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| **Tense (and Aspect)**  |
| 1. Tense and Aspect
* Tense is the inflection on a verb with reference to the time of the utterance. Tense is the correspondence between the form of the verb and our concept of time.
* Aspect is a term used to describe the state of verb action as beginning, in progress, completed, etc. Since the expression of time present and past cannot be considered separately from aspect, time and aspect will be combined. (ing , ed)
1. There are two tenses in English: past and present.
2. English has two aspects: progressive/continuous and perfective.

Aspect is typically shown by the use of suffixes {-ing} and {-ed} and/or auxiliary words be and have as in:a. are runningb. has played* **Translation from English**
1. Present tense
* The present tense is used to talk about the present, the future and even the past.
* There are four present tense forms:

Present simple, Present continuous, Present perfect, Present perfect continuousWhat are they? Give examples: ? I play I am playing I have played I have been playing * 1. Present simple

Uses for the present time: something that is true in the present, something that happens regularly in the present, something that is always trueEx: * I am a third-year student.
* You exercise every Sunday.

You do exercise every Sunday. Do you exercise every Sunday? You don’t exercise every Sunday. * The employees seek better work benefits.
* Huda sells her products in diverse markets.
* Light travels at almost 300,000 kilometres per second.
* They **never** try to control the narrative. (adverbs of frequency)

Yes and no questions? Negative forms? (DO!)Translate!  Uses for the future time: something that is fixed in the future, something in the future after time words (when, after, before) and after *if* and *unless*Ex: * The train leaves at 19.45 this evening.
* We fly to Paris next week.
* Ali won't come unless you ask him.
* I'll talk to Samia when I see her.

Uses for the past time: telling a story, summarising a book, film or playEx: * I was walking down the street the other day when suddenly this man comes up to me and tells me he has lost his wallet and asks me to lend him some money. Well, he looks a bit dangerous so I'm not sure what to do.
* Harry Potter, an eleven-year-old orphan, discovers that he is a wizard and is invited to study at Hogwarts.
	1. Present continuous

Uses? Present/future/past? Example? * Please be quiet. The children are sleeping.
* What are you doing next week?
* Imran is at university. He's studying history.
* The climate is changing rapidly.
* The other day I'm just walking down the street when suddenly this man comes up to me and asks me to lend him some money. Well, he's carrying a big stick and he looks a bit dangerous, so I'm wondering what to do.
* Harry Potter is a pupil at Hogwarts school. One day when he is playing football, he sees a strange object in the sky. He wonders what is happening.

Verbs of thinking and feeling! Stative verbs * She seems sad OR She is seeming sad. تبدو حزينة
* This cake tastes great OR This cake is tasting great. مذاق هذه الكعكة رائع
	1. Present perfect

Uses? Present/future/past? Example? Ex: * I've played the guitar **ever** since I was a teenager. (ever/never)
* Scientists have **recently** discovered a new breed of monkey. (adverbials of the recent past: recently, just, only just, just now, etc.)
* The protestors have just stormed the municipality building.
* I've been watching that programme every week **since** it started.
* I'll keep looking until I have found my book.
* My parents have been married for nearly fifty years.

Adverbials: finished vs unfinished time! * We have bought a new car last week OR we have bought a new car this week.
	1. Present perfect continuous

 Ex: * It has been raining for hours.
* They have been staying with us since last week.

I have always liked John OR I have always been liking John. 1. Past tense
* to talk about the past
* to talk about hypotheses (when we imagine something in the present or the future)
* for politeness
* There are four past tense forms:

Past simple, Past continuous, Past perfect, Past perfect continuousWhat are they? Give examples: ? 5.1 Past simple Uses for the past time: something that happened once in the past, something that happened several times in the past, something that was true for some time in the past. Ex: * Workers at the Spanish port of Barcelona announced their refusal to allow any ships carrying weapons to operate inside the port.
* When I was a boy, I walked a mile to school every day.
* I met my wife a long time **ago**.

Other uses (hypotheses, conditionals, wishes): * He could get a new job if he really tried.
* We would go by train if it wasn't so expensive.
* I wish we had a bigger house.

Negative/Question/Did! * You went to the gym.
* Did you go to the gym?
* You didn’t go to the gym.
* You did go to the gym.

 5.2 Past continuous  Uses for the past time: Ex:* The children were doing their homework when I got home (VS The children did their homework when I got home).
* The resistance factions were meeting secretly (VS The resistance factions met secretly).

Other uses: * These seats are very uncomfortable. I wish we were travelling first class.
* If Salah was playing, they would probably win.

Verbs of thinking and feeling! * She seemed sad OR She was seeming sad.
* This cake tasted great OR This cake was tasting great.

5.3 Past perfect  Uses for the past time: * By 1969, Kanafani had written three books and he was working on a fourth one.
* I was sad when the factory closed. I had worked there for ten years.

Other uses: * You could have stayed with us if you had come to London.
* Amal wishes she had listened to what her mother told her.

5.4 Past perfect continuous Uses for the past time: * Lama didn't want to leave. She had been living in Gaza all her life.
* Jubran was a wonderful guitarist. He had been playing ever since he was a teenager.

!!! Up until that moment, I'd never believed in astrology OR I’d never been believing in astrology. 1. There is no obvious future tense corresponding to the time/tense relation for present and past.

Instead, the future may be denoted by means of 1. Modal auxiliaries

(can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, and ought to) MORE ON THIS LATER!Give example: ? I will go to school1. Semi auxiliaries

(be about to, be going to, be likely to, be supposed to, had better, have to, etc.) MORE ON THIS LATER!Give example: ? It is going to rain.(c ) Simple present Give example: ? He leaves for London tomorrow.1. Progressive/continuous forms

Give example: ? The train is leaving tonight. | 1. الفعل الماضي هو كل فعل يدل على حصول عمل في الزمن الماضي.

يبنى الفعل الماضي على :الفتح : إذا لم يتصل به شيء ، أو اتصلت به تاء التأنيث الساكنة، أو ألف الاثنين. الضم : إذا اتصلت به واو الجماعة.السكون : إذا اتصلت به نون النسوة، أو تاء الفاعل المتحركة، أو (نا) الدالة على الفاعلين. أمثلة: * الأسيرتان أودَعتا أفكارهما في الرسائل.
* حصلتْ أميرة على الجائزة.
* درستُ اللغة الإنجليزية في الثانوية.
* كان (وأخواتها):
* كانت اللاعبات يتمرّنّ حين بدأ المطر بالهطول.
* لم يرغب الموظف في ترك وظيفته إذ كان قد عمل في الشركة سنوات طويلة.
1. الفعل المضارع يدل على حصول عمل في الزمن المضارع أو المستقبل أو الماضي في بعض أنواع السرد.
* يكون الفعل المضارع معرباً عموماً، فيرد مرفوعاً أو منصوباً أو مجزوماً.
* يكون الفعل المضارع مرفوعاً إذا تجرد عن النواصب والجوازم.
* قد يأتي الفعل المضارع مبنياً، فيبنى:
* على السكون إذا اتصلت به نون النسوة.
* على الفتح إذا اتصلت به نون التوكيد الخفيفة أو الثقيلة.

أمثلة: * يستعد الأطباء لإجراء العملية.
* كانت نساء الجزائر يُسهمن في حرب التحرير.
* لن تتحدثوا الفرنسية بطلاقة إن لم تعيشوا في فرنسا.
* لا تُجادلا كثيرًا في أمور السياسة.
* لمّا ترمي / ترمِ بالكتب أرضًا.
* أتمنَّى لخالد وسالم أن يعيشا حياة سعيدة.
* إن تدرسي تنجحي.
* كاد (وأخواتها) :

(أفعال المقاربة «كاد، أوشك، كَرَبَ» تدُلُّ على قُرْبِ حدوثِ الخبرِ. أفعال الرجاء «عسى، حرى، اخلولق» تدُلُّ على رجاء حدوث الخبر. أفعال الشروع «شرع، بدأ، أخذ، جعل، أنشأ، هبَّ، طَفِقَ» تدُلُّ على الشروع أو البَدْءِ في حدوث الخبر)* كاد الولد يلحق بالقطار.
* أخذ الإنسان يغزو الفضاء.
* شرعت سفن الفضاء تهبط على سطح القمر.
* عسى الله أن يغفر لكم ذنوبكم.
1. فعل الأمر يدل على طلب الفعل على وجه التكليف والإلزام بشيء.

يبنى فعل الأمر: 1. على السكون
* إذا كان صحيح الآخر، ولم يتصل به شيء.
* إذا اتصلت به نون النسوة.
1. على الفتح : إذا اتصلت به نون التوكيد الخفيفة أو الثقيلة.
2. على حذف حرف العلة : إذا كان معتل الآخر.
3. على حذف النون إذا كان مضارعه من الأفعال الخمسة، واتصلت به ألف الاثنين أو واو الجماعة، أو ياء المخاطبة.

أمثلة: * اغسلوا الملابس القذرة لتصبح نظيفة.
* أطعما الفقراء كي لا يبقى جائع على الأرض.
* افعلن مثلي.
* اكتبْن ملاحظاتكن في هذه الورقة.
* انْهَضَنَّ مبكرًا.
* ارمِ الفضلات في صندوق القمامة.
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