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السنة



Speaking & Listening

1ST Semester– 11th Lecture

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Political Terms Reading & comprehension
Consecutive Translation phonetics
Culture Scientific Texts & Idioms **Essay**
Contrastive Analysis Dictionaries عربي
GRAMMAR Semantics & Syntax Translation
Speaking & Listening
Literary Texts Interpretation
Science of Translation Discourse Analysis

HELLO EVERYBODY:

Hello Everybody!!

let's make the revision now ...

Terms are very important, especially the ones I wrote on the board here. You remember ..**spoonerisms**,... all these words that were mentioned previously are important to me, and they are not in the book.

stress

we know that stress pattern between verbs and nouns like..:

Present (N) /'preznt/and present (V) /pri'zent/,

present (N) is a gift

present (V) is to give someone something.

so here we have a difference in stress. It depends on the first part or on the second part...

read everything theoretical, just like we mentioned the formal, informal, presentation, slang, style of presentations, how can we systemize the appearance of things during the presentation like we have an introduction we have a body we have a conclusion..etc.

we already know that you have certain systematic steps that we have to follow.

dialogue

What else do we have dialogue? What did I focus on?

So if I'm on telephone I have certain words that might appear, if I am online playing I have certain context ...in the airport for example, or at customs ...so on and so forth .Keep it in mind and remember the important words.

prepositions.

Easy, take the ones that are in the book.

interjection

it is a part of speech basically. If I for example, want to express my pain What do I use an English "Ouch" is an introduction. We use it at the beginning of sentences or in the middle of speech to entail that this part of speech expresses for me a certain feeling or a certain emotion pain, surprise, joy, excitement. There are certain parts that are linked to this "Ouch" Something for pain, "wow" was something for amazement. "Aha" It's something more understood, which is something that we have in the short dialogues. "Aha". or excuse me, I didn't understand that.

Reported speech

Indirect speech between two people " to tell that someone tell something "

if I'm speaking that one simple present, and your friend is reporting to me ,, we change the tense from simple present to simple past

simple past → past perfect

if it's a present perfect → past perfect

present continuous → past continuous

everything that we have in a certain form,

we take it back

if I am reporting a sentence.

He said," blah, blah, blah".

Or, he told me" blah, blah, blah."

If I'm reporting a question, there's a difference because the form is different.

If your friend asked me now,

how old are you?

I can't just say yes or no. How old are you?

how old I am.

Why did I use them simple present again?

Because it's a fact and it's something that Right now, and it's going to be right in the future.

where did you go yesterday?

For example,

Where have I gone yesterday? So, I go past perfect. Where had I gone yesterday, but essentially to the inversion of the sequence of words, what is the question? It turns into a simple sentence and I started with the question ward before I start the sentence. If I have wards like for example, yesterday, the day before, tomorrow, the next day or the following day, these are just minor differences.

Someone is saying how old are you? She asked me how old I am.

Tongue twister للإطلاع

Take a look at the previous exam samples.

All the best

Thank you

The end ♥