

Tableau de Conjugaison en anglais

Les temps en anglais

Comment conjuguer un verbe en anglais ? Dans quel contexte utiliser un temps plutôt qu'un autre ? Dans ce [cours d'anglais](#), nous allons vous donner un exemple en utilisant 5 verbes différents :

- Un verbe régulier (to work, travailler),
- Et 4 verbes irréguliers : to be (être), to have (avoir), to do (faire), to go (aller).

Retrouvez la liste complète des [verbes irréguliers ici](#).

The Present Tense - Le Présent

Present Simple - Le présent simple

Le présent simple (**Present Simple** en anglais) est le premier temps que nous apprenons en anglais. Le présent simple désigne un fait, une habitude, une routine, une opinion... Bref, une vérité générale.

À la 3ème personne du singulier, le verbe change.

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Work	Am	Have	Do	Go
You	Work	Are	Have	Do	Go
He / She / It	Works	Is	Has	Does	Goes
We	Work	Are	Have	Do	Go
You	Work	Are	Have	Do	Go
They	Work	Are	Have	Do	Go

Exemples :

- **I work at Wall Street English** : Je travaille à Wall Street English
- **You are intelligent** : Vous êtes intelligent.
- **He has a girlfriend** : Il a une petite amie.
- **They do their homework** : Ils font leurs devoirs
- **We go to the beach** : Nous allons à la plage

Present Continuous - Le présent continu

Le présent continu (**Present Continuous**) est une action qui a lieu dans le moment présent, et qui n'est pas encore achevée.

- Il se conjugue ainsi : verbe **TO BE + gérondif** (verbe+ing)

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Am working	Am being	Am having	Am doing	Am going
You	Are working	Are being	Are having	Are doing	Are going
He / She / It	Is working	Is being	Is having	Is doing	Is going
We	Are working	Are being	Are having	Are doing	Are going
You	Are working	Are being	Are having	Are doing	Are going
They	Are working	Are being	Are having	Are doing	Are going

Exemples :

- **I am working on a biography** : Je travaille sur une biographie.
- **You are being mean** : Vous êtes en train d'être méchant.
- **He is having lunch** : Il est en train de déjeuner.
- **They are doing their homework** : Ils sont en train de faire leurs devoirs
- **We are going to the beach** : Nous allons aller à la plage.

Present Perfect - Le passé composé

Le Present Perfect Simple

Le Present Perfect simple est une action dans le long terme, qui a commencé dans le passé, mais qui continue toujours dans le présent. Le **Present Perfect Simple** désigne aussi des actions qui ont commencé mais qui n'ont pas été terminées.

- Conjugaison : **have / has + past participle** (participe passé)

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Have worked	Have been	Have had	Have done	Have gone
You	Have worked	Have been	Have had	Have done	Have gone
He / She / It	Has worked	Has been	Has had	Has done	Has gone
We	Have worked	Have been	Have had	Have done	Have gone
You	Have worked	Have been	Have had	Have done	Have gone
They	Have worked	Have been	Have had	Have done	Have gone

Exemples :

- **I have worked as a secretary for 3 years** : J'ai travaillé en tant que secrétaire pendant 3 ans.
- **You have been unsubscribed from this newsletter for 2 weeks** : Cela fait 2 semaines que vous avez été désinscrit à la newsletter.
- **He has had two books published in the last few years** : Il a publié 2 livres au cours de ces dernières années.
- **They have done nothing to finish their homework on time** : Ils n'ont rien fait pour finir leurs devoirs à temps.
- **We have gone from 2% to 5%** : Nous sommes passés de 2 à 5%.

Present Perfect Continuous

Le Present Perfect Continuous (Present Perfect Continu), est comme le Présent Perfect Simple, mais on insiste davantage sur la durée. Il exprime une action longue qui n'est pas terminée.

- Conjugaison : **have / has + been + gérondif** (verbe en -ing)

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Have been working	Have been being	Have been having	Have been doing	Have been going
You	Have been working	Have been being	Have been having	Have been doing	Have been going
He / She / It	Has been working	Has been being	Has been having	Has been doing	Has been going

We	Have been working	Have been being	Have been having	Have been doing	Have been going
You	Have been working	Have been being	Have been having	Have been doing	Have been going
They	Have been working	Have been being	Have been having	Have been doing	Have been going

Exemples :

- **I have been working as a secretary for 3 years now** : Cela fait 3 ans que je travaille en temps que secrétaire.
- **What have you been doing lately?** : Qu'avez-vous fait dernièrement ?
- **They have been going to the gym for a while now** : Cela fait un certain temps qu'ils vont à la salle de sport.

The Past Tense : Le Prétérit

Past Simple - Le prétérit

Le prétérit simple (**Past Simple**) est une action qui est terminée, et qui n'a pas de lien avec le présent. C'est un temps souvent utilisé pour raconter une histoire.

- Un verbe régulier se conjugue ainsi : **verbe + ED**

Pour les verbes irréguliers, se référer au [tableau des verbes irréguliers](#).

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Worked	Was	Had	Did	Went
You	Worked	Were	Had	Did	Went
He / She / It	Worked	Was	Had	Did	Went
We	Worked	Were	Had	Did	Went
You	Worked	Were	Had	Did	Went
They	Worked	Were	Had	Did	Went

Exemples :

- **I worked at Wall Street English** : Je travaillais à Wall Street English.
- **I remember that you were a witch for Halloween** : Je me souviens que vous étiez une sorcière pour Halloween.
- **He had a headache** : Il avait un mal de tête.
- **They did their homework** : Ils faisaient leurs devoirs
- **We went shopping yesterday** : Hier, nous sommes allés faire du shopping.

Past Continuous - Le prétérit progressif

Le prétérit progressif (Past Continuous) est une action en cours qui s'est déroulée dans le passé. L'action se déroule avant un élément déclencheur qui se situe dans le passé.

- Un verbe régulier se conjugue ainsi : **was/were** + **gérondif** (verbe en -ing)

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Was working	Was being	Was having	Was doing	Was going
You	Were working	Were being	Were having	Were doing	Were going
He / She / It	Was working	Was being	Was having	Was doing	Was going
We	Were working	Were being	Were having	Were doing	Were going
You	Were working	Were being	Were having	Were doing	Were going
They	Were working	Were being	Were having	Were doing	Were going

Exemples :

- **I was working when the Notre Dame fire started** : J'étais en train de travailler lorsque l'incendie de Notre Dame a commencé.
- **You were being so creative when the teacher was watching you in class** : Vous étiez très créatif lorsque le professeur vous regardait en classe.
- **He was having a nap when the boss called him** : Il était en train de faire une sieste lorsque son patron l'a appelé.
- **They were still doing their homework when their dad came home** : Ils étaient toujours en train de faire leurs devoirs lorsque leur père est arrivé à la maison.
- **We were going to call you when you knocked at the door** : Nous étions sur le point de t'appeler lorsque tu as frappé à la porte.

Past Perfect

The Past Perfect Simple

Le Past Perfect Simple (aussi appelé "**Pluperfect**") est une action dans le passé qui a un rapport avec une autre action dans le passé. Celle-ci a été terminée avant une autre action.

- Conjugaison : **had + past participle** (participe passé)

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Had worked	Had been	Had had	Had done	Had gone
You	Had worked	Had been	Had had	Had done	Had gone
He / She / It	Had worked	Had been	Had had	Had done	Had gone
We	Had worked	Had been	Had had	Had done	Had gone
You	Had worked	Had been	Had had	Had done	Had gone
They	Had worked	Had been	Had had	Had done	Had gone

Exemples :

- **I could feel how hard they had worked on this projet** : J'ai pu ressentir à quel point ils ont travaillé dur dans ce projet.
- **You had studied hard before the exam** : Tu avais beaucoup étudié avant l'examen.
- **The exam had started when I arrived** : L'examen avait commencé lorsque je suis arrivé.
- **I wish they had done this sooner** : J'aurais aimé qu'ils aient fait ça plus tôt.

The Past Perfect Continuous

Le Past Perfect Continuous (aussi appelé "**Pluperfect**" Continuous) est une action qui se déroulait dans le passé.

- Conjugaison : **had been + gérondif** (verbe en -ing)

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Had been	Had been	Had been	Had been	Had been

	working	being	having	doing	going
You	Had been working	Had been being	Had been having	Had been doing	Had been going
He / She / It	Had been working	Had been being	Had been having	Had been doing	Had been going
We	Had been working	Had been being	Had been having	Had been doing	Had been going
You	Had been working	Had been being	Had been having	Had been doing	Had been going
They	Had been working	Had been being	Had been having	Had been doing	Had been going

Exemples :

- **I had been working all day** : J'avais travaillé toute la journée
- **She had been doing research for years when they finally solved the problem** : Elle avait fait des recherches pendant des années lorsqu'ils ont enfin résolu le problème.
- **The school kids had been being prepared for this show for several months** : Les écoliers se préparaient à ce spectacle depuis plusieurs mois.
- **They had been going to the post office for weeks when they got the parcel** : Ils étaient allés au bureau de poste pendant des semaines lorsqu'ils ont reçu le colis.

The Future Tense

Le futur est une action qui se déroule à l'avenir, sans lien direct vers le présent.

- Conjugaison : **will + infinitive** (infinitif)

	To Work	To Be	To Have	To Do	To Go
I	Will work	Will be	Will have	Will do	Will go
You	Will work	Will be	Will have	Will do	Will go
He / She / It	Will work	Will be	Will have	Will do	Will go
We	Will work	Will be	Will have	Will do	Will go

You	Will work	Will be	Will have	Will do	Will go
They	Will work	Will be	Will have	Will do	Will go

Exemples :

- **I will work on the project as soon as possible** : Je travaillerai sur le projet dès que possible.
- **I will be at the train station at 3pm** : Je serai à la gare à 15h.
- **I will have a glass of wine, please** : Je voudrais un verre de vin, s'il vous plait.
- **I will do the homework for you if you want** : Je ferai les devoirs pour toi si tu veux.
- **I will go to the door** : J'irai à la porte.

To Be Going To / To Be About To

Cette forme particulière du futur indique des intentions, et des prédictions basées sur le présent. C'est une action qui est sur le point d'être arrivée.

Conjugaison :

- **verbe To Be conjugué + Going To + Infinitif**
- **verbe To Be conjugué + About To + Infinitif**

Exemples :

- **We're going to have ice cream for dinner** : Nous aurons de la glace pour dîner.
- **I'm about to go to the grocery store. Do you want to come with me?** : Je vais aller au supermarché. Veux-tu venir avec moi ?

The Future Continuous

Le futur continu qui sera en cours à un moment particulier du futur

- Conjugaison : **will + be + gérondif** (verbe en -ing)

Exemples :

- **This time next week, I will be working on my dissertation** : Dans exactement une semaine, je serai en train de travailler sur mon mémoire.

The Future Perfect

Le "future perfect" est utilisé pour décrire une action qui sera complétée dans le futur.

- Conjugaison : **will have + past participle** (participe passé)

Exemples :

- **I will have finished this report by 6pm** : J'aurai fini ce rapport avant 18h.

En savoir plus sur le temps du [futur en anglais](#).

L'Impératif

L'impératif en anglais est simple. Il s'agit simplement du verbe à l'infinitif sans le "to".

Exemples :

- Let's go : Allons-y
- Go ! : Allez !

En savoir plus sur [l'impératif](#).

Pour [apprendre l'anglais](#) et en savoir plus sur les temps en anglais, consultez notre fiche sur [le conditionnel en anglais](#), [le verbe être en anglais](#), [le verbe avoir en anglais](#), et retrouvez la liste des [50 verbes anglais les plus utilisés](#).

Besoin d'évaluer votre niveau de langue, découvrez tous nos [tests d'anglais](#).

