

THE ENGLISH VERBS

THE PRESENT TENSE

Simple Present

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	I work / She works
	<u>Negative:</u>	I do not work / She does not work I don't work / She doesn't work
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Do you work? Yes, I do No, I don't Does she work? Yes, she does No, she does not

- ◆ La tercera persona del singular porta una -S . La resta és com l'infinitiu.
- ◆ Per fer la negativa i la interrogativa, sempre cal utilitzar l'auxiliar Do o Does.

USE

- ◆ Sovint el Simple Present va amb adverbis de freqüència com *never* (mai), *usually* (normalment), *sometimes* (a vegades)...
- ◆ Per a costums i hàbits.
e.g. I study Maths every Saturday.
His brother does not go to the cinema very often.
- ◆ Per a coses que sempre són veritat i per a regles i veritats científiques.
e.g. Water boils at 100 C.
I come from Catalonia.
She is not very tall.

Present Continuous

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	I am working / They are working
	<u>Negative:</u>	I am not working / They are not working They aren't working
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Are you working? Yes, I am No, I am not Are they working? Yes, they are No, they are not

- ◆ Subject + Verb Be en present + Verb principal + -ing (gerundi)

USE

- ◆ Sovint el Present Continuous va amb adverbis com *now* (ara), *at the moment* (ara, en el període actual), *today*, *this month*, ...
- ◆ Per a parlar d'accions, fets... que passen ara, en el moment que parlem, o en el període de temps actual.
e.g. Liz is preparing something special for dinner.
I usually live in Boston, though I am living in Mexico now.



Alguns verbs només s'usen en el simple present. Es tracta de verbs que no descriuen activitats:

- Verbs mentals:
I believe you. (creure)
They do not understand what you are saying. (comprendre, entendre)
What do you think? (creure, opinar)
- Verbs dels sentints i de voler:
I do not like this cake. (agradar)
How does Anne feel today? (sentir-se, trobar-se)
I want to go home, please. (volar)

Aquests i altres verbs acostumen a anar en present simple encara que Passin en el moment que parlem, ja que no són accions, sinó verbs que Impliquen un procés de la ment o dels sentits



Hi ha certes diferències entre les següents parelles de verbs relacionats amb la vista i la oïda:

LISTEN	HEAR
LOOK	SEE
WATCH	SEE

+ Listen (escoltar), look (mirar) i watch (mirar) són accions intencionades i es poden utilitzar en present continuous. E.g. I am listening to the radio.

+ Hear (sentir) i see (veure) són accions no intencionades (tu veus o sents encara que no ho facis volent-ho) i normalment no s'usen en present continuous.

THE PAST TENSE

Simple Past

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	I worked / He worked
	<u>Negative:</u>	I did not work / He did not work I didn't work / He didn't work
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Did you work? Yes, I did No, I did not Did he work? Yes, he did No, he did not

- ◆ Subject + Infinitiu del verb + ed (passat regular). Però:
 - a) Els verbs que acaben en e , afageixen d: love – loved.
 - b) Els verbs que acaben en y, canvien la y per ied: try – tried.
 - c) La majoria de verbs que acaben en vocal + una consonant, doblen la consonant: stop – stopped.
- ◆ Per fer la negativa i la interrogativa cal utilitzar l'auxiliar do en passat: DID, per a totes les persones.

USE

- ◆ Sovint el Simple Past va amb adverbis i partícules de temps com *yesterday* (ahir), *ago* (fa.), *last* (el darrer).
- ◆ El Simple Past s'usa per parlar d'accions que van tenir lloc al passat, en un moment curt o llarg del passat. Els exemples següents estan en simple past però, si us hi fixeu, descriuen dues accions diferents pel que fa a la duració (aspecte):
 - E.g. Steve went to Canada in 1966. (Acció puntual)
 - E.g. I worked very hard when I was younger.(Acció durativa)



VERBS IRREGULARS: Hi ha una sèrie de verbs que per fer el passat (i per fer el participi) no afageixen –ed, sinó que funcionen de manera irregular.
Aquí en tens alguns:

<u>INFINITIU</u>	<u>PASSAT</u>	<u>TRADUCCIÓ</u>
Go	went	anar
Write	wrote	escriure
Drink	drank	beure
Have	had	tenir
Eat	ate	menjar
Choose	chose	triar, escollir

Past Continuous

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	She was working / We were working
	<u>Negative:</u>	She was not working / We were not working She wasn't working / We weren't working
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Was she working? Yes, she was No, she was not Were you working? Yes, we were No, we were not

- ◆ Subject + Verb be en passat + Verb principal + -ing (gerundi).

USE

- ◆ El Past Continuous s'utilitza per parlar d'accions continuades en el passat que sovint són interrompudes per una acció en el simple past.
E.g. I was having breakfast when the police arrived.
- ◆ També s'usa per descripcions en una història.
E.g. It was raining hard, as I walked down the long road.



Atenció amb el següent parell de frases:

(a) When she arrived, we had dinner.

S. Past S. Past

(b) When she arrived, we were having dinner.

S. Past Past Continuous

A la frase (a) l'ordre és que primer ella va arribar, i després van sopar.
A la frase (b) l'ordre és que estaven sopant i durant aquesta acció, ella va arribar.

Present Perfect Simple

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	I have worked / She has worked I've worked / She's worked
	<u>Negative:</u>	I have not worked / She has not worked I haven't worked / She hasn't worked
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Have you worked? Yes, I have No, I have not Has she worked? Yes, she has No, she has not

- ◆ Subject + Auxiliar have/has + verb principal + ed (participi)

USE

- ◆ Sovint el Present Perfect el trobem amb adverbis com *yet* (encara-negació i interrogació), *so far* (fins ara) , *ever* (alguna vegada), *for* (durant), *since* (des de), *already* (ja), *just*(acabo de.../ ara mateix)
- ◆ Per a accions recents o esdeveniments on no es diu o no importa la data en què han tingut lloc.
E.g. A Volcano has erupted in Japan. (en un diari)
E.g. I have just seen your mother in the street.
- ◆ Per a accions que tenen un resultat en el present.
E.g. I have lost my keys. (encara no les he trobat)
- ◆ Per a accions en un període de temps que encara no s'ha acabat i per a experiències al llarg de la vida.
E.g. Have you ever been to Greece?
E.g. I have not been in Barcelona for five months. (període de temps)
I have not been in Barcelona since July. (punt concret)
E.g. She's gone to Sweden. (i no ha tornat)
She's been in Sweden. (i ha tornat)

Present Perfect Continuous

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	I have been waiting
	<u>Negative:</u>	I have not been waiting I haven't been waiting
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Have you been waiting? Yes, I have No, I have not

- ◆ Subject + Auxiliar have/has + been + verb principal + ing (gerundi)

USE

- ◆ Per accions passades que acaben de finalitzar o que continuen, encara i que tenen un resultat al present.
e.g. I have been waiting here for ten minutes.
e.g. Your eyes are red. Have you been crying?

Past Perfect Simple

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	They had gone
	<u>Negative:</u>	They had not gone
		They hadn't gone
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Had they gone?

- ◆ Subject + Auxiliars had/'d + participi passat

USE

- ◆ Per mostrar que una acció en el passat (acabada) va passar abans que una altra acció en el passat. Normalment va combinat amb un **Simple Past** ja que expressa una acció anterior a aquest.
e.g. I telephoned Jane at 4:30, but she had already left the office.
- ◆ **PERÒ**, atenció: Si dues accions passades estan molt juntes en el temps, el passat perfect no s'usa.
e.g. When we arrived at the hotel, he asked for a room.

DIFERÈNCIA PAST SIMPLE/PAST PERFECT

- a) I got to the stadium at 7:15 and the game started at 7:30.
(el joc va començar abans que jo arribés)
- b) I got to the stadium at 7:45, but the game had started at 7:30.
(el joc va començar abans que jo arribés)

Past Perfect Continuous

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	You had been working
	<u>Negative:</u>	You had not been working
		You hadn't been working
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Had you been working?

- ◆ Subject + Auxiliars had/'d + been + verb principal + ing (gerundi)

USE

- ◆ S'usa per mostrar que hi havia hagut una acció continuada o repetida abans que una altra acció en el passat.
e.g. When I got there, she had been working all night.

THE FUTURE TENSE

Future Simple (Will)

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	I will study
	<u>Negative:</u>	I will not study I won't study
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Will you study?

- ◆ Subject + Will + Verb principal (infinitiu)

-- En lloc de will també es pot fer servir SHALL, però només per la primera persona del singular. Tanmateix, cada cop s'utilitza menys – normalment per fer un oferiment. E.g. **Shall** I carry it for you?

USE

- ◆ Per prediccions:
e.g. I think he will get the job.
- ◆ Per decisions en el moment que parlem:
e.g. The phone is ringing. I will answer it.
- ◆ Per oferiments, per ajudar:
e.g. I will help you with the dinner.
- ◆ Per promeses:
e.g. I will write you everyday.
- ◆ Per invitacions i peticions de cortesia:
e.g. Will you come to my party

To Be Going To

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	I am going to pay
	<u>Negative:</u>	I am not going to pay
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Are you going to pay?

- ◆ Subject + be (present) + going to + Verb principal (infinitiu)

USE

- ◆ Per intencions i plans:
e.g. I am going to save money for my holidays.
- ◆ Per prediccions basades en alguna cosa present:
e.g. Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.
e.g. I am going to be sick.

Present Continuous

Present Simple (la forma i estructura està explicada a les primeres pàgines.)

USE

- ◆ EL Present Continuous i a vegades, també el Present Simple, s'usen per a expressar plans futurs "arranjats". Acostuma a ser un futur molt immediat.
e.g. I am flying to Zagreb tomorrow.
I fly to Zagreb tomorrow.
- ◆ El Present Simple s'usa per horaris, programes d'esdeveniments...
e.g. The train leaves at 6:47.
e.g. What time do you arrive in New York?

Future Continuous

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	We will be working
	<u>Negative:</u>	We will not be working We won't be working
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Will you be working?

- ◆ Subject + Will + be (infinitiu) + Verb principal + ing (gerundi)

USE

- ◆ S'usa per parlar sobre una acció continuada que passarà en un temps concret del futur.
e.g. I will be watching at film at two tomorrow.

Future Perfect Simple

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	They will have gone by 4 o'clock
	<u>Negative:</u>	They will not have gone by 4 o'clock They won't have gone by 4 o'clock
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Will they have gone by 4 o'clock

- ◆ Subject + Will + have (infinitive) + Verb principal en participi passat.

USE

- ◆ Per parlar d'una acció que haurà passat quan sigui una determinada hora, moment o períoda en el futur.
e.g. I will have been here for a year in January.

Future Perfect Continuous

FORM	<u>Positive:</u>	I will have been working here for 3 years by July
	<u>Negative:</u>	I will not have been working here for 3 years by J. I won't have been woking here for 3 years by July
	<u>Interrogative:</u>	Will you have been working here for 3 y. By

- ◆ Subject + Will + have been + Verb principal en ing (gerundi).

USE

- ◆ Pot ser semblant al del Future Perfect Simple (!!!)
e.g. We will have worked here for 3 years by July.
We will have been working here for 3 years by July.