

## Present Perfect Tense

It is constructed as follows:

S. + has, have +PP + C

1-The man has finished his work.

2-We have sent three messages.

كيفية استخدام زمن المضارع التام؟

1- عند ذكر احداث جديدة لم يسمع بها مسبقا:

A-When uttering new information as in:

-I have decided .....

-The exam **has been postponed**.

**-I have got the highest mark.**

-Where have you been?

1-The road is closed. There **has been** an accident.

2-Ow! I have cut my finger.

3-I have taken (got) the highest mark in the exam.

4-Where have you been?

5-He has gotten a problem.

2-هنالك علاقة بين المضارع التام وزمن الماضي عند الحديث، اي بمعنى اخر ( **ان الحدث له تأثير الى الان** )

1-He lived in Baghdad. (means he doesn't live there now)

2-He **has lived** in Baghdad.(means he still lives in Baghdad)

-عندما تسال شخص (متى قطعت ساقك؟ والساق قد قطعت سنة 1980 وهذا دليل على الماضي) لكن الى لحظة الكلام لا تزال ساقه مقطوعه لذا يتوجب عليه استخدام المضارع التام :

-My leg **has been cut since** 1980.(AND TILL NOW)

-We have been students in this Department since 2018.

1-I **was living** in Basrah when I was a child.

2-I have lived in Basrah since my childhood.

-I have been a teacher **since** 1996. (**till now**)

-**This palm has been planted by my grandfather since 1940.**

لكن في حال عدم وجود تلك النخلة في هذا الحالة لن نستخدم المضارع التام لكون التأثير غير موجود وستكون الجملة بالماضي البسيط:

-This palm **was** planted in 1940.

## **Opportunity**

-مثال: عندما نسال عن معنى كلمة معينه ولا يعرفها الجميع سوى طالب واحد فهنا نسال الطالب: كيف عرفت معناها؟ فيقول لقد درستها في الصف السادس الاعدادي. هنا الحدث في زمن الماضي لكن بما ان تأثيره لازال قائما الى الان لذا يجب ان نستخدم المضارع التام ونقول:

-I have taken it since secondary school.

-I **have studied, learned, taken** this word at secondary school.

B-There is a connection with (now),i.e. the action in the past has a result **now** as in:

1-Where are your keys? I don't know. I **have lost** them (**means**: I don't have them now).

-هنا المتحدث فقد مفاتيحه الى الان لذلك استخدمنا المضارع التام

2-You told me your name. But **I have forgotten it.** (means: I can't remember it now).

Time Indicators

دلالات زمن المضارع التام

**(now, just, already, since, for, yet, before, recently, in the last few .....**)

### **Already and just**

يوضعان بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي كما في الامثلة ادناه:

1-What time is Ali leaving? He has **already** gone.

2-Are you hungry? No, I have **just** eaten a sandwich.

3-We (buy) this car. (use already)

-We have already bought this car.

4-He has finished **already** his work. (correct)

-He has already finished his work.

5-They **are** watching **a** film. (use just)

-They have just watched a film.

6-She cooks this food **every day**. (already)

-She has already cooked this food.

7-He played tennis yesterday. (just)

-He has just played tennis.

-They have just watched a film.

-**Yet**: it means (till now) and it is used with **negative** Present Perfect Tense Sentences:

-تأتي في نهاية جملة المضارع التام والتي يجب ان تكون منفيه كما في الامثلة ادناه:

1-They have **not** found the keys **yet**.

\*2-She has come to school yet.

-She has **not** (hasn't) come to school **yet**.

3-The boys (travel) to London **yet**.

-The boys have **NOT** travelled to London yet.

-في الجملة الخبرية يجب ان تكون جملة المضارع التام منفية بوجود yet كما في الامثلة اعلاه.

اما عند السؤال بزمن المضارع التام مع كلمة yet فيجب ان يكون السؤال **مثبت** كما في الامثلة ادناه:

1-Ali has not eaten this sandwich yet. (make a Q.)

1a-**Has Ali eaten this sandwich yet?**

\*-Have the ladies **not** finished the job yet?

-Have the ladies finished the job yet?

-Has Ali eaten this sandwich yet?

-في حالة السؤال تكون جملة المضارع التام مع الاداة yet **مثبتة** كما في المثال التالي:

1-Ali **has not visited** his sick friend yet. (make a Q.)

1a-Has Ali visited his sick friend yet?

2-We have not sent these things yet. (make a Q.)

-Have you sent these things yet?

\*-Have you **not** sent these things yet?

السؤال الاخير بالنجمة الحمراء خطأ لانه لا يجوز مطلقا وابدأ وضع كلمة النفي **not** مع السؤال بالمضارع التام وبوجود كلمة **yet**

-Have you sent these things yet?

-الم ترسلوا تلك الاشياء الى الان؟

3-I have not seen this lady yet. (make a Q.)

-Have you seen this lady yet?

-Since and for: (**since**) should be followed by a definite period of time whereas (**for**) is followed by an indefinite period of time as in:

-يوضعان في نهاية الجملة وتاتي بعدهما فترة زمنية حيث تكون الفترة معروفة ومعلومه بعد **since** اما الفترة بعد **for** فتكون غير معلومة

1-The teacher has left the city since 2000. (**and till now**)

2-They have waited here **for two hours**.

**Since: Sunday, 10 o'clock am , pm, April, 2000**

**For: two days, three hours, a month, two years, a year**

-**Before**: is placed at the end of the sentence as in:

-يجب ان نضع كلمة **before** في نهاية جملة المضارع التام **حصرا**.

1-We have met this lady before.

2-I (see) this teacher **before**.

-I have seen this teacher before.

## اخر اداتين للاطلاع

-**Recently and in the last few .....**: describes a period that continues till now as in:

1-Have you heard from Zaineb **recently**?

2-I have met a lot of people in the last few years (recently).

-هنالك استخدام اخر وهو عند الحديث عن شيء يحدث للمرة الاولى او الثانية او الثالثة:

1-This is the first time he has driven a car.

2-She has lost her passport again. This is the second time **this has happened**. (Never say: this happens)

Now can you trace the difference between:

1-I have **gone** to.....(did not come back or finish yet)

2-I have **been** to ..... (went and came back)

Examples:

1-I have gone to college. (I'm still there)

2-He has gone to the market. (means: still there)

3-I have been to college. (means: I went to college and came back)

4-I have been to the market. (means I came back)

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1-Nada (stay) with her sister yet.

-Nada has not stayed with her sister yet.

2-The boy has not listened to his teacher yet. (make a Q.)

-Has the boy listened to his teacher yet?

\*3-Have they not made a new decision yet?

3-Have they made a new decision yet?

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1-She has **gone** to the dentist.

المعنى هنا هو انها ذهبت الى طبيب الاسنان ولم ترجع الى الان

2-She has **been** to the dentist.

المعنى هنا هو انها ذهبت وعادت من طبيب الاسنان

1-Where have you been?

هنا يكون السؤال عندما يرجع اخونا وهو الان في البيت ونساله هذا السؤال  
لكن عند عدم عودته وتصل به فيجب ان تكون الصيغه كما يلي:

2-Where have you gone?

1-Karrar played football from 8 to 10 o'clock yesterday.

-I was playing football at 8:30.

-I was still playing football at 9:30

2-I was sleeping

3-I am teaching you English tenses.