

## Syntax

**Syntax** is the part of linguistics that studies **sentence structure**.

**النحو**: يدرس تركيب الجملة.

**1-word order**: ترتيب الكلمات

I want these books (true)

**want** these I books (false)

ترتيب و تركيب الكلمات في أي جملة يكون

{S+V+O}

**2-Agreement** – التوافق

**subject and verb, determiner and noun often must agree:**

He wants this book(true)

He **want** this book (false)

I want these books.(true)

I want **this** books .(false)

**3-How many complements, which prepositions and forms (cases):** المكملات و الصيغ وحروف الجر .

I give Mary a book(true)

I **see** Mary a book(false)

I see her.(true)

I see **she**.(false)

**4-hierarchical structure – what modifies what.**

البناء الهرمي : ما يحدد و يقيد .

We need more (intelligent leaders).

### (more of intelligent leaders)

بين القوسين حددت المراد . اريد زيادة في العدد فقط .  
الصفة حددت و وصفت القائدين.

### We need (more intelligent) leaders. (leaders that are more intelligent)

هنا اريد زيادة في الذكاء تحديدا وليس العدد .  
المكمل حدد جودة الصوة او كميتها .

### Syntax is not about meaning!

Sentences can have no sense and still be grammatically correct:

تذكير مهم : النحو لا يهتم بالمعنى ؛ الجملة قد تكون بلا معنى ولكنها صحيحة نحويا .  
بالأعلى التوضيح في المعنى كان لغرض فهم الارتباط والبناء فقط .

### Example :

#### Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

nonsense, but grammatically correct.

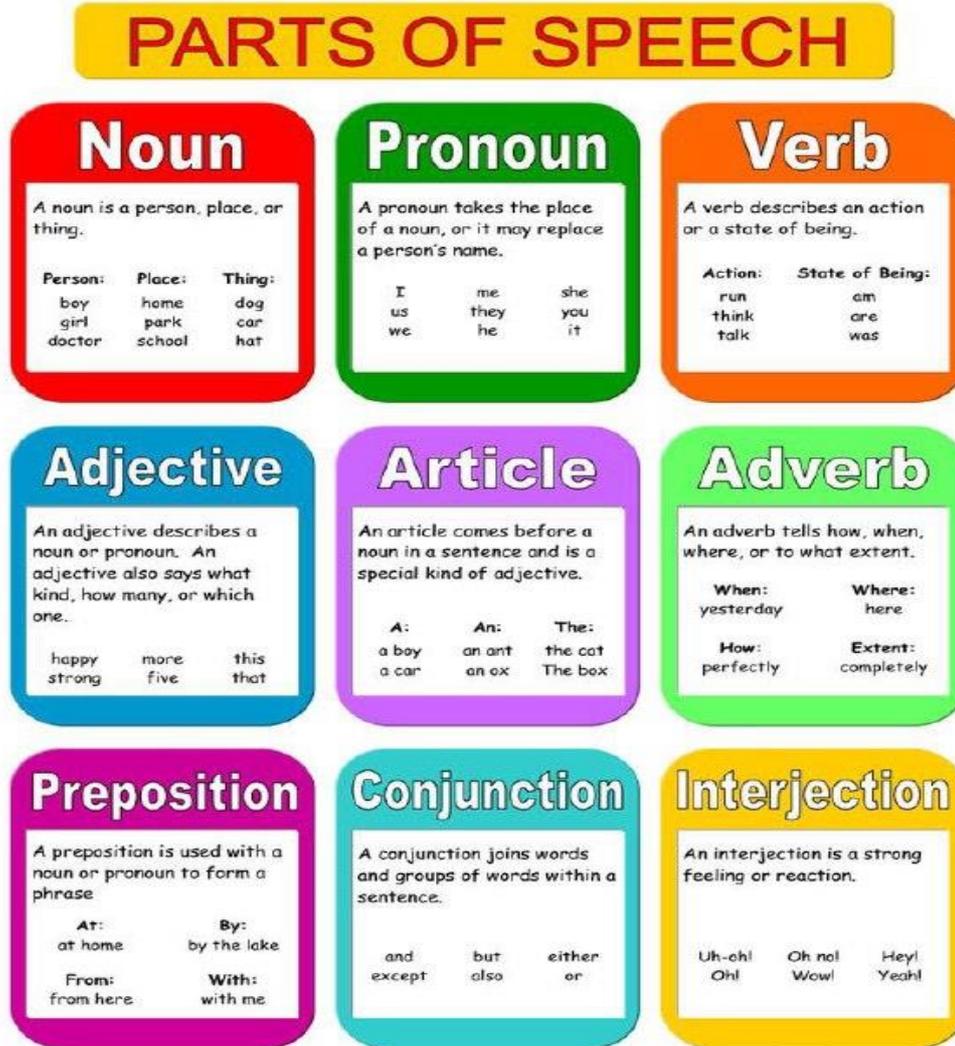
الجملة هنا لا معنى لها بس صحيحة نحويا.

#### Sleep ideas colorless furiously green.

grammatically incorrect.

وهنا الجملة خطأ نحويا.

## Part of Speech : أجزاء الكلام



### phrase structure.

تركيب العبارات (شبه جملة) .

- A phrase is two or more words that **do not** contain the **subject-verb** pair necessary to form a clause.  
لا تحتوي على الفعل والفاعل .
- Phrases can be very **short** or quite **long**.  
ممكن تكون طويلة او قصيرة.
- A phrase **cannot** stand alone to give complete meaning.  
ليس لها معنى لوحدها .

- A phrase **can act** as a noun, an adjective, a preposition or an adverb.

شبه الجملة قد تكون اسم ؛ صفة ؛ تتبع حرف جر ؛ او ظرف حال .

### Example:

I saw a joker **in the street**.

### NOUN PHRASE

شبه الجملة الاسمية .

A phrase that **acts like a noun** in the sentence. it contains a **noun and other associated words** usually determiners & modifiers which modify the noun.

مثل الاسم بالجملة وتتكون من اسم وكلمة مرتبطة فيها مثل أسماء الاشارة واداة التنكير والتعريف.

**NP= noun + modifiers or determiners**

### Examples:

They hired **a huge beautiful home**.

(as noun: object)

She bought **a decent black shirt**.

(as noun: object)

### PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

شبه جملة الجر .

- A phrase **comprising a preposition and object of preposition** (noun or pronoun) is **called a prepositional phrase**.

تشمل حرف جر و مجرور .

It may also contain other modifiers.

- Prepositional phrase has a **noun or pronoun** which called **the object of preposition**.

المجرور قد يكون اسم او ضمير .

### Examples:

The kids were laughing **at the joker**.

He is sleeping **on the carpet**.

## ADJECTIVE PHRASE

شبه الجملة الوصفية .

- A phrase that **acts like an adjective** in a sentence is **called adjective phrase**.

تقوم مقام الصفة .

Like an adjective it modifies (adds to meaning of) a noun or a pronoun.

تصف الاسم او الضمير .

- It comprises of adjectives modifiers and other words modifying the noun or pronoun.

### Example.

A kid **on the roof** is looking at the sky.  
(modifies noun: kid)

## ADVERB PHRASE

شبه الجملة الظرفية (الحال)

- A phrase that **acts like an adjective** in a sentence is **called adverb phrase**.

تأخذ دور الصفة لأنها تصف الحال

Like an adverb, it modifies (add to meaning of) a verb or other adverb in the sentence.

تقوم مقام ظرف ( الحال )

It contains an **adverb** and **other words** (i.e. noun, preposition, modifiers) which, as a whole, **act as an adverb phrase**.

تتكون من حال واسم او حرف جر

### Example:

He drives a car in **a very high speed**.  
(modifies verb: drive)

## VERB PHRASE

شبه الجملة الفعلية

A verb phrase is the group of **main verbs and helping verbs** (auxiliaries) within a sentence.

تتكون من أفعال اساسيه و مساعده .

### Examples:

She **is writing** a letter.

He **has taken** his annual exam.

### INFINITIVE PHRASE

شبه الجملة من فعل المصدر .

An infinitive phrase contains an **infinitive**

**(to + base form of verb)**

and **modifiers** or other related words linked to the infinitive.

An infinitive phrase will always **acts as a noun, an adjective or adverb in the sentence.**

دائما تقوم مقام الاسم؛ الصفة و الحال .

### Example.

I enjoy **to drive** a car.

### GERUND PHRASE

شبه الجملة من اسم المصدر .

A gerund phrase is a group of a **gerund (verb + ing),**

**modifiers** and **other related words** linked to the gerund.

A gerund phrase **functions as a noun in the sentence.**

تكون هي الاسم في الجملة .

### Examples:

I enjoy **listening to the music**

(As noun/as **object**)

He started **writing the letter**

(As noun/as **object**)

### PARTICIPLE PHRASE

شبه جملة المفعول .

A participle phrase is a group of a

**present-participle (verb + ing) or a past-participle verb,**

**modifiers and other linked words.**

تتكون من فعل بالتصريف الثالث او مضارع منتهي ب(الاي ان جي )  
A participle phrase is **punctuated with a comma or commas.**

تفصلها عن الجملة الاساسيه ؛ فاصله .

It always **acts as an adjective** (modifying a noun) in a sentence.

تقوم مقام الصفه للاسم .

### **Examples:**

The students, **raising their hands**, need extra page.

(**modifies noun:** students)

### **ABSOLUTE PHRASE**

شبه الجملة المطلقة .

Absolute phrase is also called a **nominative phrase**.

It consists of a **noun or a pronoun, a participle and linked modifiers.**

It **modifies** (tells more about) the **sentence**.

تعطي معنى اكثر للجملة .

It looks like a clause but lacks true finite verb.

It is separated by a **comma** in a sentence.

### **Example:**

She is looking very much happy, **her face expressing a shine of happiness.**

## Clauses الجملة

A clause is a group of related word that **contains a subject** as well as a **verb**.

تحتوي على فعل و فاعل .

A clause can be a **simple** sentence.

### Example

He laughed.

I am sleeping.

A clause can also be a part of a **compound** or **complex** sentence which consists of more than one clause.

تكون جزء من العبارات المركبة التي قد تحتوي على اكثر من جملة .

### Example

He is going to college, **because** he wants to meet his friend. **(two clauses)**

My sister likes Biology, **but** I like Physics **because** I want to become an engineer. **(three clauses)**

Clauses have **two** major types:

1-Main Clause الجملة الاساسيه

2-Subordinate Clause ( الثانوية ) الجملة التابعة

**Sentence Types**

Simple Sentences = 1 clause.

Subject → I like tea. ← Object  
Verb

Compound Sentences = 2+ clauses joined by conjunctions (FANBOYS).

I like tea and I like coffee.  
For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

Complex Sentences = main clause & subordinate (dependent) clause.

Although it was late, I wasn't tired.  
(Subordinate clause) (Main clause)

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### Main or Independent Clause :

الجملة المستقلة :

Main clause or Independent clause is that clause which expresses a **complete meaning**.

تعطي معنى متكامل وهي الجملة التي لا تعتمد على جملة أخرى .

It alone **can stand** as a sentence.

### Examples

I saw a man who was crying.

The professor asked many questions but no one could answer.

I met a friend who helped me a lot.

**Subordinate or Dependent Clause:**

الجمل التابعه او الاعتمادية

Subordinate clause or Dependence clause is that clause which (as alone part) **cannot express** a complete meaning.

لا تعطي معنى متكامل لوحدها .

It alone **cannot stand** as a sentence because it depends on the other clause (independent clause) to give a complete meaning.

لا تكون عباره لوحدها ؛ تعتمد ( لأنها اعتمادية ) على الجمل المستقلة .

It **serves** a subordinate role in the sentence.

### Examples:

I saw a man **who was crying**.

The professor asked many questions **but no one could answer**.

I met a friend **who had helped me a lot**.

### Dependent Clauses have further three types.

الاعتمادية لها ثلاث أنواع

1-Noun Clause.

2-Adjective Clause.

3-Adverb Clause.

## **NOUN CLAUSE.**

الجملة الاسمية .

A subordinate clause which **acts** as a **noun** in a sentence is called **a Noun Clause.**

تعمل عمل الاسم

It usually **starts** with words such as '**that, what, whatever, who, whom, whoever, whomever**'.

It can **work** as a noun either at the place of a **subject or an object.**

ممکن تكون في محل الفاعل او المفعول

### **Examples:**

**Whatever we study** increases our knowledge.

Now I realized **what you had thought.**

## **ADJECTIVE CLAUSE.**

الجملة الوصفية .

A subordinate clause which **acts** as an **adjective** in a sentence is called an Adjective Clause.

**Like an adjective,** it **modifies** (add information to) a **noun or pronoun** in the sentence.

تصف الاسم او الضمير

An adjective clause mostly **starts** with relative pronouns such as '**that, who, whom, whose, which, or whose.**

وتبدا غالبا بضمائر الوصل التي والذي الخ.

### **Examples:**

I saw a child **who was crying.**

(**modifies noun:**child)

He hates the people **who waste time.**

(**modifies noun:** people)

#### Restrictive Clause

- Restrictive Clause is also called Essential Clause.
- Restrictive Clause must not be set off by commas in a sentence.
- As it is used to specify the noun, it is essential to the meaning of sentence. If it is taken out of a sentence, meaning of the sentence would be affected.
- It does not only give additional information but also identifies the noun.

#### Non-restrictive Clause

- Non-restrictive Clause is also called Non-essential Clause.
- Non-restrictive Clause must be set off by commas in a sentence.
- As it does not specify the noun, it is not essential to the meaning of sentence. Even if it is taken out of the sentence, the meaning of sentence would not be affected.
- It gives only information about the noun without specifying the noun

**Restrictive and non-restrictive clauses are two types of Adjective Clause.**

الجمل الوصفية المقيدة و غير مقيدة .

#### Example.

1-My friend **who has red hairs** won the competition.  
(Restrictive Clause)

2-My friend, **who has red hair**, won the completion.  
(Non-restrictive Clause)

#### ADVERB CLAUSE.

جملة الحال .

A subordinate clause which **acts as an adverb** in a sentence is called an **Adjective Clause**.

**Like an adverb**, it **modifies** a verb, an adjective-clause or another adverb clause in the sentence.

تصف الفعل والصفة او الحال

## It mostly uses the following subordinating conjunctions:

تستخدم احد حروف العطف التالية :

\

**-Time**: when, whenever, since, until, before, after, while, as, by the time, as soon as.

**-Cause and effect**: because, since, now that, as long as, so, so that.

**-Contrast**: although, even, whereas, while, though.

**-Condition**: if, unless, only if, whether or not, even if, providing or provided that, in case

## Examples

The patient had died **before the doctor reached**.

You live a happy life **as long as you think positively**.