saturday.
- devoir, obligation: John might have an accident if he rode his bike in the dark. Children must go to bed early



Mind map created by A. Pihuit Imbert-11-08-08