

English language

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Lecture 1 (Sentence in English)



A sentence is a group of words that express a complete idea and must consist of 3 main things:

1- Subject: The subject: is the person or thing that performs the action, and it may be a noun or pronoun representing it, such as:

Ex:

Rami is a human name

The tree is the name of a plant

Sentence in English

تتكون من

S V O

انواعها

Simple sentence
Compound sentence
Complex sentence

2-**Verb**: tells us the state or action of the subject.

3- **Object**: is the object or completion of the sentence

Example:

I play football .

Honey is delicious .

Notice the two examples above:

Blue color: the actor

Orange: Action

Pink color: effect

- A sentence in the English language begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.), a question mark (?), or an exclamation mark (!).

Tom washes the dishes.

What does Tom do?

Also, the sentence in the English language must begin with the subject, then the verb, then (the object or .completion of the sentence)

Ex: They study physics.

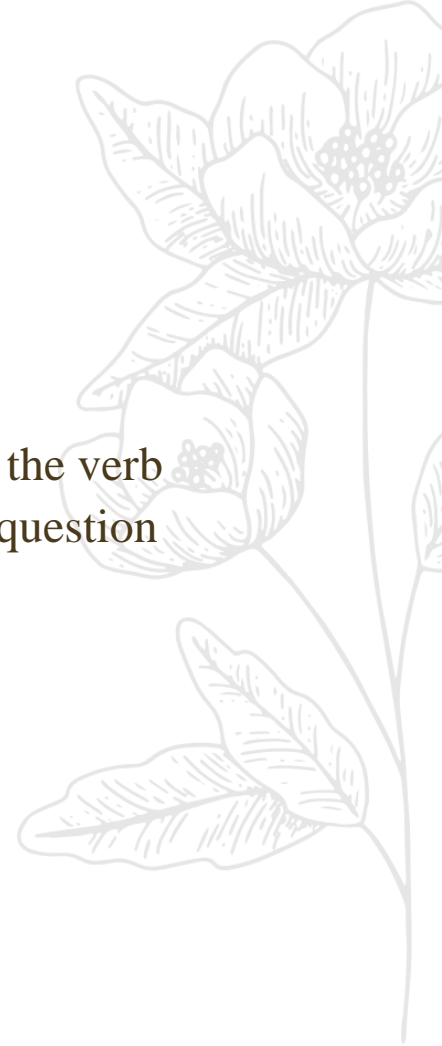


Of course, there are certain cases in which the verb precedes the subject, such as the case of a question

Are you a doctor?

What does Sali do?

What is Sally doing?



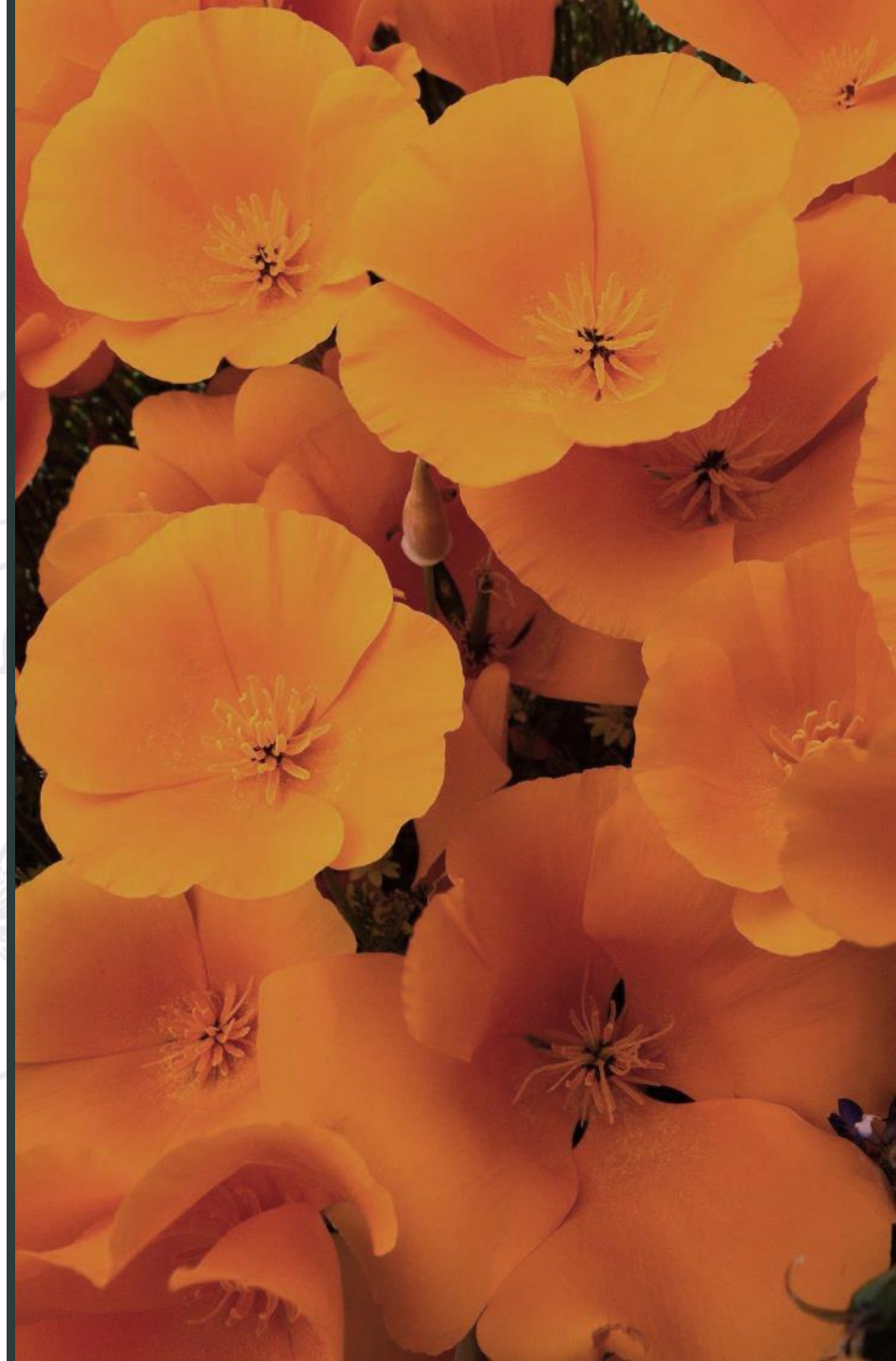


Lecture 2 (Types of sentence)

1- Simple sentence : It is a sentence that contains only one subject and one verb, and the simple sentence expresses only one idea.



EX: They study geography

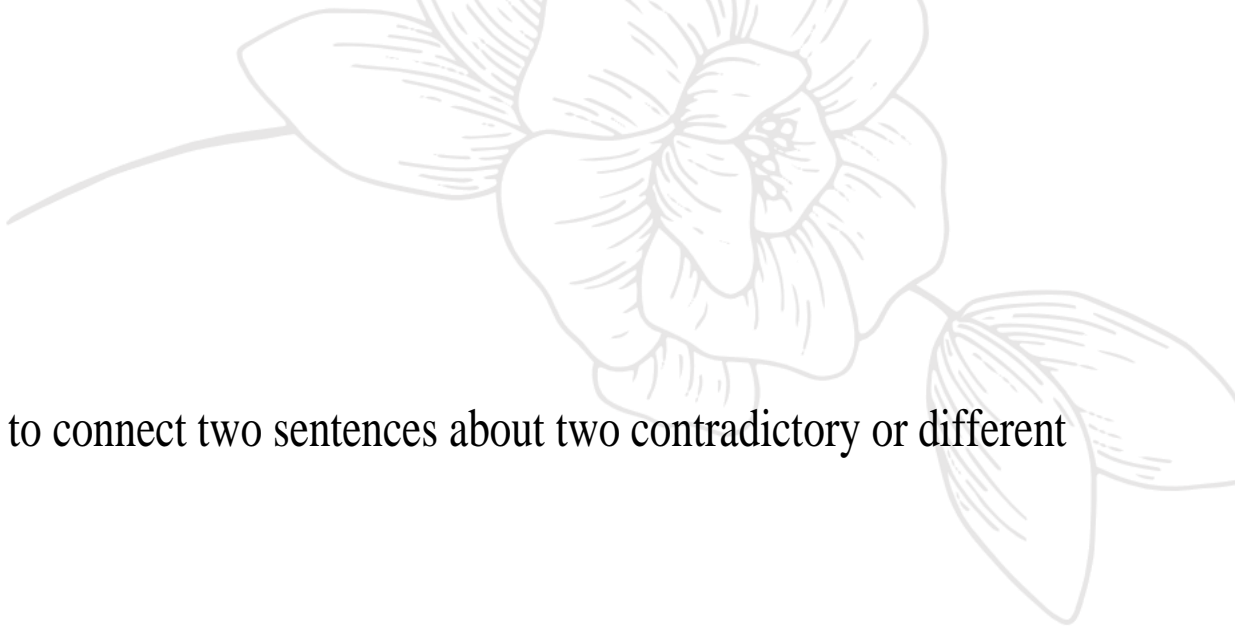


1-Simple Sentence

- It is possible to connect two sentences together so that a simple sentence remains, such as:
- I saw a man. .I saw a man
-
- The man was riding a car.
-
- When linked, it becomes as follows
- I saw a man riding a car.
- I saw a man getting into the car

2- Compound Sentence

- It is a sentence that consists of two simple sentences that are related to each other and also have an independent meaning. - This type of sentence is linked with conjunctions such as (and, but, or... etc), as: * and is used to link two sentences that have a relationship with each other.
- EX:
- Ali is singing.
- Fadi is dancing.
- Ali is singing **and** Fadi is dancing.



* but is used to connect two sentences about two contradictory or different things

Sami is rich.

Omar is poor.

Sami is rich **but** Omar is poor.

*or is used to connect two sentences in which there is a choice

Ex: We can play basketball. We can play tennis.

Ex: We can play basketball **or** we can play tennis.

3 –Complex sentence

- This type of sentence contains more than one verb and is also composed of two sentences: a main clause and a subordinate clause
- .
- **Ex:** He received a letter which he had been expecting.



LECTURE 3

(The relative Pronouns)

(who , whom , that , whose)

هي الضمائر التي تربط بين الجملة الوصفية والاسم الموصوف (بمعنى تعود على الاسم الذي تم وصفه في الجملة الثانية) تستخدم لربط جملتين بسيطتين لتحويلهما الى جملة معقدة

:(that or Who)

وهو ضمير بمعنى (الذي , التي , الذين , اللواتي , اللذان) يعود على شخص او اشخاص ويستعمل للعاقل المفرد والجمع . لاحظ المثال التالي :

- The boy is very cute. (الاسم الموصوف)
- He lives next door. (جملة الوصل التي تصف الاسم الموصوف)

خطوات ربط الجمل اعلاه

- - (the boy) هو الاسم الموصوف , وبما انه اسم يعود على شخص عاقل نختار ضمير يناسبه وهو (who).
- - نحذف الضمير (he) من الجملة الثانية (جملة الوصل).
- - نضع الضمير (who) بعد الاسم الموصوف
- - نضع جملة الوصل بعد الضمير (who)
- - ثم نكمل بقية الجملة الاولى
- فتصبح الجملة بعد الربط كمايلي .:

The boy who/that lives next door is very cute

:(Whom)

ضمير وصل بمعنى الذي , التي , الذين , اللواتي ويستخدم كمفعول به للاشخاص بدلا من (them , her , him)
: اذا جاء بعد الفعل او بعد حروف الجر ويستخدم هذا الضمير للعاقل المفرد والجمع كما في الامثلة التالية

المثال الاول ...

- Is that the man?(الاسم الموصوف)
 - You saw him last year. (جملة الوصل التي تصف الاسم الموصوف)
خطوات ربط الجمل اعلاه
 - اتبع نفس خطوات الحل السابقه - احذف الضمير (him) من الجملة الثانية - فتصبح الجملة كما يلي
 - Is that the man whom you saw last year?
- ملاحظه , عند وجود علامة استفهام في نهاية الجملة الاولى نضعها في النهايه بعد ربط الجملتين

ضمير وصل بمعنى الذي , التي ... الخ ويستعمل كفاعل ومفعول به
للاشياء و الحيوانات ويستخدم لغير العاقل المفرد والجمع
المثال الاول :

- The garden is ours. (الاسم الموصوف)
- It is quite big. (جملة الوصل)

خطوات الحل للمثال اعلاه

- (the garden) هو الاسم الموصوف .
- - (is quite big) هي جملة الوصل والتي تصف الاسم الموصوف .
- - نحذف الضمير (it) لانه يعود على الاسم الموصوف .
- - نختار ضمير الوصل (which) لان الاسم الموصوف غير عاقل , ونضعه بعد الاسم الموصوف.
- - نضع جملة الوصل بعد (which) ونكمل الجملة فتصبح كما يلي ...
- The garden which/that is quite big is ours.

That or Which

وتستخدم للتعبير عن الملكية

عند الملكية / تُستخدم للتعبير عن الملكية بدلا م صفات الملكية " my / his / her / its / your / our / their ويتبعها اسم الشيء الذي يُمْتَلِك.

For EX:

* This is my friend. His father is a doctor.

This is my friend whose father is a doctor. هذا صديقي الذي والده طبيبا

* Ahmed helped Ali. Ali ` s room was untidy.

Ahmed helped Ali whose room was untidy. أحمد ساعد عليا الذي غرفته لم تكن مُرتبة

Whose

وتستخدم للتعبير عن المكان

يمكننا استخدام where مع الأماكن لتوضيح المكان الذي نتحدث عنه. إليك بعض الأمثلة:

---- الى أين ذهبت الليلة الماضية؟ **Where** did you go last night?

- أما الضمير **where** فيستخدم هذا الضمير للدلالة على مكان وقوع الحدث أو العمل ، و قاعدته تكون بالسياق النحوي التالي:

اسم مكان + where + فاعل + فعل.
ملاحظات : لا يأتي بعد where فعل.

Ex : I love my country **where** i was born in it .
“ أنا أحب بلدي التي كنت قد وُلِدْتُ به ”

Ex : the place **where** Ali lives is very scary.
“ المكان حيث يعيش علي مخيف جداً ”

For EX:

I live in London. I was born in this city.

أنا أعيش في القدس مكان ما ولدت. I live London **where** I was born.

Where

وتستخدم للتعبير عن زمان When

نستخدم الضمير المتصل الخاص بالزمان **When** لنوضح الوقت الذي نتحدث عنه: مثلاً

----- متى استيقظت **When** did you wake up this morning?
هذا الصباح؟

- الضمير when يحمل المعاني الآتية : عندما ، الذي ، الوقت الذي ، متى

- كثيراً ما يستخدم هذا الضمير في اللغة المحكية و الأكاديمية و يحمل أهمية كبرى في إيصال الفكرة المطلوبة بطريقة سلسة و مفهومة و يلعب دوراً كبيراً في إيضاح المعاني المطلوبة من الجمل و أساليب الحوار ، و يكون استخدامه للدلالة على زمن حدوث العمل (**the time** , **the day** , **season**)

- و تصطف قاعدة النحو الخاصة به على السياق الآتي:
اسم زمان + when + فاعل + فعل + تكملة الجملة....

Ex : I remember the day **when** I met her for the first time .
“ أنا أتذكر ذلك اليوم الذي / عندما التقيت بها للمرة الأولى ”

When

الاسم	المقصود بالوصف (الاسم)	الاستخدام
who	people	(he, she, we, they) الضمائر / الفاعل بدائل لأسماء
whom	people	(him, her, us, them) ضمائر المفعول به
whose	people or things	(his, hers, our, their) بدائل للأسماء / الضمائر التملك
that	people or things	يمكن استخدامها للفاعل أو المفعول به
which	things	يمكن استخدامها مع الجماد

Example 3: Complete these sentences. using the words inside the brackets.

1 – the women -----live next door is a doctor .(what – which – who)

2 – I have met the man -----bought our car .(what – which – who)

3- the introduction writing part----- is the hardest, is my job.(what – which – who)

4- I love my country -----I was born in it . (what – which – where)

5- I remember the day -----I met her for the first time . (what – which – when)

6- I went to the mosque in -----we prayed last week. (what – which – whom)

7- This is the man ----- phone was lost (what – which – whose



Lecture 4



Comparative and Superlative

Dynamic delivery



The structure of the sentence:

*Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object) للمقارنة

*Noun (subject) + verb + *the* + superlative adjective + noun (object) للتفضيل

A- If the adjective consists of one syllable, we add (er) in the comparison and (est) in the superlative .

Adj.	comparative	superlative	example
Tall	Taller	The tallest	Ex: Ahmad is the taller than Ali

- B- If **the adjective** ends with the letter (e) , we add (r) in **the comparison** and (st) in **the superlative**

Adj.	comparative	superlative	example
Large	Larger	The largest	Ex: My house is larger than your house

- C- When adding (er) or (est) to an adjective ending in a consonant preceded by a single vowel , we double the last letter.

Adj.	comparative	superlative	example
Large	Larger	The largest	Ex: My house is larger than your house

- D- When adding (er) or (est) to **an** adjective ending with the letter (y) preceded by a consonant, we delete the letter (y) and add (ier) or (iest) .

Adj.	comparative	superlative	example
Heavy	Heavier	The heaviest	Ex: I am heavier than I should be



- 2- If **the adjective** consists of more than one syllable, **we** put (**more**) in **comparison** before it and (**the most**) in superlative

Beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive

Speaking engagement metrics



Note: We now come to the anomalies of comparative adjectives in the English language:

Adj.	comparative	superlative
Good	better	The best
Bad	worse	The worst
Much	more	The most
little	less	The least
Good	better	The best



Exercise:

- 1.- My sister is _____ my brother. (intelligent)
- 2.- The blue whale is _____ animal. (big)
- 3.- Iceland is _____ Spain (cold)
- 4.- This is _____ book I've ever read. (good)
- 5.- My neighbour is _____ person I know (lucky)
- 6.- Friday is the _____ day of the week. (busy)
- 7.- These trainers are much _____ those. (cheap)
- 8.- Frank works _____ most people. (hard)
- 9.- I'm _____ at English than you. (good)
- 10.- Today has been _____ day of the year. (hot)
- 11.- This is _____ CD I've ever listened. (bad)
- 12.- English is _____ Japanese. (easy)
- 13.- Which mountain is _____ in the world. (high)

- 14.- John is _____ his brother. (clever)
- 15.- English is _____ Latin. (useful)
- 16.- What is _____ word in English? (common)
- 17.- The Nile is _____ river in the world. (long)
- 18.- This is my _____ brother. Mary is their _____ daughter (old, old)
- 19.- That skyscraper is one of _____ buildings in the city. (tall)
- 20.- The first exercise was easy but this one is _____. (difficult)
- 21.- Our journey took _____ we expected. (long)
- 22.- Charles is _____ student in the school. (noisy)
- 23.- Madrid's population is _____ Santander's (large)
- 24.- Nothing makes me _____ waiting on the phone. (angry)
- 25.- Five years ago I was _____ I am now, and I had _____ hair. (fat, log)
- 26.- This car uses _____ petrol. It's _____ economical. (much, little)

Thank you

