

PRETERIT SIMPLE ET EN Be+ing

Valeur du présent simple:

Le présent simple sert à décrire :

- une action habituelle,
- un récit,
- une action neutre qui se déroulait dans le passé.
- Il correspond au passé composé, imparfait et passé simple français.

On le dit « simple » parce que l'on ne rajoute rien sur le verbe de départ : pas d'auxiliaire, pas de ing, etc...

Construction :

Ainsi, on peut avoir des phrases comme :

« Yesterday, we went to school by bus, met Andy and Frank and talked to them : Hier, nous sommes allés à l'école en bus, nous avons rencontré Andy et Frank et nous leur avons parlé. »

Pour les questions et les négations, c'est l'auxiliaire did qui prendra le relais. Ainsi, on aura une conjugaison du type :

Forme affirmative (sauf irrégulier)	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
I worked	I didn't work	Did I work ?
You worked	You didn't work	Did you work ?
He/She/It worked	He/She/It didn't work	Did he/she/it work?
We worked	We didn't work	Did we work ?
You worked	You didn't work	Did you work ?
They worked	They didn't work	Did they work ?

Valeur du présent be+ing (ou progressif):

Le présent be+ing sert à décrire :

- une action qui se déroulait « sous nos yeux »

On a besoin de l'auxiliaire be (qui se met au présent) et de ing (pour dire que c'était en cours).

Construction :

Ainsi, on peut avoir des phrases comme :

« He **was** jogging along the river when I **saw** him : Il **était** en train **de** courir au bord de la rivière quand je l'**ai vu** »

Ainsi, on aura une conjugaison du type :

Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
I was working	I was not (wasn't) working	Was I working?
You were working	You were not (weren't) working	Were you working?
He/She/It was working	He/She/It was not working	Was he/she/it working?
We were working	We were not working	Were we working?
You were working	You were not working	Were you working?
They were working	They were not working	Were they working?