**Time Clauses**

**A clause –**  is comprised تتألف of a group of words which includes a subject **+** a finite verb. A clause contains only one subject and one verb. There are different types of clauses: Noun, Adverbial, and Relative Clauses.

**العبارة** - تتكون من مجموعة من الكلمات التي تتضمن **الفاعل** **+** **فعل محدد**. تحتوي العبارة على فاعل واحد وفعل واحد فقط**.** وهناك أنواع مختلفة من العبارات: العبارة الاسميّة ، و الظرفية ، والعبارات االموصولة.

**Adverbial clauses** – are very useful in sentences, and there are many types that express different things**:** location, time, reason, condition, degree/comparison, concession, and manner, among others.

**العبارات الظرفية** - مفيدة جدًا في الجمل ، وهناك العديد من الأنواع التي تعبر عن أشياء مختلفة**:** الموقع و الزمن والسبب والشرط والدرجة / المقارنة والامتياز والطريقة .

**What are time clauses?**  **ما هي العبارة الزمنيّة ؟**

**1. Time Clauses** – are used in English to demonstrate **a period of time** based on an action or event, similar to dependent clauses in conditional sentences. **Adverbial clauses of time** **consist of two clauses**: the main clause and **the time clause**.

العبارات الزمنية - تُستخدم باللغة الإنجليزية لتوضيح فترة زمنية تستند إلى إجراء أو حدث ، على غرار البنود التابعة في الجمل الشرطية. تتكون العبارة الزمنية من عبارتين**:** العبارة الرئيسيّة و **العبارة الزمنية**.

**Adverb clauses of time** tell us about when something happens. **The time clauses** begin with conjunctions like – ‘***when***’, ‘*whenever*’, ‘***before***’, ‘***after***’, ‘**as’** or **‘just as’**, ‘***while***’ **or** **whilst** / ‘till **or** until’, ‘**as soon as’**, ‘once.’, and ‘since’,

تخبرنا العبارات الزمنيّة عن **وقت حدوث شيء ما.**

تبدأ **العبارة الزمنية** بروابط زمنيّة مثل - "عندما" و " متى ما " و "**قبل**" و "**بعد**" و **"** حالما" و "حيث" و **"**بينما أو في حين" / " حتى" / "**حالما**" / **"بينما**" / "**حالما**" أو " أول ما ":

**Time clauses** with reference to the future can also be introduced by other expressions such as: immediately, the moment, the minute, the day.

**Note /** The **time clause** may come before or after the main clause.

**Tenses in Time Clauses**

1. In **time clauses** when we talk about **future events**, we use present tense forms (usually with words like ***when***, ***after***, and ***until*):**

e.g. I will come home ***when*** I finish work. (the verb in the time clause is present simple)

**Or - *When*** I finish work**,** I will come home.

e.g. I will cook dinner **when** I get home.

e.g. She will cook dinner **when** she……………… home. **(get)**

**Note / Tenses in Conditional Clauses**

In **conditional clauses** when we talk about future events,we also use present tense forms (usually with words like ***if***, ***unless***, ***even if***)

e.g. We won't be able to go out ***if*** it is raining.

e.g. I will come tomorrow ***unless*** I have to look after the children.

e.g. ***Even if*** our team lose tomorrow**,** it will still be champions.

A Table Shows the use of Tenses in **Time Clauses**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Time (main clause)** | **Tense** in **(time clause)** |
| 0.  | **present** | **present** |
| e.g. We wash our hands مضارع ***before*** we cook pies. مضارع  |
| 1. | **Future**  | **Present tense form** |
| e.g. He **will finish** reading the book مستقبل ***after*** he **eats** dinner. مضارعe.g. They **are going to go** the museum *before* we **arrive**.e.g. She **will go** to work *as soon* as she **finishes** school.e.g. I **will visit** Niagara Falls *when* I **have** some free time. |
| 2.  | **Past**  | **Past tenses** (past simple / past perfect) |
| e.g. He came home *after* he **finished** work. (**past Simple**)e.g. We had dinner *before* we **watched** the movie.e.g. He went to bed *after* he **had** a bath. (past Simple)**Or** He went to bed *after* he had had a bath. (past perfect)e.g. He went to bed *after* he had watched TV. (past perfect) |

**Q.** / Combine each of the following pairs of sentences by changing one clause into **a time**

 **clause,** using a suitable time conjunction. The first two have been done for you:

**Example1:** He will get wet. He is going swimming.

 He will get wet *when* he **goes** swimming. **الفعل** في العبارة الزمنيّة في **زمن المضارع**

**Example2**: I got to work late. I got up late.

 I **got** to work late *after* I **got** up late.

1. We are meeting the team. The team are arriving at the station.

2. The police will catch the criminal. The criminal will make a mistake.

3. They are going on holiday. They are finishing their exams.

 They are going on holiday **after** they finish their exams.