

الفصل الثاني عشر

★★ الجملة The Sentence

الجملة هي مجموعة من الكلمات تعطي معنى مفيدا (كاملا) وتحتوى على فعل محدود **finite verb** (أو أكثر). وتتميز الجملة المكتوبة بأنها تبدأ بحرف كبير **capital** وبأنها تنتهى بنقطة أو بعلامة استفهام أو بعلامة تعجب.

ومن ناحية التركيب، هناك أربعة أنواع من الجمل:

أولاً: الجملة البسيطة **Simple sentence**

وتحتوى على فعل محدود واحد **finite verb** فقط مهما كان طولها:

- e.g. **Come.** ("you" أنت)
Waiter! ("come" تعال)
Go home.
The boy played soccer.
Why did you come late?
They didn't believe you.
Going home, he stopped by the grocery shop to **buy** some tea and rice.

أشكال الأفعال المكتوبة بالخط المائل غير محدودة *non finite*.

ثانياً: الجملة المركبة **Compound sentence**

ويتكون هذا النوع من الجمل من جملتين بسيطتين (أو أكثر) ذات قيم متساوية ويضمها

معاً حروف العطف التنسيقية **Coordinating conjunctions**:

- e.g. **The man woke up. He took a bath.** (جملتين بسيطتين)
→ **The man woke up and took a bath.** (جملة مركبة)
George studied well but he didn't succeed.
You can go to the cinema or you can stay home.
She was very beautiful. She had many admirers. She married none of them. (ثلاث جمل بسيطة)
→ **She was very beautiful and she had many admirers but she married none of them.** (جملة مركبة)

ويمكن الرمز للجملة المركبة السابقة كالاتى:

_____ and _____ but _____

وتتقسم الجملة المركبة إلى الخمسة أنواع التالية حسب نوع حروف العطف المستعملة:

١- تراوجية Copulative:

وهي التي تعطف على بعضها بحروف عطف من فصيلة "and" وهي:

and, and also, both and, as well as, not only but also, besides, furthermore, moreover, likewise, again, etc.

وحروف العطف هذه تصل جمل بسيطة بينها علاقة وثيقة:

e.g. He **went out** and **searched** for his lost dog.

She **cooked** the food, *furthermore* she **served** dinner.

٢- تراوجية منفية Negative copulative:

وهي التي تعطف على بعضها بحروف عطف من فصيلة "nor":

nor, neither nor

وهذه الحروف تصل جملتين بسيطتين منفيتين بينهما علاقة وثيقة.

e.g. He **didn't** come, *nor* did he **apologise**.

He *neither* **bought** *nor* **sold** anything.

ويلاحظ في حالة بدء الجملة بالنفي ضرورة عكس مكان الفاعل والفعل المساعد:

e.g. *Neither* did he **buy** *nor* did he **sell** anything.

٣- تضادية Adversative:

وهي التي تعطف بحروف عطف من فصيلة "but" مثل:

but, still, yet, however, nevertheless, in spite of that, despite that, etc.

وحروف العطف هذه تعطف جمل ذات معنى متضاد أو غير متوقع أو غير منطقي:

e.g. He **worked** hard *yet* he **was** fired.

He **was** innocent, *nevertheless* he **was** hanged.

٤- اختيارية Alternative:

وهي التي تعطف بحروف عطف من فصيلة "or" مثل:

or, either....or, or else, otherwise, etc.

وحروف العطف هذه تصل جملتين بسيطتين لتوضيح البدائل أو الاختيارات:

e.g. He **must** eat salt in hot weather *or* he'll **suffer** sun stroke.

You **can** *either* stay, *or* you **can** leave.

٥- استنتاجية منطقية Illative:

وهي التي تعطف بحروف العطف من فصيلة "so" مثل:

So, thus, therefore, accordingly, hence, consequently, etc.

وهذه الحروف تصل بين جملتين لبيان التطور المنطقي للأحداث الذي يمكن توقعه أو استنتاجه من الحدث الأول:

e.g. He **didn't** do his homework; *so* he **was** punished.

She **was** robbed once, *hence* she always **locks** everything.

He **was** tired, *consequently* his answers **were** wrong.

ملاحظات عامة على الجمل المركبة (المعطوفة):

١- إذا كان الفاعل واحداً في الجملتين البسيطتين يمكن حذفه من الجملة الثانية بعد إضافة حرف العطف:

e.g. **He** ate his breakfast. **He** went to work.

He ate his breakfast *and* went to work.

٢- وكذلك إذا كان الفعل المساعد واحداً في الجملتين يمكن حذفه من الجملة الثانية:

e.g. He **will** go home. He **will** sleep.

He **will** go home *and* sleep.

٣- إذا ابتدأت الجملة المركبة بحرف عطف منفي يتم عكس مكان الفاعل والفعل المساعد كما نفعل في السؤال:

e.g. *Not only* **did he** eat too much, *but* he *also* drank a lot.

Neither **did he** telephone *nor* **did he** send a telegram.

٤- راجع فصل حروف العطف Conjunctions.

ثالثاً: الجملة المعقدة Complex sentences:

تتكون الجملة المعقدة من عبارة رئيسية واحدة *main or principal clause* يتبعها عبارة (أو عبارات) تابعة أو فرعية *subordinate clause* تعتمد على الجملة الرئيسية في استكمال معناها. ونلاحظ أن كل عبارة تحتوى على فعل محدود واحد.

e.g.1. *I shall start cooking* **when you come home**.

ويمكن توضيح صلوات العبارة الرئيسية والعبارة الفرعية كالآتي:

I shall start cooking



when you come home.

ويمكن الرمز لهذه الجملة كالآتي:



هنا أنت العبارة الرئيسية أولاً ثم تتبعها العبارة الفرعية.

e.g.2. **If you succeed**, *I'll buy you a car*.

ويمكن توضيح صلوات العبارة الرئيسية والعبارة الفرعية كالآتي:

I'll buy you a car



If you succeed,

ويمكن الرمز لهذه الجملة هكذا:



رابعا: الجملة المركبة المعقدة **Compound-complex sentence**

وهي مزيج من الجملة المركبة والجملة المعقدة:

e.g. He went home early **and** changed his clothes **because** he had an important appointment.

ويمكن الرمز لهذه الجملة كالتالي:



e.g. He was arrested **because** he was suspected of the robbery, **but** he was proved innocent **and** released.

أنواع العبارات التابعة **Kinds of subordinate clauses**

هي ثلاثة أنواع:

١- العبارة الاسمية Noun clause

٢- العبارة الوصفية أو النسبية Adjective or relative clause

٣- العبارة الظرفية Adverb clause

(راجع الفصل السابق للتفصيل)

Exercises

★★I. What is a:

- simple sentence.
- compound sentence.
- complex sentence.

★★II. What kind of sentence is each of the following (simple compound or complex):

- Open the door.
- Go or stay.
- George doesn't play football.
- The windows were dirty and I told the maid to clean them.
- He's an honest man whom I can trust.
- He worked hard, but he was fired.
- Going home, I met an extraordinary man wearing the clothes of a clown.
- Where have you been all the time?
- He was guilty, nevertheless he was acquitted.
- The man I saw was Mr. Ahmed.

★★III. Give an example of each:

- a simple sentence.
- a compound copulative sentence.
- a compound adversative sentence.
- a compound alternative sentence.
- a compound illative sentence.
- a complex sentence having a noun clause as subject.

7. a complex sentence having a noun clause as object.
8. a complex sentence having an adjective (relative) clause.
9. a complex sentence having an adverb clause of manner.
10. a complex sentence having an adverb clause of condition.
11. a complex sentence having an adverb clause of reason.
12. a complex sentence having an adverb clause of purpose.
13. a complex sentence having an adverb clause of time.
14. a complex sentence having an adverb clause of place.
15. a complex sentence having an adverb clause of contrast.

★ ★ IV. Extract the subordinate clauses from the following complex sentences and tell its kind and function:

1. The boy admitted that he broke the window.
2. He read a book which was of great interest.
3. He arrived after I had left.
4. As he was ill, he couldn't come.
5. He extricated himself with great difficulty from his burning car which was about to explode.
6. The news that the king was ailing soon spread all over the country.
7. Although he was poor, he was honest.
8. I shall not go unless you bless me.
9. She is taller than I am.
10. The boys helped the man who had gone blind.
11. He took a sleeping pill Lest he should be awake all night.
12. He took a sleeping pill, however he lay awake all night.
13. So long as you don't exceed your income, you'll never be in debt.
14. Provided you revise your lessons, you don't have to worry about the exam.
15. Hardly he had arrived when he excused himself.

★ ★ أسلوب أو صيغة الجملة Mood of Sentence

قد تأتي الجملة في عدة أساليب أو صيغ هي:

أولاً- الصيغة الدالية **Indicative mood**

١- جملة خبرية statement (مثبتة أو منفية)

٢- جملة استفهامية أو سؤال interrogative or question (مثبتة أو منفية)

ثانياً- الصيغة الأمر **Imperative mood**

١- أمر command

٢- طلب أو رجاء request

ثالثاً- الصيغة غير الحقيقية **Subjunctive mood**

١- شرط condition

٢- أمنية أو دعاء wish or prayer

رابعاً- الصيغة التعجبية **Exclamatory mood**

أولاً: الصيغة الدالية Indicative mood

وتأتي الجملة في هذا الأسلوب كجملة خبرية statement أو كاستفهام (سؤال) question، وقد يكون كلاهما منفيين:

★ ١- الجملة الخبرية Statement

تعطى الجملة الخبرية معلومة ما، وقد تكون إما مثبتة affirmative وإما منفية negative:

أ- الجملة الخبرية المثبتة Affirmative statement

تتكون الجملة في أبسط صورها من فاعل أو مُسند إليه Subject وفعل Verb أو مُسند Predicate (أى ما يُسند إلى الفاعل فعله)، ويكون ترتيبهم في الجملة الخبرية كالاتي:

الفعل Verb → الفاعل Subject

أما المفعول به object والتكملة complement فيكون مكانهم بعد ذلك حسب نوع الفعل:
١- مع الفعل اللازم (غير المتعدى) Intransitive:

الفعل Verb → الفاعل Subject

e.g. He laughed.

٢- مع الفعل المتعدى Transitive verb والذي يحتاج إلى مفعول به:

المفعول Object → الفعل Verb → الفاعل Subject

e.g. He killed the cat.

وقد يكون هناك مفعولين بهما أحدهما المفعول به المباشر direct والآخر غير مباشر indirect، وفي هذه الحالة نضع المفعول به غير المباشر أولاً ثم المفعول به المباشر، هكذا:

Direct object → Indirect object → الفعل Verb → الفاعل Subject

e.g. He gave her a book.

She bought him a present.

أو يمكن وضع المفعول به غير المباشر بعد المفعول به المباشر باستعمال حرفي الجر أو for، هكذا:

Indirect object → (to, for) → Direct object → الفعل Verb → الفاعل Subject

e.g. He gave a book to her.

She bought a present for him.

وقد لا يكتمل معنى المفعول به إلا بإضافة تكملة تسمى تكملة المفعول objective complement وفي هذه الحالة توضع هذه التكملة بعد المفعول به، هكذا:

objective complement → المفعول Object → الفعل Verb → الفاعل Subject

e.g. They made him king.

٣- مع الفعل غير كامل الإسناد Verb of incomplete predication والذي لا يتم معناه إلا بكلمة تكمل المعنى تسمى تكملة:

التكملة Complement → الفعل Verb → الفاعل Subject

e.g. He became a soldier. She looks lovely.

وأشهر الأفعال غير كاملة الإسناد (وقد تسمى أفعال "الوصل" linking verbs لأنها تصل بين الفاعل والتكملة) هي:

أ- فعل الكينونة: to be

ب- أفعال الحواس: look, smell, hear, feel, sound

ج- أفعال بمعنى "يبدو": seem, appear, look, sound.

د- أفعال بمعنى "يستمر" أو "يظل": keep, hold, remain, stay

هـ- أفعال بمعنى "يصير": become, turn, grow, fall, wear, run, end up, get

★ والآن لنفحص مكونات الجملة بشيء من التفصيل:

١- الفاعل Subject:

وهو الذي يُسند إليه فعل الفعل. ولمعرفة فاعل الجملة نسأل أنفسنا:

Who (What) verb? من (ما الذي) فعل؟ والإجابة هي الفاعل:

e.g. While walking home, I met Ali. نحدد الفعل أولاً

Who met? ثم نسأل أنفسنا

I والإجابة هي الفاعل:

e.g. The chair fell on the floor.

What fell?

The chair

وقد يكون الفاعل Subject:

١- اسم noun:

e.g. Ahmed played soccer.

A man sang at the party.

The crowd cheered.

٢- ضمير pronoun:

e.g. They went home.

Many believed him

Someone rang the bell.

٣- صفة adjective عندما نستعملها كاسم بوضع the قبلها وتشير إلى كل من لديهم هذه الصفة:

e.g. The rich are not always happy.

The blind should walk with sticks.

٤- اسم الفعل gerund لأن له خواص الاسم:

e.g. Swimming is a healthy sport.

Smoking is dangerous.

٥- مصدر infinitive عندما نستخدمه كاسم:

e.g. **To travel** is wonderful.
To play all the time is foolish.

٦- شبه جملة اسمية **noun phrase**:

e.g. **What to do** was a problem.
How to solve the problem proved difficult.

٧- عبارة اسمية **noun clause**:

e.g. **What you are doing** is wrong.
That he was sick seemed common knowledge.

وقد يتم تطويل الفاعل **enlargement** (وكذلك المفعول به) بأحد الآتى:

١- صفة **adjective** أو أكثر (من ضمنها الأدوات (articles):

e.g. **The police** arrested the criminal.
Clever boys are liked.
The poor old man fell down the stairs.
A rare costly book was lost.
Many foolish people believed him.

٢- شبه جملة وصفية **adjective phrase**:

e.g. **The boy in the green T-shirt** was late.
The woman with the beautiful smile is an actress.

٣- عبارة وصفية **adjective (relative) clause**:

e.g. **The boy who is wearing the green T-shirt** was late.
The woman who is smiling beautifully is an actress.

٤- تكرار للاسم أو اسم بديل **noun in apposition**:

e.g. **Sadat, the President of Egypt**, fought the October War.
George, our science teacher, is a good man.

٥- اسم فى صيغة الملكية **noun in possessive case**:

e.g. **The boy's dog** ran away.
A king's daughter is called a princess.

٦- إذا كان الفاعل (أو المفعول به) مصدرًا infinitive أو اسم فعل gerund فيمكن تطويله بظرف **adverb** أو شبه جملة أو عبارة ظرفية (لأنهما يحملان بعض خواص الفعل):

e.g. **To walk gracefully** is an art. (adverb)
Walking gracefully is an art. (adverb)
Walking in a graceful way is an art. (adverb phrase)
To walk as she is doing now is an art. (adverb clause)

٢- المفعول به Object:

وهو الذى يُفعل فيه الفعل أو يفعل به. ولمعرفة المفعول نسأل أنفسنا:

فعل (من) ماذا؟ Verb (whom) what?

e.g. John, King of England, *signed* the Magna Carta. نحدد الفعل أولا

Signed what? ثم نسأل أنفسنا

The Magna Carta والإجابة هي المفعول:

e.g. The window *fell on* Ali.

Fell on whom?

Ali

ويتم تطويل المفعول به **enlargement** بنفس الطرق المستعملة مع الفاعل.

وقد سبق ذكر أنواع المفعول به، وكذلك تكلمة المفعول objective complement

والذى تسميه بعض الكتب "المفعول به المُصطنع factitive object". (انظر التكملة)

٣- الفعل Verb أو المُسند Predicate:

المُسند predicate هو ما يُسند إلى الفاعل فعله، ولذلك قد يطلق على الفعل لأنه أهم

جزء فيه. ولا بد للجملة من أن تحتوى على فعل محدود finite verb (أو أكثر). والفعل المحدود باختصار هو الفعل الذى له زمن tense.

ومن ناحية التكوين فقد يكون الفعل بسيطا simple ومكونا من كلمة واحدة أو مركبا

compound يتكون من أكثر من كلمة وفى هذه الحالة قد يسمى شبه جملة الفعل verb phrase

e.g. He **ate** breakfast. (simple one-word verb)

He **has been eating** breakfast.

(verb phrase or compound verb)

والأفعال البسيطة المكونة من كلمة واحدة هما المضارع البسيط present simple

والماضى البسيط past simple المينيان للمعلوم active voice. أما باقى الأزمان فهى مركبة

من فعل محدود خاص special finite -أو أكثر- وشكل غير محدود للفعل non-finite يحمل

المعنى: أى أشكال المصدر infinitive (مع to أو بدونه) أو اسم الفاعل present participle

أو اسم المفعول past participle.

وفيما يلى بيان ببعض أشكال فعل to speak كمثال:

speak, speaks (present simple active)

am (is, are) spoken (present simple passive)

spoke (past simple active)

was (were) spoken (past simple passive)

will (shall) speak (future simple active)

will be spoken (future simple passive)

has (have) spoken (present perfect active)

has (have) been spoken (present perfect passive)

am (is, are) speaking (present continuous active)

am (is, are) being spoken (present continuous passive)

etc.

في المثال السابق نجد أن كل أزمان الفعل "to speak" يعبر عنها بشبه جملة فعل phrase ما عدا المضارع البسيط المبني للمعلوم والماضى البسيط المبني للمعلوم. وسوف نستفيد من هذا الكلام عندما نشرح طريقة عمل النفي negative والاستفهام interrogative.

وقد يتم تمديد الفعل **extension** بـ:

١- حال أو ظرف **adverb** يُعدل في معنى الفعل:

e.g. He **fell heavily**.

٢- شبه جملة ظرفية **adverb phrase**:

e.g. He **spoke in a stately manner**.

٣- عبارة ظرفية **adverb clause** (وفي هذه الحالة لا تصبح الجملة بسيطة):

e.g. She **walked as if she were dancing**.

٤- التكملة **Complement**:

هي كلمة (أو كلمات) ضرورية لاستكمال معنى الأفعال غير كاملة الإسناد *verbs of incomplete predication*، ويعطينا معلومات إضافية عن طبيعة الفاعل أو المفعول. وقد سبق ذكر أشهر الأفعال غير كاملة الإسناد وأهمها هو فعل *to be*. وقد تكون التكملة:

١- صفة **adjective** وقد يعدل معناها بظرف **adverb**:

e.g. Her brother **seems pleased**.

The glass **is (nearly) empty**.

He **fell ill**.

٢- اسم **noun** وقد يسبق بصفة **adjective** أو أكثر:

e.g. His brother **became a famous writer**.

You **must be the new student**.

٣- ضمير **pronoun** أو رقم **a number**:

e.g. My advice **is this**.

My son **will be ten** next Friday.

وقد تأتي التكملة بعد المفعول به ويسمى عندئذ "تكملة المفعول *objective complement*":

e.g. This work **is making** me *sleepy*.

Everyone **thought** him *foolish*.

He **calls** his daughter "*Mihu*".

Exercises

★V. Pick up the subject of each of the following:

1. The cat caught a mouse.
2. Ali opened the window
3. The old women was walking beside the river .
4. In my pockets, are two shillings.
5. On the carpet was a table.
6. Hala goes to school by bus.
7. The rabbit ran into its hole.
8. His son loved him.
9. Walking home, he saw a very old man fast asleep.
10. Near the kitchen, the hen laid an egg.

★VI. Pick out the object of the verb in the following sentences:

1. The train left the station.
2. That man has written ten books.
3. The teacher marked the exercise books.
4. Ali wrote a letter to his aunt.
5. The girl sang a song.
6. The children fed the animals.
7. The little girl hurt her foot.
8. Who rang the bell?
9. The grocer sells cheese.
10. Mr Mahmoud bought a motor car yesterday.

★VII. Pick out the verb in the following sentences and tell whether that verb is "transitive", "intransitive" or "of incomplete predication":

1. She sang sweetly.
2. She sang a lovely song.
3. He became angry.
4. He kicked the ball.
5. Cows eat grass.
6. Man eats to grow.
7. The water is boiling.
8. The butcher sells meat.
9. The flowers are red.
10. I will go to Alex next week.

★★VIII. Write seven sentences where the subject is:

1. a noun
2. a pronoun
3. an adjective used as a noun
4. a gerund
5. an infinitive
6. a noun phrase
7. a noun clause.

★ب- الجملة الخبرية المنفية Negative statement

. يتم النفي بوضع not بعد الفعل المحدود الخاص مباشرة، هكذا:

Subject → Special finite → Not → rest of verb

not

e.g.	He <u>is</u> a doctor.	→	He <u>is</u> not a doctor.
	He <u>has</u> <u>arrived</u> .	→	He <u>has</u> not <u>arrived</u> .
	She <u>should</u> <u>go</u> now.	→	She <u>should</u> not <u>go</u> now.
	He <u>was</u> <u>hit</u> by a car.	→	He <u>was</u> not <u>hit</u> by a car.
	You <u>must</u> <u>go</u> now.	→	You <u>must</u> not <u>go</u> now.

وماذا عن زمني الحاضر البسيط والماضي البسيط اللذان ليس بهما فعل مساعد؟

الأمر بسيط: نستعين بفعل to do كفعل مساعد لعمل النفي في هذين الزمنين، هكذا:

e.g.	She <u>stays</u> at home.	→	She <u>does</u> not <u>stay</u> at home.
	They <u>eat</u> their food.	→	They <u>do</u> not <u>eat</u> their food.
	He <u>went</u> home.	→	He <u>did</u> not <u>go</u> home.

أى نستعمل does لنفي المضارع البسيط مع الغائب المفرد، و do للمضارع البسيط مع باقى الأشخاص، و did لنفي الماضى البسيط مع جميع الأشخاص. أى أننا نجعل فعل to do يحمل زمن الفعل ويتوافق مع الفاعل، أما الفعل الأصيل فيتحول إلى المصدر بدون to.

لاحظ الآتى:

١- الأفعال المحدودة الخاصة الاثني عشر هي:

to be, to have, to do, will, shall, can, may, must, ought to, need, dare, used to وتصريفاتهم المختلفة

٢- نستعمل غالبا الصيغ المختصرة للأفعال المحدودة الخاصة مع not وخاصة فى الكلام الشفوى. وتتكون الصيغة المختصرة بضم not إلى الفعل ثم اختصار حرف الـ "o" ووضع فارزة عليها (?) بدله، هكذا:

e.g.	is not → isn't	has not → hasn't
	am not → am not	shall not → shan't
	will not → won't	can not → can't
	may not → may not	used to → used not to

ماعداء:

(انظر فصل الأفعال)

٣- فى حالة وجود أكثر من فعل مساعد فى الفعل المركب نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد الأول:

e.g.	He <u>should</u> <u>have been</u> <u>playing</u> soccer. →
------	--

He **shouldn't** have been playing soccer.

★ ★ - ٤ - لابد من تغيير بعض الكلمات في الجملة عند استعمال صيغة النفي:

Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي	Examples أمثلة
some	any	I have some money. → I haven't any money.
someone, etc.	anyone, etc.	I met someone there. → I didn't meet anyone there.
every	any	He killed somebody . → He didn't kill anybody .
everyone, etc.	anyone, etc.	He read every book. → He didn't read any book.
also	either	She has met everyone . → She didn't meet anyone .
too		
so (وكذلك)	neither	He is a doctor, so am I. → He isn't a doctor, neither am I.
and	or (إذا كان الفاعل واحداً)	He killed a man and a woman. → He didn't kill a man or a woman.
just	yet	He has just arrived. → He hasn't arrived yet .
already		
presently	needn't (في بعض الأحيان)	She must go now. → She needn't go now.
must		

★★★- يمكن نفي الجملة بدون استعمال صيغة النفي (أى بدون استعمال not بعد الفعل المساعد) بتغيير بعض الكلمات:

Affirmative إثبات	Negative نفي	Examples أمثلة
some ومشتقاتها	no ومشتقاتها	I bought some books. → I bought no books. Someone broke the pen. → No one broke the pen.
every ومشتقاتها	no ومشتقاتها not every	Everything was fine. → Nothing was fine. Not everything was fine.
always, often, someday, sometimes	never	I always go home early. → I never go home early.
all	not all none of	All came back. → Not all came back. None of them came back.
either ... or, both ... and	neither ... nor	Either Ali or I will come. → Both Ali and I will come. → Neither Ali nor I will come.

Exercises

★ IX. Make the following sentences negative:

1. He can read German.
2. I must sleep.
3. I'm late.
4. He has a broken knee.
5. We believe him.
6. It tastes good.
7. You slept well.
8. I've got some books.
9. I bought some ties.
10. We shall stay here.
11. He knows something.
12. It costs a shilling.
13. They understood.
14. He's very late.
15. He'll do it.
16. They understand.
17. I'm right.
18. He must eat some.
19. He gave you a cake.
20. I saw someone there

★ ★ X. Make the following statements negative (Sometimes more than one answer is possible):

1. I want some tea and milk.

2. Someone told him the news.
3. Both Ali and Nabil are here.
4. Samir heard a gun-shot and so did I.
5. All men are equal.
6. He likes to eat sweets and so does his brother.
7. Either one of you should go.
8. Every one was there.
9. I sometimes work late.
10. I'll see you someday.
11. Some saw him kiss her.
12. She kissed her husband and her son too.
13. He broke the cup and the saucer.
14. He does his best to improve himself.
15. You can come with him also.
16. He was both rich and happy.
17. You must come.
18. I have two cars.
19. I have got two cars.
20. He has already solved the problem.

★ ٢- الاستفهام أو السؤال Interrogative or Question

وهنا تنتهي الجملة الاستفهامية دائما بعلامة الاستفهام (?) question mark وهناك نوعان من الأسئلة:

النوع الأول: Yes-No questions

هذا النوع لا يحتاج إلى كلمة استفهام question word ويجب عليه بـ "Yes نعم" أو "No لا"، وهو يعادل الأسئلة التي نسألها بـ "هل" أو بـ "الهمزة" في اللغة العربية، فنحن لا نسأل عن معلومة جديدة ولكننا نريد التحقق من معلوماتنا. وللأسئلة تركيب خاص إذ أننا نعكس مكان الفعل المساعد **helping verb** بجعله يسبق الفاعل **subject**، ثم يأتي بعده باقي الفعل، وتسمى هذه العملية بـ "العكس" **"inversion"**:

Helping verb → subject → rest of verb → ?

e.g. **He** has arrived. → **Has he arrived?** هل وصل؟ أوصل؟
 Yes, he has arrived.
 No, he hasn't arrived

She was absent. → **Was she absent?** هل غابت؟ أو غابت؟
 Yes, she was absent.

No, she wasn't absent.

They will go tomorrow. → Will **they** go tomorrow?

Yes, they will go tomorrow.

No, they won't go tomorrow.

وماذا بالنسبة للأفعال التي ليس بها فعل مساعد؟ أى المضارع البسيط present simple والماضى البسيط past simple المبنيين للمعلوم active voice.
الأمر بسيط فنحن نستعين بفعل **to do** كما فعلنا فى النفى. فنستعمل **does** مع المفرد الغائب فى المضارع البسيط، و **do** فى المضارع مع باقى الأشخاص، و **did** فى الماضى البسيط مع جميع الأشخاص، هكذا:

<i>Do</i>	_____	→ subject → <u>infinitive</u> → ?
<i>Does</i>	_____	
<i>Did</i>	_____	

e.g. **He** studies English. → *Does he* study English?
They love each other. → *Do they* love each other?
He went home. → *Did he* go home?

وكما حدث فى الجملة الخبرية المنفية نجد أن فعل **do** to هو الذى يحمل الزمن ويتوافق مع الفاعل، أما الفعل الأسمى فيتحول إلى المصدر بدون **to**.
لاحظ: قد لا نجيب على سؤال من هذا النوع بـ Yes أو No إذا كان السؤال به اختيار (أى باستعمال or):

e.g. Do you prefer coffee **or** tea? → I prefer tea.
Did he buy a car **or** a motorcycle? → He bought a car.

Exercises

★ XI. Make the following sentences interrogative:

1. He can read German.
2. I must sleep.
3. I'm late.
4. He has a broken knee.
5. We believe him.
6. It tastes good.
7. You slept well.
8. I've got some books.
9. I bought some ties.
10. We shall stay here.
11. He knows something.
12. It costs a shilling.
13. They understood.
14. He's very late.
15. He'll do it.
16. They understand.
17. I'm right.
18. He must eat some.
19. He gave you a cake.
20. I saw someone there

النوع الثاني: "Wh" questions :

نسال في هذا النوع من الأسئلة عن معلومة جديدة وليس فقط التحقق من معلومة معروفة كالنوع السابق. وهذا النوع يحتاج إلى كلمة استفهام question word في أوله (جميع كلمات السؤال تحتمل على الحرفين W و H ومن هنا جاءت التسمية)، ثم يتبعه باقي السؤال بنفس الترتيب المعكوس الذي اتبعناه في النوع السابق. أي أن ترتيب كلمات السؤال يكون كالاتي:

“WH” word → helping verb → subject → rest of verb → ?

e.g. **He** **has** gone home. ↔ Where **has he** gone? أين ذهب؟
He plays soccer. ↔ What **does he** play? ماذا يلعب؟
She left yesterday. ↔ When **did she** leave? متى انصرفت؟

★ ★ ملاحظات على الجمل الاستفهامية أو السؤال:

١- فيما يلي جدول بكلمات الاستفهام:

Question Words

Interrogative Adjectives (يأتي بعدها اسم) ونسأل عن اسم	Interrogative Pronouns (لا يأتي بعدها اسم) ونسأل عن اسم	Interrogative Adverbs (يأتي بعدها فعل) ونسأل عن شيء يخص الفعل
Whose + (noun) لمن	Who (من للفاعل العاقل)	When متى
Which + (noun) أي	Whom (من للمفعول به العاقل)	Where أين
What + (noun) أي	Whose لمن (للعاقل)	Why لماذا
	Which لهما - أيهما	How كيف
	What ما - ماذا (للأشياء)	How + (adjective) ... كم
		How + (adverb) ... بأي... ...كم

نلاحظ أن صفات الاستفهام لأنها صفات فلايد أن يتبعها اسم، أما ضمائر الاستفهام فلا يتبعها اسم لأنها تحل محله. (انظر فصول الصفات والضمائر والظروف)

e.g. **Which** book did you buy? (interrogative adjective)

Which did you buy? (interrogative pronoun)

٢- يتم عكس inversion مكان الفاعل subject والفعل المساعد helping verb كما سبق الشرح بعد كلمات الاستفهام جميعها فيما عدا: عند السؤال عن فاعل الفعل subject لا يتم العكس، (أي مع who دائما، ومع which و what إذا استعملنا للسؤال عن فاعل):

e.g. Which book **do you** like best? (هنا عكس لأننا لا نسال عن الفاعل)

Which book interested you more?

(لا يوجد عكس لأننا نسال عن فاعل هو الكتاب)

Who broke the window? (لا يوجد عكس لأننا نسأل عن فاعل هو المُحطَم)

What killed your cat? (لا يوجد عكس لأننا نسأل عن فاعل هو القاتل)

لاحظ في المبني للمجهول passive voice أننا نسير على نفس القاعدة (أى لانعكس)

عندما نسأل عن الفاعل الجديد الذي كان مفعولا به في المبني للمعلوم:

e.g. **Who was killed** in the accident? (لا عكس لأننا نسأل عن الفاعل)

لأن أصل الجملة:

He was killed in the accident by somebody. (He = subject)

By whom **was he** killed? (عكس لأننا نسأل عن المُسبب)

لأن أصل الجملة:

He was killed by **the criminal**. (the criminal = agent)

With which gas **was the cylinder** filled? (عكس)

لأن أصل الجملة:

The cylinder was filled with **oxygen**. (oxygen = agent)

٣- قد يتم السؤال بشبه جملة بها تبدأ بحرف جر وبها أحد كلمات الاستفهام، مثل:

e.g. **During what month** (= when) will the festival be?

In which drawer (= where) did you put your shirts?

For whose sake (= why) are you leaving us?

٣- عند السؤال عما يفعله الفاعل نستعمل فعل do بدلا من الفعل:

e.g. He can swim. → What can he **do**? ماذا يستطيع أن يفعل؟

They must leave. → What must they **do**?

ماذا يجب أن يفعلوا؟

★ الأسئلة المنفية Negative questions

تتبع القاعدة العامة للنفي بوضع not بعد الفعل المساعد، ولكننا نستخدم الصيغة

المختصرة للفعل المساعد not ونضعها قبل الفاعل سواء كان اسما أم ضميرا:

Helping verb 't → Subject → rest of verb

e.g. **Isn't he coming** today?

Hasn't she arrived yet?

Won't you have some tea?

Didn't the teacher punish you?

ويمكن استعمال الصيغة غير المختصرة للنفي إذا كان الفاعل اسما noun:

e.g. **Is not Ali coming** today?

Has not Maha arrived yet?

أما إذا استعملنا الصيغة غير المختصرة للنفي وكان الفاعل ضميرا pronoun ففي

هذه الحالة يكون ترتيب الكلمات كالاتي:

Helping verb → pronoun → not → rest of verb

- e.g. **Is he not coming today?**
Has she not arrived yet?
Will you not have something to eat?
Did he not punish you?

لاحظ:

الصيغة المختصرة الاستفهامية لـ "I am not" هي "Aren't I" أما باقي الصيغ فقد سبق ذكرها تحت الجملة الخبرية المنفية وفي فصل الأفعال.

★★ الأسئلة السياقية أو المدفونة Embedded questions

تأتي هذه الأسئلة في سياق جملة، وفي هذه الحالة لا يحدث عكس inversion للفاعل والفعل المساعد بل تكون مثل أي جملة إخبارية، وقد لا يوضع بعدها علامة الاستفهام. ونجد أكثر هذه الأسئلة السياقية في:

١- الكلام غير المباشر Indirect speech:

- e.g. She asked me **where the railway station was.** (لا علامة استفهام)
٢- في طريقة الطلب المهذب Polite request:
e.g. Could you tell me **what time it is, please?**

٣- بعد أفعال التفكير والاعتقاد Verbs of thinking and belief:

- e.g. I know **why he didn't come.** (لا علامة استفهام)

Exercises

★★ XII. Rewrite the following sentences correctly:

1. Could you tell me when does the train leave?
2. Do you know whether have they gone home?
3. Do you think that is it going to rain today?
4. She asked him where had he been all morning?
5. Do you think you could tell me where has everybody gone to?

★ كيف نسأل سؤالا وكيف نجيب عنه؟

يجد كثير من المبتدئين صعوبة في عمل الأسئلة أو في الإجابة على سؤال مثل:

Ask a question whose answer is the underlined word (or words).

أسأل سؤالا إجابته هي الكلمة (أو الكلمات) التي تحتها خط:
وعمل السؤال بسيط جداً متى حددنا قواعديا الكلمة (أو الكلمات) المطلوب عمل سؤال

عنها:

- e.g. **Yes, Ahmed went ①home ②.**
No, Ahmed did not go ①home ②.

١- هاتان الجملتان تبدآن بـ yes أو no ولذلك لا نحتاج إلى كلمات السؤال عند السؤال عن الفعل، ونسأل بالعكس inversion فقط:

Did Ahmed go home?

٢- نسأل عن مكان فنستعمل where:

Where did Ahmed go?

Where didn't Ahmed go?

e.g. **Haitham** ① **bought** ② **a large villa** ③ **in Maadi** ④, **two years ago** ⑤.

هذه الجملة لا تبدأ بـ yes أو no، ولذلك لا بد من بدأ السؤال بكلمة استفهام "wh-word":
١- نسأل عن "هيثم" وهو الفاعل، ولذلك نستعمل أحد كلمات السؤال عن الفاعل وهي: who, what, which، ولما كان "هيثم" عاقلاً نستعمل who، ولما كنا نسأل عن فاعل فلا يتم عكس في الجملة:

Who bought a large villa in Maadi two years ago?

٢- نسأل عن الفعل، ولذلك نستعمل what + to do:

What did Haitham do?

٣- نسأل عن المفعول به ولذلك نستعمل أحد كلمات السؤال عن المفعول به: whom, what, which. ولما كان المفعول به غير عاقل نستعمل what:

What did Haitham buy in Maadi, two years ago?

٤- نسأل عن مكان حدوث الفعل، ولذلك نستعمل where:

Where did Haitham buy a new villa, two years ago?

٥- نسأل عن زمن حدوث الفعل، ولذلك نستعمل when:

When did Haitham buy a new villa in Maadi?

e.g. **Ali** ① **went** ② **home** ③ **because he was ill** ④.

١- نسأل عن الفاعل العاقل فنستعمل who ولا عكس لأننا نسأل عن عاقل:

Who went home because he was ill?

٢- نسأل عن الفعل فنستعمل what + to do:

What did Ali do because he was ill?

٣- نسأل عن المكان ولذلك نستعمل where:

Where did Ali go because he was ill?

٤- نسأل عن السبب في فعل الفعل ولذلك نستعمل why:

Why did Ali go home?

e.g. **The boy hit the dog** ① **savagely** ②.

١- نسأل عن المفعول به غير العاقل فنستعمل what:

What did the boy hit savagely?

٢- نسأل عن كيفية فعل الفعل فنستعمل manner: How:

How did the boy hit the dog?

e.g. **He goes to the cinema every day?**

نسال عن عدد مرات ذهابه أى عن التردد أو التكرار frequency فنستعمل How often أو
:How frequently

How often does he go to the cinema?

e.g. The village is two kilometres away.

:How far فنستعمل

How far away is the village?

e.g. I am staying here for a month.

:How long فنستعمل

How long are you staying here?

e.g. The mountain is five kilometres high.

:How high فنستعمل

How high is the mountain?

e.g. There were ten students in the class.

:How many فنستعمل

How many students were there in the class?

e.g. He sold five pounds of sugar.

:How much فنستعمل

How much sugar did he sell?

e.g. She was very glad.

:How + adjective فنستعمل

How glad was she?

e.g. This is my book.

:whose فنستعمل

Whose book is this?

e.g. He studied hard in order to succeed.

:why فنستعمل

Why did he study hard?

e.g. She stayed in bed because she was tired.

:why فنستعمل

Why did she stay in bed?

e.g. I like the blue coat best.

:Which فنستعمل

Which coat do you like best?

e.g. He met Mr. Hany in the super-market.

:Whom فنستعمل

Whom did he meet in the super-market?

e.g. She found Ali's watch at the steps.

:Whose فنستعمل

Whose watch did she find at the steps?

Exercises

★★XIII. Form questions to which the words in black would be reasonable answers:

1. **Your boss** asked about you.
2. I've got **two wives**.
3. He died in **hospital**.
4. He is looking after **his children**.
5. It weighs **three kilograms**.
6. He goes to Alex **twice a year**.
7. She is searching for **her shoes**.
8. Ali is **two meters** tall
9. Its colour is **blue**.
10. They paid **two pounds**.
11. It's **Ali's**.
12. She was rescued by **Superman**.
13. This is **mine**.
14. I bought it because **I liked its colour**.
15. He arrived **last night**
16. Yes, **you must**.
17. Yes, **he brought some**.
18. He's running to **catch the train**.
19. It was **his fault**.
20. It was **the girl with the pony-tail**.

★ثانياً: الصيغة الأمر Imperative mood

تستخدم صيغة الأمر في (راجع صيغة أو أسلوب الأمر في فصل الأفعال):

١- إعطاء الأوامر Commands:

- فعل الأمر هو المصدر العارى bare infinitive (بدون to) ويوجه عادة للشخص الثانى (المُخاطب)، وعادة لا يذكر الفاعل you إلا في ثلاثة أحوال:
- ١- لتحديد شخص بذاته وسط مجموعة من الأشخاص (مع الإشارة أو الإيماء إليه).
 - ٢- بغرض التحقير أو الإهانة.
 - ٣- في الأمر المنفى negative command قد نستعمل you بعد Don't للتأكيد.

e.g. **Come here.**

Fire!

You, **stop talking.**

وفي النفي نسبق الفعل بـ Don't، وفي حالة استعمال you للتأكيد نضع Don't قبل

:you

e.g. **Don't come here again.**

Don't shoot!
Don't you dare come back.

٢- التحذير **warning**:

e.g. **Look out!**
Be careful!

٣- الطلب أو الرجاء **Request**:

وهنا نضيف كلمات رجاء مثل *please* لتخفيف الأمر في أول الجملة أو في آخرها:

e.g. **Please, shut the door.**
Don't go yet, please.

٤- الدعوة **invitation**:

e.g. **Have a drink.**
Come and visit us.

٥- إعطاء التعليمات **giving instructions**:

e.g. **Go straight ahead then turn left.**
Take two tablets with a glass of water.

٦- النصيحة **advice**:

e.g. **Scorn not the critics.** (الفاعل المستعمل هنا في الصيغة غير الحقيقية)
Don't irritate your teacher.

Can, could, will, would, would you mind, etc.

e.g. **Can you help me?**
Could you tell me the way to the bus station, please? أكثر أدبا
Will you tell him that I have arrived?
Would you mind waiting for a few minutes? أكثر أدبا

★ ★ **لاحظ:**

١- قد نستعمل **Do** للتأكيد:

e.g. **Do come back, please!**
Do sit down, and make yourself at home.

٢- وقد يوجه الأمر للشخص الأول الجمع (المتكلم) أي *us* باستعمال فعل **Let**:

e.g. **Let's go.** (Let's = Let us) فلنذهب (دعنا نذهب)
Don't let's stop now. دعنا لا نتوقف الآن

٣- قد نستعمل *will you?* أو *won't you?* كسؤال نيلي *question tag* بعد الأمر لتخفيفه وجعله يأخذ شكل النصيحة:

e.g. **Look after the money, won't you?**
Don't miss your train, will you?

٤- ولإظهار الغضب قد نستعمل *will you?* بعد أمر غير منفي:

e.g. **Keep quiet, will you?** **Shut up, will you?**

★ثالثاً: الصيغة الاحتمالية (غير الحقيقية) Subjunctive mood

تستعمل هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن شئٍ احتمالى أو غير حقيقى أو من الصعب حدوثه، وأكثر استخدامه فى الجمل الشرطية conditionals وفى الأمنيات والدعاء wishes and prayers:

١- الصيغة الشرطية Conditional:

(راجع الصيغة غير الحقيقية للأفعال فى فصل الفعل، وأسلوب الشرط فى فصل الجملة والعبارة وشبه الجملة)

ذكرنا فيما سبق أنواع الجمل والعبارات الشرطية. ونركز هنا على الجمل الشرطية التى يفهم منها النفى imply negative (أى أن هذا الشئ لم يحدث)، وتستخدم لتخيل ما يحدث فى مواقف معينة أى للافتراض Hypothetical situations:

- e.g. If I were a bird, I would fly all over the world.
If I be not here, remember how I loved you.
Were he present, he wouldn't have liked it.

لاحظ:

- ١- استعمال be كفعل مضارع شرطى مع جميع الأشخاص.
- ٢- استعمال were كفعل ماض شرطى مع جميع الأشخاص.

٢- الأمنية والدعاء Wish and prayer:

يستعمل هذا النوع للتعبير عن أمنية wish أو رغبة فى حدوث شئٍ (دعاء prayer):

- e.g. Thy kingdom come.
Long live the King.
God save the King.
May you live long.
I wish I were there.

لاحظ:

عند استعمال الفعل wish فى الجملة نستعمل أزمانا مغايرة كالاتى:

- ١- للمستقبل: could
 - ٢- للحاضر: past simple
 - ٣- للماضى: past perfect
- e.g. I wish I could go to the moon.
I wish I were present.
I wish I had been there.

★رابعاً: الصيغة التعجبية Exclamatory mood

يستعمل هذا الأسلوب للتعبير عن العواطف بأنواعها سواء كانت دهشة أو فرح أو غضب أو حزن الخ. ونضع عادة علامة تعجب exclamation mark فى نهاية الجملة. وقد يكون التعجب باستعمال أحد ألفاظ التعجب Interjections أو تبدأ الجملة بأحد تلك الألفاظ وفى هذه الحالة قد نضع علامة التعجب بعدها. (راجع فصل حروف التعجب):

e.g. **Hurrah!** I have passed.
Ow, that really hurt!

وقد نستعمل أحد التعبيرات الآتية للتعبير عن التعجب:

:What - ١

ويأتي بعدها اسم noun وقد يكون هذا الاسم مسبقاً بصفة. ويلاحظ وضع a أو an قبل الأسماء المفردة التي تُعد countable nouns:

e.g. What *a* man! What beautiful flowers!
What *a* shame! What fun!

:How - ٢

ويأتي بعدها صفة adjective أو حال adverb:

e.g. How awful!
How wonderful!
How nicely she dances!
How unfortunate!

:So - ٣

ويأتي بعدها صفة أو ظرف:

e.g. The garden looks so lovely today!
She is so beautiful!

:Such - ٤

ويأتي بعدها اسم (مثل What):

e.g. This is such *an* awful example!
We're having such *a* terrible storm!

٥- أحد ظروف المكان adverbs of place:

مثل: there, here, in, out, down, etc. وهنا يحدث عكس لمكان الفعل والفاعل إذا ابتدأت الجملة بظرف مكاني (لاحظ عدم استخدام فعل to do في المضارع والماضي البسيطين):

e.g. There goes Ali!
Here comes the bride!
And in *he went!* (لم تبدأ الجملة بظرف مكاني)

٦- "Yes-No" questions:

قد نستعمل هذا النوع من الأسئلة المنفية للتعجب:

e.g. Isn't it a pity! = What a pity it is!
Aren't you working hard!
Didn't she dance beautifully!

ومع هذا فقد نستعمل جملاً عادية يظهر فيها شدة العاطفة مثل:

e.g. The devil take you!
Your luck is fantastic!

★ ترتيب الكلمات (Syntax) Word Order

نعنى بترتيب الكلمات النظام الذى تكون عليه عناصر الجملة (الفاعل والفعل والمفعول به ... الخ) داخل الجملة. وترتيب الكلمات داخل الجملة الإنجليزية محدد إلى حد كبير لأننا نعرف الفاعل من المفعول بموقعه بعكس اللغة العربية التى نعرف فيها الفاعل بتشكيله:
 مثال: قتل الكلبُ القطةَ. قتل القطةَ الكلبُ. الكلبُ قتل القطةَ. القطةُ قتل الكلبُ.
 ففى كل الأمثلة السابقة نجد الفاعل فى حالة الرفع والمفعول به فى حالة النصب.

أ- الترتيب الطبيعي Normal word order:

نجد أن الترتيب الطبيعي للجملة الإنجليزية الخبرية statement هو أن نبدأ بالفاعل Subject S ، يتلوه الفعل V Verb ، ثم المفعول به Object (O) ، ثم التكملة Complement (C) ، أما الظروف (adv.) Adverbs فتكون فى أول أو وسط أو آخر الجملة (انظر فصل الظروف) ، وتكون الصفات (Adj.) Adjectives قبل الاسم الذى تصفه سواء كان فاعلاً أو مفعولاً به attributive adjectives ، وقد تأتى بعد الفعل predicative adjectives. وبذلك يمكن أن نرسم لترتيب الجملة كالاتى:

S → V : He laughed.
 S → V → O : They hanged the murderer.
 S → V → C : He is my friend.
 S → V → O → C : She left her food uneaten.

ب- الترتيب المعكوس Inverted word order:

وهنا يكون ترتيب الكلمات كالاتى:

sF (special finite) → S → rV = rest of verb?
 sF → S : I can. → Can you?
 sF → S → rV : She is coming. → Is she coming?
 : He plays. → Does he play?

ويستخدم هذا الترتيب فى:

- الاستفهام (الأسئلة) Interrogative (questions) وقد سبق شرح هذا الموضوع.
- عندما تبدأ الجملة بكلمات نفيد النفى أو الندرة مثل الظروف التالية:

Never, Seldom, Scarcely when, Hardly when, No sooner than,
 In no circumstances, Nowhere, Only by, At no time, etc.

e.g. Never have I seen him so depressed.
 Hardly had he arrived than he phoned his wife.
 Only by sheer hard work did he achieve his prominent position.
 Under no circumstances will I marry you.
 وكذلك عندما تبدأ الجملة بكلمات العطف المنفية التالية:

Neither, Nor, Not only

e.g. Neither did he speak nor did she.
 Not only was he handsome, but he was also intelligent.

٣- عندما تأتي So that فى أول الجملة (So = too):

e.g. So angry was he that he could hardly speak.

٤- عندما تأتي So بمعنى "وكذلك" مع فاعل ثانى غير فاعل الجملة الأولى:

e.g. He speaks French like a native. So does she.

٥- فى الجملة الشرطية عندما لا نستعمل If وأخواتها (الشرط الخفى (hidden conditional):

e.g. Had I been there, I would have advised him.

Should he change his mind, please inform me.

Were he a man, he wouldn't grovel like this.

٦- فى الأمر المنفى باستعمال you:

e.g. Don't you ever speak to me again.

ج- الترتيب الخاص Special word order:

فى بعض الحالات، ولإعطاء معنى درامى قوى، وخاصة عندما تبدأ الجملة بظرف

مكان مثل: Here, There, Up, Down, In the town square, etc.

وفى هذه الحالات ينعكس موضع الفاعل والفعل نفسه وليس الفعل المحدود الخاص فقط

مثل النوع السابق، ونلاحظ فى هذا الاستعمال الآتى:

١- يكون الفاعل اسما noun وليس ضميراً.

٢- يستعمل مع بعض أفعال الحركة والسكون مثل: come, go, stand, sit, lie, etc.

e.g. Here comes the bride! → Here she comes!

Up went the balloon! → Up it went!

Into the Nile dived the man! → Into the Nile he dived!

Exercises

★ ★ XIV. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words in black:

1. I've seldom seen him so angry.
2. He was so happy that he give all the money in his packet to those with him.
3. The submarine went down.
4. He neither paid his debts nor asked for a postponement.
5. I saw him nowhere.
6. He could hardly walk when he was attacked by polio.
7. He was not only foolish but also extravagant.
8. If he had arrived early, I would have been waiting for him.
9. If he should tell you another story, tell him that he's liar.
10. I will meet him under no circumstances whatsoever.

★ ★ XV. Rearrange the following groups of words into sensible sentences:

1. Operate - afraid - was - he - the - die - patient - because - let - he - to
2. Peace - talks - Do - in - Madrid - succeed - you - will - think - the - ?
3. Gagarin - Earth - space - fly - to - man - first - was - the - Russian - the - round - the - in.
4. did - meet - convention - whom - yesterday - you - at - the - ?
5. expensive - him - an - give - on - account - I - no - will - such - present

★ ★ تطبيقات عملية Practical applications

أولاً: كيف نحول جملتين بسيطتين (أو أكثر) إلى جملة بسيطة واحدة؟

الجملة البسيطة هي التي تحتوى على فعل محدود واحد. ولذلك لا بد من التخلص من الفعل (أو الأفعال) الموجودة في الجملة (أو الجمل) الأخرى. أى أن إحدى الجملتين نحولها إلى شبه جملة *phrase*، ويمكن عمل ذلك بست طرق هي:

الطريقة الأولى: استعمال المصدر بدون **to**:

ويكون هذا عادة عندما يكون هناك أحد أفعال الحواس مثل:

Verbs of senses and perception as:

see, hear, listen, taste, watch, observe, feel, smell, etc.

e.g. The thief **broke** the window. Maha **saw** him.

Maha **saw** the thief *break* the window. (*infinitive*)

e.g. The singer **sang** a song. Mona **listened** to him.

Mona **listened** to the singer *sing* a song.

الطريقة الثانية: استعمال المصدر مع **to**:

١- عند وجود فعل غرضي *of purpose* مثل:

want, desire, wish, like, hope, intend, etc.

وقى هذه الحالة نقوم بالغاء فعل الغرض. ويمكن استعمال *in order to*:

e.g. He **wanted to succeed**. He **studied** hard.

He **studied** hard (*in order*) *to succeed*.

e.g. He **wished to become** a millionaire. He **saved** money.

He **saved** money (*in order*) *to become* a millionaire.

٢- عندما تكون الجملة الثانية منفية *negative* ونتيجة *result* للأولى، نستعمل التركيب:

too (adjective or adverb) *to* (*infinitive*)

وإذا كان فاعل الجملة الثانية مختلفاً عن فاعل الجملة الأولى نضيف:

for (the other subject)

e.g. He **was** very sea-sick. He **couldn't eat**.

He **was too** sea sick *to eat*.

e.g. It is very cold. We cannot go swimming.

It **is too** cold for us *to go swimming*.

٣- عندما تكون الجملة الثانية مثبتة *positive* ونتيجة للأولى، نستعمل التركيب:

(adjective, adverb, noun) *enough to* (*infinitive*)

e.g. He **is** rich. He **can buy** anything.

He **is** rich *enough to buy* anything.

It **is** very warm. We **can go** swimming.

It **is** warm *enough for us to go swimming*.

الطريقة الثالثة: استعمال اسم المفعول **past participle**:

لعمل شبه جملة وصفية *adjective phrase*:

e.g. He **bought** a car. It **was stolen** from me.

He **bought** a car *stolen* from me.

e.g. She **read** a book. It **was written** by hand.

She **read** a book *written* by hand.

الطريقة الرابعة: استعمال اسم الفاعل :present participle
عندما يكون فاعل الجملتين واحداً:

e.g. He **walked** home. He **ran into** his friend.

Walking home, he **ran into** his friend.

e.g. He **looked up**. He **saw** a star.

Looking up, he **saw** a star.

الطريقة الخامسة: استعمال حرف جر مع اسم noun أو مع اسم الفعل gerund

e.g. I **thanked** him. He **repaired** the car.

I **thanked** him *for repairing* the car.

e.g. He **wept** with joy. He **heard** the news of his success.

He **wept** with joy *on hearing* the news of his success.

الطريقة السادسة: استعمال الصفة adjective

e.g. I **ate** an apple. It **was** delicious.

I **ate** a *delicious* apple.

e.g. He **bought** a bag. It **was** full of onions.

He **bought** a bag *full* of onions.

ويمكن استعمال أكثر من طريقة عند وجود أكثر من جملتين:

e.g. He **was driving** home. He **saw** his friend. His friend **was waiting** for the bus.

Driving home, he **saw** his friend *waiting* for the bus.

e.g. I **felt** hungry. I **entered** a restaurant. I **wanted** to have lunch.

Feeling hungry, I **entered** a restaurant *to have* lunch.

Exercise

★ ★ XVI. Join the following simple sentences into one simple sentence:

1. Nermeen bought a cat. It was Siamese.
2. The plane took off. We watched it.
3. The question was very difficult. The boy couldn't solve it.
4. A bridge has been built. It crosses the river.
5. He left in a hurry. Do you know why?
6. The gun went off. I heard it.
7. The books are rare. They are written by hand.
8. Ali made many mistakes. His boss was angry with him.
9. He was lazy. He didn't pass the test. The test was easy.
10. He camped near a lake. The lake was surrounded by hills. The hills were green.

11. The people saw the film. They left the cinema.
12. Horses are afraid. They are dangerous.
13. I watched the builders. They were building a restaurant .
14. Nabil wished to visit Rome. He got himself a visa.
15. It was very dark. They lost their way.
16. I went to the stadium. I intended to see the all African Games.
17. I quarrelled with him. He had broken our window.
18. I congratulated him. He succeeded.
19. He was regaining his health. He could eat anything.
20. He always drives carefully. He doesn't want to meet with an accident.

ثانياً: كيف نحول جملة مركبة إلى جملة بسيطة؟

لما كانت الجملة المركبة compound sentence تتركب من جملتين بسيطتين (أو أكثر) يضمهما حرف عطف، فنتبع نفس الطرق السابقة مع التخلص من حرف (أو حروف) العطف:

e.g. The car **was** old but it **was** in good condition.

The *old* car **was** in good condition. (using adjective)

e.g. She **opened** the door and **let** the cat out.

Opening the door, she **let** the cat out. (using pres. part.)

e.g. **Work hard** or you **will not** succeed.

Work hard *to* **succeed**. (using infinitive with "to")

وفى بعض الأحيان قد نحتاج إلى التصرف بتغيير بعض الكلمات مع الاحتفاظ بالمعنى العام التقريبي:

e.g. He **must not** steal or he **will be** sent to prison.

Stealing *will* **send** him to prison. (using gerund)

e.g. The rain **began** to fall, accordingly we **went** home.

The rain *beginning* to fall, we **went** home. (using gerund)

or, The rain **began** to fall *sending* us home. (using pres. part.)

Exercise

★★ XVII. Change the following compound sentences into simple ones:

1. He bought a car but it was old.
2. The runner intended to win the gold medal; therefore he did his best.
3. His leg was hurt; so he couldn't play football.
4. The dog was hungry and we fed it.
5. I've known him for many years but I've never liked him.
6. The house is old and small but it's cheap.
7. It was very hot; so I took off my coat.
8. The poor man was not only cold and tired but he was also hungry.
9. The car is old but it's still in excellent condition.

10. He was invited to dinner, but he politely refused the invitation.
11. The water was very cold, but he jumped into it.
12. He bought the morning newspaper from the news-stand and started to read it while walking.
13. Do you want to buy this car or is it too expensive?
14. You must drive carefully or you'll have an accident.
15. He arrived late; so he missed his bus.
16. He slipped out of the room, but I noticed him.
17. He brought us a present and I thanked him.
18. I tried to read the book but it was written in Italian.
19. They made efforts but failed and they were given a last chance.
20. He must return the money at once or he'll be punished.

ثالثاً: كيف نحول الجملة المعقدة complex sentence إلى جملة بسيطة؟

لما كانت الجملة المعقدة تحتوى على عبارة رئيسية main or principal clause وعبارة (أو عبارات) تابعة subordinate clause(s) فإن عملنا ينصب غالباً على العبارات التابعة بالتخلص من فعلها المحدود.

فحول العبارة الاسمية noun clause إلى اسم أو شبه جملة اسمية

ونحول العبارة الوصفية adjective clause إلى صفة أو شبه جملة وصفية.

ونحول العبارة الظرفية adverb clause إلى ظرف أو شبه جملة ظرفية.

وتحويل العبارات clauses إلى أشباه جمل phrases أو العكس عملية ضرورية

لفهم تراكيب وأساليب التعبير المختلفة في اللغة الإنجليزية، وهي ليست عملية ميكانيكية، ولكنها تحتاج إلى فهم وتعديل في الكلمات بالإضافة والحذف لنعطى أقرب معنى لمعنى العبارة التي قمنا بتغييرها.

أمثلة على تحويل الجمل المعقدة إلى جمل بسيطة (تحويل العبارات إلى أشباه جمل بالتخلص من فعل الجملة التابعة غالباً):

A. Complex sentences with noun clauses:

noun clause → noun or noun phrase

- e.g.
1. How the prisoner **escaped** is a mystery.
The prisoner's (method of) escape **is** a mystery.
 2. He **told** me where he **works**.
He **told** me the place (address) of his work.
Or: He **told** me the whereabouts of his work.
 3. She **laughed** at what he **said**.
She **laughed** at his jokes (tales, stories).
 4. This **is** how he **sings**.
This is his way (manner, method) of singing.

5. The story of why he **committed** suicide was well known.
The reason for his suicide **was** well known.
6. He **said** that he **was** lonely.
He **told** us about his loneliness.
7. She **asked** whether she **could go** home.
She **asked** permission to go home.

B. Complex sentences with adjective (relative) clauses:

adjective phrase → adjective or adjective phrase

e.g.

1. The man who **is called** Hany **did** the job.
The man called Hany, **did** the job.
Or: Hany **did** the job.
2. Mr. Awad, whom you **visited** yesterday **is** dead.
Mr. Awad, your host of yesterday **is** dead.
3. Fatima, who **owns** the blue BMW, **is** downstairs.
Fatima, the owner of the blue BMW, **is** downstairs.
4. The book which you **recommended** me to read **was** excellent.
The book recommended by you **was** excellent.
5. The advice you **gave** **caused** me much trouble.
Your advice **caused** me much trouble.
Or: The advice given by you **caused** me much trouble.

C. Complex sentences with adverb clauses:

adverb clause → adverb or adverb phrase

ويكون ذلك بالتخلص من الفعل واستعمال اسم يناسب معنى الفعل، وكذلك تغيير حروف العطف للتبعية إلى أفعال مناسبة كما هو موضح، ثم استعمل عقلك للوصول إلى أقرب معنى ممكن للجملة الأصلية:

1. Manner:

Clause	→	Phrase
as		as, according to (noun),
as if		in a (adjective) way (manner),
as though		with (noun), like (noun)

- e.g.
1. He **made** the door **as** I **told** him.
He **made** the door *according to* my orders (instructions).
 2. She **talked** **as if** she **were** singing.

She **talked** *in a singing way* (manner, fashion).

3. He **smiled** *as though* he were pleased.

He **smiled** *with* (fake) pleasure.

4. He **ran** *as if* the devils were pursuing him.

He **ran** *like* a haunted person.

or: He **ran** *in* great fear.

5. She **did** her work *as it should be done*.

She **did** her work *correctly* (properly, well).

2. Time:

Clause	Phrase
when	on, at, in
after, before	after, before
as, while	during, while
till, until	till, until
since	since + poss. adj.
as soon as, no sooner than,	immediately on,
scarcely when, hardly when	on, as soon as + poss. adj.

+ noun
or
gerund

- e.g.
1. **When** he **saw** his mother, he **ran** towards her.
On seeing his mother, he **ran** towards her.
 2. **While (As)** his friends **fought** with the enemy, he **hid** himself.
During his friends' fight with the enemy, he **hid** himself.
 3. **While (As)** I **was singing**, I **coughed**.
While singing, I **coughed**.
 4. **After** he **had locked** the doors, he **went** to sleep.
After locking the doors, he **went** to sleep.
 5. **As soon as** he **arrived**, he **started** talking.
Immediately on arrival (arriving), he **started** talking.
 6. I **have not seen** him **since** he **returned** from the USA.
I **have not seen** his *since* *his* return from the USA.

3. Place:

Clause	Phrase
where, wherever, whence	in, at, on, etc., everywhere,
anywhere	nowhere

- e.g.
1. She **goes** with him *wherever* he **goes**.
She **goes** with him *everywhere*.

2. The sun **was** *where* the sea **meets** the sky.
The sun **was** *at* the horizon.
3. You **can go** *whence* you **came**.
You **can go** *back*.

4. Cause (Reason):

Clause	→	Phrase
because, for, since, as	→	because of, for, due to, on account of, owing to
		+ poss. adj. + noun or ger.

- e.g.
1. He **could not speak** *because* he **had** laryngitis.
He **could not speak** *because of* his laryngitis.
 2. He **got angry** *since* she **was** late.
He **got angry** *on account of* her lateness.
 3. She **drove** fast *as* she **was** late.
She **drove** fast *owing to* her being late.
 4. He **studied** hard *because* he **wanted** to succeed.
He **studied** hard *due to* his need to succeed.

5. Result (Consequence):

Clause	→	Phrase
so that, such that	→	too (adj. or adv.) to (infinitive), (adj. or adv.) enough to (infinitive)

- e.g.
1. He **is** *so* weak *that* he **can't sit** in bed.
He **is** *too* weak *to* sit in bed.
 2. He **is** *so* rich *that* he **can buy** governments.
He **is** *rich enough* *to* buy governments.
 3. The soldier **fought** *so* bravely *that* he **was decorated**.
The soldier **fought** bravely *enough* *to* be decorated.
 4. They **are** *so* kind *that* they **give** their own supper to the poor.
They **are** kind *enough* *to* give their own supper to the poor.

6. Purpose:

Clause	Phrase
in order that, so that, that, lest	to, in order to, so as to, not to, in order not to, so as not to + infinitive for fear of + noun or gerund

- e.g.
1. We **went** to the theatre *in order that* we **may see** the play.
We **went** to the theatre *in order to* see the play.
 2. He **ran** all the way *lest* he **should be** late.
He **ran** all the way *for fear of* being late.
 3. She **ran** every day *that* she **may win** the race.
She **ran** every day *to* win the race.

7. Contrast (Concession):

Clause	Phrase
although, though, whatever, however	in spite of, despite, for all, with all + poss. adj. + noun or gerund

- e.g.
1. *Although* she **was** excessively fat, she **was** a good dancer.
In spite of her excessive fatness, she **was** a good dancer.
or: *For all* her excessive fatness, she **was** a good dancer.
 2. *Although* he **was** very strong, he **was** a coward.
Despite his great strength, he **was** a coward.
 3. He **is** ugly, *however* girls **adore** him.
For all his ugliness, girls **adore** him.

8. Condition:

Clause	Phrase
If, unless, as long as, so long as, otherwise, suppose, supposing, that, provided, provided that, on condition that, etc., (had, were, should)	but for, without, in case of, by + poss. adj. + noun or gerund

- e.g.
1. *If* you **need** anything, **ask** your father.
In case of your needing anything, **ask** your father.
 2. *Unless* you **return** early, I'll **have** to tell the boss.
In case of your not returning early, I'll **have** to tell the boss.
 3. *If* you **hadn't arrived**, I **would have been beaten** to death.

- But for your arrival, I would have been beaten to death.*
4. **Hadn't he seen you, he would have told the Police.**
Without his seeing you, he would have told the Police.

9. Comparison:

Clause	Phrase
than, as as, two (three) times, etc.	comparative + than, of + poss. adj. + noun or gerund, of the same + noun + as, of a + comparative

- e.g. 1. A TV camera **costs** more *than* a TV set **does**.
 A TV camera **is** costlier *than* a TV set.
2. They **bought** more food *than* they **needed**.
 They **bought** more food *than* their need.
3. The vegetables **cost** *as much as* they **did** last week.
 The vegetables **are** *of the same price as* last week.

10 Degree:

Clause	Phrase
as as, two (three) times as	of the same degree as three times (comparative adj.)

- e.g. 1. He **studied** *as hard as* one **does** for the finals.
 His studies **were** *of the same degree as* those for the finals.
2. He **worked** *three times as hard as* an ordinary man **does**.
 He **worked** *three times* harder *than* an ordinary man.

11. Proportion:

Clause	Phrase
as as so the the	in proportion to

- e.g. 1. *The older you get, the more responsibility you'll have to carry.*
 You'll **have** to carry responsibility *in proportion to* your age.
2. *As hard as you work, so you'll get paid.*
 You'll **get paid** *in proportion to* your work.

12. Preference:

Clause	Phrase
rather than, sooner than (that)	prefer + (noun or gerund) + to + (noun or gerund) like + noun + more than + noun

- e.g. 1. I **would walk** on fire *rather than stay* with her.
I **prefer** walking on fire *to* staying with her.
Or: I **like** walking on fire *more than* staying with her.
2. She **would sooner become** a spinster *than* that she marries him.
She **prefers** becoming a spinster *to* marrying him.
Or: She **likes** becoming a spinster *more than* marrying him.

13. Exception:

Clause	Phrase
but that, except that	but (for), except (for)

- e.g. 1. We **had** a great time, *except that* the weather **was freezing**.
We **had** a great time *except for* the freezing weather.
2. He **would have enjoyed** her company *but that* she **talked** too much.
He **would have enjoyed** her company *but for* her talking too much

لاحظ: الأسئلة على هذا الموضوع تفرق بين الطالب العادي والطالب المتفوق لأنه نادراً ما يأتي السؤال مباشراً ويقول لك حول العبارة clause إلى شبه جملة phrase أو العكس، ولكنه يأتي عادة بأحد الصيغ التالية ليختبر قدرتك على فهم وتطويع اللغة الإنجليزية:

1. Rewrite each sentence so that its meaning remains unchanged, beginning with the word given.

1. The police are advising vigilance *as* there have been more robberies lately.

- Due to

كما ترى فالممتحن يرغب في استبدال *as* التي تبدأ عبارة ظرفية للسبب ويضع بدلا منها *due to* التي تبدأ شبه جملة ظرفية للسبب. وبذلك يكون الحل:

Due to the late increase in the number of robberies, the police are advising vigilance.

2. We will always remember these days together *at* our meetings in the future.

- Whenever

يطلب الممتحن استبدال شبه الجملة الزمنية التى تبدأ بـ at بعبارة زمنية تبدأ بـ whenever .
وبذلك يكون الحل:

Whenever we should meet in the future, we will always remember these days.

3. I haven't enjoyed myself so much *for* years.

- It's been years

يطلب الممتحن استبدال شبه الجملة الزمنية *for* years بعبارة زمنية. وبذلك يكون الحل:

It's been years *since* I enjoyed myself so much.

4. I had expected the weather to be *worse*.

- The weather was not

يطلب الممتحن استبدال شبه جملة المقارنة بعبارة. وبذلك يكون الحل:

The weather was *not as bad as* I had expected.

2. Rewrite the sentence without changing its meaning, and use the verb (adjective, noun, etc.) of the underlined word.

1. She *prefers* reading to watching TV. (use the verb)

She would *rather* read than watch TV.

2. *If* you hadn't worked hard, you would have failed. (use the gerund)

But for your working hard you would have failed.

3. *Since* he joined the army, he has received two medals. (use the gerund)

Since joining the army, he has received two medals.

4. *Immediately on* receiving the telegram, I travelled to Suez. (use verb)

As soon as I received the telegram, I travelled to Suez.

Exercise

★ ★ XVIII. Change the following complex sentences into simple ones:

1. The man who is driving the car is my brother.

2. A man whose coat is black will meet you at the bus stop.

3. Do you know where our hotel is?

4. We asked him why he sold his car.

5. I'm sorry I couldn't come in time.

6. He flew to London so that he might visit his uncle.

7. The questions were so difficult that he couldn't answer them.

8. When the astronauts reached the moon, they raised the flag.

9. He kept the money in the bank in order that he might not spend it.

10. The ground was wet because it was raining.

11. He has taken his punishment as a man should.

12. If he walked faster, he wouldn't miss his train.

13. He admitted that he had stolen the money.

14. That was the reason why he got angry with me.

15. Speak slowly to him so that he may understand you.
16. He sat down after he had taken off his hat and overcoat.
17. They lost the game because they played badly.
18. He acted as though he were a judge.
19. Nothing will please me more than that I should see you again.
20. He jumped from the second floor window lest he should be caught by the police.