



# Good morning!

**مقدمة بسيطة:** نحن لم ننهي البحث الرابع مازال هناك بعض الأمور التي يجب قراءتها من الكتاب و تجاوزنا البحث الخامس (لن يدخل في مقرر الامتحان) و بدأنا في البحث السادس.  
كانت المحاضرة قصيرة و بسيطة و أغلبها يعتمد على فهم الأمثلة.

Contexts of Chapter 6 are:

- 1- Finite & Non Finite verbs.
- 2- Types of English Clauses (Main, Subordinate).
- 3- Types of English Sentence:
  - a- Simple.
  - b- Compound.
  - c- Complex.
  - d- Compound Complex.
- 4- Joining Clauses: we have two grammatical operations
  - a- Coordination.
  - b- Subordination.

I said that coordination out of grammar means (تنسيق) while in writing, it means (العطف) when we add something to something.

*I like tea and coffee.*

While subordination means (إسناد: إلحاق شيء بشيء آخر)

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

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Coordination is derived from the verb coordinate; we can coordinate 2 main clauses. كلمة العطف مشتقة من فعل (ربط) يمكننا أن نعطف جملتين بسيطتين

*I went to the bank. I withdrew some money. (add coordinator)*

*I went to the bank and withdrew some money. (compound sentence)*

Can we only coordinate two clauses? No, we can coordinate any two similar structures.

يمكننا ربط أي بنيتين لغويتين معا شرط أن تكونا متماثلتين

*Men and Women can vote in this country.* اسم مع اسم

*Yesterday, we sang and danced.* فعل مع فعل

- *I opened the cupboard, a bottle fell out.*

*I opened the cupboard and a bottle fell out.*(coordination, compound)

*When I opened the cupboard, a bottle fell out.*(subordination, complex)

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- فائدة: بعض كتب القواعد تعتبر الجملة لو احتوت على فاعل واحد و فعلين فهي simple sentence ولكن كتب قواعد أخرى تعتبرهم compound sentence ويجب تواجد فاعلين حتى تعتبرها compound sentence.

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☞ Coordinators are divided into three types:

1- Single word: and, but, also.

2- Correlative conjunctions: either/or, neither/nor, not only/but.

3- Conjunctive adverbs.

Single word and correlative conjunction can coordinate any structure (noun, verb, clause,..etc.) but conjunctives can only coordinate clauses.

*And* can coordinate words and clauses; *moreover* can only coordinate sentences.

☞ هناك 3 اقسام لأدوات العطف يمكن لأول قسمين منها ربط أي بنيتين معا ولكن القسم الثالث يمكنه فقط ربط الجمل معا.

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**And** Addition: الإضافة في الإيجاب

*The phone rang, and someone knocked on the door.*

**Nor** Addition: الإضافة في النفي

*You don't have to study, nor do you have to work.*

**Or** Alternative: في حالة امتلاك بديل آخر

*You can stay at home, or you can go out.*

**Or (else)** Condition: الشرط

*I have to study or (else) I will fail the course.*

**But** Contrast: التناقض

*The teacher was sick, but he taught the class.*

Yet Contrast: التناقض الشديد

*His voice was very weak, yet the students heard him.*

For Cause: السبب

*He couldn't lecture, for he had a sore throat.*

So Result: النتيجة

*I didn't know the way to my hotel, so I asked a policeman.*

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Before I move to correlative conjunction, I want to say something. In grammar, we have something called inversion (when we change the position of the subject and the verb; we put the verb before the subject)

في الفقرة التالية بعد بعض أدوات العطف يجب أن نقوم بعملية عكس ترتيب الفاعل مع الفعل وهو في الحالات التالية

If we have the Correlative conjunction “either/nor” we need inversion after nor. Also, when “Not only” is used at the beginning of the sentence, it needs inversion.

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**Conjunctions:** Correlative conjunctions are conjunctions that are made up of more than one word. They are either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also, both/ and. أدوات الربط المكونة من كلمتين معا

a- When there is a positive choice between the subjects of two clauses, you use the pair of words either and or to join the clauses. The use of **either... or** emphasizes that the two clauses are **alternatives** and cannot both be true:

تؤكد على أن هناك خياران ولا يمكن تحقيق كلاهما معا

✍ *Either the baby is sick, or he is tired.*

✍ *The baby is either sick or he is tired.*

b- **Neither... nor:** When there is a **negative choice** between the subjects of two clauses, you can use the pair of words neither and nor to join the clauses (we use inversion after nor).

عند نفي كلا الخيارين

✍ *I will neither ask my parents for money nor will I borrow any money from my friends.*

c- **Not only ... but also:** when not only is used inside the sentence, no need for inversion. If it comes at the beginning of the sentence, it needs inversion.

✍ تفيد في الإضافة

✍ *Not only do the children need new clothes, but they also need new school bags.*

✍ *Not only is the baby sick, but he is also tired.*

✍ *Not only is the book boring, but it is also difficult.*

d- **Both ... and:**

✍ *Both brothers and my sisters are arriving tonight.*

✍ *Both I and my wife speak English*

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**Note:** exam question, true or false

- Inversion is needed in all correlative conjunctions. F

- Inversion is needed with some correlative conjunctions. T

- Inversion is needed after nor. T

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**Conjunctive Adverbs:** they only connect two clauses; they don't join two words.

هذا النوع من أدوات العطف لا يمكنه ربط الكلمات فقط يربط الجمل

*My flat is small however comfortable.* × جملة خاطئة

*My flat is small but comfortable.* ✓ جملة صحيحة

*My parents were poor but happy.*

a- conjunctive adverbs of **contrast(تناقض):** however, nevertheless, still, on the contrary.

✍ *People smoke less in the past; however, the number of those who smoke the hubble- pubble is increasing.*

✍ كلمة number لما يتاخذ the بنعالها معاملة المفرد.

✍ ملاحظة: هناك عدد من الكلمات في الانجليزية عندما نلفظها نعرف معنى الكلمة.

b- Conjunctive adverbs of **addition(إضافة):** moreover, furthermore, in addition, besides.

✍ *She chose to study Arabic literature because she loved the language; besides, she knew it would help her get a good job.*

☞ *She passed all her exams; in fact, she graduated with excellent marks.*

☞ *In fact, her professor encouraged her to do a Masters degree; furthermore (moreover, in addition), she helped her apply for a grant.*

c- Conjunctive adverbs of **cause/ result**(السبب و النتيجة): therefore, consequently, as a result, hence, thus.

☞ *I cannot swim very well; consequently (therefore, as a result), I didn't enjoy our trip to the seaside.*

☞ *Bus fares are going down; thus, more and more people are relying on public transport.*

d- Conjunctive adverb of **condition**(الشرط): otherwise.

☞ *Don't be absent from class; otherwise, you will lose your attendance marks.*

e- Conjunctive adverbs of **time sequence**(التسلسل الزمني): then, afterwards, later.

*The students gathered at the university main entrance. Then, they marched toward the main city square.*

*I was planning to sit for my exam, later I changed my mind.*

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## Subordination

Types of subordinate clauses: (a subordinate clause is a clause which begins with one of the subordinators)

أعطى الدكتور تعريف جديد للجملة المسندة و هي الجملة التي تبدأ بأحد أدوات الإسناد وله عدة أقسام أيضا

- 1- Noun Clauses الجمل الاسمية
- 2- Adjectival/ Relative Clauses جمل الصفة
- 3- Adverbial Clauses جمل الظرف
- 4- Conditional Clauses جمل الشرط
- 5- Reported Clauses الكلام المنقول

We need about 2 lectures to talk about all of them (pay attention when you study)

وهذه الفكرة طويلة و تحتاج لمحاضرتين حتى نستطيع شرحها بالتفصيل

**Noun Clauses:** what is the function of a noun? Subject or Object.

للتوضيح نحتاج أن نبدل الاسم العادي بجملة مثلا كلمة (منزلي) يمكن قول (البيت الذي أسكن فيه) و من ثم نضع هذه الجملة داخل الجملة الرئيسية

The villa is very nice. (phrase; without a verb)

Where I live is very nice. (noun clause) subject position

I don't know the answer. (phrase)

I don't know what you are talking about. (noun clause) object position

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**Adjectival/ Relative Clauses:** it has a function which is like the function of an adjective; to describe a noun. Also, we call it relative because it begins with a relative pronoun (who, which, whom, etc.)

تدعى جمل الصفة لأنها تصف اسما ما (بدل أن تكون الصفة كلمة فهي جملة كاملة) و أيضا ندعوها بجملة الصلة لأنها تبدأ باسم موصول

An understanding mother. Pre-head modifier

تدعى pre لأن الصفة تسبق الموصوف

A mother who understands her children is rare nowadays. (adjectival/ relative clause). Post-head modifier

تدعى post لأن الصفة تتبع الموصوف

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We will call the noun (antecedent) and we will call the adjective (modifier)

An antecedent is a noun that the relative pronoun refers to.

- *A cat which ate the fish.*

Relative clauses are either **restrictive** or **non-restrictive**:

☞ *My father.* There is only one father you know for sure who am I talking about

- *My father, who teaches Arabic, retired last week.*

☞ معلومتي الاضافية ما حددت هوية الشخص لأنه معروف من البداية لن يكون هناك خلط له مع اي شخص ثاني ولذا نسميه non-restrictive

- *The boy who is crossing the road is my son.*

عندما قلت "الصبي" كان المعنى واسع جدا مثلا يمكن أن نكون بجانب مدرسة فتیان وقت الانصراف و هناك عدد كبير من الصبية فعندما قلت الصبي أردت تضيق نطاق الكلمة و حددت أي صبي و هنا تدعى restrictive (defining) لأننا يمكننا تحديد الاسم

- my cousin, who lives in Jordan, got married last week.

- my cousin who lives in Jordan got married last week.

Can you feel the difference between them?

هل تستطيع تحديد الفارق بين الجملتين؟

Between the speaker and the listener probably, there is a shared information; if you know that I have only one cousin then I'll choose the first sentence. In the second one, you know that I come from a big family, which one am I talking about? Who lives in Jordan and so.

غالبا بين المتحدث و المستمع هناك علاقة و هناك معلومات مشتركة بينهما فلو كنت تعرف بأني امك ابن عم وحيد أي أنه سيكون شخصا معروفا بالنسبة لك فسأختار الجملة الأولى أما لو كان لي العديد من أبناء العم فأنا بحاجة إلى تحديد الشخص الذي أتحدث عنه و أختار الجملة الثانية للوصف و هكذا.

Bill Clinton, who was the USA president, visited Syria in 1998.

I'm using a proper noun فهو مشهور جدا معروف I wanted to add extra information, so I should use comma.

\* \* \*

*That is all for today  
Thank you very much*

