

Good morning!

Last week we talked about the exam questions; I'll tell you more about them:

بدأ الدكتور في الأسبوع الفائت إعطاء نموذج أسئلة الامتحان و أكمل في هذه المحاضرة (وضعت الأسئلة مع الإجابة و هي من محاضرات سابقة يعني لازم تعرفوا تحلوا لالحالكن أو ارجعوا ادرسوهن)

Read each sentence carefully; chose a if it's correct or b if it's incorrect

1- In English, there are 2 moods. B

2- there are 3 moods in English, declarative, progressive, and imperative. B

which sentence contains an example of:

a- attributive adjective.

b- Complement

c- Noun phrase

3- These oranges are delicious. B

4- An adverbial clause can come.

a- Before the main clause

b- After the main clause

c- Inside the main clause

d- A + B

e- A+B+C.

We are still talking about subordinate clauses. So far, we talked about:

1- **Noun clauses:** if you remember, I said that noun clauses themselves are of 2 kinds (Wh, that).

2- **Adjectival/relative clauses:** also they are of 2 kinds (restrictive vs non-restrictive) we said everything depends on the antecedent. Then, we talked about **reduction**.

If you have a **restrictive** relative clause and it begins with “**who**. **Which, that**,” you can reduce it.

The lady who is wearing black is my aunt.

The lady wearing black is my aunt. A reduced adjectival clause

كهمازلنا نتحدث عن الجمل التابعة وقد شرحنا إلى الآن:

1- الجمل الاسمية

2- جملة الصلة/الصفة

3- **Adverbial clause:** we started with a punctuation note: if you begin with the adverbial clause followed by the main clause, then you need comma; if you begin with the main clause followed by the adverbial clause, then no need for a comma; if you used the adverbial clause inside the main clause, then you need two commas. Adverbial clauses are of 7 kinds, each one of them begins with a different subordinator. Also here, we have **reduction** and we have 2 conditions: the **subject should be the same** in the 2 clauses and it should start with “**after, before, when, while, since**”

While I was walking in the park, I met one of my teachers.

While walking in the park, I met one of my teachers. Reduced adverbial clause

الجمل الظرفية: بدأنا بملاحظة عن علامات الترقيم، إذا بدأت بالجملة الظرفية و تلاها الجملة الرئيسية فيجب وضع فاصلة بينهما وإذا وضعتها داخل الجملة الرئيسية فستحتاج لوضعها بين فاصلتين (وكأنها جملة معترضة) أما لو بدأت بالجملة الرئيسية فلا حاجة للفواصل. وقد تحدثنا أيضا عن الاختزال و شروط الجملة الظرفية التي تسمح لنا باختصارها.

- Subordinators :

i- Relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that.

ii- Subordinators: when. Where, while.

We all know that “who” is used with human beings when they are in a subject position **عائل و فاعل**

“Whom” is the same as who, but we use it in an object position. In modern English, they always use who.

“whose” is used for possession **ملكية**

He is a good writer. his books are bestseller.

He is a good writer whose books are bestseller.

“which” is used for subject and object position but for non-humans.

I like the music which you are playing.

I lost the money which you gave me.

That's the horse which won the race.

“that” can place instead of anyone of them.

بدأ الدكتور شرح استخدام كل ضمير وبدأ بأن who تستخدم للفاعل العاقل، و من ثم ذكر whom بأنها أيضا تستخدم للعاقل (إنسان) و لكن تكون للمفعول به، تلاها whose والتي نستخدمها كضمير ملكية، which تستخدم لكلا الحالتين (الفاعل و المفعول به) ولكن لغير العاقل (جماد) وأخيرا that والتي يمكن أن تحل محل كل ما سبق من الضمائر.

* * *

Sometimes, I can delete the relative pronoun but it should be referring to an object.

يمكننا حذف ضمائر الصلة ولكن بشرط أن يكون الضمير عائدا على مفعول به.

Can I delete who? No لأنه دوما يكون عائدا على فاعل

Can I delete whom? Yes لأنه يعود على مفعول به

Can I delete which? If it refers to a subject, we can't delete it, but if it refers to an object, we can.

لأنها يمكن أن تعود على فاعل أو مفعول فحسب موقعها بالجملة

I like the music you are playing.

I lost the money you gave me.

“when, where, while” here, we might have a minor problem because:

when can be at the beginning of an adverbial clause of **time**,

where can be at the beginning of an adverbial clause of **place**,

while can be at the beginning of an adverbial clause of **reason**.

Now, you are saying they can be at the beginning of a relative clause; how can we differentiate between them?

قد يكون لدينا مشكلة صغيرة لأن الضمائر المذكورة أعلاه قد تكون في بداية ظرف (زمان أو مكان أو سبب) فكيف سنميز إذا ما كان هذا ظرفا أو جملة صلة؟

Tell me before I start explaining, what is the function of an adverbial clause? To describe a verb.

وظيفة الجمل الظرفية وصف الفعل

What is the function of a relative clause? To describe a noun.

وظيفة جملة الصلة وصف الأسماء

*I study in the **library** where you work.* Relative

*I **study** where you work.* Adverbial

What does “where you work” define?

At the first sentence, it defines “library” and it’s a noun.

At the second sentence, it defines “study” and it’s a verb.

في الجملة الأولى كان الموصوف هو المكتبة (اسم) أما في الجملة الثانية كان الموصوف موقع فعل الدراسة (فعل)

Examples of relative clauses:

*January is the **time** of the year when it’s very cold.*

*This is the **house** where I was born.*

*No one knows the **reason** why he dropped out of college .*

4- **Conditional clause:** the book starts with a punctuation note; if you begin with the conditional clause, then you need a comma.

If you work hard, you will pass your exam.

But if you reverse it, then no need for comma.

You will pass your exam if you work hard.

How many positions do conditional clauses have in the sentence? Two positions: before the main clause, or after it.

جمل الشرط: بدأ الكتاب بملاحظة عن علامات الترقيم، إذا بدأنا بجملة الشرط فيجب وضع فاصلة ولا نحتاج إليها لو بدأنا بالجملة الرئيسية. هناك موقعان فقط للجملة الشرطية بداية الجملة أو نهايتها ولا يمكن أن تتوسط الجملة الرئيسية كما هو الحال في الجمل الظرفية.

-why do we need conditional clauses?

1- to give advice: *if I were you, I would so and so.*

2- to express regret: *if I had worked extra time, I would have earned extra money.*

استخدامات الجملة الشرطية:

- 1- إسداء نصيحة.
- 2- التعبير عن الندم.

In English, there are 3 main conditional clauses. Each one of them expresses a different meaning, and each one refers to a different time:

If you work hard, you will pass your exam. → future time

If I had worked hard, I would have passed. → past time.

And each type uses a different combination of tenses.

في الإنجليزية 3 أنواع رئيسية لجمال الشرط و كل منها يعبر عن معنى مختلف و زمن مختلف و يستخدم مزيجا من تصريف الأفعال يختلف عن غيره.

Type one: simple present + will + verb.

Type two: simple past + would+ verb.

Type three: past perfect + would + present perfect...

I'll give you an example to make sure you understand what I said; imagine with me, please, that you have some neighbors and they are going to have a wedding party. You, as a neighbor, know that the party is after 3 weeks. So, you say to your wife, “*If they invite me, I will go to their party.*” أن يدعوني إلى الحفل أو أن لا يدعوني؟ 50 مثل احتمال قطعة النقود المذكور في المحاضرة الماضية.

We waited and didn't get an invitation, and today is one day before the party, “*if they invited me, I would go the their party.*” → please don't get the wrong impression; yes the tense is in the past, but it's talking about **future time**. We used past tense to express that this condition is very unlikely to happen. (improbable)

الآن بعد انتهاء الوقت تقريبا فمن المستبعد جدا أن تتم دعوتي أي صحيح أن تصريف الفعل في الماضي ولكن الزمن في المستقبل فاستخدامي للماضي لأن الأمر غير وارد تحققه.

Today is the party day, “*if they had invited me, I would have gone to their party.*” That's what I meant before when I said we use a different combination of sentences.

بيوم الحفل ولم يدعوني و أصبح أمرا مستحيلا وهذا النوع الثالث: في الجمل
الثلاثة تبين مزيج التصريفات المختلفة للأفعال التي ذكرها سبقا

There are another use for the second type of conditional
clause:

هناك استخدام اخر للنوع الثاني من جمل الشرط وهو حالة تخيلية

يا ليتني بالسويد (day dream) Imaginary situation like a

في كثير من دول العالم لمن يريد الانتساب لسلك الشرطة هناك شرط طول كبير
ولكن المسكين بمثالنا لا يحقق شرط الطول فيقول: لو كنت أطول

If I were taller, I would join the police department.

أيضا مثلها لو كانت احتمالية تحقق الشرط ضئيلة جدا مثل لو أراد شخص ما ربح
اليانصيب

If I won the lottery, I would travel all over the world.

1- Real/ open/ possible condition

2- Improbable condition

3- Unreal condition

4- Zero conditional:

☞ *if you dropped an egg, it breaks.*

☞ *If you don't water the plants, they die.*

5- Rhetorical conditional (للاطلاع) لو نجحت لقص ايدي

6- Mixed conditional: you begin with a one type and you end
with another; you don't use the whole structure.

☞ *If you work hard, you may pass your exams.* This is variation

☞ *Had he told me earlier, I would have helped him.* Inversion

النوع الأخير من جمل الشرط الذي لم نذكره سابقا هو دمج بين نوعين من جمل
الشرط السابقة أو إجراء تغيير مثل قلب مكان الفعل والفاعل ليناسب المعنى
المطلوب.

5- **Reported clauses:** when someone says something, and you
want to repeat what he said, you have 2 possibility; either you
repeat exactly what he said, or you take what he said and make it
as part of your own speech.

☞ *I will not teach next week.*

☞ *He said: I will not teach next week.* (Direct speech)

الكلام المنقول: و هناك نوعان لهذه الجمل الأول بأن يكون كلام مباشر (لا نغير أي شي بالجملة)
النوع الثاني هو نقل الكلام و جعله جزء من كلام المتحدث (درسناه سابقا في المدارس)

The other kind is called **Reported speech**, and we need 3 kinds of changes:

هناك ثلاث أنواع من التغييرات عندما

نريد نقل جملة

We start the sentence with (that) نبدأ الجملة بـ

Then we change the pronoun:

نغير الضمائر

I → he/ she

My → his/her

Also, we change the verb: if the reporting verb is in the past, we change the tense. We take it one step down: أخيرا نغير تصريف الفعل:

Simple present → simple past

Simple past → past perfect

Will → would .. and so on

Finally, we have to change the “adverb of time” and the “adverb of place”

I will not teach here.

لو قال الدكتور هذه الجملة في القاعة الثانية ولكن الطالب نقل جملته في الكافيتريا بدون تغيير ظرف المكان لأصبح معنى جملته " هو لن يدرس هنا (في الكافيتريا)

He said that he wouldn't teach there.

I will not teach next week.

أيضا هنا لو نقلنا الجملة بدون تغيير ظرف الزمان و نقلنا الحديث بعد أسبوع فسيصبح معنى الجملة خاطئ.

He said that he wouldn't teach the following week.

- We have more than one position when we report something:

☞ *He said that he wouldn't teach...*

☞ *He wouldn't teach, he said...*

☞ *I will not teach, he said, ...*

✍ In grammar, the difference between a statement and other words “if you want to report a statement”

✍ Why don't you say sentence instead of statement?

✍ Sentence might be question, imperative..

✍ But when you say a statement, it's a sentence that is not a question or imperative.

1- If you want to report a statement (sentence which is not question or imperative)

- *I'll talk about the exam next week.*

- *He said that he would talk about the exam the following week.*

إذا لم يمض وقت على قول الجملة: مثلا نحن في الفصل وأحد الطلاب لم ينتبه لما قلته فمباشرة زميله يخبره (نحن لسا بالفصل ما طلعتنا) **he says** بعد مرور وقت تصبح **he said**

مثال: لو ذهبت إلى سكرتير رئيس الجامعة وسألته "هل من الممكن أن أقابل السيد رئيس الجامعة؟"

حتى تنقل كلامي ستقول **he says, he wants to meet you** بس لو فرضا كان خارج القطر وعاد بعد يومين وسألها فستكون إجابتها **he said...** بسبب مضي وقت عالحدث

2- If you want to report a question, and we all know that questions in English are of 2 main types (wh/ yes-no) نقل السؤال

- *Can you drive a car?*

✍ *He asked me / he wanted to know*

✍ *if/ whether*

- *He wanted to know whether I could drive a car.*

- *Have you finished your lunch?*

- *He asked me if we had finished our lunch.*

- *Where do you live?*

- *He asked me where I lived.*

3- If I want to report an order or command, also we all know that imperative can be (positive/ negative) نقل الأوامر

- *Eat more.*
- *He told me to eat more.*
- *Don't smoke.*
- *He told me not to smoke.*

❖ Sometimes, if you feel the sentence is a kind of (warning, advice, prohibition) you can say (he advised me, he warned me,...)

إذا كانت الجملة نوع من النصح أو التحذير أو الوعد.. يمكن أن نبدأها بـ نصحني/
وعدني/ حذرنـي... الخ

← من الكتاب صفحة 178 :

The word order in a reported question is the same as that of a direct statement “no need for inversion”. Question order is not used in reported speech, no part of the verb comes before the subject.

Reporting orders and requests:

Orders reported with tell + object + to infinitive.

Stop smoking.

The doctors told him to stop smoking.

Positive requests for action are reported with ask + object + to infinitive.

Tidy up your room, please.

She asked us to tidy up our room.

If the request or order is in the negative, then requests for action are reported with ask + object + not + to infinitive.

Please don't eat in the living room.

She asked us not to eat in the living room.

Requests for objects are reported with ask for + object.

May I have a pen?

He asked for a pen.

Reporting suggestion, advice, promises, etc.

A variety of verbs can be used for reporting suggestions and similar types of speech. Some of these are:

- Suggest, insist on + present participle.

☞ *Let's go for a picnic.*

☞ *He suggested going for a picnic.*

- Advise, invite, warn + direct object + not + to infinitive

☞ *I wouldn't buy that one, if I were you.*

☞ *She advised me not to buy that one.*

- Refuse, threaten + to infinitive.

☞ *I certainly won't tell you.*

☞ *She refused to tell me.*

- Offer, promise + to infinitive.

☞ *I'll help you.*

☞ *He promised to help us.*

EXAM QUESTION:

True or False.

- The teacher wanted to know where had the children gone.

False

☞ The teacher wanted to know where the children had gone. ✓

That is all for today

Thank you very much

يعلن معهد الأنوار

عن افتتاح الدورات المكثفة لقسم الترجمة (التعليم المفتوح) للسنوات الأولى والثانية والثالثة والرابعة بإشراف الأستاذ هيثم زينو 2022/2021 والتسجيل مسبق على الرقم 0945045463

السنة الثالثة				السنة الأولى				
2-12	أدبية س3 ف1	2022/3/21	الأثنين	4-2	نحو س1 ف1	2022/3/17	الخميس	
2-12		2022/3/22	الثلاثاء	4-2		2022/3/20	الأحد	
2-12		2022/3/23	الأربعاء	4-2		2022/3/21	الاثنين	
2-12		2022/3/24	الخميس	4-2:30		2022/3/22	الثلاثاء	
2-12		2022/3/27	الأحد	4-2		2022/3/23	الأربعاء	
السنة الرابعة				4-2	نحو س1 ف2	2022/3/27	الأحد	
5:30-4	مقالة س4 ف1	2022/3/20	الأحد	4-2:30		2022/3/28	الاثنين	
5:30-4		2022/3/21	الاثنين	4-2		2022/3/29	الثلاثاء	
5:30-4		2022/3/22	الثلاثاء	4-2		2022/3/31	الخميس	
5:30-4		2022/3/23	الأربعاء	12-10		2022/3/29	الثلاثاء	
5:30-4		2022/3/24	الخميس	4-2	2022/3/30	الأربعاء		
4-2	لغويات مقارنة س4 ف1	2022/4/5	الثلاثاء	12-10	ثقافة س1 ف1	2022/3/31	الخميس	
4-2		2022/4/6	الأربعاء	4-2		2022/4/3	الأحد	
4-2		2022/4/7	الخميس	12-10		2022/4/4	الاثنين	
4-2		2022/4/10	الأحد	السنة الثانية				
4-2		2022/4/11	الاثنين	12-10		مقال س2 ف2	2022/3/20	الأحد
<p>- للاستفسار أو الاتصال: 0112260050-0112229425 - أو زوروا صفحتنا على الفيس بوك: alanwar.us@</p>				12-10	2022/3/21		الاثنين	
				12-10	2022/3/22		الثلاثاء	
				12-10	2022/3/24		الخميس	
				5:30-4	2022/3/27	الأحد		
				5:30-4	2022/3/28	الاثنين		
5:30-4	صوتيات س2 ف2	2022/3/29	الثلاثاء	5:30-4	2022/3/29	الثلاثاء		
5:30-4		2022/3/30	الأربعاء	5:30-4	2022/3/30	الأربعاء		
4-2:30		مقال س2 ف1	2022/3/29	الثلاثاء	2022/3/29	الثلاثاء		
2-12			2022/3/30	الأربعاء	2022/3/30	الأربعاء		
2-12	2022/4/2		السبت	2022/4/2	السبت			
2-12	2022/4/3		الأحد	2022/4/3	الأحد			

