

The statement أولاً- الجملة الخبرية



Subject (1) الفاعل (1) → (قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر الفاعل

	متكلم	مخاطب	غائب
مفرد	I أنا	You أنت / أنتي	He هو , She هي , It العاقل
جمع	We نحن	You أنتم / أنتن	They هم

و يأتي ضمير الفاعل في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل

Verb (2) الفعل (2)



الفعل المساعد :- وهو يسبق الفعل الأساسي

الفعل الأساسي :- وهو الفعل الذي يعبر عن حدث

مضارع	ماضي	شكل الفعل	أمثلة
am / is / are	was / were	الفعل + ing (<i>playing / eating</i>) التصريف الثالث (<i>played / eaten</i>)	I'm eating fish . (active) Music is played by Ali.(passive)
do / does	did	المصدر (<i>play / eat</i>)	I didn't play football yesterday.
have / has	had	التصريف الثالث (<i>played / eaten</i>)	He has just played tennis.

Will (" II)	would
shall	should
can	could
may	might
must	had to
have to / has to	had to
ought to	

المصدر (<i>play / eat</i>)	I will play tennis tomorrow.
------------------------------	------------------------------

وقد يكون في الجملة فعل اساسي فقط وذلك مع زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط :

Ex : 1) I play tennis everyday . 2) He plays tennis every day . 3) She played yesterday.

وقد نستخدم الفعل المساعد كفعل أساسي (وذلك عندما يكون بمفرده في الجملة) :

EX : 1) He is a doctor . 2) He has a car . 3) I usually do my homework .

Object (3) المفعول (3) → (قد يكون اسم أو ضمير)

ضمائر المفعول

ضمير فاعل	I	He	She	It	You	We	They
ضمير مفعول	me	him	her	it	you	us	them

Tenses الأتمنة

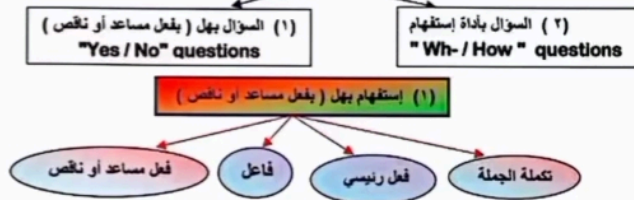
Tense	Affirmative اثبات	Negative نفى	Question سؤال
Present Simple مضارع بسيط	- Inf. (play / go) مصدر الفعل -V+s (plays / goes)(s + فعل)	(don't / doesn't) + المصدر don't / doesn't (play / go)	(do / does) + الفاعل + المصدر ؟ Do you play? / Does he play?
كلماته	always - usually- sometimes - occasionally- often-rarely-seldom-never - every (day/week ..)		
Past Simple ماضي بسيط	Regular (played) منتظم Irregular (went) شاذ	didn't + المصدر didn't (play / go)	Did + الفاعل + المصدر ؟ Did you (play / go) yesterday?
كلماته	yesterday - once - one day - ago - in the past - last (day / week ..) - in 1990 - WW1		
Future Simple مستقبل بسيط	(will / shall) + المصدر (play) I will play tomorrow. { am-is-are }+going to + inf. I'm going to play tomorrow.	won't + المصدر (play) I won't play tomorrow. { am-is-are } not + going to + inf. I'm not going to play.....	will + المصدر + الفاعل ؟ Will you play tomorrow ? { Am-Is-Are }+ الفاعل + going to +inf.? Are you going to play tomorrow ?
كلماته	tomorrow - next (day / week ..) - soon - today - in the future - in (two weeks) - hope - wish		
Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	{ am-is-are } + v + ing (playing) I'm playing now.	{ am-is-are } not + v+ ing I'm not playing now.	{ Am-Is-Are } + V + ing ؟ Are you playing ?
كلماته	now - at this moment - at the present time - these days - this week - Look !- Listen !		
Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	{ was -were }+ v + ing (playing) I was playing at 6 last day.	{ was /were }+ not + v + ing I wasn't playing at 6 last day.	{ was / were } + الفاعل + V + ing Were you playing at 6 last day?
كلماته	While (As) بينما - When عندما - All (day - night) (الليلة / اليوم) - at 6:00 yesterday		
Present Perfect مضارع تام	{ have / has } + V3 (played) I have just played tennis.	{ have /has }+ not + V3 (played) I haven't played tennis yet.	{ have / has } + الفاعل + V3 ؟ Have you played yet ?
كلماته	just - already - ever - never - for - since - yet - several times - so far - lately - recently		
Present Perfect Continuous مضارع تام مستمر	{ have / has } + been + V+ing I have been playing for 2 hours.	{ have /has }+ not + been+ V+ing I haven't been playing	{ have /has } + الفاعل + been+ V+ ing Have you been playing
Past Perfect ماضي تام	had + { V3 } (played / gone) I had played tennis .	hadn't + { V3 } (played/ gone) I hadn't played tennis .	had + فاعل + { V3 } (played) ؟ Had you played tennis ?
كلماته	(After - As soon as) / (Till - Until) / (Before - By the time)		

◀ شكل جميع الأتمنة كما هو (في الإثبات والنفي والسؤال) ماعدا زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط .
◀ في زمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط (تستخدم مصدر الفعل في النفي والسؤال بعد Verb to Do) .

Examples

أثبات	نفي	سؤال
He plays football . He played football .	He doesn't play football . He didn't play football .	Does he play football ? Did he play football ?

ثانياً :- الجملة الاستفهامية Questions



◀ في حالة وجود فعل مساعد أو ناقص : (نسبق الفعل المساعد أو الناقص على الفاعل ثم نترك الفعل الرئيسي كما هو) .

الجملة الخبرية	الجملة الاستفهامية	الاجابة
- They are playing .	Are they playing ?	Yes, they are . No, they aren't .
- He is reading a book.	Is he reading a book ?	Yes, he is . / No, he isn't .
- I am eating fish .	Are you eating fish ?	Yes , I am . / No, I am not .
- I was sleeping .	Were you sleeping ?	Yes, I was . / No, I wasn't .
- We were studying .	Were you studying ?	Yes, we were . No, we weren't .
- I have got a car .	Have you got a car ?	Yes , I have . / No, I haven't .
- He has got a car .	Has he got a car ?	Yes, he has . / No, he hasn't .
- We had got a car .	Had you got a car ?	Yes , we had . / No, we hadn't .
- I will play football .	Will you play football ?	Yes , I will . / No , I won't .
- I can ride a bike .	Can you ride a bike ?	Yes , I can . / No , I can't .
- You should play sports .	Should I play sports ?	Yes , you should . / No , you shouldn't .

◀ في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد (نستخدم do , does , did) .

- اذا كان الفعل في المصدر (play) ← نستخدم (do) بعد (We ، You ، They) .

- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب s (plays) ← نستخدم (does) بعد (He ، She ، It) .

- اذا كان الفعل في الماضي (played) ← نستخدم (did) مع الكل .

- I play football .	Do you play football ?	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
- He plays football .	Does he play football ?	Yes , he does . / No , he doesn't .
- He played football .	Did he play football ?	Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .
- I went to school .	Did you go to school ?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
◀ اذا استخدمنا الأفعال المساعدة كأفعال رئيسية فإننا نستخدم (do , does , did) :		
- He has a car .	Does he have a car ?	Yes , he does . / No , he doesn't .
- I had to study hard .	Did you have to study hard ?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .
- I did my homework .	Did you do your homework ?	Yes, I did . / No, I didn't .

إذا / لو (الجمل الشرطية) (Conditional sentences)

الحالة	فعل الشرط	فعل جواب الشرط
Zero Conditional	مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.	فعل حقيقي (حقيقة علمية أو عادة عامة) مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.
	Ex : If I eat fish , I get ill . If we heat water , it boils .	
First Conditional	مضارع بسيط inf. / V + s don't / doesn't + inf.	للتعبير عن شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل . will ('ll) / won't can / can't shall / shan't may / may not must / mustn't } inf. (مصدر الفعل)
	Ex : If it rains , I won't go out . If I have money , I will buy a new car .	
	(١) نستخدم مصدر الفعل للتعبير عن الأمر في جملة جواب الشرط (والفاعل يكون محذوف) . Ex : If you meet Ahmed , tell him about the party . (٢) يمكن أن نعبّر عن النصيحة في جملة جواب الشرط باستخدام أفعال ناقصة في المضارع مثل : (should , have to / has to , ought to , must) Ex : If you are ill , you should go to the doctor .	
Second Conditional	ماضي بسيط ed / شاذ didn't + inf.	للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية أو شيء مستبعد الحدوث في المضارع . would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not } inf. (مصدر الفعل)
	Ex : If I were a bird , I would fly . If I had money , I would buy a new car .	
Third Conditional	ماضي تام had + p.p hadn't + p.p	للتعبير عن اللوم أو العتاب أو عن استبعاد حدوث فعل في الماضي . would ('d) / wouldn't could / couldn't might / might not } have + p.p
	Ex : If I had studied hard , I would have succeeded . If I had had money , I would have bought a car .	

Unless إذا لم

مثل حالات **If** ولكنها تشير للنفي (لا نضع بعدها **not**)

Ex : Unless you **study** , you **won't** pass the exam . (If you **don't** study , you **won't** pass the exam) .

التعبير عن الندم أو التمني المستحيل Ex: Expressing Regret / far wish

Present	Past
عند التمني أو الندم في المضارع نستخدم الماضي البسيط I wish I were a bird. / If only I were a bird. If only I knew how to drive a car. I wish you wouldn't arrive late all the time.	عند التمني أو الندم في الماضي نستخدم الماضي التام I wish I had studied my lessons. If only I had woken up early.