

13. Zdania okolicznikowe czasowe - Adverbial time clauses

Zdania okolicznikowe czasowe rozpoczynają się od spójników:

after	once
as	since
as long as	the minute (that)
as soon as	the moment (that)
before	the next time
by the time	the sooner
hardly ... when / before	till / until
immediately	when
no sooner ... than	whenever
now (that)	while

Zdania te wprowadzają pewien określony typ realnego warunku czasowego, odnoszącego się do przeszłości i dlatego strukturą przypominają zdanie warunkowe trybu I. W zdaniu czasowym nie stosuje się czasu przyszłego (*Future*), lecz czas teraźniejszy (*Present*). W zdaniu głównym, natomiast, można zastosować dowolną formę czasową logicznie pasującą do kontekstu całej wypowiedzi, zwykle jest to forma czasu przyszłego np.

I am meeting Amanda tonight, so I will give her your invitation. →

When I meet Amanda tonight, I will give her your invitation.

Joe will arrive at five. By then, I will have prepared his lunch. →

I will prepare / will have prepared Joe's lunch before he arrives.

Mike will finish working soon. Then, he's visiting his wife in hospital. →

As soon as Mike finishes working, he's visiting his wife in hospital.

First, he's going to clean the house and then he is going to do the cooking. →

After he cleans the house, he's going to do the cooking.

Aby wyrazić czynność zakończoną lub też czynność trwającą przez dłuższy okres czasu, można w zdaniu czasowym zastosować czas *Present Perfect*. Najczęściej stosuje się go po spójnikach: **after, as soon as, when** np.

After we have installed the windows, we will start painting the walls.

As soon as we have returned, we will have the photographs developed.

When Steve has passed his exams, he will go on holiday.

Spójniki **as**, **when** oraz **while** mogą opisywać czynności wykonywane jednocześnie lub podkreślać fakt, iż czynność późniejsza wynika z czynności poprzedzającej ją np.

I will call on my cousin Greg while I am in New York.
While we're visiting the museum, don't make noise, children.
When we are back together, I will tell Lisa I love her more often.
As we pass by the city center, you will see the magnificent old buildings.

W zdaniach formalnych po spójnikach **when** oraz **while** można opuścić podmiot oraz orzeczenie **be** np.

While in the Palace, remember to behave in an appropriate manner. =
While you are in the Palace, remember ...

When spoken to by an adult, don't keep your hands in your pockets. =
When you are spoken to by an adult, don't ...

Spójnik **till** / **until** wyraża znaczenie 'dopóki nie'. Należy jednak pamiętać, że w zdaniu czasowym ze spójnikiem **till** / **untill** zaprzeczenia zwykle nie stosuje się np.

We will not resume climbing till the weather improves.
I am going to repeat it again and again until everyone believes me that I am innocent.

Spójnik **the sooner** wyraża znaczenie 'im szybciej'. Zwykle w zdaniu czasowym występuje on w kombinacji z innym przysłówkiem/przymiotnikiem w stopniu wyższym np.

The sooner you forget about the boy, the less you will suffer.
The sooner they arrive, the bigger a chance they will have to buy tickets.

Niekiedy spójniki czasowe są stosowane w zdaniach opisujących czynności regularne w czasie teraźniejszym. W takim przypadku w zdaniu czasowym oraz w zdaniu głównym można zastosować dowolny czas teraźniejszy np.

When they meet, they usually talk about football.
Why do we always have to wait until you get ready?
While the wind is blowing, our boat is sailing faster.
After you chop the onions, you put them in a pot. (a recipe)
She no sooner starts dating a boy than she finds him boring.
Before he goes out to work, he always has breakfast at home.

Spójniki czasowe występują także w zdaniach w czasie przeszłym np.

*Before they got married, they had quarreled and made it up at least ten times.
The moment I saw that girl, I knew she was born to be mine forever.
Whenever someone mentioned her husband's name, she wept.
After I had completed the course, I started looking for a job.
I heard someone crying while I was climbing the stairs.
Barry used to like pudding when he was a child.*

Spójniki **hardly ... when / before**, **scarcely ... when / before** oraz **no sooner ... than** często występują z czasem **Past Perfect** dla podkreślenia czynności zakończonej tuż przed rozpoczęciem kolejnej czynności np.

*I had hardly left the office when I heard the phone on my desk ringing.
Wendy had scarcely eaten lunch before she felt hungry again.
Tom had no sooner repaired the engine than it broke down.*

Konstrukcja ze spójnikiem 'since'.

Spójnik czasowy **since** zwykle występuje z czasem **Present Perfect (Continuous)** np.

*Freddie has changed a lot since the last time I saw him.
We have been preparing the performance since April.*

Jest on także stosowany z konstrukcją:

It + be + określenie czasu + since + Present Perfect / Past Simple / Past Perfect

*It is five months since we have met. =
We haven't met for five months.*

*It is many years since I have travelled abroad. =
I haven't travelled abroad for many years.*

*It is two years since Jonah last saw his son. =
Jonah last saw his son two years ago.*

*It is ages since Nicole last performed live. =
Nicole last performed live ages ago.*

*It was many years since she had spoken her native language. =
She hadn't spoken her native language for many years.*

EXERCISE BANK

I. Choose one correct answer.

1. We won't let you go **after/until** you tell us what has happened.
2. **While/Immediately** the accident victim is brought to hospital, he will be operated on.
3. I will have got better **by the time/as long as** you return from your business trip.
4. It is six months **when/since** you have gone to the dentist.
5. **As long as/Whenever** you keep silent, nothing wrong will happen to you.
6. The defender will have to be rehabilitated **as/before** he is allowed to play in another game.
7. **Once/While** the new flyover has been built, the traffic in the city center will become less congested.
8. **After/As long as** the storm has subsided, the rescue action will be resumed.
9. I will only feel safe **when/while** the blackmailer is caught and put in prison.
10. **Immediately/The sooner** the production is resumed, the less money the factory will lose.

II. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. As soon as I (receive) my salary, I (pay) all the overdue bills.
2. Don't do anything until the ambulance (arrive).
3. I promise I (give) you a call immediately I (obtain) some news from the headquarters.
4. 'I'm going to France next week.' 'While you (be) in Paris, (you/buy) me a bottle of a French perfume?'
5. Why wait till five? The sooner we (go), the more time we (have) to find better seats in the stadium.
6. What (you/do) when you (retire)?
7. Once they (decorate) the stage, I (make) them arrange the chairs in the concert hall.
8. I've got a ready plan. After I (graduate) from university, I (set up) my own catering business.
9. When my brother (come) for a visit tonight, I (ask) him to fix the lamp on the wall.
10. As soon as the plane (land), its engines (inspect) by the technicians.