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GRAMMAR:
CONTRACTIONS

Contractions are used in informal situations like everyday speech or informal writing (notes, messages etc.). We often refer to contractions as the short form of a subject and verb or the negative form or said subject and verb. Here is a quick list of contractions for you to review:

The Verb to be: present

SUBJECT	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I	'M	'M NOT
YOU	'RE	AREN'T
HE/SHE/IT	'S	ISN'T
THEY	'RE	AREN'T
WE	'RE	AREN'T
YOU	'RE	AREN'T

The verb to be: past

SUBJECT	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I	WAS	WASN'T
YOU	WERE	WEREN'T
HE/SHE/IT	WAS	WASN'T
THEY	WERE	WEREN'T
WE	WERE	WEREN'T
YOU	WERE	WEREN'T

remember that the contraction of **not** is **N'T**

Other useful contractions

Note that some of the contractions do not exist in the affirmative

VERB	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
WILL	'LL	WON'T
WOULD	'D	WOULDN'T
HAD	'D	HADN'T
HAVE	'VE	HAVEN'T
MUST	-	MUSTN'T
SHOULD	-	SHOULDN'T
SHALL	-	SHAN'T
CAN	-	CAN'T

Do not forget that the third person of have is has and the contraction is also different:

HAS	-	HASN'T
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To know the difference between similar contractions like I had (I'd) and I would (I'd) you need to focus on what goes after the contraction. For example;

I would like to go to the cinema = I'd like to go to the cinema

I had seen the film before = I'd seen the film before

Had ('d) is followed by a past participle like got, been, done etc.