

Finite and non-finite verbs الأفعال التامة و غير التامة

Finite verb الفعل التام :

(1 Finite verb phrase have a tense distinction الفعل التام له زمن متميز

He *studies* English. He *studied* English.

(2 There is person and number concord between the subject and

Finite verb هناك توافق بالشخص و العدد بين الفاعل و الفعل التام :

I am You/we/they + **are**

He/she/it + **is** He reads

They read

Non-finite verb الفعل غير التام

The non-finite forms of the verb are :

a) **The infinitive**: to call (or call without to) to المصدر سواء مع اوبدون to

b) **-ing participle** : calling اسم الفاعل

c) **-ed participle**: called و اسم المفعول

Finite verb phrase الفعل التام	Non-finite verb phrase عبارة الفعل غير التام
He <i>smokes</i> heavily	<i>To smoke</i> like that must be dangerous
He <i>is working</i>	I found him <i>working</i>
He <i>had been offended</i> before	<i>Having been offended</i> before, he was sensitive

Modal, always followed by an infinitive: He would visit **الفعل المساعد**

Perfective, always followed by an –ed form: He had visited **الفعل التام** .

Progressive, always followed by an –ing form: He was visiting **المستمر** .

Passive, always followed by an –ed form: He was visited **المبني للمجهول** .

الموقف and Mood and صيغة الفعل ، Aspect زمن الفعل ، Tense

Tense: correspondence between the form of the verb and concept of

Time **زمن الفعل: هو تطابق بين شكل الفعل و مفهوم الزمن.**

Aspect: the manner in which the verbal action is experienced or

regarded (for example as completed or in progress) **صيغة الفعل : هي**

الطريقة التي يُعبر فيها عن فعل الفعل سواء كان مكتمل او في طور

Mood: it relates the verbal action to such conditions as certainty،

obligation, necessity and possibility **الموقف: و هو يتعلق بحالة الفعل تجاه**

مواقف مثل التيقن و الالتزام و الضرورة و الامكانية.

Present

What are the main three types of present?

(1) Timeless, expressed with the simple present form:

I (always) write with a special pen. The spider has eight legs.

(2) Limited, expressed with the present progressive:

I am writing (on this occasion) with a special pen.

Normally he lives in London but at the present he is living in Boston.

(3Instantaneous, expressed with either the simple (especially in a series)
or

The progressive form

Watch carefully now: first, I write with my ordinary pen; now, I write with a special pen.

As you see, I am dropping the stone into the water.

The past and the perfective : الفعل الماضي و الفعل التام

What is the difference between the past and the perfective ?

John lived in Paris for ten years.

John has lived in Paris for ten years.

في الجملة الاولى (فعل الماضي (لم يعد مكان جون في باريس) ربما مات او انتقل الى بلد اخر.)

في الجملة الثانية (الفعل التام (جون مايزال يعيش في باريس)اي فترة في الماضي لحد الان.)

Adverbials with the simple past: *yesterday, throughout January, on Tuesday*

الظروف التي تصاحب الفعل الماضي البسيط

Adverbials with the present perfect: *since last January, up to now, lately, already*

Adverbials with either simple past or present perfect: *today, this month, for an hour*