

## Unit 6: SHORT FORMS

When people speak, they usually make some words shorter. We can show this in writing with an apostrophe: ('). Here are some important examples.

### Not

isn't	is not
aren't	are not
wasn't	was not
don't	do not
can't	cannot
didn't	did not
wouldn't	would not
hasn't	has not
haven't	have not

**NOTICE ESPECIALLY:** won't = *will not*  
**NOTICE:** We say: I'm not **NOT** *I amn't*.

### Be

I'm	I am
she's	she is
you're	you are
it's	it is
he's	he is
they're	they are

**NOTICE:** We can shorten be or not but not both together. For example, we can say *it's not* or *it isn't* but **NOT** *it'sn't*.

### Will

I'll	I will
they'll	they will

### Would

I'd	I would
you'd	you would

### Have

I've	I have	it's	it has	I'd	I had
they've	they have	he's	he has	you'd	you had

**NOTICE:** 's can be **is** Maria's **going** 'd can be **had** He'd **gone**  
or **has** Maria's **gone** or **would** He'd **go**

or **GENITIVE** Maria's pen  
(Unit 49)

**NOTICE:** We always use short forms in tag questions (Unit 12), but we do not use them in affirmative short answers (Unit 11), or in questions asking for yes or no or when we want to say something strongly (I am sorry = I'm very sorry).