

الباب الثالث

ظاهرة Past Tense في اللغة الإنجليزية

كان في هذا الباب، سأتكلم عن Past Tense في اللغة الإنجليزية وما يتعلق بها. وفيها

ثلاثة مباحث كما يلي:

أ. مفهوم Past Tense في اللغة الإنجليزية

١. المعنى اللغوي

Past هو Time that has gone^١.

(يعني أن Past هو الوقت الماضي).

Tense هو Inflectional category whose basic role is to indicate the time of an

event^٢.

(يعني أن Tense هو اقسام المشتقات التي تستعمل على الزمن للحدث).

٢. المعنى الإصطلاحي

- Indicate definite time terminating in the past, whether a time هو Past Tense

word is given or not.^٣

فهمنا من هذا التعريف أن Past Tense هو يشير الزمن الماضي الى انتهاء الوقت

المحدد في الماضي سواء تم إعطاء كلمة زمنية ام لا.

^١A S Homby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, Oxford University Press ١٩٩٦. hlm ٩٠٤

^٢ Matthews Peter, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*, Oxford University Press ١٩٩٧. hlm ٣٧٤

^٣ Frank Marcella, *Modern English, A Practical Reference Guide*, Prentice-Hall, Inc. USA ١٩٧٢. hlm ٧٣

- Past Tense أو Past Form هو الوقت الذي يستخدم لبيان ان الحدث او الحال قد وقع في الزمن مضى.

- Past Tense هو الوقت الذي يستخدم لبيان ان الحدث او الحال قد وقع في الزمن الماضي.

اسنادا إلى التعاريف السابقة أقول ان Past Tense في اللغة الانجليزية هو الزمن يستخدم لبيان الحدث قد وقع في الزمن الماضي.

مثال:

- I played ball yesterday
- She bought T-shirt last week
- He was a teacher
- They were students

ب. اقسام Past Tense

ينقسم Past Tense الى أربعة أقسام:

١. Simple Past Tense

We use the past simple for an action in the past.

والمراد هنا أن Simple Past Tense يستخدم للحدث قد وقع في زمن ماضى.

^٤De Cherlents, *Easy Grammar*, Ruang Kata, Bandung ٢٠١٣.hlm ٨١

^٥Drs. J. Waluyo&Hariyanto M. S.pd, *English Grammar Complete Edition*, SinarsindoUtama, ٢٠١٤. hlm ٢٣٢

^٦Eastwood John, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Grammar*, Oxford University Press, New York ٢٠٠٨.hlm ٥٩

وفي كتاب أخرى وجدنا أن Simple Past Tense هو الزمن يستخدم لبيان

الحدث او العمل التي يفعل في الزمن الماضي بالبسيط.^٧

٢ . Past Continuous Tense

We use the past continuous to express the idea that at a time in the past we were in the middle of something.^٨

والمقهور أن Past Continuous Tense يستخدم للتعبير عن الفكرة ان الوقت

في الماضي كنا في وسط شيء ما. وفي كتاب أخرى وجدنا أن Past Continuous Tense يستخدم على الدولة عملا، حالا وحدثا ما قد وقع في الماضي و لم يزل مستمرا عند حدوث حدث آخر.^٩

٣ . Past Perfect Tense

We use the past perfect for an action or state before a past time^{١٠}

فهنا من هذا القول أن Past Perfect Tense هو يستخدم للحدث او القول

في الزمن الماضي البعيد المنقطع. وفي كتاب أخرى قال أن Past Perfect Tense هو يشير الى ان حدثا قد وقع في الماضي قبل حدوث حدث آخر في الماضي ايضا.^{١١}

٤ . Past Perfect Continuous Tense

We use the past perfect continous for an action that went or over a period before a past time.^{١٢}

^٧Hariyono Rudy, *Complete English Grammar*, Gitamedia Press, Surabaya ٢٠٠٢. hlm ٢٢١

^٨Eastwood John, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Grammar*, Oxford University Press, New York ٢٠٠٨. Hlm ٦٦

^٩Drs. Hariyono Rudy, *Complete English Grammar*, Gitamedia Press, Surabaya ٢٠٠٢. Hal ٢٢٧

^{١٠}Eastwood John, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Grammar*, Oxford University Press, New York ٢٠٠٨. Hlm ٢٢

^{١١}De Cherlents, *Easy Grammar*, Ruang Kata, Bandung ٢٠١٣. Hal ٨٣

^{١٢}Eastwood John, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Grammar*, Oxford University Press, New York ٢٠٠٨. Hlm ٢٢

فهنا من هذا القول أن Past Perfect Tense هو يستخدم للعمل الذي مضى أو خلال فترة ما قبل الماضي. وفي كتاب أخرى قال أن Past Perfect Tense هو الزمن الذي يستخدم لذكر عملا أو حالا بدأت و المستمر في الماضي^{١٣}

ج. أنماط الجمل

١. Simple Past Tense

يتكون من:

(أ) Verbal Sentence

يتكون من:

(١) Affirmative/Positive Sentence^{١٤} (+)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + Verb ٢

مثال:

- I played ball yesterday. (I =Subyek, Played = Verb ٢)
- We went to New York last week (We =Subyek, Went = Verb ٢)
- Citra studied English last night (Citra =Subyek, Studied =Verb ٢)
- Bobby cleaned his house yesterday (Bobby =Subyek, cleaned = verb ٢)

(٢) Negative Sentence^{١٥} (-)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + did + not + Verb ١

مثال:

- I did not play ball yesterday (I =Subyek, Play = Verb ١)

^{١٣}Hariyono Rudy, *Complete English Grammar*, Gitamedia Press, Surabaya ٢٠٠٢. Hlm ٢٣٦

^{١٤}J.Waluyo & Hariyanto M. S.pd, *English Grammar Complete Edition*, SinarsindoUtama, ٢٠١٤. Hlm ٢٣٢

^{١٥}*Ibid.*, Hlm ٢٣٣

- We did not go to New York last week (We =Subyek, Go = Verb ١)
- Citra did not study English last night (Citra = Subyek, Study =Verb ١)
- Bobby did not clean his house yesterday (Bobby = Subyek Clean = Verb ١)

(?) Interrogative Sentence^{١٦} (٣)

نمطه هو:

Positive Interrogative sentence

Did + subyek + Verb ١ ?

مثال:

- Did you play ball yesterday? (You = Subyek, Play =Verb ١)
- Did they go to New York last week? (They =Subyek, Go =Verb ١)
- Did Citra study English last night? (Citra =Subyek, Study =Verb ١)
- Did Bobby clean his house yesterday? (Bobby =Subyek, Clean =Verb ١)

Negative Interrogative sentence

Did + n't + Verb ١

مثال:

- Didn't you play ball yesterday? (You = Subyek, Play =Verb ١)
- Didn't they go to New York last week? (They =Subyek, Go =Verb ١)
- Didn't Citra study English last night? (Citra =Subyek, Study =Verb ١)
- Didn't Bobby clean his house yesterday? (Bobby =Subyek, Clean =Verb ١)

(?) Interrogative Sentence with Question Word^{١٧}

إذا كانت كلمة السؤال (Question Word) التي يستخدم لا تسأل فاعل من

الجملة، فإن نمط الجملة هو:

^{١٦}Ibid., Hlm ٢٣٣

^{١٧}Ibid., Hlm ٢٣٤

QW + did + subyek + Verb ١

مثال:

- What did you play yesterday? (What = QW, You = (Subyek), Play = (Verb ١))
- Where did they go last week? (Where =QW, They = (Subyek), Go = (Verb١))
- What did Citra study last night? (What = QW, Citra = (Subyek) Study = (Verb١))
- What did Bobby clean yesterday? (What = QW, Bobby = (Subyek), Clean = (Verb١))

إذا كانت كلمة السؤال (Question Word) التي يستخدم تسأل فاعل (Subyek) من الجملة، فإنمط الجملة هو:

QW + Verb ٢

مثال:

- Who played ball yesterday? (Who = QW, Played =(Verb ٢))
الجواب: I played ball yesterday
- Who cleaned house yesterday? (Who = QW, Cleaned =(Verb ٢))
الجواب: Bobby cleaned house yesterday

Nominal Sentence^{١٨} (ب)

يتكون من:

(+) Affirmative/Positive Sentence (١)

نمطه هو:

Subyek +was/were + Non Verb

I, She, He, It يستخدم ل Was

You, We, They يستخدم ل Were

^{١٨}Hariyono Rudy, *Complete English Grammar*, Gitamedia Press, Surabaya ٢٠٠٢. Hlm ٢٢٣-

مثال:

- They were busy last night (They =Subyek,Busy = Non Verb)
- We were happy last week (We = Subyek, Happy =Non Verb)
- She was a teacher (She = Subyek,Teacher =Non Verb)
- He was sick yesterday (He = Subyek, Sick =Non Verb)

(-) Negative Sentence (٢)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + was/were + not + Non Verb

I, She, He, It ل يستخدم Was

You, We, They ل يستخدم Were

مثال:

- They were not busy last night (They = Subyek,Busy = Non Verb)
- We were not happy last week (We = Subyek, Happy = NonVerb)
- She was not a teacher (She = Subyek,Teacher = NonVerb)
- He was not sick yesterday (He = Subyek, Sick = NonVerb)

(?) Interrogative Sentence (٣)

نمطه هو:

Positive Interrogative sentence

Was/Were + Subyek + Non Verb ?

I, She, He, It ل يستخدم Was

You, We, They ل يستخدم Were

مثال:

- Were they busy last night? (They = Subyek, Busy = Non Verb)
- Were you happy last week? (We =Subyek, Happy = Non Verb)
- Was she a teacher? (She = SubyekTeacher = Non Verb)
- Was he sick yesterday? (He = Subyek, Sick =Non Verb)

Negative Interrogative sentence

Was/Were + n't + Subyek + Non Verb?

مثال:

- Weren't they busy last night? (They = Subyek, Busy = Non Verb)
- Weren't you happy last week? (We =Subyek, Happy = Non Verb)
- Wasn't she a teacher? (She = SubyekTeacher = Non Verb)
- Wasn't he sick yesterday? (He = Subyek, Sick =Non Verb)

Simple Past Tense يستخدم لتعلن عادة في الماضي ولكن لا تدوم الآن.^{١٩}

مثل:

- When I was young, I worked hard.

أنماط الذي ذكر عادة يمكن ان تتغير مع هذا أنماط:

Subyek + used to + infinitive

ملحوظة : used to يستطيع بالمعنى الماضي

مثل :

- When I was young, I worked hard
- When I was young, I used to work hard

^{١٩}Ibid.,Hlm ٢٢٥ - ٢٢٦

٢. Past Continuous Tense^{٢٠}

يتكون من:

(+) Affirmative/Positive Sentence (١)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + was/were + Verb ١ + ing

I, She, He, It يستخدم ل Was

You, We, They يستخدم ل Were

مثال:

- They were having breakfast when the phone rang (They = Subyek, Having =Verb ١+ing, the phone rang = Simple Past Tense)
- I was writing a letter when the bell rang^{٢١} (I = Subyek, Writing = Verb ١+ing, The bell rang = Simple Past Tense)
- They were washing when I visited them yesterday^{٢٢} (They =Subyek, Washing =Verb ١+ing, I visited them = Simple Past Tense)
- She was watching TV when I came (She =Subyek, Watching =Verb ١+ing, I came = Simple Past Tense)

هذه الجملة لا تستخدم بالجملة مفرد فقد (لا يمكن ان تقف وحدها) ولكن تستخدم معا دائما بالعمل او الحال معينة في الزمن الماضي. ولو اعمال آخر لا ذكر،

بل العمل او الحال فهم.^{٢٣}

مثال:

- I was eating *when you called me*

^{٢٠}J.Waluyo&Hariyanto M. S.pd, *English Grammar Complete Edition*, SinarsindoUtama, ٢٠١٤. Hlm ٢٣٨

^{٢١}Hariyono Rudy, *Complete English Grammar*, Gitamedia Press, Surabaya ٢٠٠٢. Hlm ٢٢٧

^{٢٢}*Ibid.*, Hlm ٢٢٧

^{٢٣}*Ibid.*, Hlm ٢٢٧

- I was reading a newspaper

الجملة رفيق (الجملة التي يستخدم لذكر العمل اخرى) في هذا الزمن، العام يستخدم على اشارة الوقت (Time Signal)^{٢٤} و بعض الأحيان العمل الآخر الذي رفيقه (اشارة الوقت) تغير بالبيان الوقت^{٢٥}

مثال:

- He was playing football yesterday afternoon
- They were studying hard at seven o'clock last night

(-) Negative Sentence^{٢٦} (٢)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + was/were + not + Verb^١ + ing

Was يستخدم ل I, She, He, It

Were يستخدم ل You, We, They

مثال:

- They were not having breakfast when the phone rang (They = Subyek, Having = Verb^١ + ing, the phone rang = Simple Past Tense)
- I was not writing a letter when the bell rang^{٢٧} (I = Subyek, Writing = Verb^١ + ing The bell rang = Simple Past Tense)
- They were not whasing when I visited them yesterday^{٢٨} (They = Subyek, Washing = Verb^١ + ing I visited them = Simple Past Tense)

^{٢٤} Ibid., Hlm ٢٢٨

^{٢٥} Ibid., Hlm ٢٢٨

^{٢٦} J. Waluyo & Hariyanto M. S.pd, *English Grammar Complete Edition*, Sinarsindo Utama, ٢٠١٤. Hlm ٢٣٨

^{٢٧} Hariyono Rudy, *Complete English Grammar*, Gitamedia Press, Surabaya ٢٠٠٢. Hlm ٢٢٨

^{٢٨} Ibid., Hlm ٢٢٨

- She was not watching tv when I came (She = Subyek, Watching = Verb\'+ing, I came = Simple Past Tense)

Interrogative Sentence (٣

نمطه هو:

Positive Interrogative sentence

Was/were + subyek + Verb\'+ing

Was يستخدم ل I, She, He, It

Were يستخدم ل You, We, They

مثال:

- Were they having breakfast when the phone rang? (They = Subyek, Having = Verb\'+ing, the phone rang = Simple Past Tense)
- Was she watching TV when I came? (She = Subyek, Watching = Verb\'+ing I came = Simple Past Tense)
- Were they washing when I visited them yesterday? (They = Subyek, Washing = Verb\'+ing, I visited them = Simple Past Tense)

Negative Interrogative sentence

Was/Were + n't + Subyek + Verb\'+ing

مثال:

- Weren't they having breakfast when the phone rang? (They = Subyek, Having = Verb\'+ing, the phone rang = Simple Past Tense)
- Wasn't she watching TV when I came? (She = Subyek, Watching = Verb\'+ing I came = Simple Past Tense)
- Weren't they washing when I visited them yesterday? (They = Subyek, Washing = Verb\'+ing, I visited them = Simple Past Tense)

Interrogative Sentence with Question Word (QW)

نمطه هو:

QW + was/were + subyek + Verb \ + ing

Was يستخدم ل I, She, He, It

Were يستخدم ل You, We, They

مثل:

- What were they doing when I came to their home yesterday? (They = Subyekdoing = Verb \ +ing, I came to their home yesterday = Simple Past Tense)

إذا كانت كلمة السؤال (Question Word) التي يستخدم تسأل فاعل (Subyek)

من الجملة، فإن نمط الجملة هو:

QW + was/were + Verb \ + ing

مثل:

- Who was singing when he was playing the guitar?(Singing =Verb \ +ing, he was playing the guitar = Simple Past Tense)

عند ما يستخدم اشارة الوقت (ل when, while, as Past Continuous Tense)

لا بد الانتباه الى بعض الأحكام التالية:

Past Continuous Tense + when + Simple Past Tense
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مثل:

- My father was talking with my mother when I came (My father was talking with my mother = Past Continuous Tense + My mother when I came = Simple Past Tense)

Simple Past Tense + while + Past Continuous Tense

مثل:

- My sister arrived while we were eating dinner (My Sister arrived = Simple Past Tense + We were eating dinner = Past Continuous Tense)

Simple Past Tense + as + Past Continuous Tense

مثل:

- They saw the accident as they were crossing the street (They saw the accident = Simple Past Tense + They were crossing the street = Past Continuous Tense)

Past Continuous Tense + while + Past Continuous Tense

مثل:

- We were studying English while she was watching TV. (We were studying English = Past Continuous Tense + She was watching TV = Past Continuous Tense)

او يستطيع لتقديم اشارة الوقت بنمط التالي:

When + Simple Past Tense + Past Continuous Tense

مثل:

- When they went I was waiting their friends (They went = Simple Past Tense + I was waiting their friends = Past Continuous Tense)

While + Past Continuous Tense + Simple Past Tense

مثل:

- While I was waiting their friends they went (I was waiting their friends = Past Continuous Tense + they went = Simple Past Tense)

As + Past Continuous Tense + Simple Past Tense

مثل:

- As I was waiting their friends they went (I was waiting their friends = Past Continuous Tense + they went = Simple Past Tense)

While + Past Continuous + Past Continuous

مثال:

- While Julia was singing he was playing the guitar (Julia was singing = Past Continuous Tense + He was playing the guitar = Past Continuous tense)

When + Past Continuous Tense + Past Simple Tense

مثال:

- When I was waiting their friends they went. (I was waiting their friends = Past Continuous Tense + They went = Simple Past Tense)

٣. Past Perfect Tense

يتكون من:

أ) Verbal Sentence

يتكون من:

١) Affirmative/Positive Sentence (+)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + had + Verb ٣

مثال:

- We had made a cake before she came (We = Subyek, Made = Verb ٣)
- She had played badminton before she left (She = Subyek, Played = Verb ٣)
- He had read a book before he played ball (He = Subyek, Read = Verb ٣)

٢) Negative Sentence (-)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + had + not + Verb ٣

مثال:

- We had not made a cake before she came (We = Subyek, Made = Verb ۳)
- She had not played badminton before she left (She = Subyek, Played = Verb ۳)
- He had not read a book before he played ball (He = Subyek, Read = Verb ۳)

Interrogative Sentence (۳

نمطه هو:

Positive Interrogative Sentence

Had + subyek + Verb ۳

مثال:

- Had we made a cake before she came? (We = Subyek, Made = Verb ۳)
- Had she played badminton before she left? (She = Subyek, Played = Verb ۳)
- Had he read a book before he played ball? (He = Subyek, Read = Verb ۳)

Negative Interrogative Sentence

Had + n't + Subyek + Verb ۳

مثال:

- Hadn't we made a cake before she came? (We = Subyek, Made = Verb ۳)
- Hadn't she played badminton before she left? (She = Subyek, Played = Verb ۳)
- Hadn't he read a book before he played ball? (He = Subyek, Read = Verb ۳)

Interrogative Sentence with Question Word (QW)

نمطه هو:

QW + had + subyek + Verb ۳

مثال:

- Where had she played? (Where = QW, She = Subyek, Played = Verb ۳)
- How had she made cake? (How = QW, We = Subyek, Made = Verb ۳)

إذا كانت كلمة السؤال (Question Word) التي يستخدم تسأل فاعل (Subyek) من الجملة،

فإن نمط الجملة هو:

QW + had + Verb ٣

مثال:

- Who had made a cake before she came? (Who = QW, Made = Verb ٣)
- Who had played badminton before she left? (Who = QW, Played = Verb ٣)

Nominal Sentence (ب)

يتكون من:

(١) Affirmative/Positive sentence (+)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + had + been + Non Verb

مثال:

- They had been there when the accident happened (They = Subyek, There = Non Verb)
- We had been doctors when we went abroad (We = Subyek, Doctors = Non Verb)

Negative sentence (٢)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + had + not + been + Non Verb

مثال:

- They had not been there when the accident happened (They = Subyek, There = Non Verb)
- We had not been doctors when we went abroad (We = Subyek, Doctors = Non Verb)

Interrogative sentence (٣)

نمطه هو:

Positive Interrogative sentence

Had + subyek + been + Non Verb

مثال:

- Had they been there when the accident happened? (They = Subyek, There = Non Verb)
- Had we been doctors when we went abroad? (We =Subyek, Doctors = Non Verb)

Negative Interrogative Sentence

Had + n't + subyek + been + Non Verb

مثال:

- Hadn't they been there when the accident happened? (They = Subyek, There = Non Verb)
- Hadn't we been doctors when we went abroad? (We =Subyek, Doctors = Non Verb)

عند ما يستخدم اشارة الوقت (ل when, before, until Past Perfect Tense)

لابد الانتباه الى بعض الأحكام التالية:

- Past Perfect + when + Past Tense
- Past Perfect + before + Past Tense
- Past Tense + after + Past Perfect
- Past Tense + until + Past Perfect

Past Perfect Continuous Tense .٤

يتكون من:

(+) Affirmative/Positive Sentence (١)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + had + been + Verb \ + ing

مثال:

- They had been living here for two years when I came (They = Subyek, Living = Verb \ +ing, When I came = Simple Past Tense)
- She had been being sick for three days when we went to Jakarta (She = Subyek being = Verb \ +ing, We went to Jakarta = Simple Past Tense)
- They had been studying for two hours when he came (They =Subyek, Studying = Verb \ +ing, He came = Simple Past Tense)

(-) Negative Sentence (٢)

نمطه هو:

Subyek + had + not + been + Verb \ + ing

مثال:

- They had not been living here for two years when I came (They = Subyek, Living = Verb \ +ing, When I came = Simple Past Tense)
- She had not been being sick for three days when we went to Jakarta (She = Subyek, being = Verb \ +ing, We went to Jakarta = Simple Past Tense)
- They had not been studying for two hours when he came (They =Subyek, Studying =Verb \ +ing, He came = Simple Past Tense)

Interrogative Sentence (٣)

نمطه هو:

Positive Interrogative Sentence

Had + subyek + been + Verb \ + ing

مثال:

- Had they been living here for two years when I came? (They = Subyek, Living = Verb \ +ing, When I came = Simple Past Tense)
- Had she been being sick for three days when we went to Jakarta? (She = Subyek being = Verb \ +ing, We went to Jakarta = Simple Past Tense)
- Had they been studying for two hours when he came? (They =Subyek, Studying = Verb \ +ing, He came = Simple Past Tense)

Negative Interrogative Sentence

Had + n't + subyek + Verb \ + ing

مثال:

- Hadn't they been living here for two years when I came? (They = Subyek, Living = Verb \ +ing, When I came = Simple Past Tense)
- Hadn't she been being sick for three days when we went to Jakarta? (She = Subyek being = Verb \ +ing, We went to Jakarta = Simple Past Tense)
- Hadn't they been studying for two hours when he came? (They =Subyek, Studying = Verb \ +ing, He came = Simple Past Tense)

العام، الجملة بهذا الزمن (Past Perfect Tense) يستخدم ل:

- التأكيد على المدة النشاط عندما حدثت أنشطة أخرى في الماضي

مثل:

- They had been living here for two years when I came
- يشير الى نشاط تم استكما له مؤخرا في الماضي مع وجود علامة ظاهرة
- Frodo looked tired because he had been running for an hour