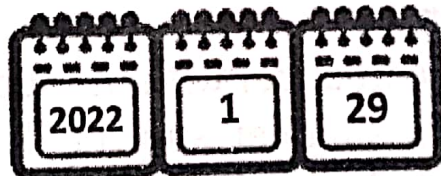


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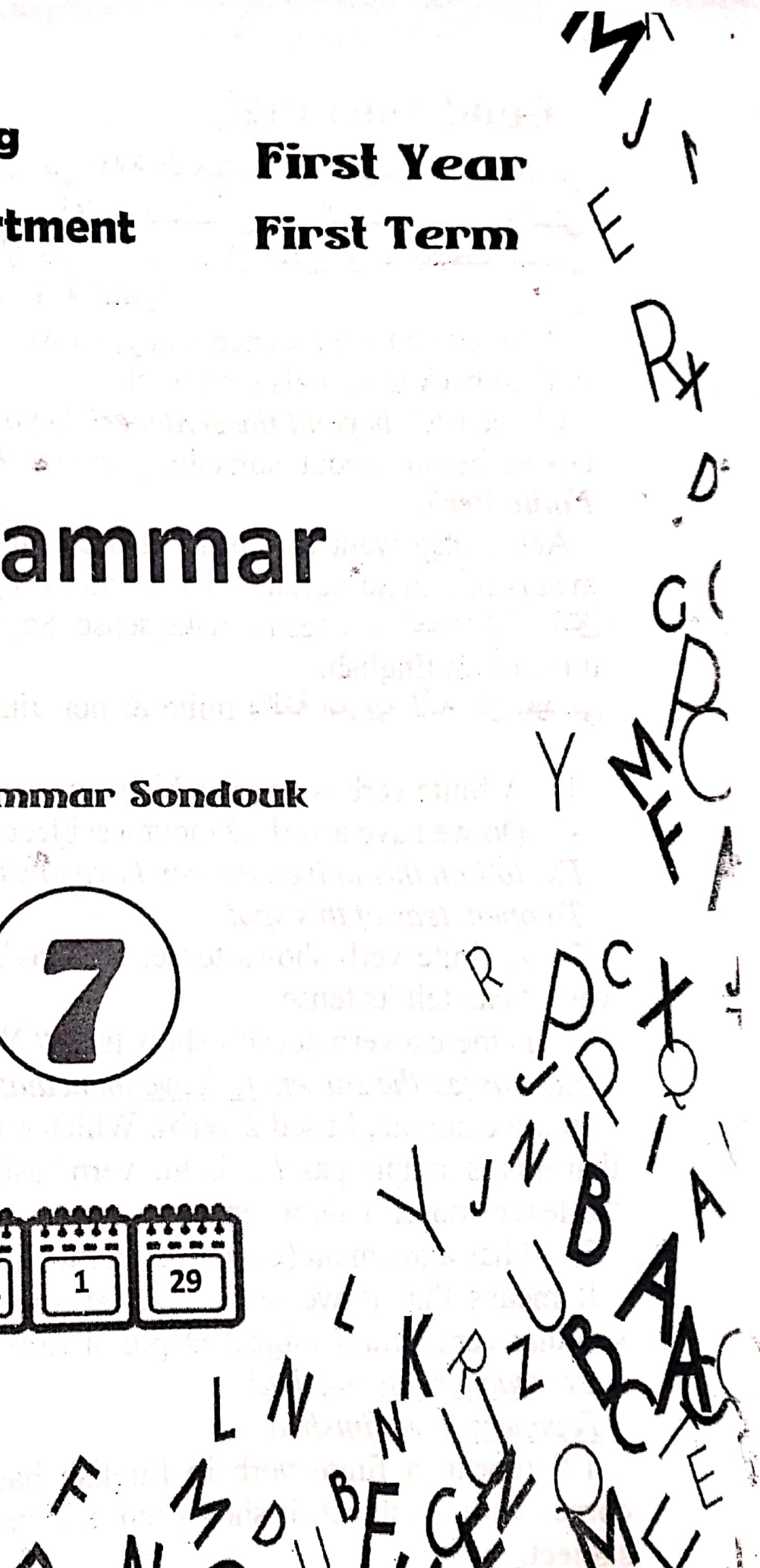
First Year
First Term

Grammar

Dr. Ammar Sondouk



Let's study!
English



Good morning!

ملاحظة: ذكر الدكتور في بداية المحاضرة أنه سيؤجل البحث الرابع لأهميته حتى يتأكد من حضور أغلب الطلاب و أما البحث الخامس (المبني للمجهول) فهو للقراءة ولكنه لن يكون ضمن اختبار المقرر و بدأ بالبحث السادس "المحاضرة كانت قصيرة بسبب حالة الطقس"

A lot of you are absence today, so we will start ch 6, then we will go back to modals next week

Chapter 6 "*beyond the sentence*" beyond is a preposition; we talked before about something called *Finite Verb Vs Non-Finite Verb*:

And I also want to repeat, please don't worry about what it means in Arabic because if you look it up in a dictionary " فعل مشتق "جامد، فعل مشتق" it doesn't make sense. So, try to understand what it means in English.

لا تركزوا على معنى finite & non finite باللغة العربية لأنه لن يفيد في دراسة هذه الفكرة.

1- A finite verb is a verb which comes with a subject.

- Do we have a verb without a subject? Yes.

Ex: to join this university, you have to sit an exam.

To open, tear of this spot.

2- A finite verb shows tense: by looking at the form of the verb, I can tell its tense.

- Is there a verb doesn't show tense? Yes.

Ex: I asked the student to leave immediately.

In my example, I used 2 verbs. Which one of them does tell us that this is simple past? It is the verb "asked" because the verb "to leave" doesn't show tense.

3- It has agreement (concordance) with the subject.

It means that if we have singular subject then → we need singular verb, plural subject → plural verb, and so on.

Ex: teacher has finished.

Teachers have finished.

I'll repeat, a finite verb in English has 3 characteristics, it comes with a subject, it shows tense, it has agreement with the subject.

Finite verb :

له 3 خواص رئيسية:

- 1- دوما يأتي مع فاعل له ، بعض الأفعال تكون بلا فاعل (انظر الأمثلة في الأعلى)
- 2- نستطيع معرفة تصريف هذا الفعل بالنظر اليه (يتغير تصريفه حسب تغير الجملة)
- 3- هناك توافق بين الفعل و الفاعل.

In English, there are 3 forms of the verb which are **Non Finite**:

- 1- To Infinitive form.
- 2- Present Participle (Verb + ing)
- 3- Past Participle (V3)

على النقيض فالـ Nonfinite verb لا يحقق هذه الشروط وله 3 أشكال ذكرتها في الأعلى لا يمكن ترجمتها (بالمختصر هو فعل مثل التمساح ما بيتغير شكله مهما تغيرت الجملة في المثال الاخير *teacher has finished* لم يتغير شكل هذا الفعل رغم تغير الفاعل)

- What's the purpose of knowing the difference between finite verbs and non- finite verbs?

If I want to give a practical definition of a sentence, I say:

A sentence is a group of words in which we should have at least 2 elements; a subject and a verb.

I to learn English.

I broken the window.

I learning English.

All these sentences are wrong although they match the previous definition, so, to be more accurate, we have to say:

A sentence is a group of words in which we should have at least 2 elements; a **subject** and a **finite verb**.

الهدف من معرفة ماهية هذين الفعلين حتى نستطيع تعريف الجملة بتعريف مختصر و صحيح فلو قلنا فقط: الجملة هي مجموعة كلمات تحتوي على الاقل فعل و فاعل. لكان من الممكن تكوين جملة صحيحة من الـ Nonfinite verb ولكن هذا غير ممكن لذا يجب تحديد نوع الفعل الذي يمكنه تكوين جملة صحيحة والتالي هي أمثلة عن أقصر جملة يمكن تكوينها و كيف يمكن إضافة عناصر لها.

The shortest sentence in English : *Snakes bite*. These 2 elements (subject, finite verb) are compulsory, they aren't optional.

- *Birds sing beautifully in the morning.*

Types of English Clauses:

We said last time; a **phrase** is a group of words without a verb, while a **clause** is a group of words with a verb.

Clauses in English are of 2 types:

- 1- Independent (Main) clauses.
- 2- Dependent (Subordinate) clauses.

To give a very simple definition of a **Main clause**, it's a clause that can stand by itself and it gives full meaning.

I live in Damascus.

أنواع الجمل: هناك نوعين من الجمل في الإنجليزية

أولاً: الجمل المستقلة

ثانياً: الجمل الناقصة (سأسميها ناقصة لأن المعنى لا يتم فيها إلا بإضافة جملة مستقلة لها)

كتعريف بسيط فالجمل المستقلة هي الجمل التي يمكن أن تعطي معنى كامل ومفهوم لوحدها دون الحاجة لإضافة جملة ثانية لها.

Subordinate Clause is a clause that can't stand by itself; it doesn't give full meaning.

Because I was ill last week.

أما الجمل الناقصة فهي لا تستطيع أن تقوم بجملة لوحدها وتحتاج جملاً ثانية لتتم معناها.

It didn't give full meaning; you can't understand until I complete it.

Because I was ill last week, I didn't come to college.

When I was at school, ...? It can't stand by itself.

لو قلت عندما كنت في المدرسة... و سكتت الان لن تفهم المغزى من جملتي قد تسأل ماذا حصل عندما كنت في المدرسة؟ (و بعدين؟) لذا هذه الجمل لا يمكن أن تقوم بمفردها وشبهها الدكتور كالشخص العاجز يحتاج أداة كي يقف.

Because I couldn't find a taxi, I arrived late.

- Note that what we call main clause is the same as simple sentence.

✍ Types of Sentences:

✍ I think, at school you all learnt that in English there are 4 main types of sentence:

- 1- Simple sentence.

- 2- Compound sentence.
- 3- Complex sentence.
- 4- Compound-complex sentence.

Let's talk about each one of them separately.

- What do we mean by simple sentence? A simple sentence is a sentence that's made up of 2 elements (subject + finite verb); that's why I said that

Simple sentence = main clause

I parked my car. I walked to the station.

I withdraw some money.

ملاحظة: لا يوجد في العربية مرادف مطابق لكلمتي sentence و clause لذا ترجمت كلاهما بكلمة جملة.

أنواع الجمل:

أولاً: الجملة البسيطة هي نفس الجملة المستقلة.

- What is a compound sentence? A compound sentence is when we have 2 simple sentences linked together by using one of the conjunctions.

Instead of putting a dot (.) at the end of the previous example, we can add a coordinating conjunction and link the 2 sentences together:

I parked my car and walked to the station.

ثانياً: الجملة المركبة وهي جملتين بسيطتين نجمع بينهما بأداة ربط.

• There is a wrong impression in the minds of some students that simple sentences should be short sentences. That is wrong because it's not the matter of size. القصة قصة (فاعل واحد فعل واحد فقط)

في انطباع خاطئ بذهن بعض الطلاب بأن الجملة إذا كانت أطول يعني هي مركبة وإذا كانت قصيرة فهي بسيطة ولكن القصة ليست كذلك الفكرة بأن الجمل المركبة تتكون بفاعلين و فاعلين أما لو كانت جملة مكون من فعل واحد و فاعل واحد فمهما كانت طويلة تبقى جملة بسيطة.

My young children played computer games quietly in their room last

Subject Verb

Night. → simple sentence, there is only one subject and one verb

- What do we mean by complex sentence? A sentence in which we have one Main clause + one subordinate clause.

I met my wife when I was at university.

ثالثا: الجملة المعقدة وهي اجتماع جملة بسيطة (مستقلة) مع جملة ناقصة.

- Finally, **compound complex sentence.**

He bought a box of chocolate and visited his grandfather.
(compound)

He visited his grandfather who was in hospital. (complex)

He bought a box of chocolate and visited his grandfather who was in hospital. (compound complex)

رابعا: الجملة المركبة المعقدة: وهي اجتماع جملة معقدة مع جملة مركبة.

Joining Clauses:

We use conjunctions (linking words) to join clauses together, and they are of two types:

1- Coordinating conjunctions (coordinators).

Also coordinators are of 3 types:

A- Single word coordinators: (and, but, or, so) and we should know that each one of them is used in special situation.

- **And** is used for addition

☞ *"in my bed room there is a bed and a computer"*

- **But** is used for contrast

☞ *"my parents were poor but happy"*

- If you want to stress the contrast, you can use **yet** (but and yet has the same function ... yet is stronger) or when you have alternative

☞ *"my flat is small yet comfortable"*

- **So** is used for result

☞ *"I live in the third floor, so I don't have a garden"*

☞ ربط الجمل:

☞ أدوات الربط لها نوعين الأول هو coordinators وله أيضا 3 أنواع:

1- كلمة مفردة (الأمثلة في الأعلى كافية ولا يمكن ترجمتها) ☺

B- Correlative conjunctions: (either.. or, neither.. nor, not only.. but (also), both.. and)

- ☞ "the hotel wasn't clean, the hotel wasn't cheap"
- ☞ I want to link these 2 sentences together, I can say
- ☞ *The hotel was neither clean nor cheap.*
- ☞ Both (a + b) can link 2 words and they can link 2 clauses.
- ☞ *I ran to the station but I missed the train.* (here I linked 2 clauses)
- ☞ *My parents were poor but happy.* (here I linked 2 words)

2- كلمتان متوازيتان (متناسقتان)

ملاحظة: النوعين الأول و الثاني من أدوات الربط يمكنها ربط أي كيانين متشابهين جملة مع جملة أو فعل مع فعل أو اسم مع اسم و لكن سنأتي الان إلى النوع الثالث بأدوات الربط ولا يمكننا سوى ربط الجمل فيه وكما يقول الدكتور (لا تحط خيار مع بندورة مو كواج الشغلة).

C- Conjunctions: they only link 2 clauses. They can't link words.

- Addition الإضافة: moreover, besides, further more.
- Contrast التناقض : however "*I ran to the station; however, I missed the train*"
- Cause/Result النتيجة و السبب : therefore "*I can't swim; therefore, I didn't enjoy our trip to Latakia*"
- Condition الشرط
- Time Sequence التسلسل الزمني : later on.
- 3- كلمات العطف: كل كلمة أو بضع كلمات تكون متخصصة بالقيام بشيء محدد فكلمة moreover تستخدم فقط للإضافة و هكذا الحال مع كل ما سبق من أدوات العطف.

2- Subordinating conjunctions (subordinators).

سنحدث عنهم في المحاضرة القادمة

☞ In grammar, we have 2 grammatical operations: one of them is coordination and the other one is subordination. But it happened that the word "coordination" is used in every day English and it means التنسيق, but as a grammatical operation it means when we link 2 things together by using one of the

coordinators (then we get compound sentence). The same thing applied when we use one of the subordinators; it's subordination operation and we get complex sentence.

☞ *I opened the cupboard. A bottle fell out.*

☞ Here we have 2 main clauses. I'm going to apply coordination.

☞ *I opened the cupboard, and a bottle fell out.*

☞ Now, I'm going to apply subordination.

☞ *When I opened the cupboard, a bottle fell out.*

☞ في الإنجليزية لدينا عمليتان: الأولى هي الربط و الثانية هي التبعية فلو أضفنا للجملة coordinator يمكننا تكوين جملة مركبة أما لو أضفنا subordinator فسنكون جملة معقدة (هذه فكرة المحاضرة كاملة تقريبا)

☞ In English, we can coordinate any two structures provided they are similar (verbs, nouns, adjectives, clauses).

☞ *He is either clever or a very stupid man.*

☞ Some grammar books say this is bad English but other grammar books consider it as wrong sentence because it linked an adjective with a noun phrase; they are not similar structures. If I want to make it right, we should say: *He is either clever or very stupid.*

☞ From the book, page 150:

☞ Coordinating conjunctions cannot coordinate different structures:

☞ CORRECT: she told her children that they should stay in the house and that they shouldn't open the door.

☞ INCORRECT: ~~she told her children that they should stay in the house and not to open the door.~~

يمكننا ربط أي تركيبين في اللغة الإنجليزية شريطة أن يكونا متطابقين (أعاد شرح الفكرة سابقا بأمثلة جديدة و أعاد قراءة نفس الفكرة من الكتاب)



That is all for today

Thank you very much