

AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

2021-2022

First Year

Second Term



1+2



# Grammar II

07.05.2022

14.05.2022

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Grammar 1.1+2

AYDI 2022

# LECTURE NO. 1

07.05.2022

## HELLO EVERYONE!

In the first semester, you studied grammar of everything. Now, we are going to study grammar in details. The first thing that we are going to talk about in this semester is **NOUNS**. In the first term, you studied nouns as a part of speech. Now, we are going to talk about them in specific details.

**Nouns** refer to **names of persons, jobs, things, places** etc. We can't refer to actions by nouns. Verbs refer to actions. In the sentence, a noun can be: **subject, object** (direct or indirect object), **complement, object to preposition, object to verb** etc.

When we talk about (**subject and verb**), we should know that there is always **agreement** (توافق) between the subject and the verb which means (**when the subject is singular, the verb is singular**) and (**when the subject is plural, the verb is plural**), for example,

- **Ahmad/The boy** plays in the park.
- **The students are** attending a lecture.

If the subject is an **uncountable noun**, the verb is always **singular**, for example, (water is, sugar is etc.).

If we have two singular nouns with (and) in the sentence, the verb is a plural verb i.e. (**singular + singular → plural verb**), for example,

- **Safa and Manar are** here.

## Categories of Nouns

- Categories: classes (تصنيفات)

Grammar books classify nouns in two ways. Sometimes these two ways overlap (تتداخل).

Categories of Nouns	1. Countable Nouns
	2. Uncountable Nouns
	3. Nouns can be countable or uncountable
	4. Collective Nouns
	5. Verbal Nouns

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## 1. Countable Nouns:

- They can be **singular or plural**
- They take **definite or indefinite articles** (a, an, and the)

**Singular nouns**, of course, always have **articles** i.e. you can't put a singular noun without an article before it, for example, we say (**a pen**) or (**the pen**) and we can't say (pen) alone when we have one pen, but plural nouns can come alone without articles, for example, we can say (pens, cars etc.).

<b>Countable Nouns</b>	Singular or Plural
	Singular Nouns need determiners

For example,

- *The book is red.*
- *Birds Fly.*

Because we talk in general in the second example, there is no need to use an article before (birds).

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## 2. Uncountable Nouns:

**Uncountable nouns** take **singular verbs** and **singular pronouns**, for example, when we want to speak about (water), we use the pronoun (it). When we talk about uncountable nouns, we have more than one classification.

<b>Uncountable Nouns</b>	1. Quality/Abstract Nouns
	2. Substances that cannot be counted or considered general
	3. Pair Nouns
	4. Plural Nouns

### 1. Quality/Abstract Nouns

- Abstract (مجرد) ≠ Concrete (ملموس/مادي)
- Abstract nouns: أسماء مجردة

**Abstract nouns** refer to things we can't touch such as **thoughts** (الأفكار), **feelings** etc.

For example, **love, advice, anger, pain, anxiety, information, knowledge** etc. are things we can't touch, so they are **abstract nouns**.

- *He gave me some **advice/information**.*

We can't say (advices) or (informations).

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## 2. Substances that cannot be counted or considered general

Substances cannot be counted	water, coffee, sugar, rice etc.
Substances considered general	bread, money, furniture, cheese etc.

We cannot say (breads), but we can say (a loaf of bread: رغيف خبز). We can touch furniture and we can count the furniture in this room, but actually it is a **general word**. When we say **general** here, we mean that there are **specific details under this class**, for example, for the **furniture** we have tables, desks, beds and so on, but (furniture) is the general word for them.

When we say (**money**), we have different currencies, for example, dollars, pounds etc. (Dollar) is countable and (pound) is countable, but (money) is a general word, for example,

- *I have some **money**.* (money is uncountable)
- *I have **ten dollars**.* (dollar is countable)

(**Cheese**) is a **general word** because we have a lot of types of cheese.

When I talk about **uncountable** and I mean the **types**, sometimes it comes **countable**, for example,

- *The **cheeses** of Switzerland.* (types)  
I mean the kinds of cheese made in Switzerland.

- *I ate **cheese**.* (in general)
- *The **foods** permitted for him are so and so.*

I mean the kinds of food. (types)

- *I ate **food**.* (types)

When I mean the types, it becomes countable.

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## 3. Pair Nouns:

- **Pair nouns:** nouns that consist of **two things/two parts**. These nouns always **come in plural**, for example, (glasses, pants, trousers, shorts, scissors (مقص)).

- *She is wearing **glasses**.* (not glass)
- *She is wearing **trousers**.* (not trouser)

We don't wear one leg of trousers (بنطال).

We can say (eye) in singular and (eyes) in plural. We can say (sock) in



singular and (socks) in plural, for example, (I lost my sock) i.e. (one of the pair of socks). (Scissors) always have two parts.

When we talk about (glass) as (كاس), it is **countable** because we can say (one glass, two glasses, three glasses etc.), but when we talk about (glasses) as (نظارات), we always say (glasses) because glasses always come in pair.

We use (pair of) when we talk about (pair nouns), for example,

- I bought **two pairs of trousers**.

We can't say (~~two trousers~~); we say (**two pair of trousers**).

**Pair nouns DON'T need (a or an)** because they always come in plural.

When we want to refer to pair nouns by a pronoun, we use (they), for example,

- Where **are my glasses**? They **are** here.

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#### 4. Plural Nouns:

They always come in plural, for example, clothes, goods etc.

Plural nouns can be divided into several types:

##### a. A plural form that always takes a plural verb:

For example, clothes, goods (بضائع), earnings (أرباح), belongings (أمتعة), arms (أسلحة) etc.

(Arms) here means (weapons) and we always say (arms) not (~~arm~~).

- Your clothes are scattered on the floor.

##### b. A plural form that always takes a singular verb:

For example, physics, news, politics (علم السياسة), statistics (إحصائيات), phonetics (علم الصوتيات), gymnastics (رياضة بدنية) etc.

We say (physics is) not (~~physics are~~) because (physics) is a branch of knowledge.

- Statistics shows that different results.

##### c. A plural form that takes a singular or plural verb:

For example, means (وسائل), crossroads (مفترق/تقاطع طرق), series (مسلسل/سلسلة), headquarters (مقر) etc.

- This means of transportation is my favorite.

- All means of transportation are bad.

- One crossroads is .....

- Two crossroads are .....

We cannot say (~~crossroad~~); the word (crossroads) is singular and plural.

- *One series on TV.*
  - *Three series on TV.*
  - *The headquarters of the UN is in New York.*
- It means here (headquarters) is singular here.

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#### d. A singular or plural form with change of meaning:

For example, (pain and pains), (damage and damages), (custom and customs)

- *I have a lot of pain in my stomach.* (pain: ألم)
- *It took a lot of pains to do this homework.* (pains: efforts "جهود")
- *You caused a lot of damage in that accident.* (damage: ضرر)
- *You have to pay the damages to the car owner.* (damages: the money)

معنى هذه الجملة هو أن عليك أن تدفع الأضرار.

- *This is a bad custom in our country.* (custom: tradition "عادة")
  - *You have to pay the customs on the borders.* (customs: جمارك)
- عندما يكون المقصود (جمارك) علينا أن نستخدم صيغة الجمع (customs) دائماً.

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### **Nouns can be countable or uncountable:**

Here we talk about nouns can be **countable** or **uncountable** with **change of meaning**, for example, **sport, time, painting, noise, life, light, space, hair** etc.

- *I like sport in general.*

Here the word (**sport**) is **uncountable**.

- *Football is my favorite sport.*

This is one sport.

- *He plays two sports.*

Here the word (**sports**) is **plural** and **countable**.

- *Time travels faster than sound.*

Here the word (**time**) is **uncountable** and it means (الزمن/الوقت).

- *I called you three times yesterday.*

Here we have a different meaning and (**times**) is **countable**. The word (**times**) here means (مرات).

- *She has got black hair.*

The word (**hair**) is **uncountable** here.

- *I have two hairs in my soup.*

The word (**hairs**) is **plural** and **countable** here.

- *Life is difficult.*

The word (**life**) is **uncountable** here.

- *Lives of people.*

The word (**lives**) is **plural** and **countable** here.

- *Turn off the lights.*

- *Light is faster than sound.*

When the word (**light**) is the opposite of (dark), it is **uncountable**.  
When (light) means (ضوء بمعنى مصباح), it is **countable**.

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#### 4. Collective Nouns/Group Nouns

They are nouns refer to group of people, for example, **family, community, team, crew, group, staff** etc. All these nouns mean several people not only one.

**How do we consider these nouns? Are they singular or plural?**

For example, the word (family) does it take a singular verb or a plural verb? It is related to the **meaning**.

When we mean the family as **one unit**, we consider it as **singular**, for example,

- *My **family lives** in that house.*

I mean my family as one unit. (Family) here is **singular**.

- *What **are** your **family** doing now?*

Here I'm asking you about the members of the family, so (family) here is plural.

**When I mean the members, it is plural. When I mean it as one unit, it is singular.**

- *The **government is** working on something new.*

I mean the government as a whole.

- *The **government are** discussing the decision right now.*

Now, I mean the members of the government.

One Unit → Singular

Members → Plural

Some of **collective nouns** are **always plural**, for example, **police** and **cattle** (مواشي). We always say (**police are/cattle are**) not (~~police is/cattle is~~).

- *The **police are** looking for him again.*



- The **cattle are** going to resort.

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## 5. Verbal Nouns

Verbal nouns are nouns made from verbs, for example, **swimming**, so the verbal nouns are the **present participle** or the **gerund** of verbs i.e. adding (-ing) to verbs makes verbal nouns.

In some grammar books they say verbal nouns the same as gerunds, but in some books they say that there is a difference between them, so what is the difference between them?

A **Gerund** is something that takes the properties of verbs, for example,

- **Smoking** cigarettes.

(Cigarettes) here is an object which means (smoking) takes the property of verbs in taking an object.

- **Smoking** cigarettes heavily.

(Heavily) is an adverb and an adverb describes a verb, so here we have the property of verbs in taking an adverb.

**Gerunds take the properties of verbs in taking objects and adverbs.**

Verbal nouns don't take this. **Verbal nouns take the properties of nouns**, for example, they take **articles** and **adjectives**. For example,

- *The money will fund **the building** of the bridge.*

Here (building) comes after the article (the). It means this is a noun and this is a property of nouns and this is why we call them verbal nouns.

A verbal noun a little bit similar to gerund, but there is a little bit difference.

In the **EXAM**, I won't ask you about the difference between a verbal noun and gerund because some grammarians said that they are the same.

- **Her singing is beautiful/Her beautiful singing.**

Here we have (her) and (beautiful), so (singing) here is a verbal noun because it takes the property of nouns.

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I said that we have two ways to classify nouns. In the second way of classifying nouns we also have **FIVE TYPES** of nouns

Categories of Nouns	1. Countable and Uncountable Nouns
	2. Number
	3. Gender



	4. Case
	5. Proper

Actually, we talked about countable and uncountable nouns when we talked about the first classification, so we are going to move to the second category.

## 2. Number

What do we mean by number? We have singular nouns and we have plural nouns. How do we make plural? The common way is by adding (s) like in (girls) and (boys). What about the other ways? To make plural nouns, we have many ways as follows:

1. **Add (s):** girl → girls
2. **Add (es):** (bus → buses), (quiz → quizzes), (match → matches)

When we have the letters (s, z, g, ch, and sh) at the end of the noun, we add (es).

3. **Add (ies):** baby → babies.

Here we shift (y) to (i).

4. **Add (ves):** wife → wives

When we have (f) at the end of the word, we change it to (v). We don't do this in all cases i.e. in some cases when a word ends with (f), the letter (f) doesn't change.

5. **Irregular:** men, teeth, children etc.

6. **Words from other languages:**

For example,

- Millennium (singular) → millennia

(Millennium) means (ten centuries) i.e. (اللفية). The word (millennium) comes from Latin.

- Crisis (singular) → crises

(Crisis) means a difficult event that we can't solve i.e. (أزمة). The word (crisis) comes from Greek.

Some nouns that come from other languages they take the same plural forms in that languages.

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## 3. Gender

Gender means male or female. When we talk about gender in grammar, we talk about masculine or feminine. The word (feminism) comes from (feminine).

Do we have difficult rules of masculine/feminine in English? Actually,

in other languages there is difficulty in this rule because the masculine and feminine of things don't bend on anything. You just have to learn it, for example, the table can be masculine, the tree can be feminine, and the girl can be neutral, so it is not logical; at least in English it is logical.

Most nouns in English are **common gender**, so we have (student); we don't have male student and female student i.e. there is one word (student, teacher, doctor etc.), so most jobs don't have specific gender.

What about the gender of the things in English? Do we have masculine table, for example? No, there isn't. It is neutral (حيادي), so we can say:

**1. Most nouns are common gender and things are neutral.**

**2. Some nouns have different words**, for example, (boy → girl), (man → woman), (father → mother), (son → daughter), (sister → brother), (uncle → aunt), (niece → nephew), (servant → maid) etc.

**3. In some words we add (s) to become female**, for example, (prince → princess), (mister → mistress), (priest → priestess), (waiter → waitress) etc.

What about things which have no life? Can we personify them?

- Personify: يَشَخِّص
- Personification: تَشْخِيس

We make things like human, for example, we can say (the wind whistles), (the nature is angry) etc. and this is what is called (personification).

**When we personify these things, we can give them masculine or feminine pronouns.** For example,

- If I want to personify the **sun**, we say (**he**).
- If I want to personify the **moon**, we say (**she**).

This is the opposite of what we say in Arabic, so why do we say this in English? There is a rule here.

**They personify things that are strong by masculine (he) and the things that are beautiful and gentle by feminine (she)**, for example, with (sun, death, time) we use (he), but with (moon, spring, mercy, peace, hope) we use (she).

Masculine → strength and violence (sun, summer, death etc.)

Feminine → gentleness and beauty (moon, spring etc.)

**4. Animals names:**

- Cow (female) → bull (male)
- Dog (male) → bitch (female)



وكلمة (bitch) تستخدم كشتيمة لكن أصلها هو أنثى الكلب.

- Lion (male) → lioness (female)

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#### 4. Case

##### 1. Nominative Case:

We have the **Nominative Case** when the noun comes as a **subject**.

##### 2. Objective Case:

We have the **Objective Case** when the noun comes as an **object**.

##### 3. Possessive Case:

We have the **Possessive Case** when the noun shows the **possession**.

How do we make possessive in English?

We make possessive in English by (**apostrophe + s**) i.e. ('s).

- Apostrophe: (') فاصلة علوية

a. We put ('s) for singular nouns:

b. We put only (') for plural nouns ending with (plural 's'), for example, (**the students' lecture**).

When the plural noun doesn't end with (s) we put ('s), for example, (**men's jobs**).

c. We put only (') or ('s) for **names ending with (s)**, for example, (**James's car**) or (**James' car**).

Only in names the two ways are acceptable.

What do we do when we have **several words**?

a. If we have **several words**, we put ('s) **after the last word**.

For example,

- *The prime minister of Britain's speech.*

The speech, of course, not for Britain; it is the prime minister's speech.

b. If we have **two names with the same preposition**, we put ('s) **after second name**.

- *Rama and Sami's parents.*

Rama and Sami are a sister and brother, so the parents are the same.

c. If we have **two names with different prepositions**, we put ('s) **after the two names**.

- *Austin's and Brontë's novels.*

Are the novels the same for Austin and Brontë? No, they aren't.

We have (Austin's novels) and (Brontë's novels) i.e. their novels aren't the same.

Actually, ('s) is only used for living things, so we don't say (the table's leg); we say (the leg of table). We can use ('s) for not living things only with big things/places like (city), so we can say (city's population), (country's president) etc.

We can use ('s) with (city, country, earth, world etc.) because they are big places. We can't use ('s) with other places like (airport, school etc.), for example, we say (the headmaster of the school) not (the school's headmaster).

We have some expressions that we can put ('s) with them. These things are the things that refer to time or length, for example,

- In a year's time.
- In a foot's length.

These are expressions, so we can say these two examples.

**In general, we only put (length) with living things.**

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## 5. Proper vs. Common Nouns

### 1. Proper Nouns:

Proper nouns are the names persons and places, for example, (Ahmad, Jordan, Syria, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, Qasioun, Barada etc.).

#### Do we put articles before proper nouns?

We don't put articles before the names of people unless I mean something, for example,

- This is **the Jane** I talked about.

When I want to put **proper nouns in plural**, we put articles before them, for example,

- **The Johns.**

Here I mean, for example, three Johns not one.

Before some **geographical places**, we put (the), for example, (the Nile, the Atlantic....). **Names of countries and cities don't take (the).**

### 2. Common Names:

They refer to a class, type, job etc. They don't refer to the name of a specific person.

Thank You

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## LECTURE NO.2

14.05.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Find the mistakes:

1. I need to search for an information for my biology and geography homeworks.

The answer:

1. I need to search for a piece of/some information for my biology and geography homework.

- The noun (information) is uncountable, so we should omit (an) and put (a piece of) or (some).

- The noun (homework) is uncountable, so we always say (homework) not (~~homeworks~~). We also say (housework) not (~~housesworks~~).

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2. He wanted to buy three breads and two milks.

The answer:

2. He wanted to buy three loaves of bread and two bottles of milk.

(Bread) and (milk) are uncountable nouns.

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3. Let's go to the park and have a fun.

The answer:

3. Let's go to the park and have fun/have some fun.

(Fun) is an abstract noun and there is no need to put (a) before it.

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4. The window broke and there were a lot of glasses on the floor.

The answer:

4. The window broke and there was a lot of glass on the floor.

The word (glasses) in plural means (نظارات) and (glass) means the material (زجاج)

\*\*\*

5. Can I have two coffees and some apples, please?

Here there is no mistake because when we say (two coffees), we mean (two cups of coffee) and when we say (two juices) we mean (two bottles of

juice).

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6. Some of these good is of poor quality.

The answer:

6. Some of these goods are of poor quality.

The word (**goods**) always ends with (s) because it is a **plural noun** that takes a plural verb.

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7. Can you mend this jeans for me?

The answer:

7. Can you mend these jeans for me?

The word (**jeans**) is a **pair noun** and it takes a plural verb.

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8. The police is investigating the accident.

The answer:

8. The police are investigating the accident.

The word (**police**) is always **plural** and takes a **plural verb**.

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9. All my money were stolen at the bus station.

The answer:

9. All my money was stolen at the bus station.

(Money) is uncountable noun, so we say (was) not (were).

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10. Paintings is his favorite hobby.

The answer:

10. Painting is his favorite hobby.

When we mean (drawing), we say (painting) not (paintings). We say (paintings of Leonardo da Vinci are wonderful) and here we mean (لوحات).

When you mean (painting) in general as a gerund, you write it without (s).

In the EXAM, there will be something like that. You will only choose the answer in the exam because your exam is computerized, but if it is traditional, it could be like that.

**Student:** do we have to explain the type of nouns?



**Instructor:** in the exam, I will ask you if I want this. You will find it in the question itself. Actually, you are university students, so you know that you must read the questions carefully.

\*\*\*

Today, we will continue talking about **NOUNS**. You know that in the sentence we have a **noun** or a **noun phrase**.

A **Noun Phrase** is a group of words that has a noun. A noun phrase can be one word as a noun or a group of words with a noun among them.

For example,

- *The manager awarded all the old employees at the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the company.*

Here we have five noun phrases:

1. The manager
2. the old employees
3. the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary
4. the company

A **noun phrase** has a **head** and we have **other words** that we call **modifiers**. The heads of the noun phrases in the previous example are: (manager, employees, anniversary, and company)

**Modifiers** are words that explain about this noun. We have **pre-modifiers** and **post-modifiers**.

- **Pre-modifiers** are the words that come **before** the noun.
- **Post-modifiers** are the words that come **after** the noun.

Let us have another example,

- *All my many old school friends of the other days who passed away are in the photo.*

The subject of the sentence is (all my many old school friends of the other days who passed away).

In this sentence, we have noun phrases and we have pre-modifiers as (all, the, my, and many) these are determiners. We have an adjective here as a pre-modifier; it is (old). We have a **noun describes a noun** in saying (school friends) i.e. a noun modifies a noun.

For adjectives, we have **attributive adjectives** as (old) in the previous example and we have other types of adjectives like the **adjectives that are derived from the verbs** with (-ing form) i.e. (present participle) and with

(-ed form) i.e. (past participle), for example, (an annoying child, a worried man, an astonished woman).

The **post modifiers** can be like **(of the)** which is an addition to the noun (friends) in the previous example, they can be a relative clause, they can be something that we add to the noun, for example, (along with, as well as etc.).

For example,

- My school friends as well as my family were in the party.

(As well as) can be something that modifies nouns.

**I want you to pay attention to details.**

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## DETERMINERS

There are many types of determiners; we have **identifiers** and **quantifiers**.

The **position of determiners** is **before the nouns**. The **function** of determiners is **modifying** or **specifying the noun** we talk about. In this semester, we will talk about the following types of determiners:

<b>Types of Determiners</b>	1. Identifiers
	2. Qualifiers
	3. Distributives

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### 1. Identifiers

Identifiers are divided into **four types**. You took three of them in the first semester and I will give you four. The types of identifiers you studied last semester are:

<b>Types of Identifiers</b>	1. Articles
	2. Possessive
	3. Demonstrative

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#### 1. Articles:

We have two types of articles: **indefinite (a, an)** and **definite (the)**.

<b>Articles</b>	a. Indefinite Articles (a, an)
	b. Definite Article (the)

The indefinite article (an) comes before a noun starts with vowels. You



should know that when we say (vowels), we mean the **sounds** not letters. Vowels in English are (**a, e, i, o, and u**), for example, (a: apple), (e: ear), (i: information) but we don't say (~~an-information~~) because (information) is uncountable noun, and (u: umbrella).

We say (a university) and (an hour) because we don't look at the first letter; we look at the sound.

### a. Indefinite Articles (a, an):

#### Use:

#### 1. Something that was mentioned for the first time:

- I saw **a** girl in that shop.

#### 2. Something not specific (any):

- Can you give me **a** pen?

#### 3. Something as an example of something:

- **A** child needs love.

It means this is an example of all children.

- There is a lot of furniture here: **a** bed, **a** chair, **a** table .....

You give examples of what you see in that room.

#### 4. As a complement or profession:

- It was **an** earthquake. (complement)

- He is **a** doctor. (profession)

#### 5. When we mean "one":

- **A** man/One man came with me.

Indefinite articles don't come with plural, so it is obvious that we mean "one" because indefinite articles always come with singular.

#### 6. When we define (نعرف) something:

In definitions, we don't use (the); we use (a or an).

مع أننا في اللغة العربية نستخدم (definite article) ونقول (الزلازل هو كذا وكذا)، بينما نقول في اللغة الإنكليزية (an earthquake is so and so).

- A planet is **a** big object going round the sun.

#### 7. When we have certain expressions of quantity (كمية):

- A lot of, a dozen, a couple etc.

#### 8. When we have certain numbers:

- **A** hundred, **a** thousand, **a** million.

We also put (a) before (**half**) if follows a whole number.

- One and **a** half kilos.

- *Half a kilo.*  
If (half) doesn't follow a whole number, we put (a/an) after (half). If (half) follows a whole number, we put (a/an) before (half).

- *Half an hour.*

- *One and a half hour*

9. **In expressions of speed (سرعة), price, ratios (نسب) etc.**

- *5 pounds a kilo, 200 km an hour.*

It means per kilo and per hour.

10. **In exclamations (تعجب) with singular nouns:**

- *What a lovely evening!*

- *Such a big meal.*

11. **Before (Mr., Mrs., or Miss) when the person is a stranger:**

- *There is a Mr. Smith talking to the manager.*

The meaning here is that Mr. Smith is stranger to me (أي أنه غريب).

\*

### **b. Definite Article (the):**

(The) becomes before singular, plural, uncountable, and countable i.e. (the) becomes before any noun, while indefinite articles (a, an) become only before singular countable nouns.

We have two ways to pronounce (the).

1. When we have a vowel after the word (the), it becomes (ذ), for example, (the orange).

2. When we have emphasis (تشديد), it also becomes (ذ), for example, he is the man I talked to him.

في المثال (the man) نقول (ذ) بغرض الـ (emphasis).  
عدا هاتين الحالتين (the) تلفظ (ذ).

### **Use:**

#### **1. Something that was mentioned before:**

- *The car struck a tree. You can still see the marks on the tree.*

When we mentioned (tree) for the first time, we said (a tree) and when we mentioned it for the second time, we said (the tree).

#### **2. When we talk about something unique (فريد: one of its type):**

- *The earth, the sun, the sky, the stars etc.*

#### **3. When something is made definite by adding a phrase or a clause:**



وهذا يشبه (المعرّف بالإضافة) في اللغة العربية.

The different between the clause and the phrase is: the clause has a verb, but a phrase doesn't have a verb.

- **The girl in blue.**

(In blue) is a phrase added to a noun, so we put (the) before (girl).

- **The man with the banner.**

- **The children who are playing in the garden.**

Here we have a clause added to a noun, so we put (the) before (children).

#### 4. Something that presents one particular thing:

- *The children who are playing in **the** garden.*

When I say (the garden) I mean the garden near the house or the garden that they are playing in everyday, so we know which garden we are talking about and the listener know about this thing obviously.

- *I went to **the** kitchen.*

It is obvious that I mean the kitchen of our house.

- **The house:**

I mean our house.

- *Please pass **the** salt.*

I mean the salt which is on the table.

- **The postman, the newspaper, the car etc.**

I mean the newspaper that I always read. I mean our car etc.

#### 5. Before superlatives, "first, second, third etc.", and "only":

- **The first, the best student, the only way etc.**

#### 6. With certain expressions:

- *Play **the** piano, take **the** bus, go to **the** cinema etc.*

Here we mean any piano, any bus, and any cinema, but we use (the) not (a) and these are expressions.

#### 7. With singular nouns that present a class of animals or things:

- **The whale is in danger.**

I mean the whole class of whales (حيتان).

- **The freezer made life easier for housewives.**

I mean the freezer in general.

Can we apply this when we mean **human beings**? No, we can't.

We say (man) not (the man).

- *Man has a negative impact on the environment.*

When we mean (human beings), we say (man) not (the man).

We say (humans) without (the) i.e. all humans in general, but we say (the humans) when I mean (specific humans).

#### 8. When we mean a member of a certain group:

- *The civil servant is finding life increasingly difficult.*

- Civil servant: government employee (موظف حكومي)

Here I say (the civil servant), but I mean the whole civil servants i.e. the whole group.

#### 9. With adjectives representing a whole class:

- *The rich, the poor, the old, the homeless etc.*

I mean all of rich people, all of poor people, all of old people, all of homeless people etc.

We use (the + adjective) without adding the word (people) after them i.e. we say just (the poor) not (the poor people).

#### 10. Before some geographical names (not all of them):

We put (the) before (oceans, seas, rivers, mountain chains, group of islands, regions, deserts, plural names of countries!....)

We can't put the before (Syria) although (Syria) a geographical name.

- *Rivers: the Nile, the Tiber (in Italy) etc.*

- *Oceans: the Atlantic, the Pacific (المحيط الهادي) etc.*

- *Mountain chains (سلاسل جبلية): the Alps, the Atlas Mountains etc.*

فقط عندما نتحدث عن (سلاسل جبلية) نضع قبلها (the) وأما عندما نتحدث عن (one mountain) لا نضع (the) كما في (Mount Kilimanjaro) و (Mount Everest) إلخ.

- *Group of islands: the Canary Islands, the Bahamas etc.*

We don't put (the) when we have one island, for example, we say (Japan, Arwad etc.)

- *Seas: the Mediterranean*

- *Regions: the Middle East (it is a region not one country).*

- *Deserts: the Syrian desert....*

- *Plural names of countries: the United States, the Emirates, the Netherlands (Holland) etc.*

When the name of country comes in plural, we put the before it.

Student: when we say (the Syrian Arab Republic, the Saudi Arabia etc.)?



**Instructor:** we do so when they come in sentences as noun phrases.

**11. Before names that consist of (noun + of + noun):**

- *The Gulf of Mexico.*
- *The United States of America.*

**12. With directions:**

- *The north, the west, the center, the right, the top, the bottom .....*

When we say (North America, North Africa etc.), we don't put (the) before (north) because it is a **part of a name**. We know that (North) here is a part of a name because of writing it in a capital letter.

**13. Names of newspapers, institutions, titles (social ranks: مناصب):**

- *The Times (newspaper), the National Museum, the president, the prince, the duke of York etc.*

**14. With plural surnames (second names/family names)**

- *The Smiths (Mr. + Mrs. Smith, and children).*
- *The Ajjans travelled to Latakia.*

We mean all the Ajjan family.

Actually, it is not easy to use all these cases correctly. What helps you to use them correctly is reading books and listening. There is a problem in listening which is: native speakers make mistakes when they speak, so it is not very helpful to depend on listening, so you have to be a good listener and a good student who studies a lot.

\*\*\*

**c. Zero Article:**

**1. Before proper nouns (أسماء العلم):**

- *Ahmad, Sam, John etc.*

**2. When we have abstract nouns in general:**

- *Fear, death etc.*

Let us see the following example,

- *The death of her father left her devastated.*

Here we put (the) before (death) because we mean a particular one, but when we talk about abstract nouns in general there is no need to put (the).

**3. Before names of meals:**

- *I had breakfast at 7:00 o'clock.*

Let us see the following example,

- *The wedding breakfast was held in a big hall.*

Here we talk about a specific particular meal, so we put (the).

**4. Before names of games:**

- *He plays golf/football/computer games etc.*

**5. Before general plurals:**

When we speak about something in general and in plural, we don't put (the).

- *Women are expected to like babies.*

Here we are talking about (women) in general not about a group of women of specific women.

**6. Before these nouns when we use them for the purpose they are made for:**

- *in/to bed: (to sleep)*
- *at/to school: (to study)*
- *at/to work: (to work)*
- *in/to hospital: (as patient)*
- *in/to prison: (as prisoner)*
- *at/to church: (to pray)*
- *to sea: (as sailors)*
- *to.in town: (our town)*

A mother can say,

- *I want to go to **the** school with my son.*

Here we put (the) because the mother is not a student.

- *He went to hospital.*

It means he is a patient (مريض).

- *I went to **the** hospital.*

It means that I'm not a patient. For example, I went to meet my friend who is a doctor there.

- *I went to bed. (it means to sleep)*
- *I went to **the** bed.*

It means to tidy it, for example, and this is not the purpose it is made for.

- *We went to sea. (we are sailors)*
- *We went to **the** sea. (we went to enjoy)*
- *We live by **the** sea.*

**7. With expressions of travel:**



- We travel by car, by bus.....

If I mean a particular one, we put (the), for example,

- I came by **the** same bus he came by.

#### 8. Before seasons (in general):

- In summer, in winter etc.

When we mean a particular summer, we say (in the last summer), for example.

#### 9. Before some time expressions:

- At sunset, at night, at dawn (الفجر)

If I want to (enjoy the sunset), I say (at the sunset).

#### 10. Before diseases:

- He died of cancer.

- Measles is a dangerous childhood disease.

- Measles: الحصبة

What is the difference between (we are at sea) and (we are at the sea)?

- We are at sea.

When we are sailors or travellers on a voyage and we are on a ship, we say (we are at sea). Saying (we are at sea) means (we are in the middle of the sea/we are travelling by sea).

- We are at **the** sea:

We are not in the sea and we are just enjoying the sea and the view of the sea.

\*\*\*\*\*

Now, we will move the DEMONSTRATIVES which are very easy.

### DEMONSTRATIVES

Demonstrative determiners are: **this, that, these, and those.**

What are the characteristics of demonstratives?

1. They refer to the distance.

2. They agree with the noun in number.

This – that → singular + uncountable

These – those → plural

قولنا (singular) يعني أن الاسم أصلاً (countable) حيث له (singular form) و (plural form).

For example,

- **This** man is my father.

### 3. Demonstrative + noun + of + possessive:

For example,

- **This** child of yours is very naughty.

حتى في لغتنا نقول (هالولد يلي إلك كثير مشاغب).

- **That** car of Ann's always breaks down.

We have **demonstrative determiners** and **demonstrative pronouns**.  
What is the difference between them?

**Determiner** means that we have to **have a noun** because it **determines a noun**, so **demonstrative determiners come before a noun**, for example, (this car, that car etc.).

Can we have a pronoun and a noun together? No, we can't.

It means **the demonstrative pronouns come alone**, for example,

- **This** is my car.

(This, that, these, and those) can be either (**demonstrative determiners**) or (**demonstrative pronouns**).

- **This man** is my father. ('this' here a demonstrative determiner)

- **This** is my father. ('this' here a demonstrative pronoun)

**Student:**

هل نحن مطالبون بالكتاب المقرر؟

**Instructor:** the book is not required (الكتاب ليس مطلوب).

We will have the same titles and the same information but not from your book.

أي أننا سندرس نفس عناوين الكتاب ومعلوماته ولكن ليس من الكتاب المقرر.

## Thank You

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Page:

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