

TEACHER/STUDENT EDITION

JOHN RICHARDSON MEADOWS'

English Curriculum^{© ®}

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New Method – Reading Aloud
for the most rapid and effective acquisition of English

diligently researched and revised
eight years in Europe Asia and America



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Applied Linguistics TESOL-ESL and Education Pedagogy

Curriculum Development and Staff Professional Development

Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages

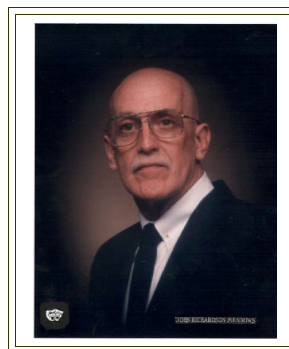
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Methode

Begin:

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

ETUDIANTS ET PROFESSEURS



Lisez l'anglais en haut voix.

Read the English aloud.

Stop!

Learn by heart (memorize by repetition) these letters and numbers.! Now !
Apprenez par cœur (memorisez par repetition) ces lettres et numeros ! Maintenant !

English **a u e i y** = French **à e è é y** (chaque est suivi d'aspiration)

Stop and learn these very important names and sounds now.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

aye (ay) be (bee) see (sea) dee ee (y-greek) ef (effe) gee (djee) aitch (eightch) eye
(aye) (ay) jay kay elle em (emme) en (enne) (in) owe (ow) (oh) pea (pee) queue (que)
are (r) ess (esse) tea (tea) (ti) you (ewe) vee double-you ex wy zee (zed)

**0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 30
40 50 60 70 80 90 100 1,000 1,000,000**

zero one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve thirteen
fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen nineteen twenty thirty forty fifty
sixty seventy eighty ninety one hundred one thousand one million

Stop!

Learn by heart (memorize by repetition) these five voice sounds! Now !
Apprenez par cœur (memorisez par repetition) ces cinq sons ! Maintenant !

English **a u e i y** = French **à e è é y** (chaque est suivi d'aspiration)



STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

More important than grammar.

Plus important que grammaire. More important than orthography and syntax. Plus important que l'orthographe et le syntaxe.

English has five (5) voice sounds

L'anglais a cinq sons vocaux.

ah uh eh ih y

Le son de **a (anglais)** est le son de **à (français)**.

Le son de **u (anglais)** est le son de **e (français)**.

Le son de **e (anglais)** est le son de **è (français)**.

Le son de **i (anglais)** est le son de **é (ia) (français)**.

Le son de **y (anglais)** est le son de **ÿ (français)**.

Stop!

Learn by heart (memorize by repetition) these five voice sounds! Now !
Apprenez par cœur (memorisez par répétition ces cinq sons ! Maintenant !

English **a u e i y** = French **à e è é y** (chaque est suivi d'aspiration)

Un homme donne une cadeau à une dame.

A man gives a gift to a woman.

Grammar = Grammaire

Memorize by heart by repeating aloud a few times.

Memorisez par cœur en faisant peu de repetitions en haut voix.



Et la lumière fut. And the light was.

I am = Je suis.

I was = Je fus.

I do = Je fais.

I did = Je fis.

I have = J'ai.

I had = J'eus.

Stop!

Learn by heart (memorize by repetition) these five sentences! Now !
Apprenez par cœur (memorisez par repetition ces cinq phrases ! Maintenant !

English **a u e i y** = French **à e è é y** (chaque est suivi d'aspiration)



English has eight (8) articulations:

of the throat, tongue, teeth, upper gums and lips.

L'anglais a huit articulations : de la gorge, de la langue, des dents, de la gencive du haut, et des levres.

pmb sz ndtjl-ch fv th ghk r w

Stop!

Learn these eight articulations! Now!



TH

Put the tip of the tongue on the upper front teeth, the point of the tongue passing the teeth, outside the mouth. With the tongue there, say "le" or "la." The sound you will hear, with the air that escapes from the sides of the tongue will be the word "the."

Mettez la pointe de la langue sur les dents superieurs, en avant, la pointe de la langue dépassante un peu les dents, en dehors de la bouche. Avec la langue à ce lieu-là, dites « le » ou dites « la ». Le son que vous entendrez, avec le sifflement qui s'échappé par des côtes de langue, sera le mot anglais « the ».

E

Le cheval court plus vite que le garçon.

The horse runs faster than the boy.



The sound of the name of the English letter E is said: **ee**.

Le son du nom du lettre E anglais est prononcé **ÿÿ^{uh}**.

In the sounds of many words and in the sounds of most other letters you will hear the entire sound of the name of this letter E.

Dans les sons de beaucoup de mots et dans les sons de la plupart d'autres lettres, vous entendrez tout le son entier du nom de ce lettre E.

Vous entendez ce son **y** se coulant dans le range du son **y** en essayant d'être plus en haut, finalement s'arrêter avec l'aspiration « **e** » (français). You hear the sound **ee** flowing in the range of the sound **ee** trying to be ever higher, finally to stop with the aspiration "**uh**."

Le son représenté par lettre **E**, quand il est seul est **è** (français).

The sound represented by letter **E** when it is alone is **eh**.

Le sons de **pmb szndtlfv gkr** sont les mêmes pour tous les deux langues, mais, il faut se faire pleine l'articulation complete avec de l'aspiration aux fins de ces sons anglais.

The sounds of **pmb szndtlfv gkr** are the same for the two languages, but, it is necessary to make full complete articulation with aspiration at the ends of their English sounds.

Le son de **j** (anglais) est le son de **dj** (français).

Le son de **ch** (anglais) est le son de **tch** (français).

Le son de **sh** (anglais) est le son de **ch** (français).

Le son de **th** (anglais) se commence en faisant plein blocage entre les dents superiers et la langue, puis pour un moment un très petit peu de souffle est entendu de s'échaper entre les dents et la langue, puis une explosion du souffle-sur-pression quand les deux se partent.

Le son de **h** (anglais) est plein air (souffle) forté en sortant de la gorge en traversant des levres ouverts.

Le son de **r** au fin de mot est le son de n'importe quel voyelle suivie du son **e** (français). Le son de **r** au fin de mot puis être le son **r** (français).

Le son de **r** au commencement du mot s'est fait avec la langue en plein air, sans se toucher rien, le point du langue en tremelo (vibration), vers l'avant du bouche.

Le son de **w** se commence avec les lèvres déjà mits en forme du cœur), puis vient le son français **u**, puis le levres se ouverts, puis, après tout ça, le son s'arret.

Le son de **wh** est le coule d'air (soufflement) entre les levres « en cœur » sans son de voix.

Student and Teacher:

Memorize by heart these five voice sounds and eight consonant articulations, by repeating them aloud a few times. **En faisant la repetition peu de temps, memorisez par coeur ces cinq sons vocals et huit articulations de consonnes.**

a u e i y
pmb sz ndtjl-ch fv th ghk r w

Stop!

Learn by heart (memorize by repetition) these 5 voice sounds and 8 articulations! Now !
Apprenez par cœur (memorisez par repetition ces 5 sons et 8 articulations! Maintenant !



There was a puppeteer, my dear, who took a block of wood, to make himself a little boy, who would always be good, but, little boys, like little girls, learn the strangest things, when left alone, or in the company of cabbages and kings. Il y avait un marionnettiste, mon cher, qui a pris un bloc de bois, à se faire un petit garçon qui serait toujours sage, mais, les petits garçons, comme les petites filles, apprennent les choses les plus étrange, quand laissés seules ou en la compagne de choux et rois.

Grammaire

Memorize by heart by repeating aloud a few times.

Memorisez par cœur en faisant peu de répétitions en haut voix.

One = on, un, une

a person = une personne

a thing = une chose

One is. = On est.

One does be.

One was. = On fut.

One does. = On fait.

One does do.

One did. = On fit.

One is gone. (One is not here.) = On est allé. (On n'est pas là.)
One has done. (One has left). = On est allé. (On est parti).

One has come, (today). = On est venu (aujourd'hui).
One came (yesterday). = On est venu (hier).

a u e i y = The five voice sounds of English.

letters with these voice sounds (lettres avec ces sons vocaux):

b d g j l m n qu r th v w x z

combinations of these voice sounds:

**ae ai ao au aw ay ea ee ei eo eu ew ey ia ie io iu oa oe oi oo
ou ow oy ua ue ui uo uy ya ye yi yo yu wa we wi wo wu wy**

Il faut entendre chaque son des couples mais le premier son de chaque couple doit se deviner le deuxième sans se séparer ni s'arrêter.

lettres without any voice sound (lettres sans aucune son de voix):

c ch f k p s sh t q th w wh x

combinations

chs cht fs ft ks kt ps pt sht th sk sp st

combinations with voice sounds and without voice sounds (avec et sans voix):

**ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai aj ak al am an ao ap aqu ar as at au av aw ax
ay az ba be bd bi bl br bs bu by ca ce ch cha che chl chr chs cht ci
ck cl co cr cs ct cu cy da de di do dr ds du dw dy dz ea eb ec ed ee
ef eg eh ei ej ek el em en eo ep equ er es et eu ev ew ex ey ez fa fe
fi fl fo fr fs ft fu fy ga gd ge gh gi gl go gr gs gu gy ha he hi ho ht hu
hy ia ib ic id if ig ih ij ik il im in io ip iqu ir is it iu iv ix iz ja jd je ji jo
js ju jy ka ke ki kl kn ko kr ks kt ku kw kz la lb lc ld le lf lg lk ll lm ln
lo lp lqu lr ls lt lu lv lw lx ly lz ma mc md me mf ml mn mo mp mqu
mr ms mt mu mv my mz na nb nc nd ne nf ng ni nj nk nl nm no np
nqu nr ns nt nu nv nw nx ny nz oa ob oc od oe of og oh oi oj ok ol
om on oo op oqu or os ot ou ov ow ox oy oz pa pb pc pd pe pf pg
ph pi pj pk pl pm pn po pqu pr ps pt pu py qua que qui quo ra rc rd
re rf rg ri rj rk rl rm rn ro rp rqu rs rt ru rv ry rz sa sc schi scho scl
scr se sh sha she shi sho shu shy si sk sl sm sn so spl spr squ st
str su sw sy ta te th ti to tr ts tw ty ua ub uc ud uf ug uh ui uj uk ul
um un uo up ur us ut ux uy uz va ve vi vl vo vu vy wa we we wh wi
wr ws wz x xa xe xi xo xy ya ye yi yo yu za zd ze zi zo zs zu zy**

It is hot. = Il fait chaud. = C'est chaud.
Can you give me some water? = Pouvez-vous me donner de l'eau?

a u e i y

You can always use these five sounds for the letters, when they appear alone and when they appear coupled with each other, or you can use the current dialectal habits pertaining to coupled vowels. Vous pouvez faire les cinq sons, quand ils sont chaque seul, et quand ils sont ensembles en couples. Ou, vous pouvez faire les sons courants en suivant l'habitude dialectuel. All other voice sounds that you hear or make, like "owe," "you" and "wuh", are changes of these five sounds. Even other changes come of the influence of their preceding and following consonants and vowels. They occur without your help and even with when you try to avoid them. Tous autres sons de voix que vous entendez ou que vous faites, comme « O », « U » et « wuh », sont de changements de ces cinq sons. Même plus de « accidentals » viennent de l'influence de consonnes et voyaux qui en précèdent et en suivent. Ils s'arrivent sans votre aide et même quand vous essayez les éviter. Prescribed grammar is required only in academic surrounds, but a large vocabulary of English words pronounced with non-English sounds is most difficult understand and even more difficult to correct. Grammaire prescrite est exigée seulement dans les lieux académiques, mais une grande vocabulaire de mots anglais prononcés avec les sons non-anglais est très difficile de refaire.

Learn the Lexical Discourse Pattern stop

~~All things are something. All things do something. All things happen in the infir~~

~~Learn the
Lexical Discourse Pattern~~

~~English has two (2) verb-syntax-sense patterns~~

~~Learn the two Verb-syntax-sense patterns~~

~~1. am is are was were be been being~~

~~2. do does did do done doing~~

~~The simplest infinitives: be do~~

~~The simple infinitives: be am is are do does~~

~~The infinite tense: am is are be being do does doing~~

~~The past tense: was were did~~

~~Continuation: being doing~~

~~Experience: been done Learn these by heart. Learn these by repetition.~~

~~Commit these to memory for immediate recall~~

be.

be doing. be done.

do. stop

I have. One has.

have done. have been.

have to be.

All had. stop

That he come is important. = Qu'il vienne est important.

I give it to you so it may be used. = Je vous le donne pour qu'il soit utilisé.

Although it be early, it is still day. = Quoiqu'il soit tôt, il fait encore jour.

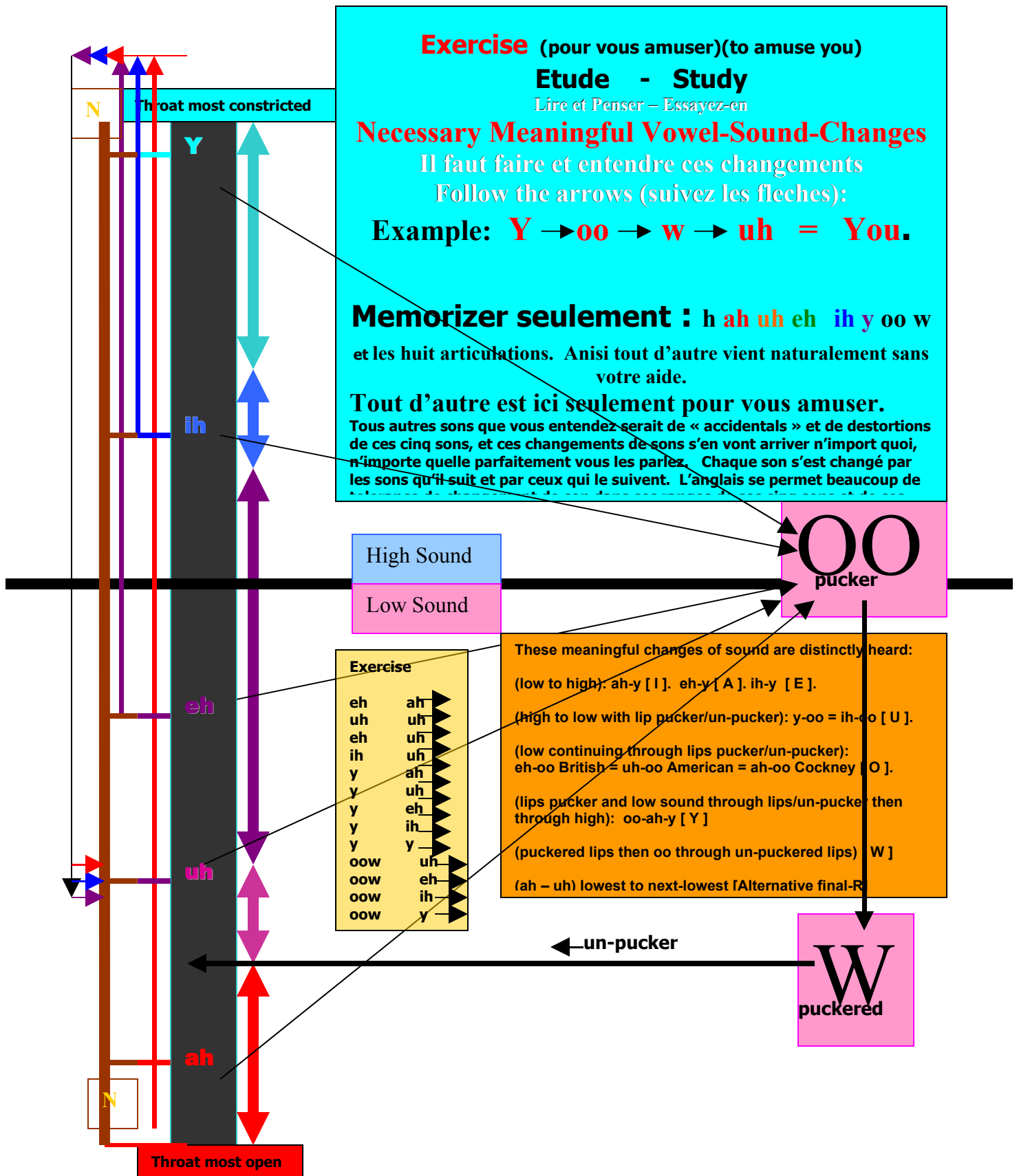
One arrives anytime. = On arrive à n'importe quel moment.

One is arriving. = On est en train d'arriver.

One arrives, now or tomorrow. = On arrive, maintenant ou demain.

One has arrived now. = On arrive à l'instant, maintenant. = On vient d'arriver.

One arrived yesterday. = On est arrivé hier.



Learn the
Lexical Discourse Patterns

to be.
to be doing. to be done.
to do.



I am.
I am to be.
I am to do.



**Practice: Read aloud,
slowly and articulately.**

I am. One is. All other are.
One does. All others do.
One was. I was. All other were.
All did.

stop

They are the ladies whom I heard singing. = Elles sont les dames qui j'ai entendues chanter.

They are loved. = Ils sont aimés.

One loves an other. = On aime un autre.

One has hurt an other. = On a blessé un autre.

They are hurt. = Ils sont blessés.



stop

Diagnostic
Test
and Exercise

Read aloud, slowly and articulately.

The vowels (Practice. Read aloud slowly)

(These sounds are **the names** of the letters O, A, E, I, U and Y.)

uh + oo + wuh = O = owe = oe = oh (in America)

eh + oo + wuh = O = owe = oe = oh (in England)

ah + oo + wuh = O = owe = oe = oh (Cockney)

eh + ih + ee + uh = A = aye = ay = eigh = ei = ey

ih + ee + uh = E = ee = y = ea

ah + uh + eh + ih + ee + uh = I = eye = igh = ie

ee + oo + wuh = U = you = ewe = ew = eu = ue

oo + ah + ee + uh = Y = wy

**Practice: Read aloud,
slowly and articulately.**

These sounds, the names of the letters, are heard in thousands of words.

The alphabet (Practice. Read aloud slowly)

(These sounds are **the names** of the letters of the alphabet.)

A = eh + ee + uh. **B** = bee + uh. **C** = see + uh. **D** = dee + uh. **E** = ee + uh. **F** = eh + uh + f. **G** = jee + uh. **H** = eh + eet + tch. **I** = Ah + ee + uh. **J** = jeh + ee + uh. **K** = keh + ee + uh. **L** = eh + uhl + luh. **M** = eh + uhm + muh. **N** = eh + uhn + nuh. **O** = Uh + oow + wuh. **P** = pee + uh. **Q** = kee + you + wuh. **R** = ahr + ruh. **R** = ah + uh. **S** = eh = uhss. **T** = tee + uh. **U** = ee + oo + wuh. **V** = vee + uh. **W** = Duh + buhl + ee + oo + wuh. **X** = eh + uhk + kss. **Y** = oo + ah + ee + uh. **Z** - zee + uh.

The final soft "uh" sound (a gust of air with slight voice sound), which is heard only at the ends of words and at the ends of the names of most of the letters, is a very important indication in English communication.

**Learn these by five voice sounds and eight physical articulations by rote (repetition) (memory)
(by heart) (by ear).**

Consonant-Sounds in Common Combinations

ayd ayz bd bl br bz ch cht cl cr cs ct ded dr dz eed eez fl fr ft gd gl gr gz ied iez kl ks
kt ld mb mp mz oed oez pl pr ps pt rz rd sc sh shez shl shr sht sk sl st sez ted th the
ths tht tr ts uzd usez vd vz wd wh wz wh xt exez yd yz zd zez

If you have failed this test, begin again at the beginning. It appears that you are going too fast and trying too hard. Follow the instructions to pass. Si vous avez raté ce test-ci, recommencez-vous encore à la commencement. Il est apparent que vous y trop vite allez ou que vous en trop essayez. Suivez l'instructions, pour être reçu.

TEST SCORE (check one): _____ **passed** (all correct) _____ **failed** (one incorrect) **stop**

ASPIRATION



h uh wuh wh sh ch th

Si vous avez correctement appris l'articulation et les sons des voyelles, il ne faut pas vous en inquiéter de « l'aspiration finale. » Ca s'arrive soi-même, et cette explication reste « information technique » pour les enseignants. If you have properly learned articulation and the sounds of the vowels, you need not be concerned with "final aspiration." It will occur on its own, and this explanation remains "technical information" for teachers. **stop**

Le symbol ^{uh} (qui represente le son du nom du lettre e français) s'indique « l'aspiration finale » celle qui souvent est omise par les étrangers. The symbol ^{uh} (which represents the name of the French letter E) indicates "final aspiration," the sound which is often omitted by foreign students. Le son de chaque lettre, quand il est seul, et quand il est le dernière lettre d'un mot, est aspiraté. The sound of every letter, when it is alone, and when it is the last letter of a word, is aspirated. Chaque mot est aspiraté à son fin. Every word is aspirated at its end. **stop**

A l'intérieur du mot, l'aspiration ^{uh} de chaque lettre est coupé (remplacé) par le son du lettre qui le suit. Within words, the aspiration ^{uh} of each letter is cut (replaced) by the sound of the letter that follows it. **Examples :** see^{uh}. seed^{uh}. seeded^{uh}. exceeding^{uh}. exceedingly^{uh}. **stop**

L'aspiration n'est pas ommittée des mots des phrases (les mots n'ont pas liaison) mais sa presence par l'articulation et la prononciation correctes sont exigées pour accomplir le plus claire communication. Elle est un signal important pour la communcation anglaise. Aspiration is not cut from words in sentences (words are not connected by liasion) and its appearance by proper articulation and pronouncation is essential to clearest communication. It is an important signal in English communication. **stop**

The voice is silent when making these sounds: **ch f h k p s sh t th wh**. Le voix est silent en faisant ces sons. All that is heard is the sound of air hissing, howling and bursting past the lips, teeth and throat. Tout ce qui est entendu est le son d'air en soufflant, haulant, et éclatant des levres, dents, et gorge. These are meaningful sound in English. Ceux sont des sons sensible en anglais. Il faut les articuler, les aspirer, les entendre, n'importe quel drole ils se semblent à vous et dans votre langue. They must be articulated, aspirated and heard no matter how silly they seem to you in your language. In letter-combinations we hear two of these sounds, one following the other, all without voice sound: **cht fs ft ks kt ps pt sht th sk sp st**. Dans lettres-combinations nous écoutons les deux sons, l'un suivant l'autre, tout les deux sans son vocal. When you put voice-sound with these sounds you get "b d g j p v z" and "the." Ajouter le son vocal sera faire les sons de "b d g j p v z" and "the." **stop**

At the ends of single letters and at the ends of words the gush of air and sound continue until the articulation is complete (until the lips, teeth, tongue, gums and throat separate from each other), then they stop abruptly and we hear the gust of air and the end of the

voice-sound as the voice returns to the “low” range of “uh” or “ah.” Aux fins des lettres seuls et aux fins des mots, le force de l’air et du son se continuent jusqu’à l’articulation est complète (jusqu’à les lèvres, dents, gencive et gorge se séparés l’un de l’autre, puis ils s’arrêtent abruptement et nous ecoutons le forte souffle d’air et le fin du son de voix qui s’est rentré au range « bas » qui est « e » français ou « à » français. Example: **ee** is (est) **ÿÿ** followed by (suivi de) ^{uh} which is (ce qui est) an audible subtle almost (presque) silent grunt (grognement). The articulation of the sound is not complete until the (l’articulation n’est pas finie avant que les) lips, tongue, teeth, gums and throat separate (se séparés) from each other and the gust (souffle forte), (avec ou sans son de voix) with ^{uh} or without voice sound ^{uh} is made (est fait) and heard (et que c’est entendu). **stop**

It is better, for clear communication, to make the ^{uh} louder and stronger than necessary, as it is for all articulated sounds, than to make it so quiet and weak that it is not heard. C’est meillieur d’articuler de plus que de moins, il faut l’entendre. **stop**

The letter R is special. Le R est exceptionnel. Vous pouvez le faire par vibration ou vous pouvez le faire en deux sons vocaux, l’un suivant l’autre. Plus simple et facile, lorsque le R se trouve au fin d’un mot vous pouvez faire le son du R français, mais quand il est au commencement des mots, il doit être fait plus dans l’avant de la bouche. You can vibrate the r or you can make it with two vowel sounds, one after the other. Ceux-ci sont des mots anglais: These are English words: lre = ah-ÿ-uh, ear = eh-ah^{uh} or ÿ-uh, are = ah-uh, your = ÿ-oo-uh, oar = ow-ah^{uh}, sir = suh, air = eh-ÿ-uh. (“uh” is stronger than ^{uh}) (« uh » serait plus fort que « ^{uh} »). **stop**



syllables, ^h, ^{uh}, ^{wuh}, and **accent**

Sounds:

a^{uh} b^{uh} ch^h d^{uh} e^{uh} ff^h g^{uh} hh^h i^{uh} j^{uh} kk^h l^{uh} m^{uh} n^{uh} o^{wuh} pp^h r^{uh} ss^h sh^h tt^h th^h
the^{uh} u^{wuh} v^{uh} w^{uh} x^{uh} y^{uh} z^{uh}

In pronouncing English words, we prefer syllables that start with consonants and that end with consonants (bcd fgh jkl mnp qrst vwxyz). In ^{uh} **pro-noun-sing** ^{uh} **Eng-lish** ^h words^{uh}, we^{uh} **pre-fer** ^{uh} **syl-lab-les** ^{uh} that^h start with^h **cons-son-nants** ^h and^{uh} end^{uh} with^h **con-son-nants** ^h, and^{uh} in^{uh} **gen-neral** ^{uh}, the^{uh} third^{uh} **syl-la-ble** ^{uh} from^{uh} the^{uh} end^{uh} is^{uh} **ac-cent-ted** ^{uh}, **un-less** ^h there^{uh} are^{uh} **on-ly** ^{uh} two^{wuh}, then^{uh} the^{uh} **sec-ond** ^{uh} is^h **ac-cent-ted** ^{uh} in-stead^{uh}. **Ac-cent** ^h is^{uh} **ac-com-plish-t** ^h by^{uh} **make-king** ^{uh} it^h **loud-der** ^{uh}, **high-er** ^{uh}, **loooonnng-ger** ^{uh} or^{uh} by^{uh} **disch-taoughrht-tingh** ^{uh} it^h. **Record** ^{uh} and **record** ^{uh} are^{uh} two^{uh} different^h words^{uh}.

One has hurt himself. = On s’est blessé.
One was hurt by an other. = On s’est blessé par un autre.

E



stop

One has departed. One has gone out. = On est sortie. One has withdrawn his money. = On a sorti son argent.

The sound of the name of the English letter E is said: **ee**.

Le son du nom du lettre E anglais est prononcé **ÿÿ^{uh}**.

stop

In the sounds of many words and in the sounds of most other letters you will hear the entire sound of the name of this letter E.

Dans les sons de beaucoup de mots et dans le sons de le plupart d'autres lettres, vous entendrez tout le sons entier du noms de ce lettre E.

Vous entendez ce son **y** se coulant dans le range du son **y** en essayant d'être plus en haut, finalement s'arreter avec l'aspiration « **e** » (français). You hear the sound **ee** flowing in the range of the sound **ee** trying to be ever higher, finally to stop with the aspiration "**uh**." stop

Le son représenté par lettre **E**, quand il est seul est **è** (français).

The sound represented by letter **E** when it is alone is **eh**. stop

Dialectual Habit – Habitude dialectuelle

Representations dialectuelles d'habitude, les combinations de lettres représentant le son du nom du lettre E sont : **ee = y = ea**. (trois representations du même son). Vous pouvez dire : **ÿÿ-ÿÿ^{uh}** pour chaque des trois combinations, ou vous pouvez faire pour chaque son propre son (**ÿ-ÿ^{uh}** ou **è-è^{uh}** ou **è-ä^{uh}** [deux sons en chaque representation, plus^{uh}]), comme vous voulez. Dialectual representations of habit, the letter-combinations representing the sound of the name of the letter **E** are **ee = y = ea** (three representations of the same sound). You may say: **ee** for each of the three combinations, or you may make for each its own sound (**ee** or **eh-eh** or **eh-ah** [two sounds in each combination, plus^{uh}]), as you wish. stop

The teacher shows the lesson to the students. = La maîtresse montre la leçon aux élèves.

The teacher makes the students study. = La maîtresse fait étudier les élèves.

One makes the students write one's letters. = On fait écrire ses lettres par les étudiants.

Words with the sound EE



Des mots où se trouve le son **ëë**

be bee see sea fee he lead me knee pee pea peal (pee-ul^{uh}) queen read reed
seed she thee tea tee we ye hurry Mary fluffy curly Jackie **stop**



Words with the sound EH

Des mots où se trouve le son **è** (français).

Ed edge echo ebe elbow effort egg error essay beckon bed beg bell Ben best
Cedrick deck dead deaf desk debt February federal fell festival gem
generator get head hedge help hem hen here jest led lead left leg lemon
lend lense lesson unless let medical melt memory men merry merit met
neck nest net peck peddle peg pen pest pet question reckon red read ready
regulate relish remember render reputation rest second said sediment sell
send tub tuck tug tummy tun ton turn vegetable venom vender vest web
wed wedge well wept west wet **stop**

One = on, un, une

a person = une personne

a thing = une chose

One is. On est.

One does be.

One does. On fait.

One does do.

One lives. On vit.

One does live.

One was. On fut. On a été. On était.

One did be.

One did. On fit. On a fait. On Faisait.

One did do.

One lived. On vécut. On a vécu. On vivait.

One did live. **stop**

The student was made to leave the school = L'étudiant s'est fait renvoyer de l'école.

He lets his children eat candy. = Il laisse ses enfants manger de bonbons.

Be here at noon. = Soyez ici à midi.

Les verbes anglais se font conjugaison pour faire une seule indication du temps. C'est le passé. L'infinitif simple (la forme non-conjuguée) indique le temps de toujours et jamais. Tous autres temps doivent être indiqués par des mots ajoutés, demain, hier, de temps à temps, mais aujourd'hui il y a la compréhension universelle entre anglophones que les infinitifs simples des verbes des cinq sens (voir, entendre, sentir par nez, goûter, sens au simple toucher), ceux des processus intellectuels (penser, croire, souhaiter, vouloir, espérer), ceux de l'existence et semblance (être, se sembler) et en particuliers les mots « am is are have » et « has » indiquent le présent si un autre temps n'est pas indiqué par des mots ajoutés. On peut toujours utiliser l'infinitif simple indiquant le temps, en ajoutant des mots « now, yesterday, tomorrow, always, etc.). **English verbs conjugate themselves to make one sole indication of time. That is the time past. The simple infinitive (not conjugated) (do, be, have) indicates the time of always and ever. All other time must be indicated by added words, tomorrow, yesterday, from time to time, but today there is a universal understanding among speakers of English that the simple infinitives of the five senses (seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling), those of the intellectual processes (thinking, believing, wishing, wanting, hoping), those of existence and of appearance (seeming, being), and specifically the words “am is are have” and “has” indicate the present if another time is not indicated by added words. One may use the simple infinitive at all times, indicating the time by added words “now, yesterday; tomorrow, always, etc.”** On est et on voit, entend, sent par nez, sent autrement, pense, souhaite, veut, se manque, croit, craint, aime, haït, se paraît être dans le présent, se servant ces formes de l'infinitifs simples le s ajouté, sauf si ajout »s sont des mots comme « de temps en temps, demain, toujours, etc. » **One is and one sees, hears, smells, tastes, feels, thinks, hopes, wishes, wants, believes, fears, loves, hates, seems, and appears to be in the present, using these simple infinitive forms of the verb with s, unless stated otherwise with additional words such as sometimes, tomorrow and generally.**



Conjugaison du verbe anglais – Conjugation of English verbs conjugation

1. Simple Infinitive: **am is are**
2. Simple Past Tense: **was were**
3. Subjunctive: **be**
4. Participle indicating continuation (Gerund): **being**
5. Participle indicating completion: **been**
6. Infinitive Phrase: **to be**

stop

The child is born now. = L'enfant est né maintenant.
The child is being born. = L'enfant est en train d'être né.
The child was born yesterday. = L'enfant est né hier.
The child has been born this year. = L'enfant a été né cette année.
The child was born last year. = L'enfant a été né (fut né) l'année dernière.
The child was being born. = L'enfant était en train d'être né.
History is interesting. = L'histoire est intéressante.
The story of Jack is interesting. = L'histoire de Jack est intéressante.
John is a doctor. = John est médecin.

U



Le son du nom de la lettre U anglais est prononcé **ïy-ù-w^{uh}**.

The sound of the name of the English letter U is pronounced **you**.

You will hear this entire sound in many words.

Vous entendrez ce son entière dans beaucoup de mots.

Vous entendez ce son **y** devient le son **ù**. Les lèvres pour peu se ferment l'un contre l'autre en faisant le son **ù**, puis ils s'ouvrent en continuant le son **ù**, et finalement le son s'arrête avec l'aspiration « **wuh** » (lèvres ouverts). You hear the sound **ee** become the sound **oo**. The lips are almost closed together for the sound of **oo**, then they open while the sound of **oo** continues, and finally the sound stops with the aspiration “**wuh**” (lips and mouth open). **stop**

Dialectual Habit – Habitude dialectuale

Les combinaisons dialectales du son du nom de la lettre U sont : **you = ew = ewe = ue = ui = iu = eu**. Vous pouvez dire : **ïy-ù-w^{uh}** pour chaque combinaison, ou vous pouvez faire leurs propres sons, comme vous voulez. Il faut le décider. Comme vous voulez. The dialectual combinations of the sounds of the letter U are **you = ew = ewe = ue = ui = iu = eu**. You can say: **you** for each combination, or you can make their proper sounds, as you wish. You must decide that. As you wish. **stop**

Le son que la lettre **U** représente quand il est seul est **e** (français).

The sound that the letter **U** represents when it is alone is **uh**. **stop**

The green tea is sold. = Le thé vert est vendu.

Tea is sold in all cafes in France. = Le thé est vendu dans tous cafés de France.

Green tea sells in all French cafés. (itself) = Le thé vert se vend dans tous cafés français.

One has been successful at school. = On a été reçu à l'école.

As soon as one finished his breakfast, he went out. = Dès qu'on a fini son petit déjeuner, on est sorti.



Words in which you hear the name of the letter U
Mots dans lesquels vous entendez le nom du letter U (yü^{wuh})

you = ew = ewe = ue = ui = iu = eu

abuse beauty bugle Butte cube cute Cupid cure Duke duel dune dew due
 duty cute ewe Europe euphoric few funeral furor fuse Jew hew hewn Hugh
 huge humid jupe cue queue hume humid mule music lieu lute new knew

stew sue suit tube union unity use used view you your Yule **stop**



Words in which you hear the proper sound of the letter U
Mots dans lesquels vous entendez le proper son du letter U

Uh (« e » français)

early bird her her heard herd up us buck bud bug bun burr bus bust but
 butt cub cud cuff cull cup cur cut duck dug dull done does fuck fun fur fer
 fir first fuss gull gum gun gust hub huff hug hull hum hurry hush hut
 judge jump junction just jutt luck lug lull lumber mug muck mull monday
 must nugget number nun none nuptial puff puppy rub rough rug rum run
 rust rutt subtract suck sudden suffer suggest sum some sun supper sir

surprise suspence tub tuck tough tug tummy ton tun turse tutor usher **stop**



Words in which you hear the sound oo.

Mots dans lesquels vous entendez le son de (ùù français).

boot soup dune do dew due duty glue lieu Luke loom lute lune lose loose
 moon move new knew noon poof prove proof rouge room roost root ruin
 rule shoe soon sue super sewer stew tube tune tooth tomb tune tutor woo

who whom to too two **stop**

One arrived and one became known. = On est arrivé et on est devenu connu.

One bathed oneself. = On s'est lavé.
 One washed one's hands. = On s'est lavé les mains.
 The accident was grave. = L'accident a été grave.
 La pièce de théâtre a eu de succès cette saison. = The theatrical presentation has had success this season.
 La pièce de théâtre a eu de succès l'année dernière. = The theatrical presentation had success last year.



Words in which the sound oooh is heard.

Mots dans lesquels vous entendez le son de uà (une syllabe) français.

This is not O, but “oo” changing quickly to “uh.” Pas le son O^{uh}.

**bull pull full bulletin put pussy bush push pudding book cook hook look
 nook rook took cushion foot stop**



1. Simple Infinitive: am. suis. a pussy cat stop

A



Le son du nom de la lettre A anglais est prononcé éïÿ.

The sound of the name of the English letter A is pronounced eigh.

You will hear this entire sound in many words.

Vous entendrez ce son entière dans beaucoup de mots.

Vous entendrez le son é devient le son ï, puis ce son ï se luttant pour s'en aller plus haut en y-y-y, puis se terminer avec l'aspiration hhhh très vite, même quand vous en parlez ou lentement ou vite. You will hear the sound of eh become the sound of ee, then this sound of ee struggles to go higher to y-y-y, then to end with aspiration h very quickly, whether you speak slowly or fast. stop

Dialectual Habit – Habitude dialectuale

Les combinaisons dialectuels du son du nom de la lettre **A** sont : **ae = ai = ay = ei = ey** . Vous pouvez dire : **ëïy** pour chaque et toute combinaison, ou vous pouvez faire leurs propres sons, comme vous voulez. Il faut le décider. Comme vous voulez. The dialectual combinations of the sounds of the letter **A** are **ae = ai = ay = ei = ey**. You can say: **ey** for each and every combination, or you can make their own individual sounds, as you wish. You must decide that. As you wish. **stop**

Le son que la lettre **A** représente quand il est seul est **à** (français).

The sound that the letter **A** represents when it is alone is **ah**. **stop**



Words with the sound **ae = ai = ay = ei = ey**

Des mots où se trouve le son **éÿ^{uh}**

Phaedra babe baby bade bale bane bare base cane cage came cape care
case dale dame Dane dare Dave ace age ate date fate face fade fake fame
fare gate gale game gape gate hale hasten hate Jane jade kale lace lady
lake lame lane late mace made male mane mare mate name nape pace pale
pane race rage ra rate safe sage sale same sane shame tale tame tape taste
vague vane vapor various vase wade wage wane ware waste wave
aid bait bail cain chain chair change daily faint gain gait hair jail lair main
nail pain paid quail raid rail rain sail tail vail wait
bay day gay hay lay may pay pray ray say stray way
beige eight feign freight reign weight
they Fey hey prey whey
B9 = beneign stop

One goes out. = On sort.

One is going out. = On est en train de sortir.

One is going to go out. = On va sortir.

I come from seeing. I have just seen. = Je viens de voir.

He owes. = Il doit.

He ought to come. He should come. = Il doit venir.

He must come. = Il doit venir (sans choix).

He was coming. = Il était en train de venir. Il venait.

He came yesterday. = Il est venu hier.

He has come now. = Il est venu maintenant.

He used to come. Il venait, (mais pas encore).

One makes his students write. On fait écrire ses élèves.

One speaks more than one ever has. (done) (it.) = On parle plus qu'on ne l'a déjà fait.

There once was a little boy. = Il était un fois un petit garçon. Il y avait un fois un petit garçon.

One walks towards London. = On marche vers Londres.
 One builds one's house. = On construit sa maison.
 The house is built by John. = La maison est construite par John.
 The house is built, finished. = La maison est construite, finie.
 The house was built last year. = La maison a été construite l'année dernière.
 The house was being constructed yesterday. = La maison était en train d'être construite hier.



Words with the sound ah Des mots où se trouve le son à

about across act add all am an apt acquire are as ass at August auto awe
 awful awl ax axe babble back bad baffle bag ball ban band bank bar bass
 bat bath cab café call camera can cap car cast cat chaff challenge chamber
 chance chap char chat dad dam damn dance fad fall fan far fast fat gag
 gall gander gap garden gal gas had half hag hall ham hand happen hard
 heart has hat have jab jack jam January jar jaw lab lack lad laugh lag lam
 land lank lap last latch law lax mad magic mall man mar mat nap nasty
 knat pack pad pal pan pao pass pat rack rag ram ran rap raw rat sack sad
 sag salt Sam sand sap sat salve shack shaft shag shall sham tab tack tag all
 tall tam tan tap task tawny tax than that thatch enthall thaw dual valley
 van vat wag wall war was watt whack wham what **stop**



Conjugaison du verbe anglais – Conjugation of English verbs conjugation

1. Simple Infinitive: do does
2. Simple Past Tense: did
3. Subjunctive: do
4. Participle of Continuation: (Gerund): doing
5. Participle of Completion: done
6. Infinitive Phrase: to do

stop

He sings all night ; all day he sleeps. = Il chante la nuit ; le jour il dort.
 One resembles one's father. = On ressemble à son père.
 One speaks words. = On parle de mots.
 One speaks of something. = On parle de quelque chose.

One is content. = On est content.
On lui parle. = One speaks to him.

I



Le son du nom de la lettre **I** anglais est prononcé **äïy^{uh}**. (ail aille)

The sound of the name of the English letter I is pronounced **eye**.

You will hear this entire sound in many words.

Vous entendrez ce son entière dans beaucoup de mots.

Vous entendez ce son **ä** devient le son **ï**, puis le son **ï** se luttant pour s'en aller plus haut en **y-y-y**, puis se terminer avec l'aspiration **uh** très vite, même quand vous en parlez ou lentement ou vite. You hear the sound of **ah** before the sound of **ee**, then the sound of **ee** struggles to go higher to **y-y-y**, then to end with aspiration **uh** very quickly, whether you speak slowly or fast. **stop**

Dialectual Habit – Habitude dialectuale

Les combinaisons dialectales du son du nom de la lettre **I** sont : **I = eye = igh = uy = ie = y**. Vous pouvez dire : **äïy^{uh}** pour chaque combinaison. The dialectual combinations of the sounds of the letter **I** are **I = eye = igh = uy = ie = y**. You can say: **eye** for each combination. **stop**

Le son que la lettre **I** représente quand il est seul est **é** ou (ia) (français).

The sound that the letter **I** represents when it is alone is **ih** or (iuh) as in the words “if ill in is it.” **stop**

On lui dit. = One tells him.
He will become a doctor. = Il deviendra médecin.
They spoke. = Ils parlèrent.
Ils se parlèrent. They spoke to each other.
She smiles. She laughs. = Elle sourit. Elle rit.
What are you doing now? = Que faites-vous maintenant?
What do you do when it rains? = Que faites-vous quand il pleut?
We shall not speak. = Nous ne parlerons pas.
One worked. = On travailla. On a travaillé.
One was working. = On travaillait.



Words with the sound:

I = eye = igh = uy = ie = y

Mots avec le son français: ail^{uh} = aille^{uh} = äy^{uh}

Isle ides ice ire bike bile bind bite by buy cite crime cyclone dice dike dial
dime dine dive fiber fight file fine fire five gibe hide high hind hire heist
highth hype hive irate ideal idea ire jive library license life light lime line
lire lite live live mice might mile mine mire misor mite might mighty nice
knife night Nile pied pile pine pipe pyre quiet quite rice ride rife rile rhyme
rine ripe rire rise right wright write **stop**



Words with the sound: **Ih**

Mots avec le son français é = ia)

Ill in it bib bid big bill bin bit chick chill chip cripple did differ dig dill dim
din dip destroy fifty fifteen fig fill field fist fit gift gill gin gist git give hid
hill him hip hit ignite irrigate iritate irresponsible jib Jill Jim kick kid kill
kin kiss kit lick lid lift lint lip listen lit live mill minimum minute mirror
miss mit nick nip pick pig pill pin piss pit quibble quick quill rib rid rig
rim rip risk shim ship shit sick sift signature sill sip sit tick till Tim tin tip
thin thick thief thieve this video villion vinagre wick widow window wig
will whim **stop**

One used to work. = On travaillait, (mais pas encore).

When one is alone, one thinks of thee. = Quand on est seul, on pense de toi.

When one has been alone, one has thought of thee. = Quand on a été seule, on a pensé de toi.

When one was alone, one thought of thee. = Quand on fut seule, on pensa de toi.

The cat devours the mouse. = Le chat dévore le souris.

The cat is devouring the mouse. = Le chat est en train de manger le souris.

The cat ate the mouse. = Le chat a dévoré le souris. Le chat mangea le souris.

The mouse is devoured (is eaten) by the cat. = Le souris est mangé par le chat.

The mouse was eaten yesterday. = Le souris a été mangé hier.

The mouse has been eaten just now. = Le souris a été mangé juste maintenant. Le souris vient d'être mangé.

One walks (oneself) in the town. = On se promène dans la ville.

One walks the dog. = On promène le chien.

One prepares oneself. = On se prépare.

One prepares a book for oneself. = On se prépare un livre.

They love each other. = Ils s'aiment.

Ils s'échangent d'information. = They exchange information with each other.

One is the first who has spoken. = On est le premier qui a parlé.

It is I who have spoken. = C'est moi qui ai parlé.



Conjugaison du verbes anglais – Conjugation of English verbs conjugation

1. Simple Infinitive: live, lives
2. Simple Past Tense: lived
3. Subjunctive: live
4. Participle of Continuation (Gerund): living
5. Participle of Completion: lived
6. Infinitive Phrase: to live stop

Y



Le son du nom du lettre **Y** anglais est prononcé **üäiÿ^{uh}**.

The sound of the name of the English letter **Y** is pronounced **Wye. stop**

Vous entendez ce son **ù** qui se change en le son **à** qui se change en le son **ï**, puis le son **ï** se luttent pour s'en aller plus haut en **y-y-y**, puis se terminer avec l'aspiration **^{uh}** très vite, même quand vous en parlez ou lentement ou vite. You hear the sound of **oo** become the sound **ah** which becomes the sound of **ee**, then the sound of **ee** struggles to go higher to **y-y-y**, then to end with aspiration **uh** very quickly, whether you speak slowly or fast. **stop**

You **will not** hear this entire sound in words. Instead, you **will** hear the sound of **eye** or the sound **ee**.

Vous **n'entendrez pas** ce son entière dans de mots. En lieu du son **üäiÿ**, vous **endendrez** ou le son **äiÿ** ou le son **ïÿ**. **stop**

It is he who may have spoken. = C'est lui qui puisse avoir parlé.

It is he who may speak. = C'est lui qui puisse parler.

Half were hurt. = La moitié ont été blessées.

Half was hurt. = La moitié a été blessée.

39% were hurt. = 39% ont été blessées.

Many persons. = Beaucoup de personnes.

Few persons. = Peu de personnes.

Dialectual Habit – Habitude dialectuale



Words in which the sound I = eye = ie = igh = uy is heard

Mots qui ont le son äïÿÿ

eye: by buy dye die fly high lie lye my nye pie rye sigh sign tie vie why **stop**



Words in which the sound ee = ea = y is heard

Mots qui ont le son ïÿÿ

ïÿÿ: yard yap yard year yell yes yet yippy yonder your you.

any bury berry carry day fay Fanny gaily gay hay happy hairy Harry Jacky January

Jazzy lacy lady Larry maybe many Mary nary patchy raggedy rally rainy rarely

Sadie saggy Sally Sammy sassy saucy tacky taffy tally tarry valley vary vastly wary

warmly wavy way zany edgy every ferry event he heavy jelly Jerry jetty Jesse leafy

me Minnie nicely only nutty oily only body buggy bully bunny. **stop**



Conjugaison du verbes anglais – Conjugation of English verbs conjugation

1. Simple Infinitive: **have, has**

2. Simple Past Tense: **had**

3. Subjunctive: **have**

4. Participle of Continuation (Gerund): **having**

5. Participle of Completion: **had**

6. Infinitive Phrase: **to have**

stop

Many things. = Beaucoup de choses.

Much air, water, grain, and wheat. = Beaucoup d'air, d'eau, de grain et de blé.

A lot of air, water, grain, wheat, and things. = Beaucoup d'air, etc.

It is. = C'est. It is I. (It is me.) = C'est moi.

It is you. = C'est vous. It is we. (It is us.) = C'est nous.

It is they. = Ce sont eux. (Ce sont ils).

It is I who. = C'est moi qui.

The man seated is my friend. = L'homme assis est mon ami.

Seated, he was comfortable. He was at ease. = Assis, il était à l'aise.

O



Le son du nom de la lettre **O** anglais est prononcé **eaux^{uh}** (éù) (français) avec aspiration « **ù + e (wuh)** » au fin. The sound of the name of the

English letter **O** is pronounced **eh-oo^{uh}** in England, **uh-oo^{uh}** in America and **ah-oo^{uh}** in some other places. Choose the one you like. Send the sound of **uh** or **ah** or **eh** through lips that pucker and unpucker and you have word o. Stop the sound and the formation of the lips before they completely pucker and you have the “open” o for words like pot, rot and sothe. **Passez le son e ou le son à ou le son è (français) entre les lèvres qui se deviennent en forme de cœur et puis se deviennent ouverts (continuant le son e ou à ou è) et vous avez le mot o. Arrêtez le son et le mouvement avant en formant complètement les lèvres en forme du cœur et vous avez le « ouvert » ou « open » o pour des mots comme sothe et poterie.**

You will hear this entire sound in many words.

Vous entendrez ce son entière dans beaucoup de mots.

Vous entendrez le son **e (français)** devient le son **ù (français)**, puis le son **e (français)**, puis se terminer avec l'aspiration **hhhh** très vite, même quand vous en parlez ou lentement ou vite. Il y a des gens qui disent é-ù-e ou a-ù-e. You will hear the sound of **uh** before the sound of **oo**, then the sound of uh, to end with aspiration **wuh** very quickly, whether you speak slowly or fast. Some people say eh-oo, some say ah-oo, some say uh-oo. **stop**

Dialectual Habit – Habitude dialectuale



Les combinaisons dialectuals du son du nom de la lettre **O** sont :

O = ow = owe = ough. The dialectual combinations of the sounds of the letter **O** are **O = ow = owe = ough.** **stop**

Le son que le lettre **O** represente quand il est seul est « **aux** »
comme dans les mots (français) « **sotte flotte motte** ».



The sound that the letter **O** represents when it is alone is **ough** as in the words “sot mot pot dot got hot lot.” **Sotte français = Sot anglais. stop**

O = ow = owe = ough



Français aux^{uh} = eau^{uh}

boar bore boil bow bowl coast code coal cone cope core cove coy doe dough
dope door foam phone for four fore go goal ghost glow grow hoe hole
whole home hone hope hose hotel hoax join joy join load loan lope lore low
mode mole mope moor moore moar mower mortar most mow no know
nose noise knoll obo ocean odor ogre oil old on oar or own Olivier omen
only Poe poem open pope pole quote robe road roll roam rope rose rote
row wrote so sew sow stove toad told void woe yoman **stop**



Uh-oo-w



TEACHER: AUX ENSIGNANTS: The full and complete sound of O is not heard in these words. You hear just the first part of the O (uh-oh) but not the “oh-wuh.” In some “accents” or “dialects” the o sounds like ah. Linguists call it the “open O.” It is just an unfinished O. It is very much like the French O in the same letter combinations.

O as is Sot. O comme le O de sotte.

Body bomb bow box cost come cost cover cow doctor dog doll does dove
dot often fog foster gob god gone hobby hog hop hot how job jog jolly John
jot lock loft log loll lost lot mob Molly Mom mop moss offer olive opposite
other oven pod policy pop power rob rock rod roster rot oven row **stop**

I wish to leave. = Je veux partir.

I think of leaving. = Je pense de partir.

I think that I shall leave. = Je pense à partir. Je pense que je partirai.

Given. Seeing (seen). = Etant donné. Vu.

The money attached here. = L'argent ce-joint.

If I ate I would not be hungry. = (Si je mangeais je ne serais pas affamé.) Si je mangeais, je n'aurais faim.

If I had money, I would give you some (of it). = Si j'avais d'argent, je vous en donnerais.

Having eaten, he went out. = Ayant mangé, il est sortie. Il sortit.
 Writing, by writing, in writing, while writing, one learns to write. = En écrivant, on apprend écrire.
 If I were a bird, I could fly. = Si j'étais un oiseau, je pourrais voler.



Oo = ùùw (français)

Words in which you hear the sound oo.

Mots dans lesquels vous entendez le son de (ùùw français).

Boom boon boost boot cool coop doom food fool goon goose hoop hoot
 loom loon soup dune do dew due duty food glue lieu Luke loom loop loot
 lute lune lose loose moon move mood moose noose new knew noon poof
 prove proof pool roof rouge room roost root ruin rule shoe soon sue super
 sewer stew soup tool toot tube tune tooth tomb tune tutor woo who whom
 to too two stop



Words in which the sound oo-uh is heard.

Mots dans lesquels vous entendez le son de ùà français.

foot hood wood would bull pull full bulletin put pussy bush push pudding
 book cook hook look nook rook took cushion foot good could should stop



Uhr (e français + r)

Aux fins des syllabes et aux fins des mots, les lettres **ir er** et **ur** indiquent le son **uhr** (français le mot **heure**). At the ends of syllables and words the letters **ur ir** and **er** indicate the sound of **r** as in the word **her**. bigger smaller greener taller shorter fir sur bird circus circle burr berger certain dirt dirty fiber first firm gird herd heard confer gerble murder her hers curse furnace German learn nervous permit serve sir stir terse verse worse worst yearn stop

Time – Temps

Ever = Jamais

Now = Maintenant

This Moment = Ce Moment-ci

Today = Aujourd'hui

This Minute = Ce minute-ci

This Hour = Cette heure-ci

This Day = Ce jour-ci

This Week = Ce semaine-ci

This Month = Ce mois-ci

This Year = Cet an-ci

This Century = Ce siècle-ce

This Lifetime = Cette vie-ci

Tomorrow = demain

Next week = Ce semaine qui vient

Next month = Ce mois qui vient

Next year = Cet an qui vient

Always = Toujours

From time to time = De temps à temps

Often = Souvent

Sometimes = Des temps

All the time = Tout le temps

Never = Ne jamais



One is. On est. One does be.

One does. On fait. One does do.

One lives. On vit. One does live.

Time – Temps

Past - Passé

In the past = Dans le passé

A moment ago = Il y a un moment

A minute ago = Il y a une minute

An hour ago = Il y a une heure

Yesterday = Hier

Last Week = La semaine qui vient de passer

A week ago = Il y a sept jours

Last Month = Le mois dernier

A month ago = Il y a un mois (28 /31 jours)

Last Year = L'année passée

A year ago = Il y a 365 jours

One was. On fut. On a été. On était.

One did be.

One did. On fit. On a fait. On faisait.

One did do.

One lived. On vécut. On a vécu. On vivait.

One did live.

“J’ai été” (passé) = “I was.” (Past)

“J’ai été” (toujours et présent) = “**I have been**” (Ever and Present).

“**I have been**” en anglais n’est pas le passé. (voir « Ever »).

« I am being... » = « Je me fais comme si... »

« I was being... » = « Je me faisais comme si... »

« I am doing... » = « Je suis en train de faire... »

« I was doing... » = « Je faisais... »

“I am having”... = « Je fais ou je ferai... (un événement ou épisode). »

One is _____. **One was** _____.

1.Name. (John, Mr. Meadows, a person, a thing). (Noun, Pronoun). (nom, Paul, M. de Paul, une personne, une chose.)

2.Location. (where = où) (adverb: here = ici, there = là) (prepositional phrase:

in a thing = dans une chose, at a place = à un lieu).

3.Continuation. (gerund: participle of continuation: doing, being, living).

(faisant, étant, vivant).

4.Description. (adjective: pretty = belle, polite, big = grand, happy = heureux).

5.Affectation. (participle of completion: loved = aimé, made = fait, done = fait, aided = aidé, broken = cassé).

One is King Louis XIV. One is Louis. One is a person.

One is here. (**On est ici.**) One is in the garden. (**On est dans le jardin.**)

One does something. One does do something. (**On fait quelque chose.**)

One is doing something. (**On est en train de faire quelque chose.**)

One is pretty. (**On est belle.**) One is loved by someone. (**On est aimé par quelqu’un.**)

One is living in France. (**On est en train de habiter en France.**)

One does live in France. One lives in France. (**On habite en France.**)

One was the king. (**On fut le roi. On a été le roi. On était le roi.**)

One was a boy. (**On fut garçon. On a été garçon. On était garçon.**)

One was there. (**On y fut. On a été là. On était là.**)

One was in the garden. (**On fut dans le jardin. On a été dans le jardin. On était dans le jardin.**)

One did do something. One did something. (**On fit quelque chose. On a fait quelque chose.**)

One was doing something. (On fut en train de faire quelque chose) (On était en train de faire quelque chose) (On faisait quelque chose).

One was pretty. (On fut belle. On a été belle. On était belle.)

One was loved by someone. (On fut aimé par quelqu'un. On a été aimé par quelqu'un. On était aimé par quelqu'un.)

One was living in France. (On habitait en France. On était en train de habiter en France).

One did live in France. One lived in France. (On habita en France. On a habité en France. On habitait en France)

One did do the dishes. One did the dishes. (On fit la vaisselle. On a fait la vaisselle.)

One was doing the dishes. (On fut en train de faire la vaisselle.) (On faisait la vaisselle).

One is being... On se fait comme si... On est en train de se faire comme si...

One was being... On se faisait comme si... On s'est fait comme si... On s'était fait comme si... On se fit comme si...

Review:

One is. On est.

One does. On fait. I am. Je suis. I do. Je fais. You are. Vous êtes.

You do. Vous faites. We are. Nous sommes. We do. Nous faisons.

People are. Des gens sont. People do. Des gens font. Things are. Des choses sont. Things do. Des choses font. They are. Ils sont. Elles sont.

They do. Ils font. Elles font. One was. On fut. On était. On a été. One did. On fit. On faisait. On a fait. I was. Je fus. J'étais. J'ai été. I did. Je fis. Je faisait. J'ai fait. You were. Vous fûtes. Vous étiez. Vous avez été. You did. Vous fîtes. Vous faisiez. Vous avez fait. We were. Nous fûmes. Nous étions. Nous avons été. We did. Nous fîmes. Nous faisons. Nous avons fait. People were. Des gens furent, étaient, ont été. People did. Des gens firent, faisaient, ont fait. Things were. Des choses furent; étaient; ont été. Things did. Des choses firent, faisaient, ont fait.

Etre Aimé = To be loved. Je suis aimé. I am loved. On est aimé. One is loved. J'étais aimé. Je fus aimé. J'ai été aimé. I was loved. Je serai aimé. I shall be loved. Je serais aimé. I would be loved. Que je sois aimé. That I may be loved. Que je fusse aimé. That I might be loved. Sois aimé. Be loved. Etant aimé. En étant aimé. Being loved.

The Most-Used Words in English

Les mots anglais les plus utilisés

a un une **all** tout tous toutes **an** un une **and** et aussi **are** sont êtes sommes **as** comme **at** à vers **be** sois soit soyez soyons soient **been** été **but** mais sauf **by** par à-côté **for** pour **from** de **had** eu eus eut eûmes eûtes eurent avais avaient avions avaient (subjunctifs ais, ait, avions, aviez, avaient) **has** a **have** as avons avez ont ais ait ayez ayons aient **he** il **here** ici **him** lui **his** sa, son, ses, le-sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes à lui un homme **her** sa, son, ses à elle une dame **hers** le-sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes à elle une dame **I** je **me** me moi **my** mon mes **mine** la mien, le mien, les miens, les miennes **if** si **in** dans dedans **is** est **it** il elle **more** plus **less** moins **no** non **not** pas **of** de à **on** sur **one** un une on **or** ou **she** elle **that** que cette ce cet cela **the** le la **their** leur leurs **there** là y **they** ils elles **this** ce cette cet ceci **to** vers à **was** fus fut étais étais a-été ai-été **we** nous **were** fumes futes furent étions étiez étaient avons-été avez-été ont-été (subjunctifs étais, était, étions, étiez, étaient) **when** quand où **which** ce qui, ce que, laquelle, lequel, lesquels, lesquelles **who** qui **will** volonté **with** avec **would**---rais ---rait ---rions ---riez ---raient **you** vous toi te tu.

Review

be = sois, sois, soyez, soyons, soient. **to be** = être. **being** = étant. **while being** = en étant. **I am** = Je suis. **I am being** = Je suis en train d'être pretentious ou affectif. **One is** = On est. **One is being** = On est en train d'être pretentious ou affectif. **are** = sommes, êtes, sont. **are being** = sommes, êtes, sont en train d'être pretentious ou affectifs. **was** = fus, fut. **was being** = fus, fut, étais, était en train d'être pretentious ou affectif. **were** = fumes, futes, furent. **were being** = fûmes, fûtes, fûrent, étions, étiez, étient en train d'être pretentious ou affectif. **will be** = seras, sera, serez, seront. **shall be** = serai, serons. **que je sois** = **that I may be**. **que je fusse** = **that I might be**

Review :

does = fait

did = fis, fit, fimes, fites, firent

do = fais, faisons, faites, font

was doing = faisais, faisait

were doing = faisons, faisiez, faisaient

shall do = ferai, ferons

will do = feras, fera, ferez, feront

would do = ferais, ferait, ferions, feriez, feraient

that I may do = que je fasse

that I might do = que je fisse

doing = faisant

while doing = en faisant

Ever.

Review and Expand

One is. I am. All other are.

One is being. I am being. All other are being.

One does. One does do. All other do.

I am doing. One is doing. All others are doing.

One has. One does have. All other have. All other do have.

One is having. I am having. All others are having.

One has been. All others have been.

One is not. I am not. All others are not.

One is not being. I am not being. All other are not being.

One does not do. All others do not do.

I am not doing; One is not doing. All others are not doing.

One does not have. All other do not have.

One is not having. I am not having. All other are not having.

One has not been. All other have not been.

The past.

One was. All other were.

We all had. We all did have.

We all had been.

One was not. All others were not.

We all did not have.

We all had not been.

We all did. We all did do.

We all had had.

We all had done.

We all did not do.

We all had not had.

We all had not done.

The participle of continuation. (Gerund)

Doing. Being. Having. Living.

The participle of completion.

Done. Been. Had. Lived.

I do. I did. I run. I ran. I do run. I did run. I am running. I am done. I have done. I have run. I had run. I will be. I will do. I will have.

Learn these patterns by heart.

Apprendre par coeur ces patrons (ces expressions)

am is are was were be been being

do does did done doing

I am. = Je suis. **I am not.** = Je ne suis pas. **Am I?** Suis-je?

I am someone. (a person) (a name). a man, a woman, John, Mary.

I am something. (a title) (a thing). Dr. Jones, King Louis, a doctor.

I am somewhere. (preposition) (location). in, on, by, at, near something.

I am described. (adjective) belle pretty, beau handsome, grand big, petite little. (participle of experience) blessé par quelque chose, hurt by something, fait par quelque chose, made by something, eu par quelqu'un, had by someone, fatigué par quelque chose fatigued by something, appelé called, conduit driven.

I am doing something. (maintenant). (Movement, action, work, manufacture). (participle of continuation = gerund) "Je suis en train de faire quelque chose. Je fais quelque chose (maintenant)." running = courant, going = allant, staying = restant. Am I doing something? Am I running? Am I going? Am I staying? I am not doing something now. Je ne fais pas quelque chose maintenant.

I do something. « Je fais quelque chose (tout le temps). » run go stay.

I do not do something. = Je ne fais pas quelque chose (jamais).

Do I do something (tout le temps)? = **Est-ce que** l'on fait quelque chose ?

Do I go? Do I stay? Do I run? Do I dance? Do I sing? I do not _____.

Do I do something Do I run?

Am I _____ ? **I am not** _____.

One is. = L'on est. **Is one** _____ ? **One is not** _____.

One does something. (tout le temps) runs, goes, stays, sits, stands.

L'on fait quelque chose (tout le temps). **One does not** do something. = L'on ne fait pas quelque chose (jamais). **Does one** do something ? = Est-ce que l'on fait quelque chose (tout le temps)? Does one go? Does one stay? Does one run? Does one dance? Does one sing? One does not _____.

All others do something. (plural) (we, you, they, boys, girls, people, dogs, cats, trees, things) (tout le temps). We run. You go. They stay.

All others are doing something.

I was = Je fus, j'ai été (passé), j'étais.

One was = L'on fut, l'on a été, l'on était.

We, you, they were = fûmes, fûtes, furent, avons été, avez été, ont été, étiez, étions, étient.

I, you, we, they, everyone did something (yesterday).

Did = fis, fit, fimes, fites, firent, ai fait hier, a fait hier, ont fait, avez fait, avons fait ;
earlier today = plus tôt aujourd'hui, a moment ago = dans le moment qui vient de passer, yesterday = hier, two days ago = il y a deux jours, last week = la dernière semaine, a week ago = il y a une semaine (7 days ago), a month ago = il y a un mois, last month, il y a 28-30-31 jours, last year (2005), a year ago (365 days ago).

Did I ___ ? Did you ___ ? Did one ___ ? Did she ___ ? Did he ___ ? Did a women ___ ? Did a man ___ ? I am to be... I am to do something. One is ...

All others are... I was ... One was ... All others were... Be... Now I have something. I have been... Now one has something. This year one has been... Now all others have something. This year all others have been... Before, everyone had been... Before, everyone had something. To be is being. Being is to be. To be done is to be done. Being done is to be done. To be doing something is doing something. To do something is doing something. Doing something is to do something.

One = on, un, une, a man (un homme), a woman (une femme), a thing (une chose).
am is are was were be been being do does did doing done have has had having

One is a person or a thing (now). **L'on est ou une personne ou une chose (maintenant)**. One is somewhere (in, on, under, by, at, etc., (a place) (now). **L'on est dans quelque endroit (maintenant)**. One is beautiful, handsome, good, bad, etc. **L'on est belle, beau, bon, mauvais, etc.** One is being...(silly, stupid, helpful, a clown, etc.) (pretentious or affective), (continuing, temporarily) (now). **L'on ou se fait prétentieux ou l'on en effectue quelque chose**. One is to be... One is to do something. One is to have something.(in the future) (by requirement, by command or order, or by plan). **L'on doit être, doit avoir, doit faire ...(ou l'on s'est prévu d'être, d'avoir, de faire, par un planning, ou c'est un commande)**. One is doing something (is acting, is moving, is running, is sitting), (continuing, temporarily) (now). **L'on est en train de faire quelque chose**. One is done. **L'on a fini**. One is done with something (finished, completed) (now). **L'on en a fini quelque chose**. One is done by someone or something (made, manufactured) (always). **L'un est fait par quelqu'un ou quelque chose**. One is had (taken, possessed)(always). **L'on est eu**. One is having an event or experience (continuing for some time)(now or in the future). **L'on fait un avènement ou l'on acquit une expérience**. One was...(in the past). **L'on fut. L'on était. L'on a**

été. One was being... (silly, stupid, helpful, a clown, etc.) (pretentious or affective), (continuing, temporarily) (in the past). **L'on était en train de se faire (bête, stupid, un aide, un clown, etc.)** One was doing something. (was acting, was moving, was running, was sitting), (continuing, temporarily) (in the past). **L'on était en train de faire quelque chose.** One was done. **L'on était fait par quelqu'un ou quelque chose.** L'un avait fini ou avait fait quelque chose. One was had by another. **L'un était eu par un autre.** One was having... (**L'on était en train de faire un avènement ou d'avoir une expérience**). One will be... (in the future). **L'on sera...** Being (étant, en étant). One does something (acts, sits, runs, stands, talks, moves, stays, etc. (always, often, never, generally). **L'on fait quelque chose (s'agir, s'assois, court, debout, bouge, reste)** (toujours, jamais, souvent, généralement). One did... **L'on fit, L'on a fait, (dans le passé).** Doing (faisant, en faisant). One has... **L'on a...** One has been... (today, this week, this month, this year, this lifetime). **L'on a été...** (aujourd'hui, cette semaine-ci, ce mois-ci, cette année-ci, ce siècle-ci, la vie-ci (pas hier, pas l'année passée, pas le dernière mois, pas dans le passé.)) One has done something (l'on a fait quelque chose) (dans le présent, pas dans le passé.) One has had something. **L'on a eu quelque chose (dans le présent, pas dans le passé.)** One had... **L'on eut, l'on a eu.** One had been... **L'on avait été.** One had had... **L'on avait eu.** Having (ayant, en ayant). Having had.. **ayant eu.**

“One” in English mean “1” – one person or one thing.

“On” in French means “one person” or “we.”

Learn these patterns by heart.

Apprendre par coeur ces patrons (ces expressions)

stop

My female friend is President. = Mon amie est President.
My male friend is the president of the company. = Mon ami est le president de la société.
I have six French female friends. = J'ai six amies françaises.
One departed for New York. = On est partie pour New York.
One arrived at New York. = On est arrivé à New York.
(One was having eaten.) One had eaten. = On avait mangé.
(One was not having eaten anything.) One had not eaten anything. = On n'avait rien mangé.

Literal Translations ; (One was having eaten nothing). One had eaten nothing. = On n'avait rien mangé. Suis = am. Êtes = are. Est = is. Être, sommes, sont = are. Étais, était = was being. Étions, étiez, étaient = were being. Fus fut = was. Fûmes fûtes furent = were. Serai, serons = shall be. Sera, serez, seront = will be. Serais, serait, serions, seriez, seraient = would be. Sois, soit, soyez, soient, soyons = be. Été = been. Fusses, fût, fusse, fussiez, fussions, fussent = might be. Étant = being. En étant = being, in being, while being, upon being. Fais, font, faites, faisons = do. Fait = does. Faisons, faisiez, faisaient = were doing. Faisait, faisais = was doing. Fis, fit, fîmes, fîtes, firent = did. Fera ferez feront = will do. Ferai ferons = shall do. Ferait, feriez, feraient = would do. Ferais, ferions = should do. Faire = to do. Fait = done. Fasse fasses fassiez fassions fassent = (may) do. Fisse fisses fit fissiez fissions fissent = might do. Faisant = doing. En faisant = in doing, while doing, upon doing.

stop

Begin REFERENCE SECTION

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS = ETUDIANTS ET PROFESSEURS

REFERENCE SECTION

Sentence

C'est de quoi vous parlez.

This is what you are talking about.

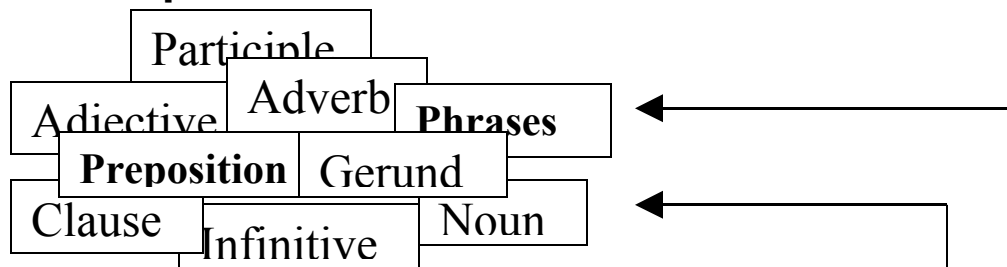
Subject

C'est ce qu'il fait.

This is what it is doing.

Verb

Ces choses sont mises avec le sujet et avec le verbe pour les décrire et les expliquer plus loin. These things are put with the subject and with the verb to describe and to explain them further.



The subject can be anything, including these things.

Le sujet peut être quoi que ce soit, y compris ces choses.

Le verbe doit être "le passé simple" ou "l'infinitif simple." Rien d'autre.

The verb must be the "simple past" or the "simple infinitive." Nothing else.

Every sentence must have a subject and a verb. Everything else can be added to explain and to describe the subject or the verb. The other things must be constructed correctly and placed near the subject or near the verb that they are describing or explaining. **Chaque phrase(sentence) doit avoir un sujet et un verbe. Tout le reste peut être ajouté pour expliquer et décrire le sujet ou le verbe. Les autres choses doivent être construites correctement et placées près du sujet ou près du verbe qu'ils décrivent ou l'explication.**

How to Construct these things: (simply) Comment

Construire ces choses : (simplement)

(The verb "be, am, is, are, was, were, being, to be" is special and different.)

(Le verbe "être" est spécial et différent.)

Le "passé simple" de n'importe quel verbe sauf "être" est seulement un mot et ce mot est toujours le même pour tout le monde et toute chose. Il dit que quelque chose était dans le passé. The "simple past" of any verb [except **was** and **were**] is one word and that word is always the same for everyone and everything. It says that something was in the past. **Simple Past:** [**had did waited swam called**

slept stood looked sang sat needed talked played did heard listened saw smelled tasted wanted came danced ate walked ran spoke flew listened heard helped wrote read cleaned.]

"L'infinitif simple" de n'importe quel verbe est un mot. C'est la forme la plus simple d'un verbe. En français c'est le "present." The "simple infinitive" of any verb is one word. It is the simplest form of a verb. **Simple Infinitive:** [be have do wait swim call sleep stand look sing sit need talk play go hear listen see smell taste want come dance eat walk run speak fly listen hear help write read walk clean.]

"L'infinitif simple" peut être le verbe pour le sujet "I"(Je) (l'orateur). Sauf être : (sauf "je suis"). ("that I be" est subjonctif ("que je sois").) The "simple infinitive" can be the verb for the subject "I" (the speaker). Except **be**: (I am). **I am = Je suis, I have = j'ai, I do = je fais, I swim = je nage, I call = j'appelle, I sleep = je dors, I stand = je lève, I look = je regarde, I sing = je chante, I sit = je me assois, I need = j'ai besoin de, I talk = je parle, I play = je joue, I go = je vais.**]

"L'infinitif simple" peut être le verbe pour un sujet pluriel (plus qu'une chose). Sauf être. [You are, they are, we have, you do, you wait, you swim, you call, you sleep, you stand, you look, you sing, you sit, you need, you talk.] The simple infinitive" can be the verb for a plural subject (more than one thing). Except **be**: (You, we, they, more than one **are**).

Il peut suivre "un objet" et être son "predicator." It can follow an "object" and be its "predicator." She saw him **sing**. "Elle vit lui **chante**." (Elle lui a vu chanter).

Seulement "l'infinitif simple" peut suivre des modèles. Les modals ne sont pas de verbes. Only the "simple infinitive" can follow models (modals: can could would should may might). Modals are not verbs. **can be, could have, would do, shall wait, should do, may wait, might swim, will call.**]

Seulement "l'infinitif simple" peut suivre le mot "to" ("à") (vers) dans des expressions infinitives. Only the "simple infinitive" can follow the word "to" in infinitive phrases. (**to be, to have, to do, to wait, to swim, to call. to sleep, to stand, to look, to sing, to sit.**)

Seulement "l'infinitif simple" peut suivre les auxiliaires de "faire" (do, does, did) et de "will" et "shall." Only the "simple infinitive" can follow the auxiliaries "do, does, did, will, shall." [**do be, do have, do do, does be, did have, will do, shall wait.**]

"L'infinitif simple" ne peut pas être "le sujet." It cannot be the "subject."

Il ne peut pas suivre les auxiliaires de "être" It cannot follow these auxiliaries: "am is are was were be been being."

"Il ne peut pas suivre les auxiliaires de "avoir." It cannot follow the auxiliaries "have, has, had, having, to have."

Il ne peut pas être le verbe pour un sujet simple. It cannot be the verb for a single subject.

Quand le sujet est seulement l'un, unique, une personne ou une chose, vous devez ajouter S à la fin de l'infinitive simple). When the subject is just one person or just one thing, you must add S to the end of the "simple infinitive."

The simple infinitives of verbs "am, is, are, have, has" and those of sensations (central nervous system) (**see, hear, smell, taste, feel**), and of thought processes (**think, believe, hope, want, need, perceive, feel**) indicate **now**, the **present**. Les infinitifs simples "am, is, are, have, has" et ceux des verbes de sensations, du système nerveux central et de processus de pensée indiquent **"maintenant, le présent"**. The simple infinitives of verbs of movement and action (**move, act, do, make, run, jump**), or stillness (**wait, sit, stand still, not do, not make, not run**), indicate **infinite time**, the **general, habitual or customary**. Les infinitifs simples des verbes de mouvement et l'action ou le calme indiquent le **temps infini, le général, habituel ou usuel**. The simple infinitive can indicate the habitual or infinite (time),

the present and the future with the addition words of time [**now, today, tomorrow, next year, all the time, everyday**]. L'infinif simple peut indiquer l'habituel ou infini (le temps), le présent et l'avenir avec les mots de complément de temps [**maintenant, aujourd'hui, demain, l'année suivante, tout le temps, quotidien**].

The simple infinitive with the word "will" (modal and auxiliary) indicates the future. **I will be, you will be, they will be, we will have, you will do, you will wait.**] L'infinif simple avec le mot "veut" indiquer l'avenir. Ce "veut" est modal et auxiliaire. (The will = La volonté. "Will" du vieil anglais est "vouloir" français.)

The simple infinitive with the words "do" "does" and "did" indicates emphasis, but never with "be." L'infinif simple avec les mot "fait" "fais" et "fit" indique l'accent. (Exception: "be".) **I am! You are! He is! I was! You were! We do have! We did have something! You do do something! You did do something! You do wait! You did wait! He does wait! He did wait! She does swim! She did swim! They do call!]**

The simple infinitive with a "modal" (**can could should may**) indicates imagination. L'infinif simple avec un "modal" indique l'imagination. (**can be, can do, can have**).

The "**secondary simple infinitive**" (with an **S** at its end) **can be only one thing - nothing else**. It **can only be** the **verb** of a **single subject**. [**He is, she is, it is, one is, a thing is, one person is, he has, she does, it waits, one swims, a person calls, a dog sleeps**]. It **cannot** follow models, it **cannot** follow "to" in infinitive phrases, it **cannot** follow auxiliaries, and it **cannot** be a predicator. Without the S, the verb can be confused with other things and make confusing who or what the subject is, has or does. If your subject is a single person or a single thing, the verb of your sentence must be the "**simple past**" or the "**simple infinitive**" with the letter **S** added to its end. "**L'infinif simple secondaire**" (avec un **S** à sa fin) peut être seulement une chose - rien d'autre. Cela peut seulement être le verbe d'un sujet simple. Il ne peut pas suivre des modèles, il ne peut pas suivre "to" dans des expressions infinitives, il ne peut pas suivre des auxiliaires et il ne peut pas être un predicateur. L'infinif simple sans le S peut être embarrassé avec d'autres choses et faire embrouillant de qui ou de que le sujet est, a, ou fait. Si votre sujet est ou une personne ou une chose, simple, unique, seule, le verbe de votre phrase (sentence) doit être "le passé simple," ou "l'infinif simple" avec la lettre **S** supplémentaire à sa fin.

If the subject is a "singular noun," then, a "determiner" [**a, an, this, that, one, any, no, not, some, etc.**] must go in front of it. [**a boy, boys, a girl, girls, this thing,**]. Si le sujet est "un nom singulier," alors, "un déterminant" ne doivent aller devant cela. . If the subject is plural, you may have a determiner, or not, as you wish. Si le sujet est "pluriel," vous pouvez y avoir un déterminant, ou non, comme vous voulez.

A "**common noun**" is what something is called. (**a boy, boys, a girl, girls, a thing, things**). A "proper noun" is an official name (**John, Mr. Jones, New York City**).

A "**pronoun**" is a word that can replace a noun. (**it he him she her we us they**).

An "**adjective**" can describe or explain a "noun," a "pronoun," or a "gerund." (**a bad boy, a good girl, a high wall, a grand opera, hard rocks, bare knees, nice ladies**).

An "**adverb**" can explain (when, how or why) for an "adjective," a "verb," another "adverb," a "clause" or a whole "sentence." [**badly well highly grandly hardly barely nicely prettily quickly closely nearly early lately very.**]

A "**preposition**" tells "where" something is. (**on, in, at, by, behind, over, under, etc.**). A "**prepositional phrase**" is a preposition followed by its "object" (**on time, in a week, at school, by the door, behind me, over the house, under the dog, etc.**)

An "infinitive phrase" or "infinitive of potential" is the word "to" plus a "simple infinitive." It indicates potential. [**to be, to have, to do, to wait.**]

The "gerund" is a "participle" of a verb. It indicates momentary continuation. It always has "ing" at its end [**being doing having waiting swimming calling.**] It can act like a noun. (**The singing**). It can act like a verb. (**Singing**). It can follow am, is, are, was, were, be and been [**am waiting, is running, are going**]. It can be described and explained by adverbs [**sitting quietly**]. It can be described by adjectives [**pretty singing**]. It can act like an adjective [**the singing boy**]. It can act as an adverbial, describing and explaining things [**Crying, the singing boy arrived**]. It can be a subject predicator [**He, searching, found her.**] or an object predicator [**He found her crying**]. It can have its own predicators [**singing well**] and objects [**singing a song**]. It can act like a noun and can be a subject [**Playing is fun.**] or an object [**He likes playing.**] It **is not** the participle that follows have, has, had, having, or to have. "Le gérondif" est "un participe" de verbe. Il indique la suite momentanée. Il a toujours "ing" à sa fin [étant faisant ayant attendant nageant appellant]. Il peut s'agir comme un nom. Il peut s'agir comme un verbe. Il peut suivre les formes de "etre." Il peut être décrit et expliqué par des adverbes. Il peut être décrit par des adjectifs. Il peut s'agir comme un adjectif. Il peut s'agir comme un adverbial, en décrivant et expliquant. Il peut être un predicateur pour le sujet ou un predicateur pour l'objet. Il peut avoir son propres predicators et son objets propres. Il peut s'agir comme un nom et peut être un sujet ou un objet. Ce n'est pas le participe qui suit l'auxiliaire"avoir."

The "past participle" or "participle of completion" can indicate an experience that is finished or one that is still continuing: [**have waited, have swum, have called, have slept, have stood, have done**]. It can act like an adjective: [**is broken, are done, am robbed, are cleaned, was ruined, were painted**] which grammatical construction with any form of "be" (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, to be) can also indicate a "passive" sentence wherein the subject is victim or benefactor of an action. "Le participe passé" ou "le participe d'achèvement" peut indiquer une expérience qui est finie ou cela qui continue toujours. Il peut s'agir comme un adjectif : [est cassé, sont fait, sont volés, sont nettoyés, a été ruiné, a été peinte] que la construction grammaticale avec n'importe quelle forme "d'être" peut aussi indiquer une phrase (sentence) "passive" où le sujet est victime ou bienfaiteur d'une action. —

A "conjunction" is a word that joins things (two words, two phrases, two sentences). [**and, or, whether, if, then, because, whereas**] "Une conjonction" est un mot qui joint des choses (deux mots, deux expressions, deux phrases). [**Et, ou, si, donc, parce que, tandis que**]. Ces conjonctions peuvent être des sujets: These conjunctions can be subjects: **That, Which, Who, Where, When.**

A "clause" is a "phrase" with an added "conjunction" or one that begins with a conjunction. (**That I am a boy... which I chose... who called me... where I went... when I called...**) A clause is no longer a sentence. Une clause n'est plus une phrase (sentence). A clause can act like a noun and be a subject or an object. Une clause peut s'agir comme un nom et être un sujet ou un objet. **That I am a boy is true.**

A "phrase" is a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a verb, an adverb, or a preposition with whatever explains, describes and goes with it. [**a boy, very pretty, running quickly, on the day, in the week, in the year**] Une "phrase" anglaise est un nom, un pronom, un adjectif, un verbe, un adverbe, ou une préposition avec ce qui explique, décrit et va avec cela. Une "phrase" anglaise n'est pas une "phrase" française. Une "phrase" française est un "sentence" anglais.

The Syllable: A vowel alone [a], a vowel with a consonant before it [ta], a vowel with a consonant after it [at], or a vowel with consonants before and after it [tat].

The Word: A syllable, or more than one, with meaning. [a] [after] [aftermath].

The Phrase: noun phrase [a boy], verb phrase [may have been], adjective phrase [far more pleasant], adverb phrase [so quietly], prepositional phrase [in the room].

The Clause: A sentence can be a clause. A clause can be a sentence with a **conjunction**. **La Clause: un sentence peut être une clause. Une clause peut être une sentence avec une conjonction.** He is here and he is happy. Did you know that that is correct? (that I am here, while I am here, because I am here, and then he spoke, when he spoke, which we saw, where we went, as if we knew, but we knew, although he spoke, each time he spoke, etc.)

The Sentence:

The Five Base Structures of Sentences **Les cinq structures de base de sentences**

1. **Subject+Verb.** She looked.
2. **Subject+Verb+Subject Predicative.** She was Queen. She is pretty.
3. **Subject+Verb+Direct Object.** She saw the king.
4. **Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+Direct Object.** She gave him comfort.
5. **Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Object Predicative.** She found him dying.

The Sentence:

The Base Structures of English Sentences (**Expanded**)

6. **Verb.** Look! (subject implied: you)
7. **Modal+Negative+Verb** Do not look!
8. **Subject+Verb.** She looks. She looked.
9. **Auxiliary+Subject+Simple Infinitive** Does she look?. Did she look?
10. **Subject+Auxiliary+Negative+Simple Infinitive** She does not look. She did not look.
11. **Subject+Modal+Simple Infinitive** You can see. He could see. She may see. We will see.
12. **Modal+Subject+ Simple Infinitive** Can you see? Could he see? May she see? Will we see?
13. **Subject+Modal+Negative+Simple Infinitive** You can not see. They could not see. He may not see.
14. **Subject+Auxiliary+Participle** You have seen. You are looking. You were looking. He had seen.
15. **Auxiliary+Subject+Participle** Have you seen? Is he looking? Were they looking? Had he seen?
16. **Auxiliary+Subject+Negative+Participle** Have you not looked? Is he not looking? Has he not seen?
17. **Subject+Verb+Subject Predicative.** She was Queen. She is pretty.
18. **Verb+Subject+Subject Predicative.** Was she Queen? Is she pretty?
19. **Subject+Verb+Negative+Subject Predicative.** She was not Queen. She is not pretty

20. Subject+Verb+Direct Object. She saw the king.
21. Auxiliary+ Subject+ Simple Infinitive+Direct Object. Did she see the king?
22. Subject+Auxiliary+ Negative+ Simple Infinitive+Direct Object. She did not see the king
23. Subject+Verb+Indirect Object+Direct Object. She gave him comfort.
24. Auxiliary+Subject+ Simple Infinitive+Indirect Object+Direct Object. Did she give him comfort.
25. Subject+Auxiliary+Negative+Simple Infinitive+Indirect Object+Direct Object. She did not give him comfort
26. Subject+Verb+Direct Object+Object Predicative. She found him dying.
27. Auxiliary+Subject+Simple Infinitive+Direct Object+Object Predicator. Did she find him dying?
28. Subject+Auxiliary+Negative+Simple Infinitive+Direct Object+Object Predicator. She did not find him dying.

Subject: Almost anything can be a subject: Noun, pronoun, phrase, clause, gerund, participle, etc. John is... He is... To run is... Running is... That he be happy is... To be happy is... Sujet : Presque quoi que ce soit peut être un sujet : Nom, pronom, expression, clause, gérondif, participe, etc.

Verb: A verb is word that speaks of doing something, being something or having something. Un verbe est le mot qui parle de faire de quelque chose, étant quelque chose ou l'ayant de quelque chose. The verb of a subject must be a Simple Infinitive or a Simple Past, and **nothing else**. Le verbe d'un sujet doit être un Infinitif Simple ou un Passé Simple et rien d'autre. I am. I was. I have. I had. I do. I did. I wait. I waited.]

Subject Predicative: Words that describe or re-name the subject. Almost anything can be subject predicative. Sujet Prédicatif : les Mots qui décrivent ou rebaptisent le sujet. Presque quoi que ce soit peut être soumis prédicatif. He is King. He is happy. He is singing. He is to go.]

Direct Object: Whatever receives the action of a verb: Nouns, pronouns, gerunds, clauses, phrases. Complément d'objet direct : Indépendamment de reçoit l'action d'un verbe. He hit the ball. She heard the singing. I know that you are there.

Indirect Object: Whoever or whatever is the victim or benefactor of the action.

Complément d'objet indirect : Quiconque ou indépendamment d'est la victime ou le bienfaiteur de l'action. He gave him the ball. He told Mary the truth. She asked them questions.

The "simple past" cannot be the object predicative. Le "passé simple" ne peut pas être prédicateur d'objet. The Object Predicative is whatever describes, explains or re-names the object: Prepositional phrase, gerund (participle), gerund phrase, adjective, adjective phrase, noun, noun phrase, infinitive phrase, simple infinitive, participle of completion (past participle). Le Prédicateur d'Objet consiste en ce ce qui décrit, explique ou rebaptise l'objet : expression prépositionnelle, gérondif (participe), expression de gérondif, adjectif, expression d'adjectif, nom, expression de nom, expression infinitive, infinitif simple, participe d'achèvement (participe passé. He is in the house by the lake. He heard her singing. He heard her singing happily. He has seen her happy. Her dress was made bright blue. He saw a tree, maple. He had a car to drive. He heard her sing. He saw it broken.

Adjectives describe nouns, pronouns, gerunds, phrases. Les adjectifs décrivent des noms, des pronoms, des gérondifs, des expressions. (a pretty girl, a tall boy, good singing, quiet singing.)

Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, clauses, sentences, prepositional phrases, gerunds, past participles, infinitive phrases, simple infinitives, simple past:

(She sings prettily. Very pretty. Singing very prettily. Prettily, she sang. To be there, early. Prettily singing. The song was sung prettily. To sing prettily. He sings prettily. He sang prettily.) (quietly quickly very, etc.)

Les adverbes décrivent des verbes, des adjectifs, d'autres adverbes, des clauses, des phrases(sentences), des expressions prépositionnelles, des gérondifs, des participes passés, des expressions infinitives, des infinitifs simples, le passé simple._

Adverbials explain phrases and sentences: (early, quietly, in the afternoon, because of the rain, etc.)

Gerunds can act like nouns, participles, adjectives and predicatives. Singing is fun. I like singing. He is singing. The singing boy is singing. I saw the boy singing. (sitting, running, playing, going, etc.) Adverbials explique des expressions et des phrases(sentences)._Les gérondifs peuvent agir comme des noms, des participes, des adjectifs et predicatives._

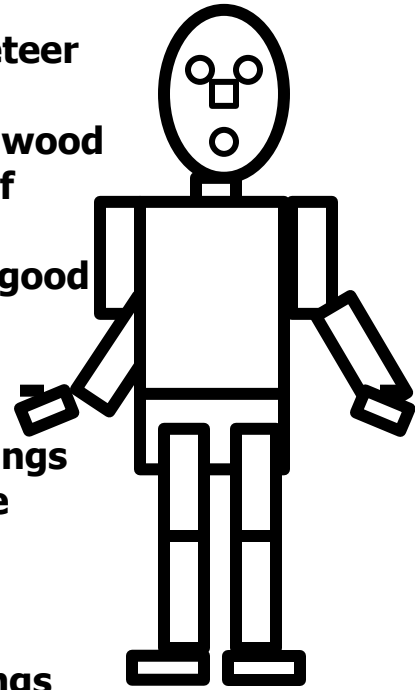
An Infinitive Phrase must have the word "to" and the simple infinitive. (to be, to do, to have, etc.)
Une Expression Infinitive doit avoir le mot "to" (à) (vers) et l'infinitif simple._

A Preposition tells location. A preposition must have an object. (in school) (at home) (in three days), etc.Une Préposition dit l'emplacement. Une préposition doit avoir un objet._

REPETITION IS A KEY TO LANGUAGE ACQUISITION. **LA RÉPÉTITION EST UNE CLEF À L'ACQUISITION DE LANGUE.**_



There was a puppeteer
my dear
who took a block of wood
to make himself
a little boy
who would always be good
but
little boy like
little girls
learn the strangest things
when left alone
or
in the company
of
Cabbages and Kings
-



Le son **a** (anglais) = Le son **à** (français)

Le nom de cette lettre est « é – fi » ; Son son bas est (français :) « a » . Même que vous entendez â, à ou æ, en l'anglais ceux sont tous les mêmes : à. Toujours faites le son « a » qui vous se semble être le plus simple et beau. **The name of this letter is "eh-ee."** The base sound is "ah." This sound is the lowest sound. Its range is wide. You may hear separate sounds within its wide range. Some languages divide this range into more than one meaningful sound, but English does not. You may use any of these sounds, anytime or all the time: á â ã ä å æ = ah. Although the English ear hears these sounds also, the English mind gives no lexical meaning to that difference. Choose the one in the middle, the easiest one for you to make, for your sound of "a." "a" = "one." Examples: at [àt] = at [æt], rather [ràther] = rather [ræther] , car [càr] = car [cær]. Hand [hànd] = hand [hænd].

Bait = Baitte. **Bait = Bate = Beight = Bayt = Baitte.** (Il faut entendre « è » puis « y », tout les deux connectés ensembles sans interruption. Le « y » doit être de plus longueur que le « y » français.

Le son **y** (anglais) = Le son **ÿ-ÿ** (français de plus longueur)

Le nom de cette lettre est « où-â-f » . Le son bas est (français :) « hille l » ou « ÿ=y-y » au commencement des mots : yes yett you; « y » au fin de mots longues hurry carry ; et « â-fi » au fin des mots courts : by my. L'aspiration (« uh » , français « e », doucement ou forte) aux fins des mots est importante. **The name of this letter is "wa-ee."** It can represent two different sounds: "I" and "ee." Examples: by, hurry. "ee" is the highest sound in the sound spectrum of the English voice. Its change in sound from high to higher is essential. When it reaches the highest point, it runs out of air and reverts to the soft ending "uh," or it blends into the sound of the next letter, if it is followed by

another letter. If it does not change from "ih" to "ee," it often produces a different word. Examples: it, eat, fit, feet, sit, seat. Hurry.

Le son **e** (anglais) = Le son **è** (français)

Le nom de cette lettre est « f-ÿ » (« y-y »), Le son bas est (français :) « è » , Bet = Bête, Set = Cette, Fee = Fille. **The name of this letter is "ee." The sound is "eh."** This sound is exactly between "ah" and "y." Like "a" it ranges through several sounds In short words it is pronounced "ee." **Examples: be, he, me, re, we, ye. In long words it is pronounced "eh."** Examples" bet, get, let, met, net, pet, set, wet.

Le son **i** (anglais) = Le son **é** (français)

Le nom de cette lettre est « â-ï » , Le son bas est (français :) « in » ou « é » qui est entre « é » et « f » , **The name of this letter is "ah-ee." The base sound is "ih."** This sound is exactly between "eh" and "y". The sound does not change like "ee" but if you are confusing it with "ee" you can let it drop from "ih" to "uh" (français "i" suivi de "e") **Examples: ("ah-ee") I, eye, igh. ("ih") if, in, it, bit, sit.**

Le son **u** (anglais) = Le son **e** (français)

Le nom de cette lettre est « y-ou » , Le son bas est (français :) « e » qui est entre « à » et « é » , **up run duck.** L'aspiration (« wuh ») (français « où » suivi de « e ») aux fins des mots qui ont à leur fin « o » « u » ou « w » est très importante. Dans les mots few, dew, due et suff, il faut choisir entre les sons « y-ou » et « où », comme vous voulez. **The name of this letter is "ee-oo."** The sound is "uh" and it is between "ah" and "eh" and it is often confused with "ah" It can represent three sounds: 1. "uh" (français "e") (up, run, duck). 2. "ee-oo" (français « y-ou-e ») ou « oo » (français « où-e »). due, few, new).

Aspiration and Vowel Sound You can hear air (breath) with every English sound. The vowel sounds ah uh eh ih y and w are made with voice sound and air (breath) continuing. You can hear gusting-air (breath) at the end of every single sound alone, every syllable alone, and every word alone. You can hear gusting-air (breath) in every articulation of b, p, d, t, f, v, g, k, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, z, w, wh, ch, sh and th, especially at the ends of words. In rapid speech the aspiration is often lost and so the meaning of the utterance. These sounds make your meaning clearer. Although some letter-combinations can take-on similar sounds (ai, ay, ei, eigh, ey, ow, ou, etc.) (dialectiques), you can always use the five sounds instead, sounding every letter of every word. All sounds change depending upon which sounds come before and after them. Vous pouvez employer les cinq sons toujours en lieu des combinaisons dialectiques. Sans aspiration vos mots peuvent être mal entendus.

Full complete abrupt articulations and smooth blending vowel changes are important indications in English communication, and they are more pleasing to the ear as well as being "indications" of "social sophistication," "practical intelligence" and "good education."

Les verbes anglais n'ont que deux temps. L'infinitif simple, et le passé.
am is are was were be been being do does did done doing

I am someone.

I am something.

I am described.

I am done with something.

I am done somehow by something.

I am somewhere.

I am doing something.

I am to be...

I am to do something.

One is ...

All others are...

I was ...

One was ...

All others were...

Be...

Now I have something.

I have been...

Now one has something.

This year one has been...

Now all others have something.

This year all others have been...

Before, everyone had been..._____

Before, everyone had something.

To be is being.

Being is to be.

To be done is to be done.

Being done is to be done.

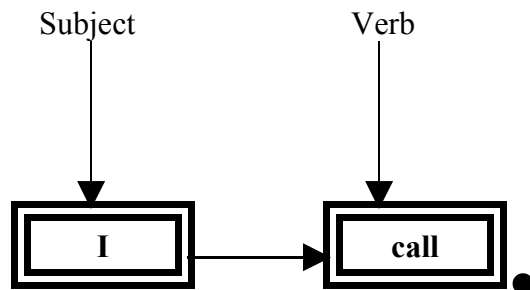
To be doing something is doing something.

To do something is doing something.

Doing something is to do something.

One is = L'on est. One was = L'on fut. One will be = L'on sera. One does often = L'on fais souvent. One is doing = L'on est en train de faire. One did = L'on fit. One was doing = L'un était en train de faire. One will do = L'on fera. One has = L'on a. One had = L'on eut. One will have = L'on aura. All others are = tous autres sont. All others were = tous autres furent. All other will be = tous autres seront. All others do often = tous autres font souvent.. All others are doing = tous autres sont en traint de faire. All others did = tous autres firent. All others were doing= Tous autres étaient en train de faire. All other will do = tous autres feront. All others have = tous autres ont. All others had = tous autres eurent. All other will have = tous autres auront. to be = être. being = étant. been = été. to do = faire. doing = faisant. done = fait. to have = avoir. having = ayant. had = eu.

The Sentence



The Infinite Present

En parlant de tout le temps, de temps à temps, toujours, souvent. When speaking of all the time, from time to time ; always, often, generally.

The Simple Infinitive

Je parle. Je chante. Je danse.

		<u>Verb – Simple Infinitive</u>			
<div>I</div> <div>You</div> <div>We</div> <div>They</div> <div>People</div> <div>Things</div>	→	call ka-uhl	Sing sin-guh	wait wè-ýt	Hope h'o-puh
	→	clean klé-ahn	Sit si-ut	walk wä-ulk	wish
	→	dance dansse	Sleep sleep	wash wâ-äsh	want ouanne'tuh
	→	eat yyyte	Smell smé-uhL	write rä-ýt	need
	→	fly flä-y	stand stan-de	am â-am	feel fee-uhl
	→	hear hé-äre	swim swi-uhm	have hä-vuh	here h'yére see
	→	help hé-ulpe	talk ta-ulk	do du-wh	smell smé-uhl
	→	jump juhm-pe	play plé-y	think	taste tais-tuh
	→	listen liss-enne	read ree-de	believe bee-leev	seem
	→	look loo-kh	read ré-äde	appear ah-pee-ah-uh	Know no-wuh
	→	go go-wuh	run		No no-wuh

A sentence must have a **subject** and a **verb**.

A sentence must begin with a **capital letter** (ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ).

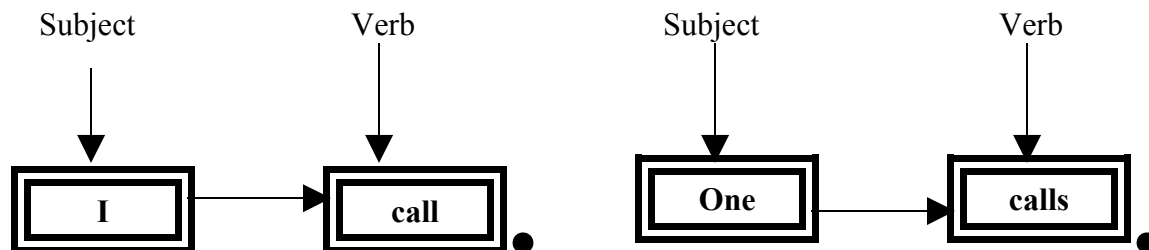
A sentence must end with a **period** (.).

Practice: Read aloud, slowly and articulately.

The Infinite Present = The Simple Infinitive with S

Ce qui indique que le sujet est simple (l'un seul) mais que le sujet n'est pas moi.

One Person – One Thing (not I)



The simple infinitive must add “s.”

	<u>Verb – Simple Infinitive</u>			
He	calls	sings	waits	hopes
	cleans	sits	wishes	wishes
She	dances	sleeps	walks	wants
	eats	smells	washes	needs
It	flies	stands	writes	feels
	hears	swims	is	hears
	helps	talks	has	sees
A person	jumps	plays	does	smells
	listens	reads	thinks	tastes
A thing	looks	runs	believes	seems
	goes		appears	knows

A **singular subject (one person or one thing)** must add **s** to the **simple infinitive** verb.

Les son aux fins des mots: az bz cs dz ez fs gz iz jez ks lz mz nz oz ps rz sez ts uz vz wz xez yz zez; A singular **noun subject** must have a determiner such as **a, an** or **the**.

Simple Infinitives: **call calls.**

Simple Infinitives: **be am is are.**

Simple Infinitives: **have has.**

Base Infinitive (Simplest): **call.**

Base Infinitive (Simplest): **be.**

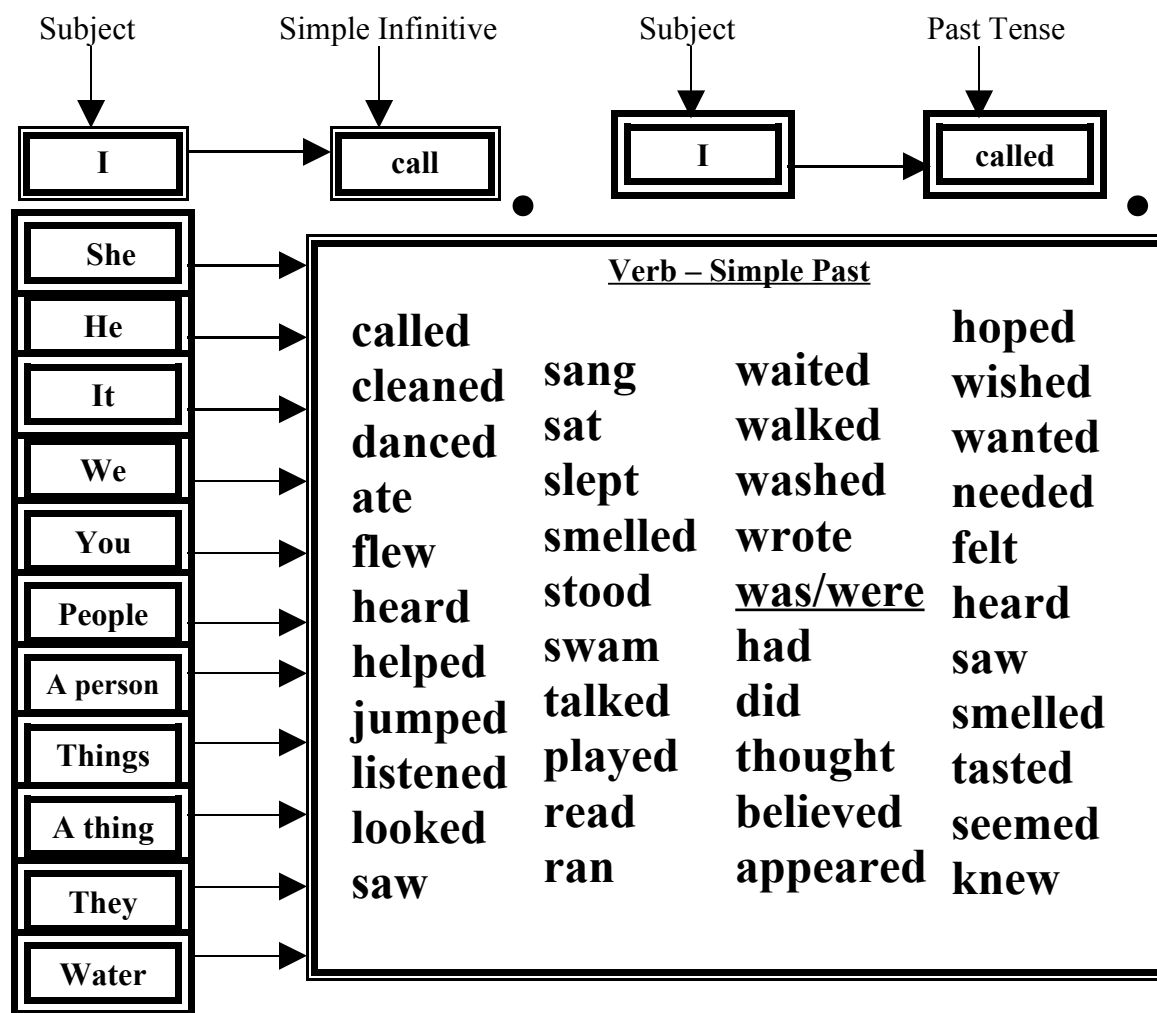
Base Infinitive (Simplest): **have.**

Practice: Read aloud, slowly and articulately.

A sentence must have a simple infinitive verb or a past tense verb.

The Past

A moment ago. A minute ago. An hour ago. Earlier today. Yesterday. The day before yesterday. Two days ago. A week ago. Last week. A month ago. Last month. A year ago. Last year. Two years ago. A century ago.



Hint: end sounds: ad, bd, ct, ded, ed, ft, gd, id, jd, kt, ld, md, nd, od, pt, rd, st, ted, ud, vd, wd, xt, yd, zd

The past tense verbs are the same for everyone and every thing, singular (one person or one thing) and plural (two or more persons or two or more things), (*except for the verb "be:" was and were*).

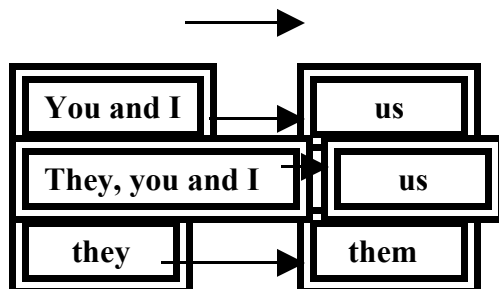
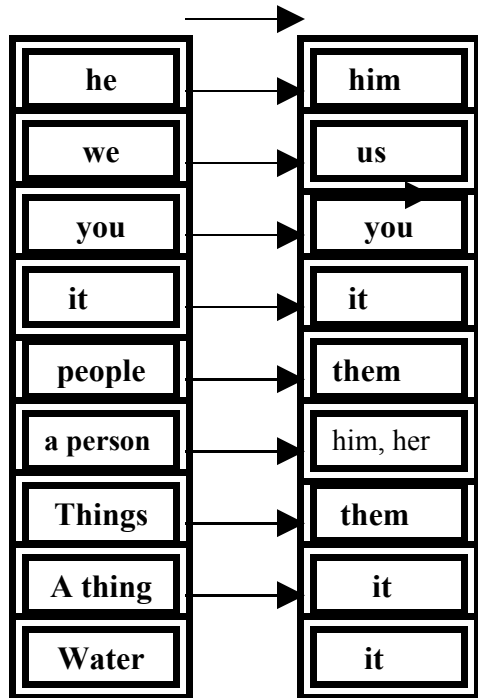
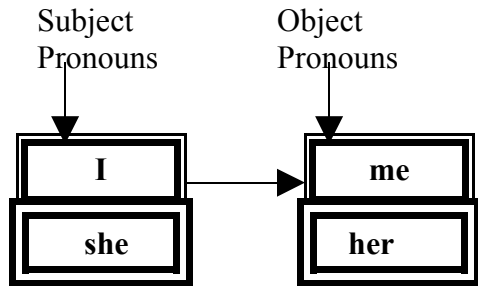
One was. I was. We were.

A person was. People were. A thing was. Things were.

He was. She was. It was. They were.

Practice: Read aloud, slowly and articulately.

Object Pronouns



Object of verbs

Direct Objects

He hit her. She hit him. He and she hit each other. He and she hit the ball. They hit it. She had a book; she gave it away. She said that she would visit her mother. She cleans the dishes; she cleans them well. They eat food; they eat it slowly. Do you believe me? I saw her cry. I saw her crying. They heard us sing. We saw a person, they saw some people swim the river. They saw people swimming in the river. We drank water. We drank it. Give me that thing, please. I hope that you can come visit. I gave those people and you the books.

Object of verbs

Indirect Objects

He hit her the ball. She hit him the ball. They hit the ball to each other. She gave us the book. She gave the book to us. She had a dog; she gave it a bath. She sang them a song. She sang a song for them. Her wrote her and him a letter. He wrote them a letter. I gave them and you the books. I gave the books to all of you.

Objects of Prepositions

She hit the ball to her. He hit the ball to him. They hit the ball to each other. She gave the book to us. She walked over to me. She did something for me. The are looking at me. The work was done by me. He did well because of his studying and hard work. Instead of going there, they came here. The ghost is after me. He entered the room after I did. Do not blame it on me. He stands beside me. ...to them, at them, for them, because of reasons, after calling, instead of water, by them, on top of something, below something.

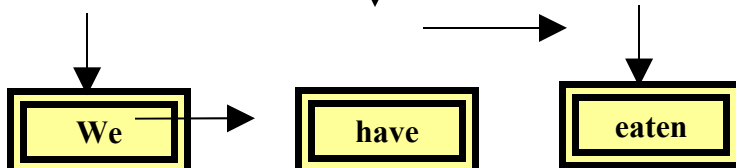
Practice: Read aloud, slowly and articulately.

The Compound Forms

The verb of a each sentence must be a simple infinitive verb or a past tense verb.

Have or Has + Participle of Completion: An action experienced in the *infinite present*: Now, at **this** moment, at **this** minute, today, **this** week, this month, **this** year, **this** century, **this** lifetime, **this** existence of oneself, of the human race, of the universe and of all things.

Subject Simple Infinitive Participle of Completion

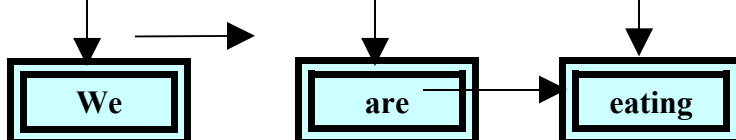


Traditionally, this is called the Present Perfect

● (An action already experienced.)

am, is, are + Participle of Continuation: Now, at *this* moment, at *this* minute, today, *this* week, this month, *this* year, this century, *this* lifetime, *this* existence.

Subject Simple Infinitive Gerund Participle

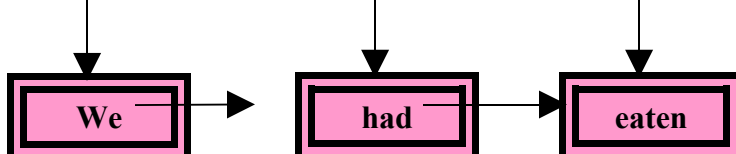


Traditionally, this is called the Present Progressive

● (An action continuing now.)

Had + Participle of Completion: Then, a moment *ago*. A minute *ago*. An hour *ago*. **Earlier** today. Yesterday. The day **before** yesterday. Two days *ago*. A week *ago*. **Last** week. A month *ago*. **Last** month. A year *ago*. **Last** year. Two years *ago*. A century *ago*.

Subject Simple Infinitive Participle of Completion

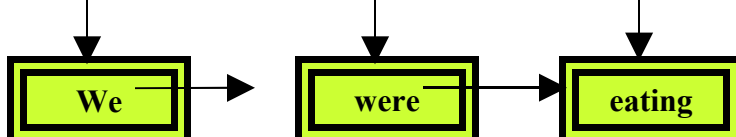


Traditionally, this is called the Past Perfect

● (Previous finished action. Past.)

was or were + Participle of Continuation: Then, a moment *ago*. A minute *ago*. An hour *ago*. **Earlier** today. Yesterday. The day **before** yesterday. Two days *ago*. A week *ago*. **Last** week. A month *ago*. **Last** month. A year *ago*. **Last** year. Two years *ago*. A century *ago*.

Subject Simple Infinitive Gerund Participle



Traditionally, this is called the Past Progressive

● (Continuing action in the past.)

Practice: Read aloud, slowly and articulately.

Sentence

The Infinite Present

Subject
I

Verb – Simple Infinitive

call	jump	sing	wait	think	feel
clean	listen	sit	walk	know	hear
dance	look	sleep	wash	believe	see
eat	play	smell	write	hope	smell
fly	read	stand	am...	wish	taste
hear	run	swim	have...want	seem	
help	talk	see	do... need	appear	

Grammatical Terminology

Subject	Verb
I	am
It	is
She	is
He	is
We	are
You	are
They	are

<u>John</u>	(proper noun)
<u>Wuhan</u>	(proper noun)
<u>President Jones</u>	(proper noun)
<u>a boy</u>	(common noun)
<u>a girl</u>	(common noun)
<u>a school</u>	(common noun)
<u>handsome</u>	(adjective)
<u>beautiful</u>	(adjective)
<u>good</u>	(adjective)
<u>singing</u>	(gerund participle)
<u>being</u> civil.....	(gerund participle)
<u>having</u> a party.....	(gerund participle)
<u>called</u> John.....	(past participle)
<u>hurried</u> by someone.....	(past participle)
<u>forced</u> to do something).....	(past participle)
<u>to study</u> (tomorrow).....	(infinitive phrase)
<u>to go</u> (somewhere).....	(infinitive phrase)
<u>to come</u> (here).....	(infinitive phrase)
<u>in the classroom</u>	(prepositional phrase)
<u>at the door</u>	(prepositional phrase)
<u>on the table</u>	(prepositional phrase)

Theoretical Underlying Psycho-Linguistic Lexicon:

Be = exist

Am, is, are = Present Existence

Have, Has = Present Possession of a thing

Have, Has = Present Possession of an experience

Eating = Action Continuing

To eat = Potential action

They eat. = Action (in the infinite present).

They are eating. = Present continuing action.

They are to eat. = Present potential action.

They are to be eating. = Present potential of continuing action.

They ate. = Past action.

They were eating. = Past continuing action.

They were to eat. = Past potential action.

They were to be eating. = Past potential of continuing action.

They were to have eaten = Past potential of the possession of the experience of completed action.

They have to eat. = Present possession of potential action.

They have been eating. = Present possession of the experience of continuing action.

They have eaten. = Present possession of the experience of completed action

They had eaten. = Past possession of the experience of completed action.

They had been eating. = Past possession of the experience of continuing action.

They will eat. = Future action.

They will be eating = Future continuing action.

They will have eaten. = Future possession of an action experienced.

They will have to eat. = Future possession of potential action.

The **subject** of a sentence as well as the **subject predicative** can be a **noun**, a **pronoun**, a **gerund-infinitive phrase**, a **potential-infinitive phrase**, a **prepositional phrase** or a **past participle**.

Subject		Subject Predicative
<u>John</u> (proper noun)		<u>John</u> (proper noun)
<u>Wuhan</u> (proper noun)		<u>Wuhan</u> (proper noun)
<u>President Jones</u> (proper noun)		<u>President Jones</u> (proper noun)
<u>a boy</u> (common noun)		<u>a boy</u> (common noun)
<u>a girl</u> (common noun)		<u>a girl</u> (common noun)
<u>a school</u> (common noun)		<u>a school</u> (common noun)
<u>handsome</u> (adjective)		<u>handsome</u> (adjective)
<u>beautiful</u> (adjective)		<u>beautiful</u> (adjective)
<u>good</u> (adjective)		<u>good</u> (adjective)
<u>singing</u> (gerund participle)	verb	<u>singing</u> (gerund participle)
<u>being civil</u> (gerund participle)		<u>being civil</u> (gerund participle)
<u>having</u> a party..... (gerund participle)		<u>having</u> a party..... (gerund participle)
<u>called</u> John..... (past participle)		<u>called</u> John..... (past participle)
<u>hurried</u> by someone..... (past participle)		<u>hurried</u> by someone..... (past participle)
<u>forced</u> to do something..... (past participle)		<u>forced</u> to do something..... (past participle)
<u>to study</u> (tomorrow)..... (infinitive phrase)		<u>to study</u> (tomorrow)..... (infinitive phrase)
<u>to go</u> (somewhere)..... (infinitive phrase)		<u>to go</u> (somewhere)..... (infinitive phrase)
<u>to come</u> (here)..... (infinitive phrase)		<u>to come</u> (here)..... (infinitive phrase)
<u>in the classroom</u> (prepositional phrase)		<u>in the classroom</u> (prepositional phrase)
<u>at the door</u> (prepositional phrase)		<u>at the door</u> (prepositional phrase)
<u>on the table</u> (prepositional phrase)		<u>on the table</u> (prepositional phrase)

Infinitives "Infinitive" refers to the verb forms that do not indicate time.

The **simplest infinitives** follow these words:

1. will shall can could may might must ought do does did: (will do, shall be, can have, may call, etc.)
2. to: (infinitive phrases), (to be, to do, to have, to call, etc.)
3. object-pronouns and object-nouns: (He heard her cry. Listen to her sing. We saw a boy jump.)

The **secondary simple infinitives** follow **only subjects of sentences**:

(I am, one is, people are, things have, a thing has, we do, she does, they call, he calls etc.)

The **simple infinitives** do not follow these words:

be am is are been being to be, have has had having to have, done doing to do.

(However, they **do follow the emphatic: do, does and did**). (Do be quiet. He does have something.)

The **past participles (of completion)** follow these words:

have has had having to have, be am is are was were being to be, (have been, has done, had had, having called, to have see. Be done soon! I will be done soon. He is called John. I was taken home. They are broken; they were broken. Being called..., to be called, having been called...)

The **gerund-participles (of continuation)** follow these words: am is are was were being been to be. (I am sitting. He is calling. They are reading.. He was running. You were doing dishes.

Being sitting =

sitting. Having been sitting, he stood. He is to be calling at noon. A gerund can act as a nouns, as an adjective and as an adverb of introduction (where or how). (Sitting is necessary. The running boy is here. Running, he arrived quickly. The boy, running, arrived quickly.) A gerund can be described by both adjectives and adverbs. (Running quickly. Quick running.) **A Gerunds is not the verb that is required for a subject of a sentence. That verb must be a simple infinitive form or a simple past form.**

Negative

I do not	→	<u>Simple Infinitive</u>	
You do not	→	call	
We do not	→	clean	run
They do not	→	dance	see
She does not	→	eat	sing
He does not	→	fly	sit
It does not	→	hear	sleep
One does not	→	help	smell
		jump	stand
		listen	swim
		look	talk
		play	wait
		read	walk
		do...	wash
		have...	write

Question

Do I



<u>Verb</u>	
<u>Simple Infinitive</u>	
have	
sing	clean
sit	dance
sleep	eat
smell	fly
stand	hear
swim	help
talk	jump
wait	listen
walk	look
wash	play
write	read
call	run
do...	see

?

Negative

I am not
You are not
We are not
They are not
She is not
He is not
It is not
One is not

I do not have a thing.
One does not have a thing.
Many do not have a thing.
I do not eat
I do not drink
I do not come.
I do not go.
I have not been...
I have not done...
I have not had...
I have not gone...
I have not come...
I have not eaten...
I have not drunk...

Question

Have I

Have I not

Verb

Simple Infinitive

had	
sung	cleaned
sat	danced
slept	eaten
smelled	flown
stood	heard
swum	helped
talked	jumped
waited	listened
walked	looked
washed	played
written	read
called	run
done...	seen

?

The Infinite Present

Introduction

Always,
Sometimes,
Now and again,
All the time,
Every day,
Generally,

Subject:

I

Simple Infinitive

call	sing
clean	sit
dance	sleep
eat	smell
fly	stand
hear	swim
help	talk
jump	wait
listen	walk
look	wash
play	write
read	am...
run	have...
see	do...

Prepositional Phrases

in the classroom
at the store
in the store
on the telephone
about everyone
about something
in the morning
in the evening
in the afternoon
during the night
during the day
at night
at noon
at ten o'clock
at noon
by the door
by helping
by working
after eating
after playing
before dinner
before going
before sleeping
on Sundays
on Mondays
in the gymnasium
near the city
far from home
by taxi
in a building
outside a building
for someone
on the table
at the table
near the table
under the table
at school
at home
while eating
while working
from a city
from a place
to a city
to a thing

The Simple Past

Introduction

Yesterday,
Last night,
Last week,
Last month
A month ago
A year ago

Subject:

I

Verb Simple Past

called	ran
cleaned	saw
danced	sang
ate	slept
flew	smelled
heard	stood
helped	swam
jumped	talked
listened	waited
looked	walked
played	was
read	washed
had...	wrote
did...	was...

The Plural and I

Always,
Sometimes,
Now and again,
All the time,
Every day,
Generally,

Subject

I
You
We
They
People
Animals
Things
Mothers
Fathers
Mother and
Father
My friends and I
Mary and John .
Some boys
Some girls
Some dogs
Some people
Some animals
Some things
Some flowers
All things Plural
People
Animals,
Things
Dogs
Cats
Birds
Tables
My chairs
Children
Boys
Girls
Men
Women

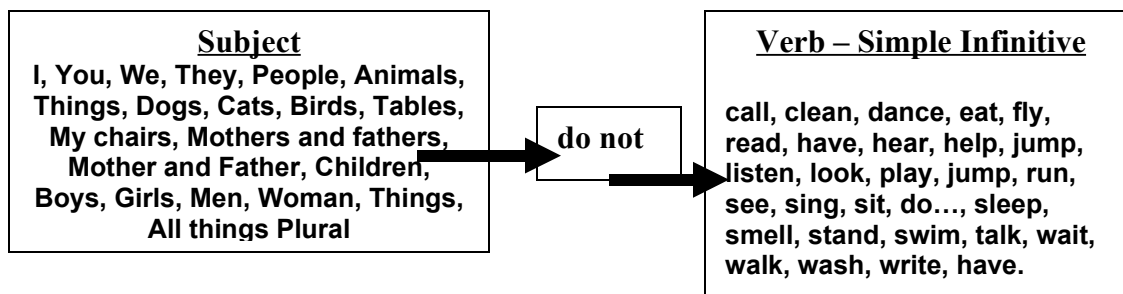
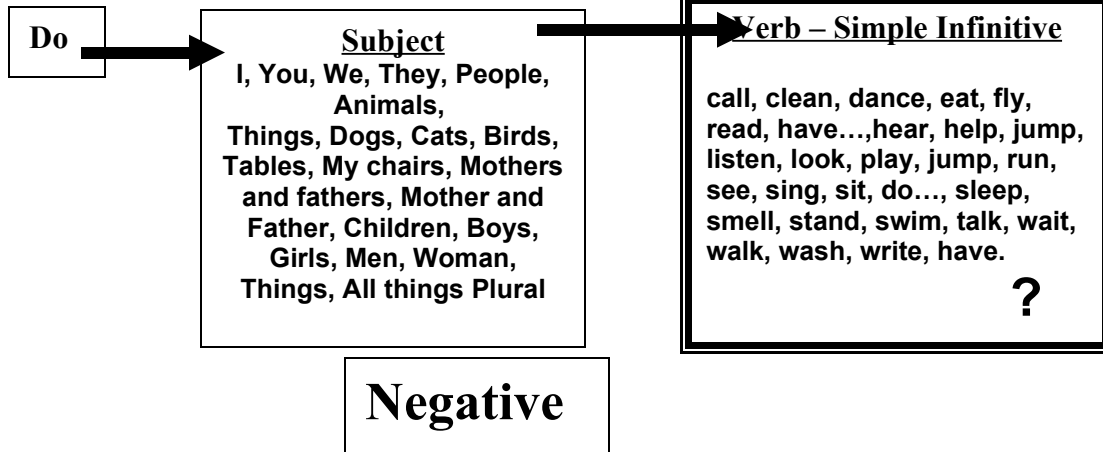
Verb

buy
call
care
choose
clean
come to
come
from
cut
dance
do
eat
feel
fly
give
go
have
hear
help
jump
listen to
look at
play
read
run
see
sell
sing
sleep
smell
stand
swim
take
talk
taste
tell
wait
walk
wash
write

in the classroom
at the store
in the store
on the telephone
about everyone
about something
in the morning
in the evening
in the afternoon
during the night
during the day
at night
at noon
at ten o'clock
at noon
by the door
by helping
by working
after eating
after playing
before dinner
before going
before sleeping
on Sundays
on Mondays
in the gymnasium
near the city
far from home
by taxi
in a building
outside a building
for someone
on the table
at the table
near the table
under the table
at school
at home
while eating
while working
from a city
from a place
to a city
to a thing

Questions

All things plural and I



Positive Statement:

I, you, he, she, it, everyone, anyone, all people, all things **called, cleaned, danced, ate, flew, heard, helped, jumped, listened, looked, played, read, ran, saw, sang, slept, smelled, stood, swam, talked, waited, walked, washed, wrote.**

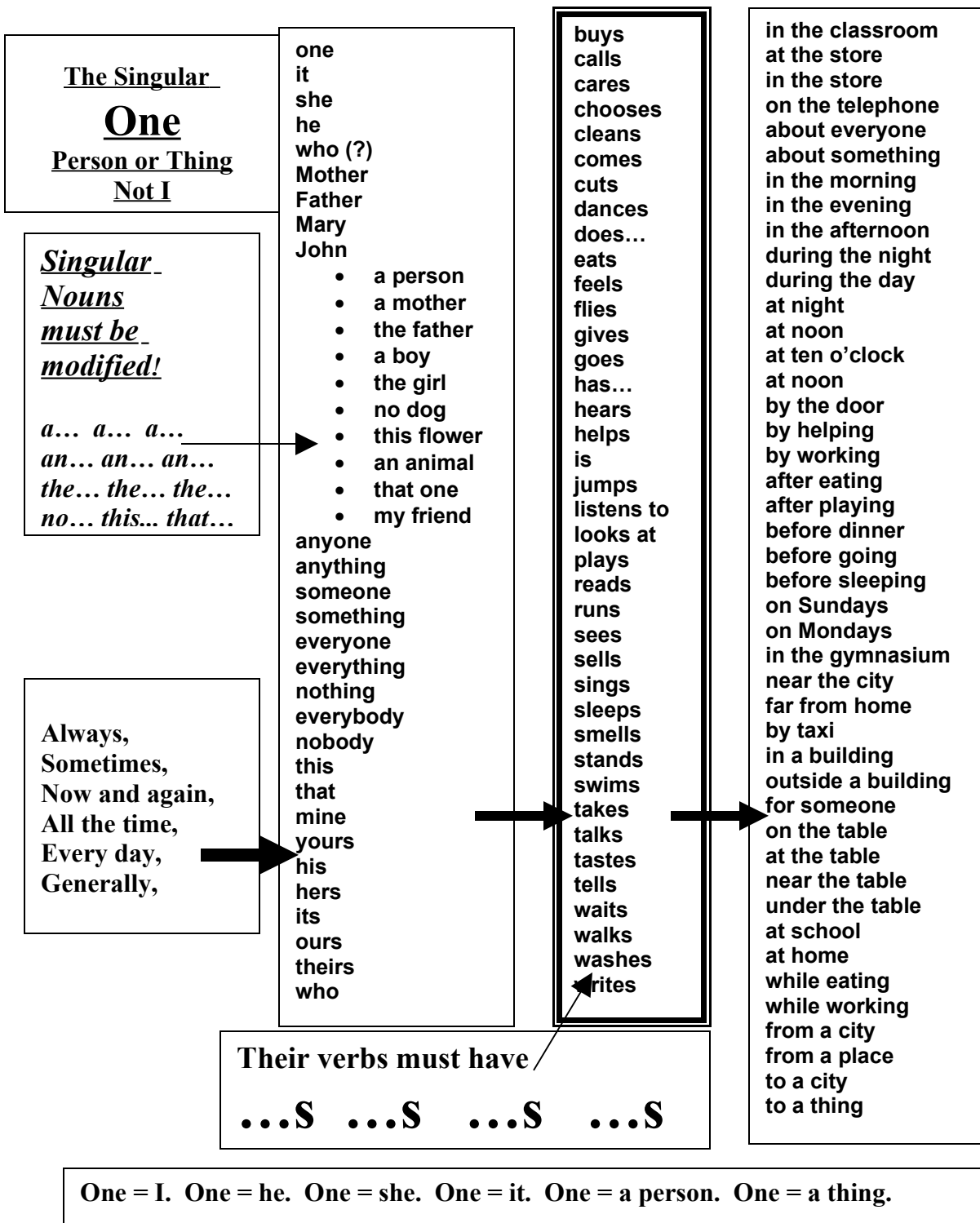
Negative Statement:

I, you, he, she, it; everyone, anyone, all people, all things did not call, clean; dance; eat; fly, hear, help, jump, listen, look, play, read, run, see, sing, sleep, smell, stand, swim, talk, wait, walk, wash, write.

Subject:

I _____

called	ran
cleaned	saw
danced	sang
ate	slept
flew	smelled
heard	stood
helped	swam
jumped	talked
listened	waited
looked	walked
played	washed
read	wrote



The Future

Introduction

Tomorrow,
The day after tomorrow,
In three days,
Next week,
The week after next,
Next month,
Next year,

Subject:

I
We

shall

Simple Infinitive

sing
sit
sleep
smell
stand
swim
talk
wait
walk
wash
write
be...
have...
do...
call
clean
dance
eat
fly
hear
help
jump
listen
look
play
read
run
see

Subject

You
They
He
She
It
One
Anything else
Anyone else
Everything else
Ev

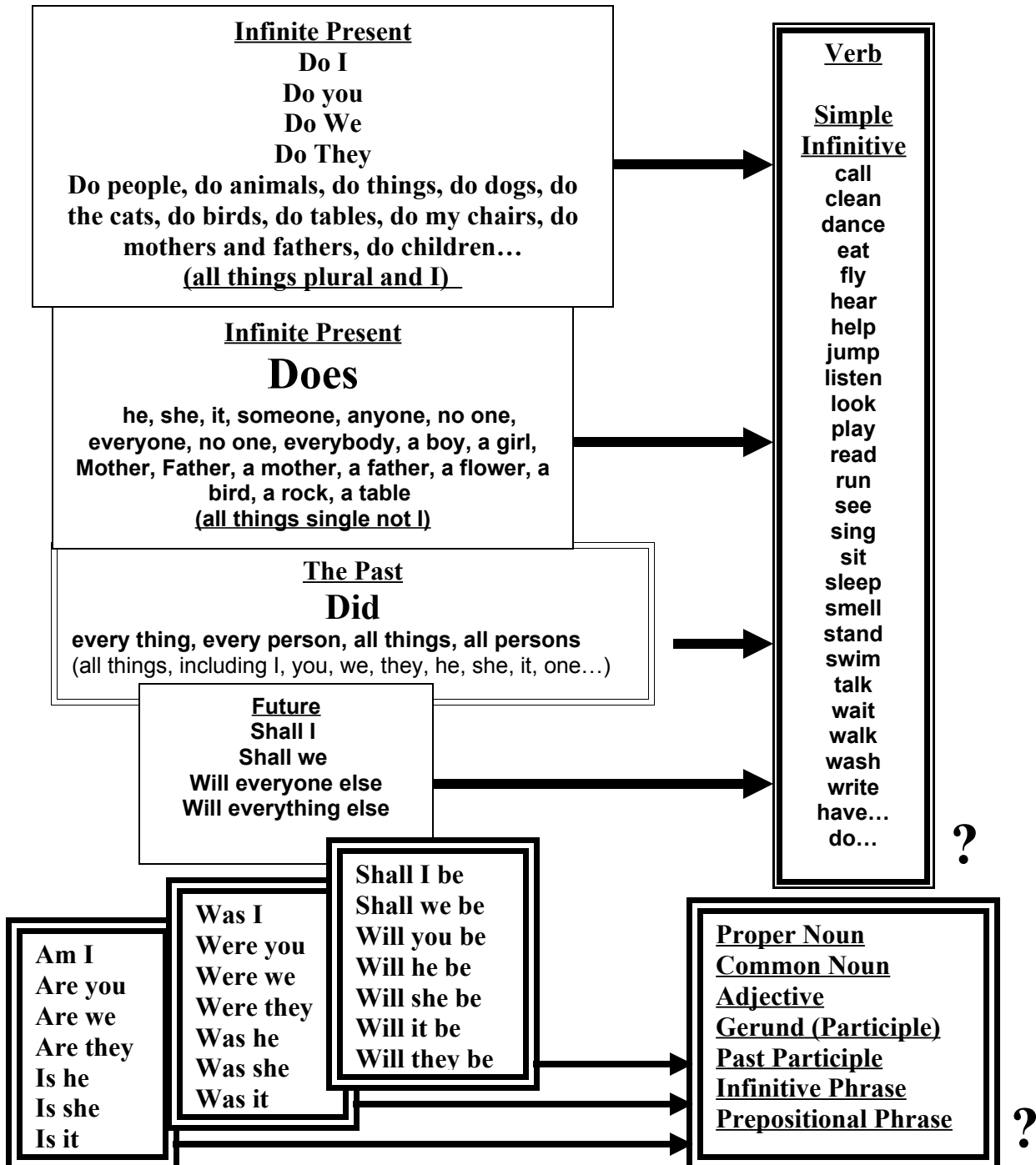
will

Prepositional Phrases

in the classroom
at the store
in the store
on the telephone
about everyone
about something
in the morning
in the evening
in the afternoon
during the night
during the day
at night
at noon
at ten o'clock
at noon
by the door
by helping
by working
after eating
after playing
before dinner
before going
before sleeping
on Sundays
on Mondays
in the gymnasium
near the city
far from home
by taxi
in a building
outside a building
for someone
on the table
at the table
near the table
under the table
at school
at home
while eating
while working
from a city
from a place
to a city
to a thing



Questions



Modals

Subject Singular or Plural

I
You
We
They
He
She
It
One
People
A Person
Mother
Father
Mother and Father
My friends and I
Mary
John
Mary and John
A boy
Some boys
Boys
Some girls
A girl
Girls
Some dogs
A dog
Dogs
Some people
People
A person
Some animals
An animal
Flowers
A Flower

Infinite Present.
Past. Future.
Conditional.
Subjunctive.
Singular.
Plural.

Modals
can
can not
may
may not
could
could not
would
would not
should
should not
shall
shall not
will
will not
might
might not
must
must not
ought
ought to
ought not
ought not to

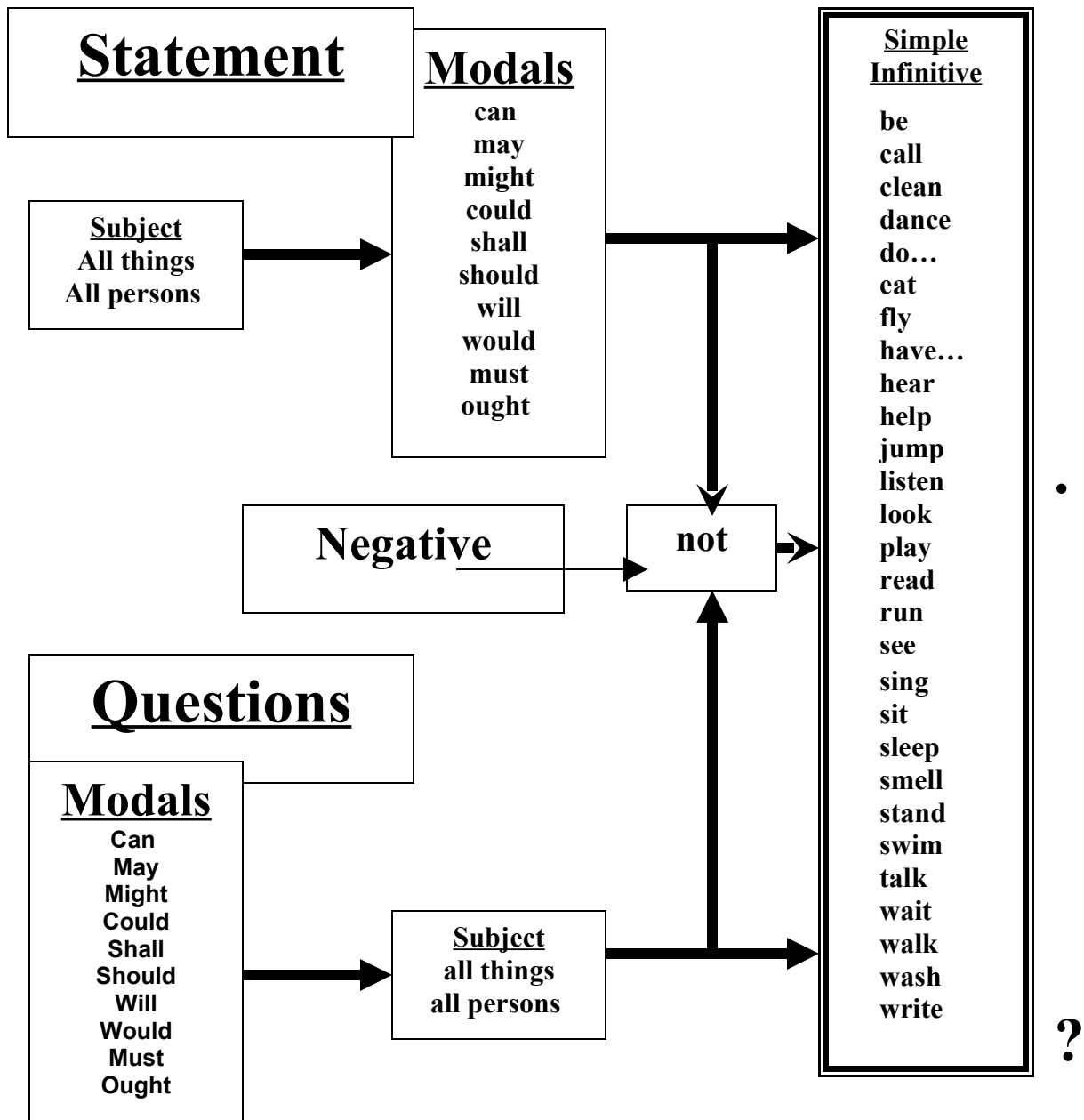
Simple Infinitive

be
buy...
call
care
choose
clean
come
cut
dance
do...
eat
feel
fly
give
go
have...
hear
help
jump
listen to...
look at...
play
read
run
see
sell
sing
sleep
smell
stand
swim
take...
talk
taste
tell
wait
walk
wash
write

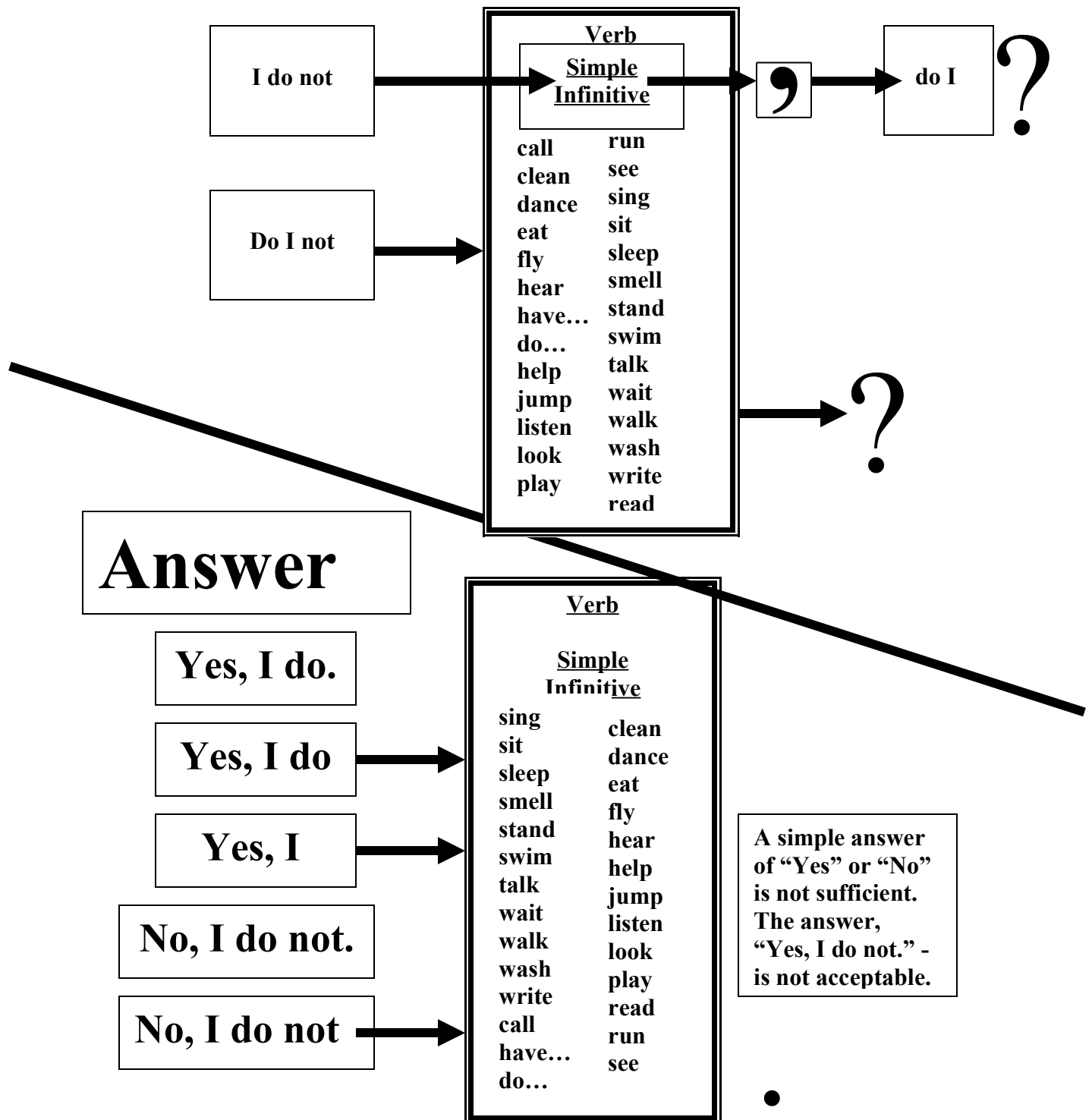
Prepositional Phrases

in the classroom
at the store
in the store
on the telephone
about everyone
about something
in the morning
in the evening
in the afternoon
during the night
during the day
at night
at noon
at ten o'clock
at noon
by the door
by helping
by working
after eating
after playing
before dinner
before going
before sleeping
on Sundays
on Mondays
in the gymnasium
near the city
far from home
by taxi
in a building
outside a building
for someone
on the table
at the table
near the table
under the table
at school
at home
while eating
while working
from a city
from a place
to a city
to a thing

Modals



Negative Question



The True Present

**Now,
At this moment,**

The five words that indicate the present:

am is are have has

Simple
Infinitive

Subject

I

am

have something.

Gerund-Participle
of Continuation

singing
sitting
sleeping
smelling
standing
swimming
talking
waiting
walking
washing
writing
being...
having...
doing...
calling
cleaning
dancing
eating
flying
hearing
helping
jumping
listening
looking
playing
reading
running
seeing ●

Subject

**We
You
They
People
Things**

Simple
Infinitive

are

have something.

Subject

**One
He
She
It
Any single person
Any single thing
(not I)**

Simple
Infinitive

is

Past

has something.

called ran
cleaned saw
danced sang
ate slept
flew smelled
heard stood
helped swam
jumped talked
listened waited
looked walked
played washed
read wrote

Subject:

I _____

Verbs of sensual perception and mental processes associated with the central nervous system.

The True Present

**Now,
At this moment,**

Simple Infinitives of Perception and Thought

Subject

I

We
You
They
People
Things

think believe hope wish want need feel	feel hear see smell taste
--	---------------------------------------

Singular Subject
(not I)

One
He
She
It
Any single person
Any single thing
(not I)

thinks believes hopes wishes wants needs feels	feels hears sees smells tastes
--	--

Emphatic:

...am
...are
...is

Verb
Simple
Past

thinking believing hoping wishing wanting needing feeling	feeling hearing seeing smelling tasting
---	---

"looking" and "listening"
are verbs if action,
not verbs of perception.

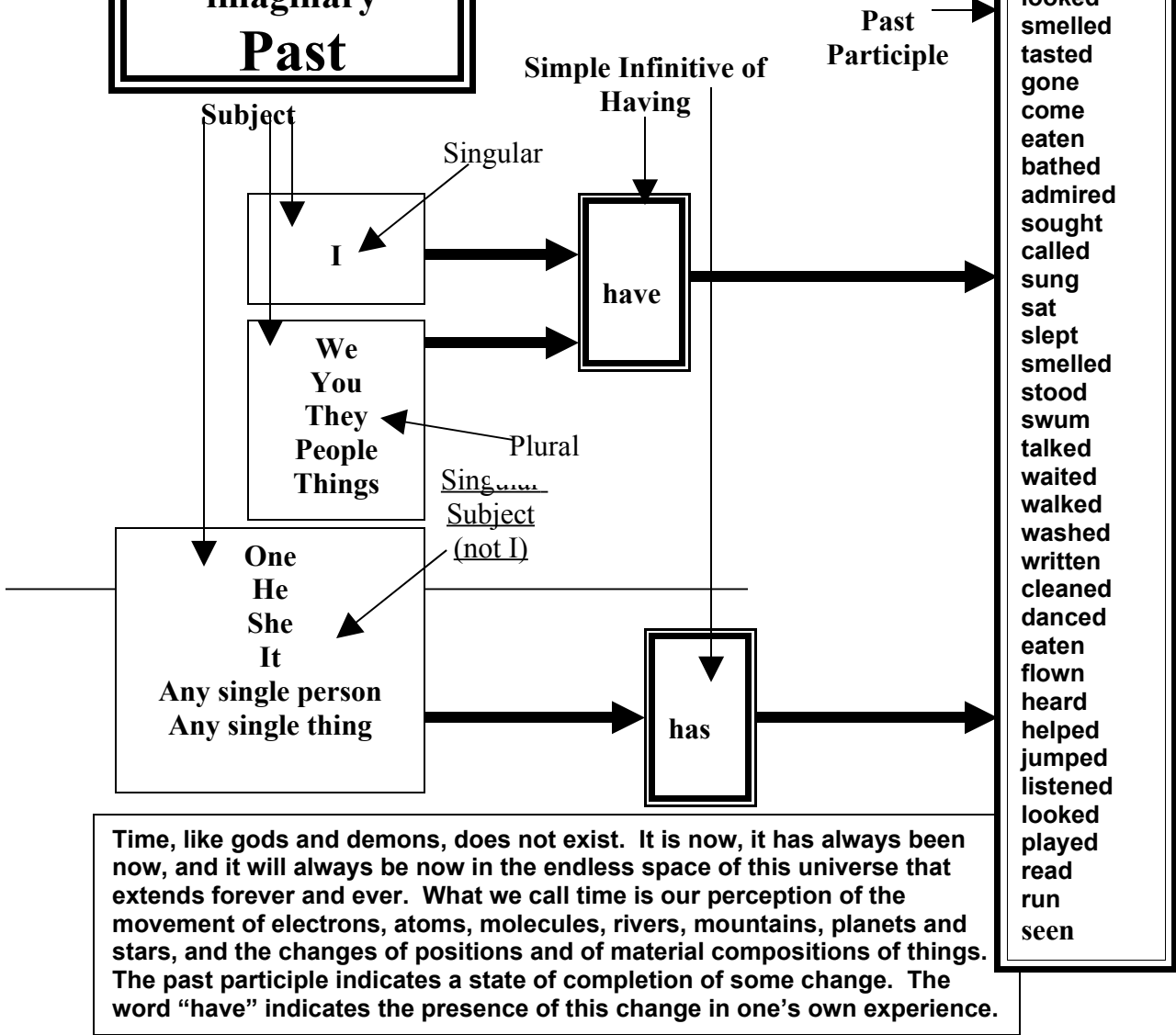
called cleaned danced ate flew heard helped jumped listened looked played read	ran saw sang slept smelled stood swam talked waited walked washed wrote
---	--

Subject:

I _____

Connecting the infinite Present and the imaginary Past

Now, in this time zone,
today, this week, this year,
this century, this lifetime...



Subject:

I _____

called	ran
cleaned	saw
danced	sang
ate	slept
flew	smelled
heard	stood
helped	swam
jumped	talked
listened	waited
looked	walked
played	washed
read	wrote

Have

The Present Perfect

Tense: speaks of some-thing that has finished during this still existing time zone: this minute, this hour, this still continuing evening, this still continuing morning, today, this week, this month, this year, this century, this lifetime.

The exact time of the finishing is not stated, (just during "this" existing time zone). If it was finished before this time zone, you must use the simple past.

I have _____.

I have _____.
Two or more have _____.
You have _____.
We have _____.
They have _____.

One has _____.
She has _____.
It has _____.
He has _____.

Having Something (owning, possessing)

Now, one has something.
Yesterday, one had something.
Tomorrow one will have something.
Until now, one has had something.
Until yesterday, one had had something.
Tomorrow, one shall have had something.

Past Participle

been
done...
had...
come
gone
run
called
sung
played
jumped
talked
eaten
slept
listened
danced
walked
stood
waited
written
read
bought
sold

Auxiliary Have

Now, in this time zone or period,
one has _____.

In a past time zone or period
one had already _____
(when or before something else happened).

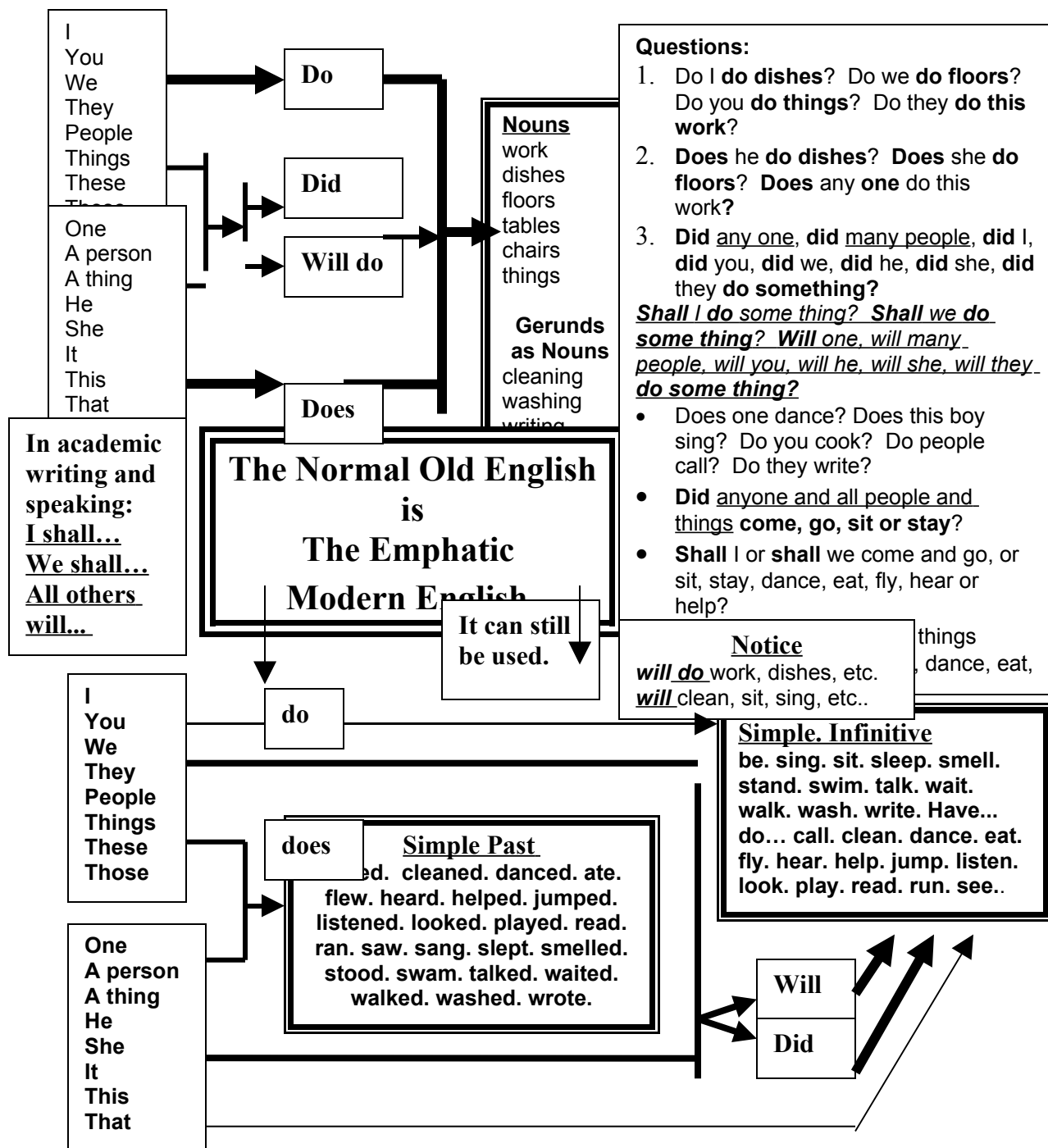
In the future, one will
have _____.

Obligation To have to.....

Now, one has to _____.
Yesterday, one had to _____.
Tomorrow one will have to _____.
Until now, one has had to _____.
Until yesterday, one had had to _____.
Tomorrow, one shall have had to _____.

Simple Infinitive

be have do sing sit sleep
smell stand walk call
clean dance eat fly wash
write swim talk wait hear
help jump listen look play
read run see



Sentence

The Subject

Proper Noun
Common Noun
Gerund
Infinitive Phrase
Prepositional Phrase

A sentence must have
a **subject** and a **verb**.
The subject can be one of five things.
The verb must be one of two things.

The Verb

Simple
Infinitive
or
Past Tense

Prepositional Phrases

in the chair, in his chair, in front of the
chair, behind the chair, under your
chair, at school, in the classroom, at
home, outside the house, in the
kitchen, by the window, at the window,
by the door, at the door, on a table,
near the boys, with the boys, with his
dog, in the air, between two people

Simple Past: had, was, were, did,
called, cleaned, danced, ate, flew,
heard, helped, jumped, listened,
looked, played, read, ran, saw, walked,
tasted, sang, sat, slept, smelled, stood,
swam, talked, waited, washed, wrote.

Gerunds

being, doing, having, coming, going,
running, calling, singing, sitting, playing,
jumping, talking, eating, sleeping, hearing,
listening, seeing, looking, smelling, tasting,
talking, feeling, dancing, walking, standing,
waiting, writing, reading, buying, selling.

rice, wheat, air, rain, a head, an arm, legs,
feet, ears, fingers, a neck, a knee, an ankle,
toes, an ear, eyes, an eye, a nose, lips, hair,
a hair, hairs, an eyebrow, a beard,
mustaches, a lip, a chin, a finger, a thumb,
hands, wrists, elbows, shins, homes,
buses, schools, a market, cars, trains, an
airplane, dirt, grass, yards, floors, a kitchen,
a bathroom, a sink, a chair, a table.

Infinitive Phrases:

to be...
to have...
to do...
to come
to go
to run
to call
to sing
to sit
to play
to jump
to talk
to eat
to sleep
to listen
to dance
to walk
to stand
to wait
to write
to read
to buy
to sell

Proper Nouns

John, Wang Li, Mary
Jones, Mr. Jones,
Chairman Mao, Bromers,
Inc., Wuhan, China.

Simple Infinitive

have, has, be, am, is, are,
do, does, calls, call, cleans,
clean, cleans, dance,
dances, eat, eats, fly, flies,
hears, hear, help, helps,
jump, jumps, listens, listen,
looks, look, plays, play,
read, reads, runs, run, sees,
see, walk, walks, tastes,
taste, sing, sings, sits, sit,

Adjectives

GOOD, TASTY, COLD,
LE BAD, SUITABLE, BIG,
OCIDENTAL, RED, CROOKED, TALL,
CAREFUL, LONG, ROMANTIC, SHORT,
CHILDISH, SMALL, ACTIVE, FAMOUS,
CAREFUL, CARELESS, SLOW, STRONG,
THIN, GOLDEN, A, AN, THE, HIS, HERS, OUR,
THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE, DREAMY,
SLEEPY, HUNGRY, THIRSTY, TIRED,
RESTED, WRITTEN, LOUD, HEALTHY, SICK,
FUNNY, CRAZY, SERIOUS, A, AN, THE, THIS,
THAT, THESE, THOSE, SOME, HIS, HER,
OUR, YOUR, THEIR, MY

Subjunctive

if

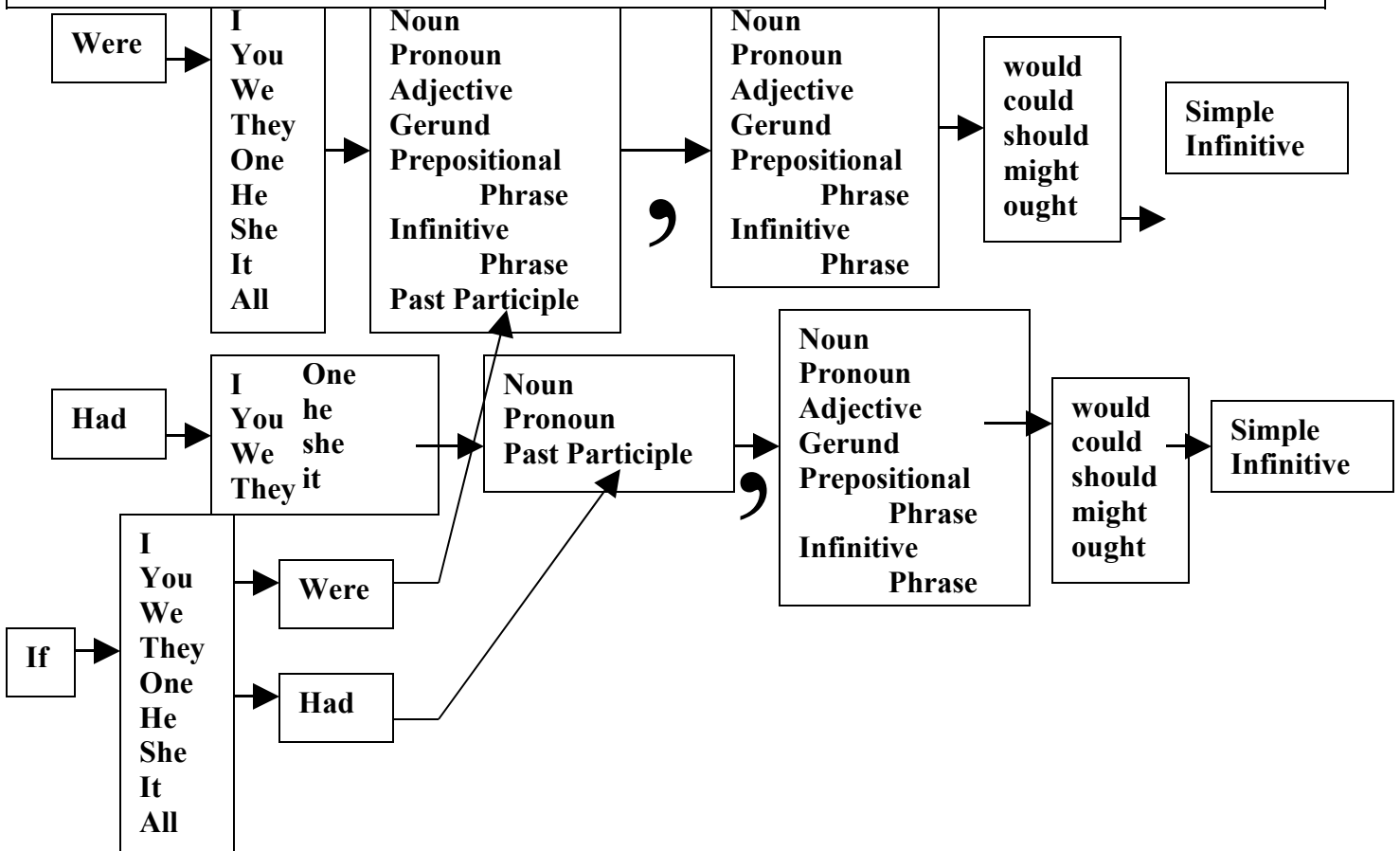
Were _____

Had _____

**would
could
should
might**

Supposition - Imagination

Were I you, I would dance. If I were you I would dance. I would dance if I were you. I would dance were I you. Were I at the window, I could see the parade. If I were at the window I could see the parade. I could see the parade if I were at the window. I could see the parade were I at the window. Were I tall I might be a dancer. If I were tall, I might be a dancer. I might be a dancer if I were tall. I might be a dancer were I tall. Were I he I would be fearful. If I were he I would be fearful. I would be fearful if I were he. I would be fearful were I he. Were I dancing now, I would dance well. If I were dancing now, I would dance well. Were I dancing now, I would dance well. I would dance well if I were a dancer. I would dance well were I a dancer. Were I to dance, now or in the future, it would be fun. If I were to dance it would be fun. It would be fun if I were to dance. It would be fun were I to dance. Were I to have danced, yesterday, it would have been pretty. Had I danced yesterday, it would have been pretty. If I had danced, yesterday, it would have been pretty. It would have been pretty if I had danced yesterday. It would have been pretty had I danced yesterday. Had I the money now, I could buy a car. If I had the money now I could buy a car. I could buy a car had I the money now. Had I had the money, yesterday, I would have bought the car yesterday. If I had had the money, yesterday, I would have bought the car yesterday. I would have bought the car, yesterday, had I had the money. If I now could do, could be, or could have, I would now be, would now do, or would now have. If in the past I could have done something, could have been something, or could have had something, I would have done something, would have been something, or would have had something. If I could, I would, now or in the future. If I can, I do, in the present. If I can, in the future, I shall. If I am, now, I do and I have. If I was, I did and I had. If I could do it, in the past, I would do it, I did do it and I did it. If I could, now or in the future, I might, I should, I ought to.



Conjunctions

That = adjective. **That thing is a pie cutter.**
 That = pronoun. **That is a thing that cuts pies.**

That = **conjunction:**

(subject) (verb) that (subject) (verb).

I hope that you will visit us.

(subject) (verb) (object) that (verb).

I bought the book that cost the most.

(subject) (verb) (object) that (subject) (verb)

I bought the book that I wanted.

Conjunctions:

in order to

instead of

without

both... and

neither... nor

either... or

although

because

without

which

whose

as if

before

after

while

when

so that

before

after

and

or

but

nor

that

so

to...

with

I studied in order to learn. In order to learn, I study. I studied instead of playing. Instead of playing, I study. I studied without books. Without books, I study. I studied without wasting time. Without wasting time, I study. I both studied and learned. I studied and learned, both. I had both coffee and tea. I had coffee and tea, both. I had neither sugar nor salt. I had neither eaten nor drunk. Neither food nor drink did I have. I chose either this or that. You may choose either bread or cake. You must choose either to work or to study. Either study or you will fail the examination. Although he came, I did not talk with him. I could not speak with him, although he came. I passed the examination without studying. This is the thing which I choose. Which thing do you choose? He did that, which is what he wanted to do. That is the person whose stuff is here. Whose stuff is this? He looks as if he were tired. As if he were near death, he fell on the bed. He came before I left. Before I left, he came. After he came, I left. I left after he came. While he read, I watched a movie. While I had money I was happy. When I had money I was happy. When we were busy someone rang the doorbell. They rang the bell so that we would go there. So that we would go, they rang the bell. After they rang the bell, we left. We left after they rang the bell. John and Bill came to visit and they stayed for three days. John or Bill left some money on the table. John will go to Paris or he will stay in Wuhan. Either show me or tell me. I know but I do not care. But I can go (only I can go.) No one but I can go. He can sing but he will not do so. I do not want to drink coffee nor do I want to eat cake. Neither John nor Mary will go with us. I hope that you will come. Please come so I can see you. Please come so that I can see you. So that I can see you, your must come. So I can see you, come here. He ate cake with coffee. With coffee he ate cake. John came to visit with Bill. John came with Bill to visit us. John came with Bill to visit with us. With specific materials you can build something. You can build with these materials.

That = adjective. That thing is a pie cutter.
That = pronoun. That is a thing that cuts p

That = conjunction:

(subject) (verb) that (subject) (verb).

I wish that you would visit us.

(subject) (verb) (object) that (verb).

I read the book that seemed most interesti

(subject) (verb) (object) that (subject) (ve

I read the book that you recommended.

That you arrive today is important.

Conjunctions:

in order to

instead of

without

both... and

neither... nor

either... or

although

because

without

which

whose

as if

before

after

while

when

so that

before

after

and

or

but

nor

that

so

to...

with

He is the person...

She saw the boy...

That is the

woman...

No one knows...

...who has a dog that bites everyone who comes here.

...whom the dog bit.

...to whom we gave the dog that bites.

They are the persons...

She saw the boys...

Those are the women...

I spoke with people...

I know the girls...

...who have a dog that bites everyone who comes here.

...whom the dog bit.

...without whom we would not know who killed the dog.

I studied in order to learn. Where are you? I am where you left me? There are people in the room. There is a person in the room. I studied instead of playing. I studied without books. What are you doing? I am doing what I want to do. I am doing that which I need to do. Who is she? She is the person who visited Sam. She is a person whom I know. I studied without wasting time. I both studied and learned. Why did you call? To speak to you is why I called. I had neither sugar nor salt. You must chose either this or that. How are you? Fine is how I am. I do not know how you did that. Although he came, I did not talk with him. I passed the examination without studying. This is the thing which I choose. This is what I choose. This is the thing that I choose. This is that which I choose. This is the thing of which I told you. I shall speak with you whenever you arrive. Which thing do you choose? This is the one which I chose. This is the one that I choose. He did that, which is what he wanted to do. He did that which he wanted to do. That is the person whose stuff is here. Whose stuff is this? He looks as if he were tired. He came before I left. After he came, I left. I left after he came. While he read, I watched a movie. When have you ever been happy? I was happy while I had money. I was happy when I had money. They rang the bell so that we would come to the door. John and Bill came to visit and they stayed for three days. John or Bill left some money on the table. Either John or Bill left the money. I know but I do not care. But I can go (only I can go.) No one but I can go. He can sing but he will not do so. I want neither coffee nor tea. I do not want to drink coffee nor do I want to eat cake. I hope that you will come. That you come is important. That is important and this is not. Please come so I can see you. Please come so that I can see you. So that I can see you, come here. It was so hot that I was sweating. So I can see you, come here. He ate the cake, so I ate the candy. He ate cake with coffee. I did that because you wanted me to do it. There are six people outside. There is a dog in the car. It is raining. It is snowing. It is hot, today. It is five o'clock. It is Monday. It is July. It is the year 2003. It is John at the door. It is Mary who is calling.

what where why when how

What is this? This is what I want.

What are you doing now and tomorrow? I am doing what I want to do.

What will you do tomorrow? I will do what I want to do tomorrow.

What have you done this year? I have done what I want to do.

What did you do last year? I did what I wanted to do.

What have you been doing this year? I have been doing what I want to do.

I know what you are doing. I know what this is. I know what I will do.

Writing is what you are doing. Where are you? Where are you going?

Where am I? Where is one? Where is something? Where was it?

Where were they. They were where we put them. There is where it is.

It is where I put it. I know where you are. Where do you go every day?

I know where you are going. Where have you been?

I have been where the wild goose goes. Where did you go?

I went where the wild goose went.

When are you going? You told me when you are going.

I will go when you arrive. When do you sing? I know when you sing.

When have you done something? We know when you have done something.

When did you do something? We know when you did something.

Why are you doing something? I am doing it because I want to do it.

Why do you do something? Why did you do something? Why will you do it?

I do it because... I did it because... I will do it because...

I know why you are doing something. Why I do it is a secret.

Why have you done something? I have done it because I want to go.

I know why you have gone. I do not know why.

How are you? I am fine. How are you to be? How were you?

How do you do something? I do it easily. This is how I do it.

How have you been doing something? I have been doing it by working.

I know how to do something. I know how you are doing something.

I know how you have been doing something. I know how you did it.

Can I be something? Can I do something? Can I have something?

Could I be? Could I have? Could I do...?

Should I have? Should I do? Should I be?

Would I have? Would I do? Would I be?

Do I do something? Do I have something? Am I something?

Did I? Did I have something? Was I? Will I be? Will I do? Will I have?

Have I been? Have I had? Have I done?

Sounds

The voice sound spectrum is divided into five ranges, five distinct sounds. The five divisions are approximates and they are relative to each other, high to low, low to high. Every person's range (and each of the five segments of the range) is unique and distinct, whether higher, lower, wider or narrower than someone else's.

low [a]-----[y] high

These are five sounds

These are not letters. These are not the vowels. These are sounds:

low----	ah	uh	eh	ih	y	--high
---------	----	----	----	----	---	--------

The letter I is pronounced "ih" except when it is written: "I," "eye," or "ie," when it can be pronounced as its name is pronounced, even when a consonant is between the "i" and the "e."

The name of the letter "I" is pronounced: a-u-e-i-y→

The sound begins as "ah" and changes to "y." The sounds between these two sounds will occur without your attention or effort. The letter Y is pronounced "ah--uh--eh--ih--y" in short words such as by, buy, my, cry, dye, guy, lye, my, nye, rye and why (as the name of the letter I is pronounced).

Although no voice sound is constant and without change, the "ih" may be perceived as a constant single sound, or it may be perceived as moving slightly from high to low, whereas the y must move from low to high, then end with an abrupt very soft "uh." It is essential, very important, that we hear the change of the sound from ah to y.

The letter A is pronounced "ah" except when it is written: "ae," "ai," or "ay," when it can be pronounced as its name is pronounced, even when a consonant is between the "a" and the "e."

The name of the letter A is pronounced: a-u-e-i-y→

The sound begins as "eh" then changes to the sound of "y."

The letter combinations "ei" and "ey" are pronounced the same: "eh—ih—y."

The letter E is pronounced "eh" except when it is written: "ea" or "ee," when it can be pronounced as its name is pronounced, even when a consonant is between the first "e" and the second "e."

The name of the letter E is pronounced a-u-e-i-y→

The sound begins as "ih" and changes to "y."

The letter Y is pronounced "ih—y" at the end of long words such as hurry.

The letter O is pronounced without fully puckering the lips (lips still open and apart) (just beginning to pucker) (without the sound of "oo" and without the sound of "w") except when it is written "oe," when it is pronounced as its name is pronounced, even when a consonant is between the "o" and the "e."

The name of the letter O is pronounced a-u-e-i-y

It begins as “uh” then changes to “oo” then to a very soft “uh.”



The letter “w” has no sound of its own.

The letter “w” indicates that the lips are puckered then unpuckered as a sound goes through them. They do not entirely close together. Any sound going through the puckered lips changes to “oo.” When the lips open we hear an echo finishing with a very soft “uh.” In words beginning with “w” we must hear the initial sound of “oo.” In words ending with “w” we must hear the final very soft “uh.” This same ending sound must be heard for “o” (owe) and “u” (you.)

The letter U is pronounced “uh” with the lips not puckered but with the mouth open (lips still open and apart) (without the sound of “oo” and without the sound of “w”) except when it is written “ue,” “you,” “ui,” or “eu,” when it is pronounced as its name is pronounced, even when a consonant is between the “u” and the “e.”

The name of the letter U is pronounced a-u-e-i-y

It begins as “ih,” then changes to “y,” then to “oo,” then to a very soft quick echo of “uh.”



The sounds “ah,” “uh,” “eh” “ih” and “oh” (before and after consonants) (or otherwise when a, u, e, i, and o are not designated as changing sounds) may be perceived as single constant unchanging sounds. The letter y indicates in all instances a changing sound (ah-----y) or (ih-----y). The sounds of the letters before and after these six letters (a e i o u y) will affect and change their sounds, as well as assimilate (mix) with these sounds, and dissimilate (separate) from these sounds. You need not be concerned with such accidental and incidental sounds. Concentrate upon the impossible task of producing the exact perfectly correct sounds and articulations for each letter and each letter combination. Only Her Majesty, Queen Elisabeth II, is capable of such perfection, and Her Majesty’s speech is the standard for all aspects of English, phonologically, syntactically and gramatically. The rest of us try.

The Consonants

Examine the instructions for producing the correct sounds and the correct articulations for the consonants (sounds that are more articulated than vowels) (represented by the letters of the alphabet “bcdfghjklmnpqrstvwxyz”) that are problems for you.

Two lips: b,m,p.

The two lips close and touch together. The tongue lies lazily in the bottom of the mouth.

p: Air fills the mouth (air pressure). We must hear the pressured air burst the lips apart.

b: We must hear a hum that begins as air fills the mouth. We must hear the air and hum burst the lips apart, and their echo in the open mouth.

m: We hear a hum, without air pressure, and we must hear the slight echo as the lips open.

Lips open. The tongue tip touches the tips of top front teeth: th, the.

th: We must hear first the soft escape of pressured air between the tongue tip and teeth tips. Then we must hear the burst of pressured air as the tongue leaves the teeth.

the: We must hear the hum with the soft escape of air, and the burst, and the echo.

Bottom lip to top front teeth: v,f.

f: We must hear the soft escape of air between the two sides of the lip (the center of the lip stays against the teeth). Then we must hear the burst of air as the lip leaves the teeth.

v: We must hear a hum (voice sound) and air vibrate, softly escaping the two sides of the lip, then the burst of air and sound as the lip leaves the teeth, and the echo in the open mouth.

Lips open. Tongue tip to “alveolar ridge” (above the top front teeth). The tongue touches all around: d,j,l,n,t,ch.

t: Air pressure builds above the tongue. No hum. We must hear the pressured air burst the tongue away from the alveolar ridge.

d: We must hear a hum that begins as air pressure builds above the tongue. We must hear the burst of air and of sound, and the echo, as the tongue leaves the ridge.

n: We must hear a hum that begins without air pressure because the air and hum escape through the nose. The air must not escape around the tongue through the lips. Then, after that, we must hear the echo in the mouth as the tongue leaves the ridge all at once, quickly, not slowly.

l: We must hear a hum that begins without air pressure because the air and sound escape around both sides of the tongue to exit the mouth between the lips. This escape must not be blocked by the tongue nor by the lips. Then, after that, we must hear the echo as the tongue leaves the ridge all at once, quickly, not slowly.

j: We must hear a hum that begins with air pressure. We must hear the buzzing hum and air slightly escaping between the tip of the tongue and the ridge, still close to each other. Then we must hear the echo as the tongue quickly separates entirely from the ridge, quickly.

ch: (tsh): Air pressure builds above the tongue. No hum. We must hear the hissing air escape slowly between the tip of the tongue and the ridge, still close to one another, then we must hear the burst and its echo as the tongue quickly leaves the ridge.

Lips open wide, not puckered. The tongue tip points at the bottom teeth, or towards between the top and bottom teeth. The middle of the tongue rises a bit for: s, z. It lowers then for: sh.

s: We must hear the air that hisses across the teeth, coming from the throat, down the center of the tongue, flowing swiftly and strongly between the tongue and the roof (top) of the mouth, and hitting high on the top front teeth (at their roots and gums), then going down, under the top front teeth to exit the mouth. There is more air flowing much more freely, unrestricted, than the initial sounds of th and j.

z: Like s, but we must hear a hum that buzzes between the tongue and the alveolar ridge.

sh: The tongue is a bit lower than for s and z. No hum, just air. The lips are not puckered and not fully open, only slightly rounded and pointed slightly out and slightly away from the mouth and teeth. We hear the air as it escapes more freely, and its range is wider across the mouth, echoing air, going first along the sides of the cheeks, then across all the front teeth (about 16) and out the open lips.

Lips open: r

The tongue tip points at the alveolar ridge, but does not touch it. We must hear a hum that must change from ah to uh, or from eh to uh, or from ih to uh, or from oh to uh, or the tip of the tongue must vibrate (at least two vibrations) in the air, for a split second. This change or vibration is essential. We must hear two ranges, one after the other. The tongue can get very close to the alveolar ridge, or not; it must not touch it. The sound of r dominates, takes precedence, over all other sounds near it, and may change them (assimilate or dissimilate).

The throat is open, the mouth is open, the tongue is resting low and out of the way, and the lips (the mouth) are open. h: We must hear the sound of air, freely, unrestricted, exiting from the throat, out the open lips. The tongue, the lips and the teeth must not hinder this air.

The throat is closed at the back of the tongue. Air is pressurized below the throat: g, k.

k: We hear the air burst out as the throat opens.

g: We hear first the hum, then the air and the hum burst out with an echo in the open mouth.

w: the letter “w” does not indicate sound. It indicates that the lips are puckered, then unpuckered with sound or air upon them. All sound touching puckered lips changes to “oo.”

wh: The sound of air is blown through well puckered lips.

To perfect the sounds, the student should practice slowly and deliberately, even exaggerating the sounds, then when speaking normally, be aware of the need to pronounce emphatically, clearly and distinctly, the sounds that might not otherwise be heard or that might be mistaken for other sounds, such as f and th and p, t for d and th, v for f and p, b for p and t, s for sh and ch, ch for t or k, k for g, s for z, j for ch and sh, l for n, l for r, a for r, m for n, and w for v, depending upon which language or dialect is native to the student.

The student should pronounce with clear and distinct articulation the sound of every letter and letter-combination. It is better to articulate in excess than to articulate insufficiently. In determining how to pronounce new words, the student should pronounce by syllables, treating each syllable as if it were a word. A syllable is a vowel sound alone, or with a consonant sound preceding, or following it, or both. English prefers the syllable that begins with a consonant and ends with a consonant, such as bab, bac, bad, baf, bag... tuz, vuz, wuz, zuz. This is not always possible. The two consonants of a syllable should be articulated clearly and distinctly, to avoid confusion. Context of a phrase or sentence is not always sufficient to permit the listener to “translate” a mispronounced word. If there is not a consonant before or after the vowel sound the vowel sound itself must be clearly pronounced to avoid confusion. Short spaces, silence between sounds, is often necessary to avoid unintelligible assimilations and other changes of sounds. Words can be pronounced with syllables separated, if necessary. If the student recognizes a short familiar word within a larger unfamiliar word, that part of the word should be pronounced as the short familiar word, such as “mention” which begins with the sound of “men,” and the attempt to pronounce the “tion” after the proper articulation of “n” and before the properly articulated “i” will assimilate and change sounds automatically to produce the proper sound. The student should learn the English sounds for the letters and and letter-combinations and avoid the use of international phonetic symbols which are designed for linguists and not for students of English. Failure to learn and to use the basic sounds dooms the student to years of mispronunciation and misunderstanding, and a large vocabulary of mispronounced words is difficult to correct. Proper learning and use of the basic sounds permit the student more quickly to acquire all aspects of English,

vocabulary, syntax and grammar included. If there is any question regarding how a word is pronounced, the student should pronounce all letters by their proper sounds, a as ah, e as eh, i as ih (never as ee), oh as ow, y as ee, and u as you or oo. Proper acquisition of the vowel sounds and the consonant articulations permits the speaker to adjust speech to any English speaking environment, to understand all English speakers and to be understood.

Terminology (Terms)

A common **noun** is what something is called.

A **proper noun** is the **official name** of a person, a city, a company or another institution.

A **singular** noun names **one** person or **one** thing.

A **plural** noun names **two or more** persons, or **more than one** thing.

A **pronoun** replaces a noun.

Gender is **masculine** (male), **feminine** (female) or **neuter** (neither male nor female).

Some **subject pronouns**, nominal pronouns, are **this, that, some, none, I, you, we, they, one, who, he, she, mine, yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, its** and **it**.

Some **object pronouns** are **this that, some, none, me, you, us, them, one, whom, him, her, mine, yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, its** and **it**.

The **demonstrative pronouns** are **this, that, these** and **those**.

The **demonstrative adjectives** are **this, that, these** and **those**.

Some **conjunctions** are **that, and, or, nor, either – or, neither – nor, if, but, because, so, so that, then, when, where, in order that, in order to, rather than, after, as, before, after, while, like, since, than, until, once, since, although, however...**

The **article adjectives** are **a, an** and **the**.

The **possessive pronouns** are **mine, yours, ours, theirs, one's, whose, his, hers** and **its**.

The **possessive adjectives** are **my, your, our, their, one's, whose, his, her** and **its**.

The **reflexive pronouns** are **myself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves, themselves, oneself, himself, herself** and **itself**.

The **relative pronouns** are **that, who, whom** and **which**.

The **relative adjectives** are **whose** (and “**of which**”)

The **interrogative pronouns** are **what, who, whom, whose** and **which**.

The **auxiliaries** that precede the **simple infinitive** are **must, may, can, could, might, should, would, ought to, ...**

The **auxiliaries** that precede the **gerund participle** are **be, am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been** and **to be**.

The **auxiliaries** that precede the **past participle** are **have, has, had, having** and **to have**.

The **only auxiliaries** for the **past participle** forming the “**passive**” construction are **be, am, is, are, was, were, be, being** and **to be**.

A **passive sentence** speaks of **something being done to** the subject.

An **active sentence** speaks of the **subject, its being something, doing something or having something**.

An **adjective** describes a **noun, a pronoun** or a **gerund verb**.

A **verb** is a word that indicates **being, having** or **doing**.

An **adverb** describes a **gerund** or any other **verb, an adjective** or **an adverb**.

A **preposition** indicates **position, location**.

A **prepositional phrase** is a **preposition** with its **object** and all their **modifiers**.

A **conjunction** is a word that **joins** sentences together or that **joins** words together.

A **sentence** has a **subject, a verb** and all their **modifiers**.

A **compound sentence** is **two sentences joined by a conjunction**.

“That” is an adjective. “That” is a pronoun. “That” is a conjunction.

A **subject** can be a **noun** or a **noun phrase**, a **pronoun**, a **gerund** or a **gerund phrase**, an **infinitive phrase**, or a **prepositional phrase**.

A **direct object** receives the action of the verb.

An **indirect object** is the person or thing for whom or for which the action of the verb is done.

Some **negatives** are **no**, **not**, **none**, **neither**, **nor**, **never** and **null**.

Non = no. Non = non. Rien = nothing, none. Ne pas = not. Jamais = never. Jamais = ever. Ne jamais = never. **Ne guerre = hardly ever**. Ne que = none but. Ni l’un ni l’autre = neither the one nor the other.

Nul = null. **Aucune = not one**.



Concise Summary

Generally, one does things. One does not do things. All others and I do things. All others and I do not do things. **Does** one do things? Yes one does. No, one does not. **Do** all others do things? Yes, all others do. No, all others do not. All (can, could, should, shall, will, might, may, must) (be... do... have...). Can all (do... be... have...). Yes, all can.

In the past, one was... I was... You and all others were... **Was** I...? Yes, I was. No, I was not. All had... All did... **Did** all have...? Yes, all did. No, all did not. **For awhile**, I was (doing... being... having...). **Previously**: I had (been... had... done...). **Emphatically**: All did (have... do...).

In the present: (am, is, are, have, has)(thinking, believing, hoping, wishing, wanting, wanting, feeling, hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting). I am... One is... He is... She is... It is... We are... They are... This is... That is... These are... Those are... People and things are... A person is... A thing is... **Am** I...? Yes, you are. **Is** he...? Yes, he is. One has... All others and I have... **Do** I have...? Yes I do. No, I do not. I am (doing something... being civil... having an event...). **Are** you doing something? Yes, you are. No, you are not. [One (he, she, it, a person, a thing) (not I) (thinks, hopes, wishes, wants, needs, believes, hears, sees, smells, tastes and feels)]. [I and all **plural** subjects (you, we, they, people, things) think, hope, wish, want, need and believe.] **Do** you see...? Yes, I do. **Does** one think...? Yes, one does. No, I do not. I am John, a person, described, doing something, at a place and I am done with something. I am affected by something. I am I. John is John. A person is a person. Descriptions are descriptions. Doing something is doing something. To do something is to do something. At a place is at a place. Done with something is done with something. Affected by something is affected by something. Am I...? Yes, I am... No, I am not... Do I have...? Yes, I do. Yes, I have. No, I do not. One person is a person. One thing is a thing. **Persons** and **things** are persons and things. **Obligation**: (**must be, must have, must do**) I have to be... I have to have... I have to do... **Must** all (be... do... have... etc.) ****No, all do not have to (be... do... have... etc.)**** Yes, all must. May all (be... do... have... etc.) . Yes, all may. No, all may not. **During this time zone**: I have (been... done... had... etc.). One has (been... done... had... etc.). Have you (been... done... had... etc.)? Yes, I have. No, I have not. **Emphatically**: [Do be... Do have... Do do... I do have... I do do... I am (thinking believing hoping wishing wanting hearing seeing smelling tasting feeling!)]

In the future, I shall (**be... do... have... etc.**) I am to (**be... do... have... etc.**) **Academically**: I and we shall... All others will. Shall I (**be... do... have... etc.**)? Yes, I shall. No, I shall not. **The gerund-participle**: I am running, was running, will be running, can be running, am to be running, and was to be running. I am the running boy. The boy, running, is I. Running, I arrive. Running is tiring. Quick running is fun. Running quickly is fun. **Subjunctive**: **were. had. (could be, would have, should do, might be, ought to have, etc.)** [**Now or in the future**: (Were I ...) or (If I were...) or (If I were to be...to have...to do...) or (Were I to be...to have...to do...), I (**could, would, might**) (**be... do... have...**)]. [(**Had I** a thing, now), I (**could would might**) (**do... be... have... etc.**)]. [**Had I had** something in the past, I (**would could might**) now (**be... do... have...**) or I (**would could might**) (**do... be... have... etc.**)] or I (**would could might**) have (**been... had... done...**) and I now (**could... would... might...**) (**do... be... have... etc.**)].

Not subjunctive: If I am, have and do, if I did, was and had, if have done, have been and have had, and if I will be, will have and will do, then I am, have, do, did, was, had, have done, have been, have had, will be, will have and will do and the **indicative rather than** subjunctive fits.

Think Believe Know Hope Wish: [I (**think, believe, know, hope**) that (sentence)]. [I (**wish and hope**) (**to be, to do, to have**)]. [I **wish that** (any subject) 1.(**were...**) or 2.(**had something**.) or 3.(**had**) (**been, done, had**) or 4.(**would, could, might**) (**do, be, have**).] [I wish you well. I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy birthday.]

Questions and conjunctions: Who is he? He is the person **who** has a dog **that** bites everyone **who** comes here. What did she see? She saw the boy **whom** the dog bit. What is that? This is something **that** I need. Where are we? I am here **where** I am standing **and** you are there **where** you are sitting. I am here **but** you are there.

Although I am here, you are there. **I hope that I go. That I go** is important. It is **so** important **that** I must go. **Because** it is important, I go. It is important, **so** I go. Why do you like that? How do you know **that** you like it? I like it **because** it tastes good.

Subject Pronouns: **That** This These Those I you he she it we they. **That** is mine.

Adjectives: a an the this that these those. **That** thing is mine. **This** thing is mine.

Object Pronouns: to or for **me, you, him, her, it, us, them, this, that, these, those**.

Direct object: He hit **me**. **Indirect object**: He hit **me** the ball. (He hit the ball to me.)

Special use of the simplest infinitive and gerund: He cries. I hear him cry. I hear him crying. She walks. I see her walk. I see her walking. Walk! Do walk.



TEACHER/STUDENT EDITION

JOHN RICHARDSON MEADOWS'
English Curriculum

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