



## DIATEZA ACTIVA

### 1. Diateza activă : "eu" fac "tu" suferi

#### 1. Diateza activă :

In limba engleză toate verbele fac interogativul si negativul cu verbul auxiliar **to do** ; (excepție fac verbele **to have, to be, can , must, may** care fac interogativul prin inversare si negativul cu "not").

Conjugarea verbului neregulat to go la cele 8 timpuri :

**To go**      **went**      **gone**

**Afirmativ**

**Negativ**

**Interogativ**

### PRESENT

I go - **eu merg**

You go

He goes

She goes

It goes

We go

You go

They go

I do not go **eu nu merg**

you do not go

he does not go

she does not go

it does not go

we do not go

you do not go

they do not go

do I go ? **merg eu ?**

do you go ?

does he go ?

does she go ?

does it go ?

do we go ?

do you go ?

do they go ?

### PAST TENSE

I went - **eu am mers**

You went

He went

She went

It went

We went

You went

They went

I did not go **eu n-am mers**

you did not go

he did not go

she did not go

it did not go

we did not go

you did not go

they did not go

did I go ? **am mers eu ?**

did you go ?

did he go ?

did she go ?

did it go ?

did we go ?

did you go ?

did they go ?

### PRESENT PERFECT

( to have + forma a 3-a a verbului de conjugat )

I have gone - eu am mers	I have not gone eu n-am mers	have I gone ? am mers eu ?
You have gone	you have not gone	have you gone ?
He has gone	he has not gone	has he gone ?
She has gone	she has not gone	has she gone ?
It has gone	it has not gone	has it gone ?
We have gone	we have not gone	have we gone ?
You have gone	you have not gone	have you gone ?
They have gone	they have not gone	have they gone ?

### PAST PERFECT

( had + forma a 3-a a verbului de conjugat )

I had gone -eu mersesem	I had not gone eu nu mersesem	had I gone ? mersesem eu
You had gone	you had not gone	had you gone ?
He had gone	he had not gone	had he gone ?
She had gone	she had not gone	had she gone ?
It had gone	it had not gone	had it gone ?
We had gone	we had not gone	had we gone
You had gone	you had not gone	had you gone ?
They had gone	they had not gone	had they gone ?

### CONDITIONAL

( should la persoana I-a și would la persoanele a II-a și a III-a )

I should go - eu aş merge	I should not go eu nu aş merge	should I go ? aş merge eu
You would go	you would not go	would you go ?
He would go	he would not go	would he go ?
She would go	she would not go	would she go ?
It would go	it would not go	would it go ?
We should go	we should not go	should we go ?
You would go	you would not go	would you go ?
They would go	they would not go	would they go ?

In ultimul timp **should** se foloseşte mai ales cu înţelesul de "**ar trebui**" si de aceea îl găsim mai puţin folosit la persoana a I-a singular si plural ca auxiliar , rolul lui fiind luat de **would** ( I would go = **eu aş merge** ; I should go = **eu ar trebui să merg** ).

### PAST CONDITIONAL

( **have** care se traduce "**fi**" si forma a 3-a a verbului )

I <b>should have gone</b> - <b>eu aş fi mers</b>	I <b>should not have gone</b>	<b>should I have gone ?</b>
You <b>would have gone</b>	you <b>would not have gone</b>	<b>would you have gone ?</b>
He <b>would have gone</b>	he <b>would not have gone</b>	<b>would he have gone ?</b>
She <b>would have gone</b>	she <b>would not have gone</b>	<b>would she have gone ?</b>
It <b>would have gone</b>	it <b>would not have gone</b>	<b>would it have gone ?</b>
We <b>should have gone</b>	we <b>should not have gone</b>	<b>should we have gone ?</b>
You <b>would have gone</b>	you <b>would not have gone</b>	<b>would you have gone ?</b>
They <b>would have gone</b>	they <b>would not have gone</b>	<b>would they have gone ?</b>

### FUTURE

( **shall** pentru persoana I-a, și **will** pentru persoanele a II-a si aIII-a )

I <b>shall go</b> - <b>eu voi merge</b>	I <b>shall not go</b> <b>eu nu voi merge</b>	<b>shall I go ? voi merge eu ?</b>
You <b>will go</b>	you <b>will not go</b>	<b>will you go ?</b>
He <b>will go</b>	he <b>will not go</b>	<b>will he go ?</b>
She <b>will go</b>	she <b>will not go</b>	<b>will she go ?</b>
It <b>will go</b>	it <b>will not go</b>	<b>will it go ?</b>
We <b>shall go</b>	we <b>shall not go</b>	<b>shall we go ?</b>
You <b>will go</b>	you <b>will not go</b>	<b>will you go ?</b>
They <b>will go</b>	they <b>will not go</b>	<b>will they go ?</b>

"**Shall**" se folosește mai ales **pentru sugestie** si de aceea will îl va înlocui la persoana a I-a singular si plural. ( I will go = **eu voi merge** ) :

what **shall** we do ? - **ce să facem ?**  
where **shall** we go ? - **unde să mergem ?**  
when **shall** we leave ? - **când să plecăm ?**  
why **shall** we stay ? - **de ce să stăm ?**  
who **shall** we see ? - **pe cine să vedem ?**

Când se întrebă cu "**shall**" se răspunde cu "let":

**shall** we take a taxi ? - **să luăm un taxi ?**  
yes, let's take it - **da, să-l luăm**  
no, let's not take it - **nu, să nu-l luăm**  
**shall** we leave or not ? - **să plecăm sau nu ?**  
yes, let's leave - **da, să plecăm**  
no, let's not leave - **nu, să nu plecăm**

### PAST FUTURE

( **have** care se traduce "**fi**" și forma a 3-a a verbului )

I shall **have gone** - eu voi **fi mers**

You **will have gone**

He **will have gone**

She **will have gone**

It **will have gone**

We **shall have gone**

You **will have gone**

They **will have gone**

I shall not **have gone**

you will not **have gone**

he will not **have gone**

she will not **have gone**

it will not **have gone**

we shall not **have gone**

you will not **have gone**

they will not **have gone**

shall I **have gone** ?

will you **have gone** ?

will he **have gone** ?

will she **have gone** ?

will it **have gone** ?

shall we **have gone** ?

will you **have gone** ?

will they **have gone** ?