Unit One / **Aspects of the Verb**

**What Is the Aspect of a Verb?** (with Examples)

In English grammar, the aspect of a verb is the category ( فئة ) of the verb that indicates time-related characteristics, such as the completion, duration, or repetition of an action. The aspect of a verb is determined by whether the action is ongoing or completed.

The four aspects are:

•**Simple Aspect**: also known as the indefinite aspect.

•**Progressive Aspect**: also known as the continuing aspect.

•**Perfect Aspect**: also known as the complete aspect.

•**Perfect Progressive Aspect**.

Verb tenses show when an action takes place.

**Tenses**  **Grammatical Structure of the verb**

**1. The Present Simple Tense** (shows that something is [ (verb) or (verb + s/es in third person)

happening in the present but does not show when it

will end).

**2. The past tense** (shows that something happened in the [verb + ed (except for irregular verbs)]

past.

**3. The future tense** (shows that something will happen [will + Base form of the verb

in the future). or [am /is / are + going to + verb (base)]

**1. The present Continuous Tense** (shows something that is (am/is/are + present participle)

happening in the present that will have a definite end).

**2. The Past Continuous Tense** (shows that sth. was continuing (was / were + present participle)

for a certain time in the past).

**3.The future Continuous Tense** (is used to talk about future (will + be + present participle)

events that will be in progress at a specific time in the Or be (am / is / are **+** going to be **+** present P.

future. We often use this structure to make a contrast

between a present event and a future event).

**Example:** This time tomorrow I will be celebrating my birthday.

**1.** **The present Perfect Tense** (the tense refers to an action or (have / has **+** past participle)

state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past or

began in the past and continued to the present time),

**2. The past perfect tense** (shows something that happened (had + past participle)

in the past before another something else. Usually, the past

perfect and the past tense are used in the same sentence).

**3.** **The Future Perfect Tense** (this tense is used to describe (will + have + the past participle)

an action that will have been completed at a certain point

of time in the future).

**Example:** By 10 o'clock**,** I will have finished my homework.

By the time you read this letter I will have left.

He **will *not* have** done it by this evening. (negative) نفي

**Will** he **have done** it by this evening**?** (Interrogative) استفهام

4- **The Present Perfect Continuous** (also known as [(has / have ) been **+** the present participle ]

the present perfect progressive tense) shows that

something started in the past and is continuing at

the present time. It is used to refer to an unspecified

time between 'before now' and 'now'.

**E. g.:** I have been reading War and Peace for a month now.

Ihave**n’t** been feeling well lately. (And I am still sick now.) (negative) نفي

**Has** Mona **been competing** in flute competitions recently**?** (And she will continue to do so.) استفهام

5- **The Past Perfect Continuous** (it is called also past perfect [had + been + the present participle]

progressive) It is used to describe an ongoing action that

started in past and continued for some time in past.

E. g.: We **had been waiting** there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

We had **not** been waiting there for more than two hours. نفي

Had you been waiting there for more than two hours**?** استفهام

How long **had you been waiting** to get on the bus**?**

6- **The Future Perfect Continuous** (also sometimes called [will + have + been + the verb’s present participle]

the future perfect progressive) It is a verb tense that describes

actions that will continue up until a point in the future.

**E.g.** In November, I will have been working at my company for three years.

At five o’clock, I will have been waiting for thirty minutes.

You will **not** have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives. نفي

You are **not** going to have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.

**Will** you **have been waiting** for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives**?** استفهام

**Are** you **going to** have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives?