



## الأزمنة في اللغة الانكليزية

### Tenses in English



- صياغة الزمن.
- استخدام الزمن.
- الكلمات الدالة.
- شرح مبسّط.
- أمثلة توضيحية.
- رسم بياني.

# Tenses in English

## الأزمنة في اللغة الإنكليزية

تُقسم الأزمنة في اللغة الإنكليزية إلى ثلاثة أزمنة رئيسية:

- الحاضر / **Present**

- الماضي / **Past**

- المستقبل / **Future**

ويُصاغ من كل زمن أربع صيغ فرعية:

- البسيط / **Simple**

- المستمر / **Continuous**

- التام / **Perfect**

- التام المستمر / **Perfect Continuous**

الجدول التالي يُبين كيفية صياغة الأزمنة:

# Tenses in English

الأزمنة في اللغة الانكليزية

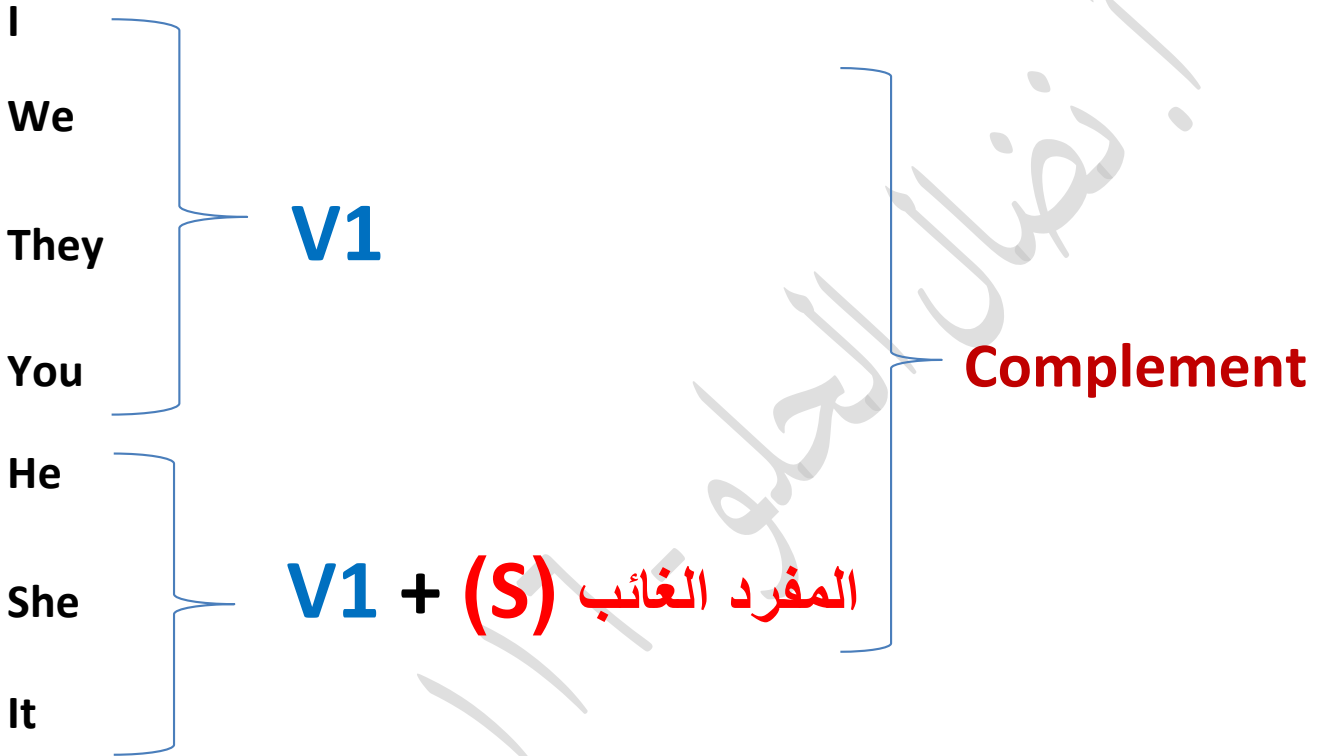
	Simple البيسيط	Continuous المستمر	Perfect التام	Perfect Continuous التام المستمر
<b>Present الحاضر</b>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>(V1)</p> <p>(V1)+ الغائب S</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>am are is</p> <p>(V1) + ing</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>have has</p> <p>(V3)</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>have has</p> <p>been + (V1) + ing</p>
<b>Past الماضي</b>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>(V2)</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>was were was</p> <p>(V1) + ing</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>had</p> <p>(V3)</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>had</p> <p>been + (V1) + ing</p>
<b>Future المستقبل</b>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>will + (V1)</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>will + be + (V1) + ing</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>will + have + (V3)</p>	<p>I we they you he she it</p> <p>will + have + been + (V1) + ing</p>

الحاضر البسيط:

Present Simple

الفاعل

التصريف الأول للفعل



\* الكلمات الدالة على الزمن الحاضر البسيط: ( Key Words )

- ظروف التكرار مثل:

always – usually – sometimes – often – never – ever- rarely

every day – every week – every month – every year

every Friday – every January – every holiday –

every morning – every evening – every afternoon .....

at weekends – on Fridays – on holidays .....

**\* تستخدم صيغة الحاضر البسيط للتعبير عن:**

### **1- العادات والأعمال المتكررة:**

- We visit our grandparents every holiday.
- Husam always drinks coffee at the office.
- I usually get up at 9 o'clock in the morning.
- Salwa goes to work at 7 o'clock every day.
- We play football on Fridays.
- Ahmad often goes to beach at weekends.

### **2- الحقائق العلميّة والحقائق العامّة:**

- The Earth goes round the sun.
- Water boils at 100 degrees.
- The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
- Ahmad is a teacher.
- The sky is blue.
- They are very good friends.
- We play chess with 32 pieces.

### **3- الأقوال المأثورة:**

- A bad workman blames his tools.
- History repeats itself.
- Facts speak louder than words.

الماضي البسيط:

Past Simple

Form :

الفاعل

التصريف الثاني للفعل

I

We

They

You

He

She

It

V2

Complement

عمل تمّ إنجازه بشكل كامل في وقت محدد من الماضي

Timeline



now

Past simple

**\* الكلمات الدالة على الزمن الماضي البسيط: ( Key Words )**

- Yesterday – in ( . . . 1948 - 1995 – 2000 . . . )
- Last ( Saturday – night – week – month – year . . )
- Two ( hours – days – weeks – months – years . . ) ago.
- When I was ( 10 years old – a child – young . . . )
- In my childhood – in the past – one year before . . .

**\* تستخدم صيغة الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن:**

**1- عمل تمّ إنجازه تماماً في وقت محدد من الماضي:**

- They played tennis last Sunday.
- My mother went to the market last weekend.
- Ali watched a film at the cinema 2 days ago.
- I saw that man one year before.
- Sami arrived late to the meeting yesterday.
- She passed her English exam last year.
- They were at school yesterday.
- The sky was cloudy few hours ago.

**2- عادة كانت تجري في الماضي وقد انتهت تماماً:**

- She wrote short stories when she was young.
- I collected old stamps and coins in my childhood.
- Sami played the piano when he was 10 years old.

3- للتعبير عن أحداث أو أمور كانت عبارة عن حقائق مؤقتة في الماضي:

- They lived in London for 3 years.
- Cristiano Ronaldo played for Real Madrid for years.

4- للتعبير عن سلسلة من الأحداث المتعاقبة في الماضي, والتي ليس بينها فارق زمني كبير:

- Yesterday, I finished my work, went to the store and bought a new shirt.
- Last night, Omar came home, took off his coat, had dinner and slept.
- This morning, I had a bath, read the newspaper and prepared my breakfast.

5- للتعبير عن حدثٍ ما قد قطع حدثٍ آخر كان مستمراً في الماضي:

- She arrived **while** I was watching T.V yesterday evening.
- We were having dinner **when** my father arrived home.
- I met my friend Laila **while** I was waiting the bus.
- My mother was shopping **when** she lost her keys.
- Ali was driving fast **when** the accident happened.
- **While** Laura was sitting in the garden, it began to rain.
- **When** the phone rang, David was making lunch.

الحاضر المستمر

## Present Continuous

Form :

الفاعل      التصريف الأول لفعل الكون

I	→	am	} <b>V1 + ing</b> } <b>Complement</b>
We	}	are	
They			
You	}	is	
He			
She			
It			

(Now)

Time of speaking

Timeline



Present Continuous

\* الكلمات الدالة على الزمن الحاضر المستمر: ( Key Words )

- Now – Right now – Nowadays – These days –
- Today – At the moment – at present . . . . .

\* تستخدم صيغة الحاضر المستمر للتعبير عن:

1- عمل بدأ في الماضي (القريب)، ولا يزال مستمراً وقت الحديث عنه:

- I am waiting for the train at the station now.
- They are having lunch at a restaurant at the moment.
- It is raining heavily today.
- My mother is cooking in the kitchen at the moment.
- Ahmad is watching a football match at present.
- Reem and I are working together today.
- My small sister is sleeping in her bedroom now.
- I am playing chess with my friend Khalid right now.

2- عمل نقوم به في هذه الأيام وليس بالضرورة لحظة التكلم عنه:

- My father is establishing his own company these days.
- We are working on the new project.
- Nowadays, she is preparing for her marriage.
- We are building a new house in our village.
- She is changing the decoration at her house.
- He is buying a BMW car and selling the old one.

### 3- المستقبل القريب وخاصةً مع أفعال الحركة، مثل:

( go – come – walk – run- leave – travel – fall – fly – play -  
return – move – buy – sell – visit ..... )

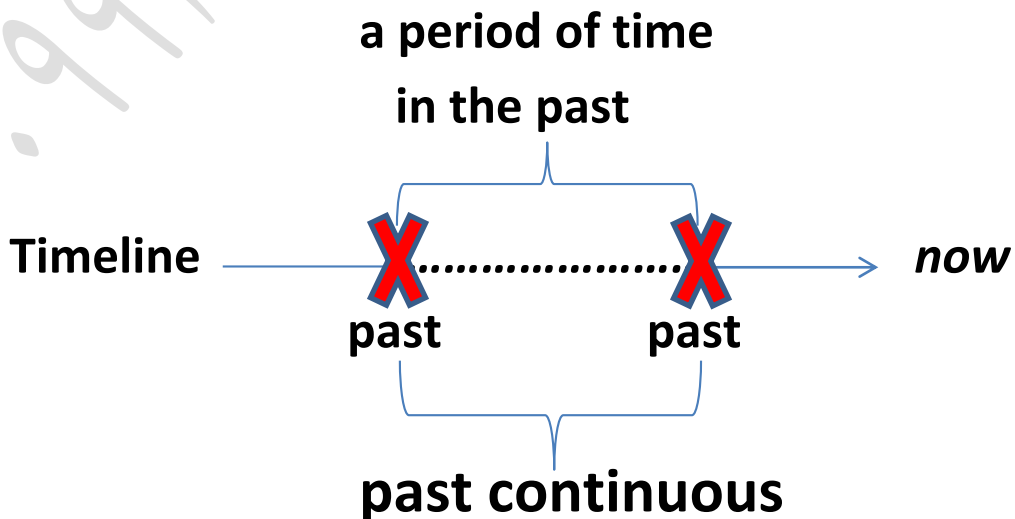
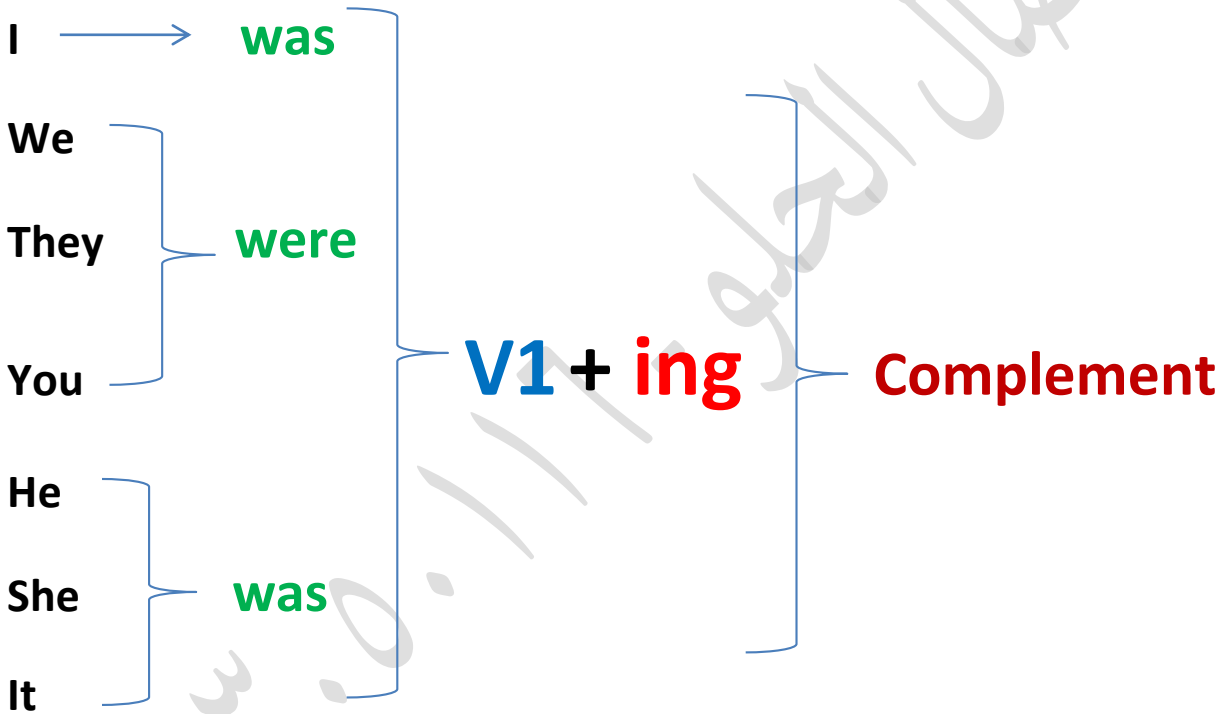
\* ومع الكلمات الدالة على المستقبل التالية: ( Key Words )

- This/Next ( week – month – year – summer – Friday..)
- tomorrow – soon – within 3 or 4 days . . . .
- after ( a week – a month – a year – a period of time ..)
  
- I am going to Damascus tomorrow.
- We are travelling to London next week.
- They are flying to Paris within 3 or 4 days.
- He is coming home soon.
- She is leaving her house after a month.
- This year, I am studying in an engineering college.
- Sameer is joining the gym next month.
- Our national football team is participating in the next World Cup championship.

**الماضي المستمر**  
**Past Continuous**

**Form :**

الفاعل      التصريف الثاني لفعل الكون



## \* تستخدم صيغة الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن:

1- عمل استمر حدوثه من بدايته حتى نهايته في فترة ما من الماضي:

- I was watching T.V with my family yesterday evening.
- We were discussing the new project this morning.
- They were swimming in the beach yesterday afternoon.
- He was reading a history book all the day yesterday.
- Salwa was doing her homework all evening yesterday.
- It was raining all night yesterday.

2- عمل كان يجري في الماضي حين قطعه عمل آخر:

- Ahmad was standing at the window **when** he saw his friend.
- He made an accident **while** he was driving.
- **When** it started to rain, they were working in the garden.
- My mother was cooking **when** my grandparents arrived.
- **While** they were swimming, a big shark attacked them.

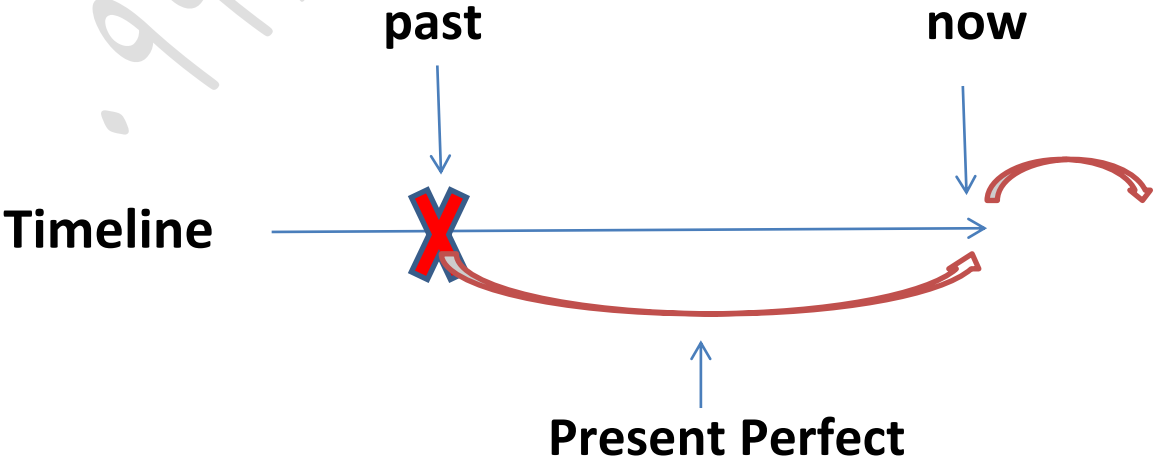
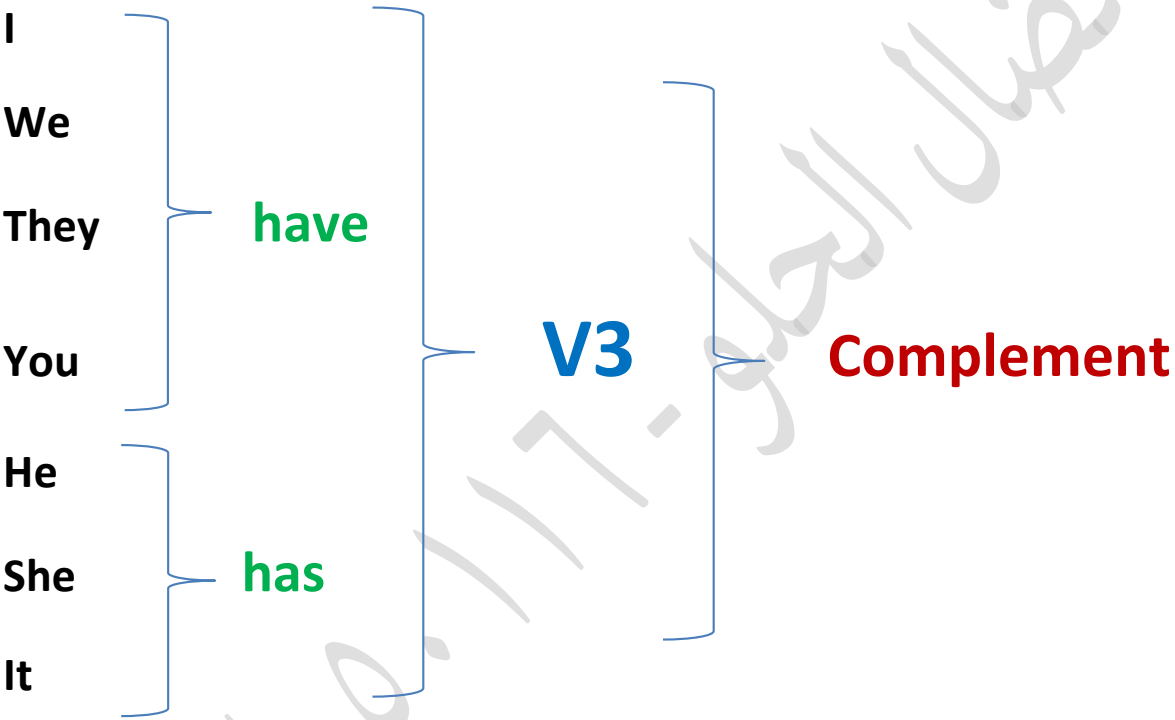
3- عملين متزامنين ( عملين كانا يجريان في الوقت نفسه من الماضي ) :

- My father was reading **while** my mother was cooking.
- **While** we were shopping, they were playing basketball.
- I was listening to music **while** my parents were talking.

الحاضر التام  
Present Perfect

Form :

الفاعل



\*أهم الكلمات الدالة على الزمن الحاضر التام: ( Key Words )

For-since-Just-already-yet-never-ever-recently-lately .....

\* تستخدم صيغة الحاضر التام للتعبير عن:

1- عمل بدأ في الماضي وقد انتهى تماماً للتو، و لا تزال آثاره واضحة :

- I have just painted all the walls of the room.
- They have just arrived from Aleppo.
- She has already done her homework.
- He has just parked his car.
- She has studied 3 units in English until now.

2- عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال مستمرا حتى الآن بشكلٍ عام، وخاصة مع ( since ) و ( for ) :

- I have lived in Aleppo for 20 years.
- We have not travelled to Lebanon since I was 10 years old.
- They have been married for more than 30 years.
- She has worked for the same company since 2000.
- Hani has played basketball for 10 months.

3- عمل لم يُحدّد زمن حدوثه:

- I have seen this man before.
- I think we have met somewhere !

الماضي التام

Past Perfect

Form :

الفاعل

I  
We  
They  
You  
He  
She  
It

had

V3

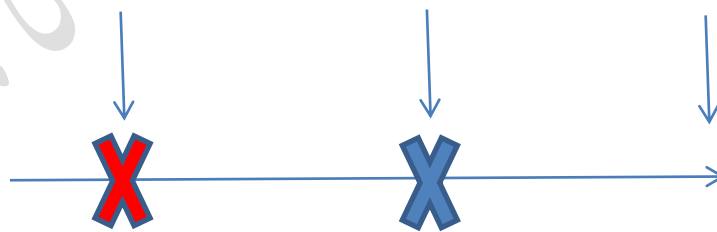
Complement

Past perfect

Past simple

now

Timeline



## \* تستخدم صيغة الماضي التام للتعبير عن:

1- عمل حدث في الماضي قبل حدوث عمل آخر في الماضي أيضاً:

- I had finished all my homework **before** my father arrived.
- The doctor treated all the patients **after** he had arrived to the hospital.
- We had watched an interesting film **before** we slept.
- Leen became one of my best friends **after** we had met each other on the first school day.
- He had learned English **before** he travelled to England.

2- عمل حدث في الماضي قبل وقت محدد من الماضي أيضاً:

- Omar had performed 90 % of the project **before** 9 o'clock last night.
- I had applied for this job **before** last April.
- We had moved to Damascus **by** 1990.
- They had arrived at Aleppo yesterday **before** midnight .



**\* تستخدم صيغة الحاضر التام المستمر للتعبير عن:**

**1- عمل بدأ في الماضي، ولا يزال مستمراً حتى الآن (بدون انقطاع) ،  
وربما سيبقى مستمرا الى المستقبل :**

- I have been waiting here for three hours.
- We have been swimming all this morning.
- Samer has been reading this book since  
8 o'clock in the morning.
- He has been driving his car for twenty minutes.
- They have been building their new house for six  
months.
- They have been working since last week.
- Khalid has been living here with his family for seven  
years.
- My small sister has been sleeping for ten hours.
- It has been raining all day.

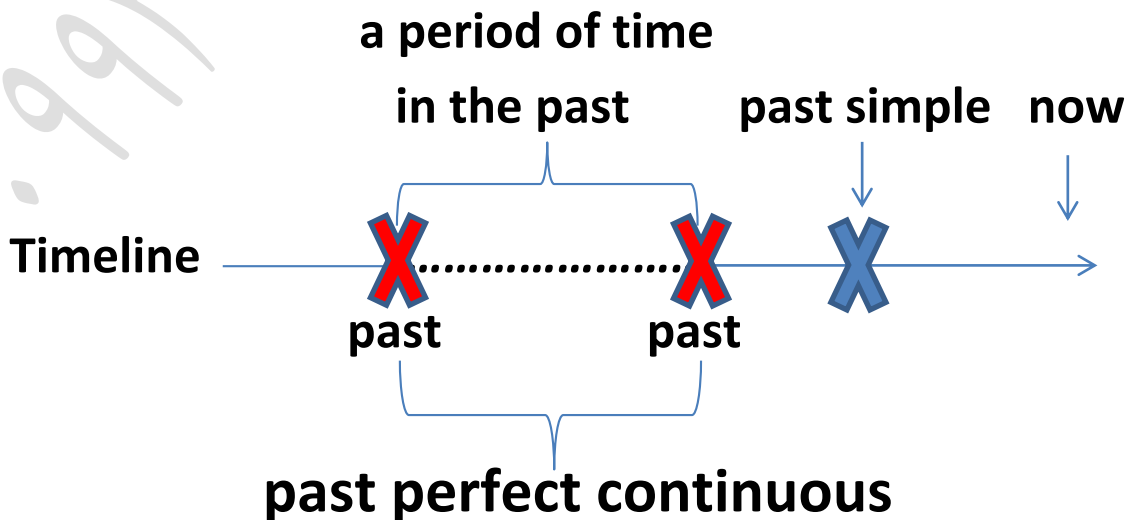
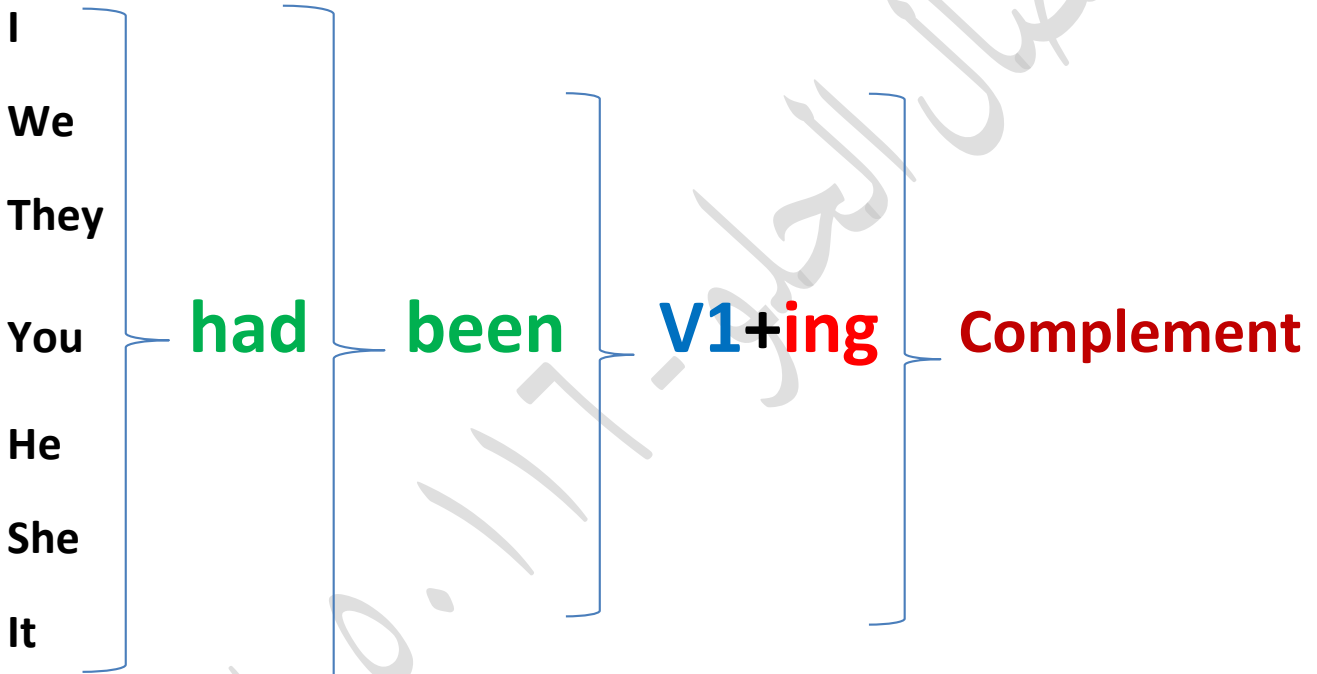
الماضي التام المستمر

Past Perfect  
Continuous

Form :

الفاعل

التصريف الثالث لفعل الكون



## \* تستخدم صيغة الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن:

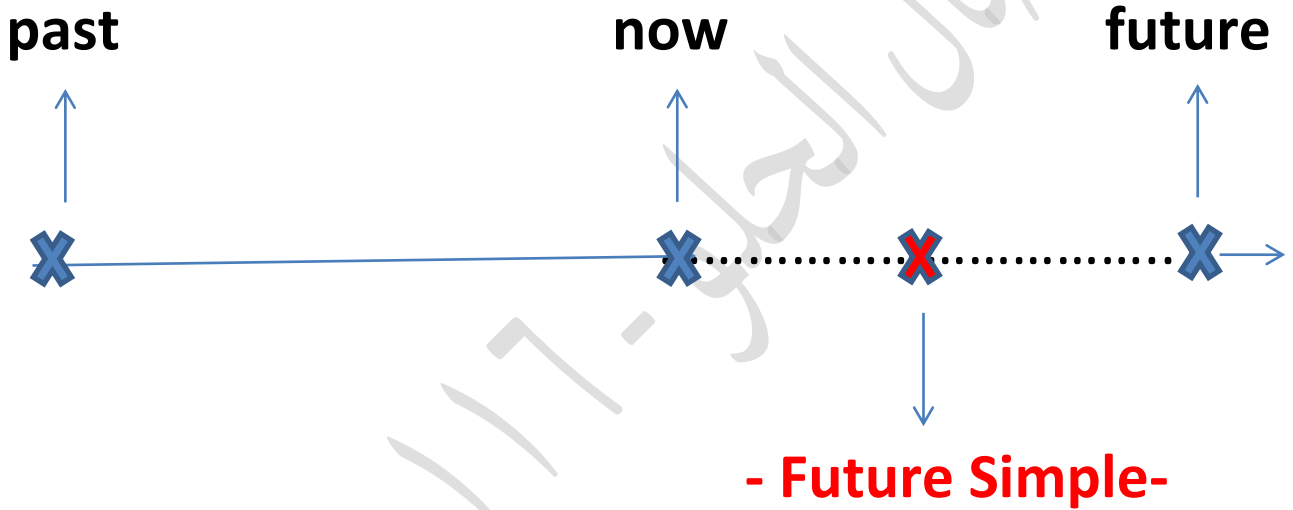
- عمل كان مستمرا في فترة ما من الماضي، وانتهى تماما، ثم حدث بعده  
عمل آخر في الماضي أيضا:

- I arrived home late yesterday and I was so tired **because** I had been working hard all day.
- We had been playing a game of tennis **before** we met our friend Hani.
- Husein gave up smoking two years ago. He had been smoking for 20 years.
- The two boys were very dirty when they came into the house yesterday. They had been playing football all morning.
- There was a smell of cigarettes when I got into the room. Somebody had been smoking inside.
- They were very tired at the end of the journey. They had been travelling for more than 24 hours.
- Omar slept **after** he had been watching an interesting film on T.V for 2 hours .

المستقبل البسيط

Future Simple

## Timeline



\* للمستقبل البسيط أربع حالات حسب الاستخدامات التالية :

### 1- الحالة الأولى : ( will )

**Form :** Subject + **will** + V0 + complement

- عندما لا يكون هناك خطة مسبقة أو نية لفعل شيء ما :

- Omar will travel to London.

- They will move to Aleppo.

- عند التنبؤ بأمر ما في المستقبل ( بدون وجود الدليل ):

- I think, Brazil will win the next world cup.

- One day, people will travel to Mars.

- عند اتخاذ قرارات فورية أثناء التكلم :

- I am thirsty, I will drink some water.

- Excuse me, my mobile phone is ringing, I will answer it.

- I'm so hungry, I will have my sandwich.

- I will lift that heavy box for you.

## 2- الحالة الثانية : ( going to )

**Form :**

Subject + ( is-am-are ) + **going to** + V0 + complement

- عندما يوجد خطة مسبقة للقيام بعمل ما :

- I am going to meet him this evening.

- They are going to play basketball on Sunday.

- Ruba is going to clean her bedroom this afternoon.

- They are going to move to Aleppo next week, they bought a new house there.

- عند التنبؤ بأمر ما في المستقبل ( مع وجود الدليل ):

- Look at those black clouds, I think it is going to rain soon.

- It freezing outside, I think it is going to snow today.

3- الحالة الثالثة : ( الحاضر المستمر مع أفعال الحركة )

**Form :**

Subject + ( is-am-are ) + ( V1 + ing ) + complement

- عندما يوجد خطة مسبقة للقيام بعمل ما :

- I am travelling to Paris next week.

- Ruba is leaving her house after a month.

-Tonight, We are having a birthday party for our mother.

4- الحالة الرابعة : ( الحاضر البسيط )

**Form :**

Subject + ( V1 ) or ( V1+s ) + complement

- للتعبير عن جداول المواعيد والبرامج المعدة مسبقا :

- Our exams start next week.
- The train leaves at 10:30 p.m .
- The plane takes off at 9 o'clock this evening.

- بعد بعض أدوات الربط مثل :

when- after-before- until-as soon as- as long as ...

- I will pick you up after I finish my work.
- When I find the answer, I will tell you.
- As soon as your father comes home, he will talk to you.
- I will call you as soon as I get to work.
- The manager will give you the salary when you come next week.
- They won't leave until you arrive and see them.
- The employee will finish the report before they hold the meeting.

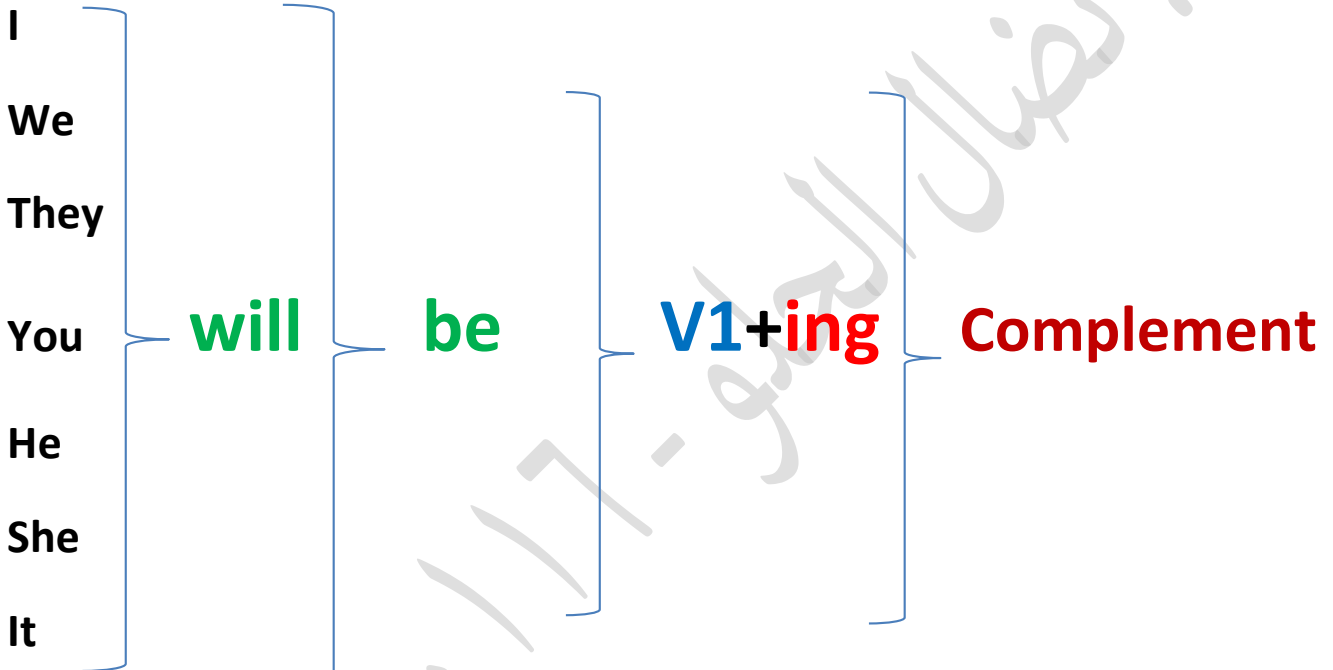
المستقبل المستمر

## Future Continuous

Form :

الفاعل

مصدر فعل الكون

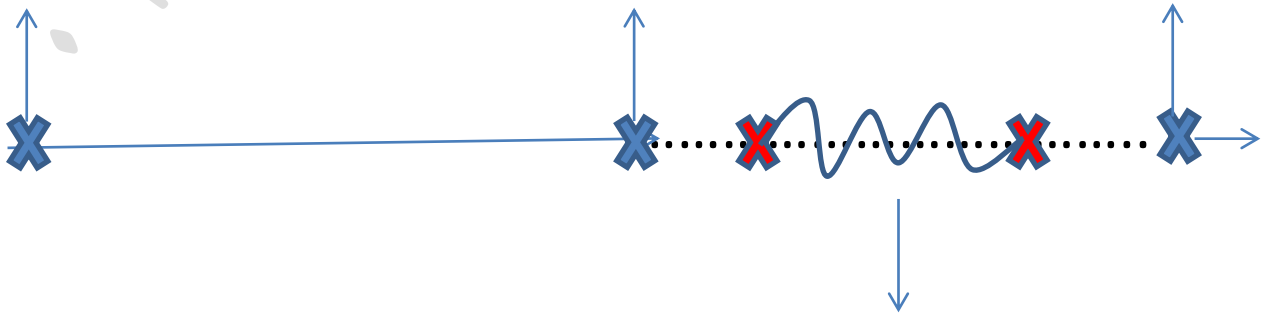


## Timeline

past

now

future



- Future Continuous-

## \* تستخدم صيغة المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن:

- عمل سيتم حدوثه من بدايته حتى نهايته خلال فترة معينة من المستقبل :

- I will be sleeping all day tomorrow.
- We will be having lunch tomorrow afternoon.
- Tomorrow night, Ali will be studying for his exams.
- عمل سيكون مستمرا في نقطة محددة من المستقبل :
- Tomorrow at 10:00 A.M , I will be having my breakfast.
- They will be flying to Tokyo at 8:00 o'clock tomorrow evening.
- At this time next Friday, I will be watching a football match.
- عمل سيكون مستمرا في المستقبل حين سيقطعه عمل اخر في المستقبل أيضا ( ملاحظة : زمن القاطع هو الحاضر البسيط )
- I will be waiting for you when you **arrive** tomorrow.
- He will be working in the garden when his wife **finishes** all house work.
- Ahmad will be studying when you **call** him.

- عملين متزامنين ومستمرين في الفترة نفسها من المستقبل،  
دون أي تقاطع بينهما :

- **While** you will be studying for the exam, I will be working on my project.

- My father will be watching the latest news tomorrow evening **while** my mother will be preparing the dinner.

- للسؤال عن خطط المستقبل :

- What will you be doing this weekend ?

- How long will you be using this computer ?

- Who will be going with you to the hospital tomorrow morning ?

- للتكلم عن الخطط والترتيبات المستقبلية، والتي تم الاعداد لها مسبقا، والتي ستكون في حالة الاستمرارية حينها :

- I will be driving my car this evening.

- We will be enjoying Leen's birthday party tonight.

- Rabab will be attending the lecture tomorrow morning.

- All the students will be singing and dancing during the summer trip after few days.



\* تستخدم صيغة المستقبل التام للتعبير عن:

- عمل سيكون منتهيا تماما قبل (وقت أو حدث) آخر في

المستقبل أيضا: ( ملاحظة : زمن الحدث اللاحق هو الحاضر البسيط )

- He will have gone by the time you **arrive**.
- We will have painted the house by the time she returns.
- Kareem will have finished working when he **goes** home.
- They will have come home by midnight.
- Razan will have graduated before her sister **gets** into the university.
- I will have finished my project by tonight.
- Omar will have written the last chapter of his new book by the end of next month.
- Hasan and all his family members will be settled in Europe by the end of this year.

- I will have left the office by 10:00 o'clock.
- Ali and Reem will have been married by 2030.
- I will have written the novel in a month.

أفضل الحلول - 0.117.993



← PAST

PRESENT

FUTURE →