..

القواعد والمنظومة النحوية

تبسيط لمقرر (القواعد والمنظومة النحوية)

ملاحظات:

- <u>**التبسيط يعتبر للمراجعة**</u>؛ لأنه لا يشرح المنهج، لكن يعرضه بصورةٍ مُبسطة. لمن أراد شرح نقطةٍ ما عليه بالرجوع للمحتوى.
- هذا التبسيط لا يحتوى على التمارين الموجودة بالمحتوى، ولا على المحاضرات التالية (٥، ٩، ١٠، ١٤).
- نسبة 1% من المحتوى لم أضيفه، يعني بعض المعلومات القليلة جداً جداً ما ذكرتها وهي لا تشكل عائق أبداً.
- راجع ملحق الاختصارات بآخر صفحة لمعرفة المقصود بالاختصار الموجود بهذا التبسيط (فقط للتوضيح لا أكثر).
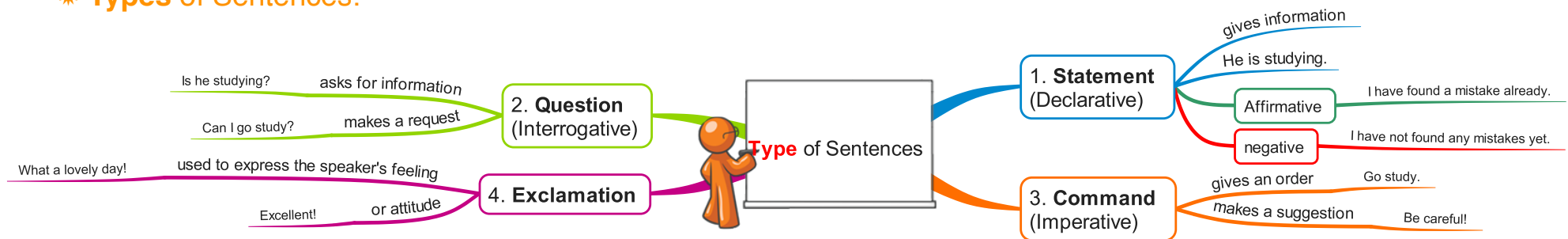
Lecture 1

❖ Grammar

- The rules that say how words are **combined**, **arranged** and **changed** to show <u>different meanings</u>.
- The largest unit of grammar is the Sentence.

❖ Sentences

- a group of **words** that expresses a statement, question, command or exclamation.
- **consists of:**
  - one or more clauses
  - usually has at least one subject and verb

✳ **Types** of Sentences:

Is he studying? — asks for information

Can I go study? — makes a request

2. Question (Interrogative)

What a lovely day! — used to express the speaker's feeling

Excellent! — or attitude

4. Exclamation

Type of Sentences

1. Statement (Declarative) — gives information — He is studying.

Affirmative — I have found a mistake already.

negative — I have not found any mistakes yet.

3. Command (Imperative) — gives an order — Go study.

makes a suggestion — Be careful!

✳ Sample Sentence
> The man is here.

✳ Compound Sentence
> The man is here, **and** he wants to see you.

✳ Complex Sentence
> The man **that** wants to see you is here.

❖ Verbs

- The central unit (nucleus) of an English sentence.
- **can refer to:**
  - Action — run, walk and talk
  - States — want, have and be.

✸ Main Verbs

Each English sentence has a _main verb_.

> Mohammed _walked_ home.

> Khaled _is_ happy.

✸ Helping Verbs (auxiliaries)

1. be (is, am, are, was, were)
2. have, has, had
3. do, does, did
4. Modal auxiliaries:
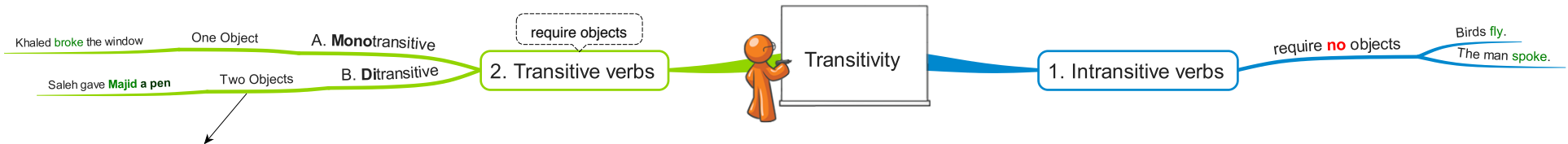   - can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, …etc

can also function as → (Main Verbs)

> He _is_ here.

Some sentences require one or more _helping verbs_ (auxiliary verbs).

> He _is_ coming to the meeting.

> He _could_ come here soon.

✸ Transitivity

Khaled _broke_ the window — One Object — A. **Mono**transitive

Saleh gave **Majid a pen** — Two Objects — B. **Di**transitive

2. Transitive verbs — *require objects*

Transitivity

1. Intransitive verbs — require **no** objects

Birds _fly_.

The man _spoke_.

✸ Direct vs. Indirect Objects

Indirect → followed by → Direct

typically **personal**

> He gave me a book

> He asked the man a question.

often equivalent to a **prepositional phrase**

> He gave a book to me.

> He bought a gift for his son.
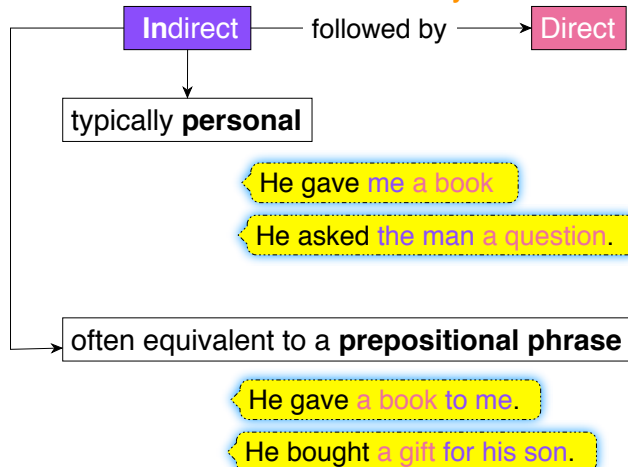
▷ شرح إضافي للتوضيح فقط

Direct Object:
- It is a noun or a pronoun that receives the action of the verb in the sentence.
- It answers the questions "Whom?" or "What?"

Indirect Object:
- usually comes before Direct Object.
- It answers the questions "to Whom?" or "for Whom?"

Example:
   He bought a gift for his son.
- What he bought for his son?
   - a gift
- To whom he bought a gift?
   - for his son

Lecture 2

❖ Phrase

- **two** or **more** words that function together as a **group**

> **The old man** walked down the street.

- **phrase types:**
  1. Noun Phrase
  2. Verb Phrase
  3. Adjective Phrase
  4. Adverbial Phrase
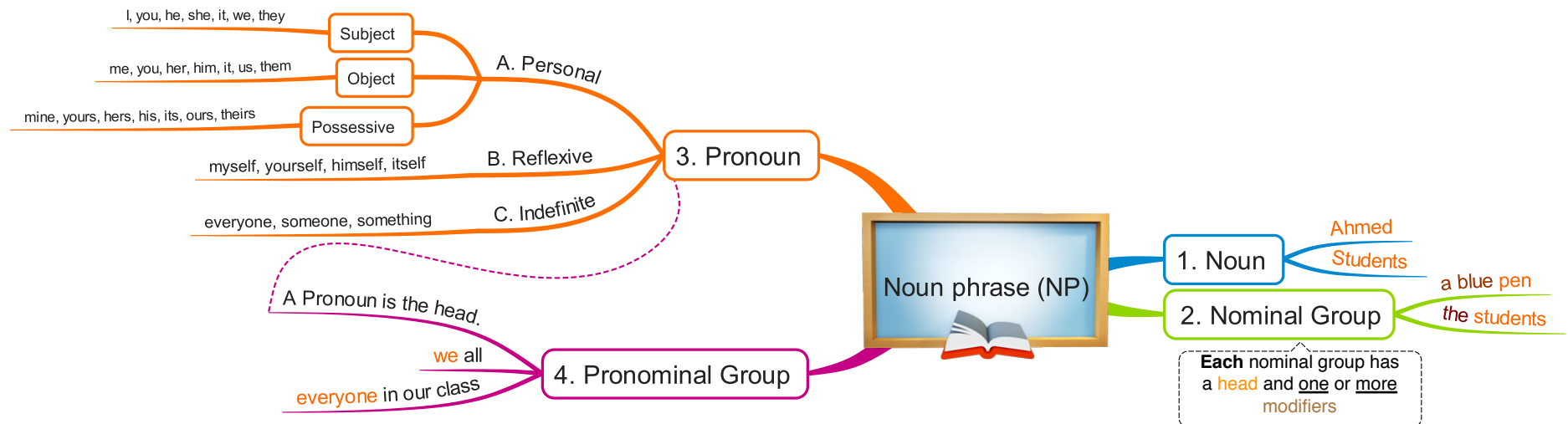 5. Prepositional Phrase
- **Each** phrase has a **head** and <u>one</u> or <u>more</u> **modifiers**.
  - **Head:** is the word that <u>determines the type</u> of the phrase.
  - **Modifiers:** <u>add</u> to, <u>change</u> or <u>limit</u> the meaning of the head in a phrase.

❖ Noun Phrase (NP)

✺ Pronoun

- is a type of "pro-forms" which are defined as **forms** used instead of <u>other forms</u>.

I, you, he, she, it, we, they — Subject
me, you, her, him, it, us, them — Object — A. Personal
mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs — Possessive

myself, yourself, himself, itself — B. Reflexive
everyone, someone, something — C. Indefinite

3. Pronoun

A Pronoun is the head.
we all
everyone in our class — 4. Pronominal Group

Noun phrase (NP)

1. Noun — Ahmed / Students

2. Nominal Group — a blue pen / the students

Each nominal group has a **head** and <u>one</u> or <u>more</u> modifiers

✹ Noun can be divided to:

☼ **Proper Nouns**
- is the name of <u>someone</u> or <u>something</u> that is usually imagined to be **unique**.

☼ **Common Nouns**
- is a name given either to an **example** of a class or to the class as a **whole**.
- are usually found in **nominal groups** to help the speaker say which particular example of a class he has in mind. **The students** were waiting **for the teacher.** **The teacher's desk** is new.

☼ **can refer to something:**

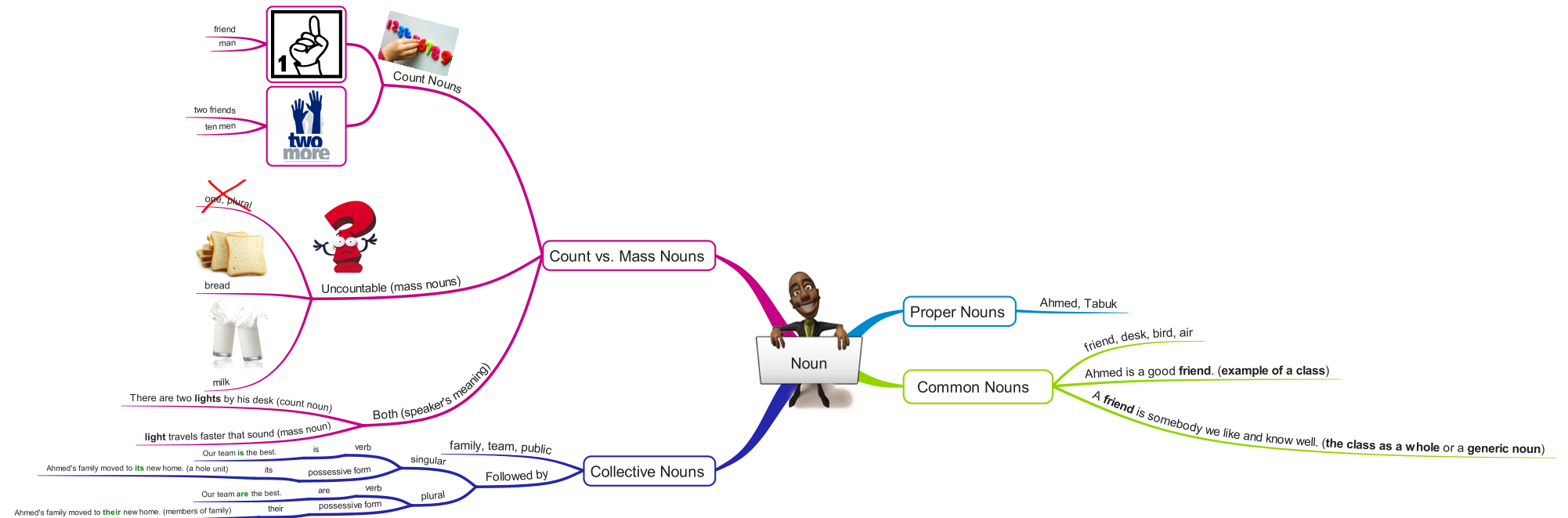★ **Animate nouns** refer to a person or animal.

Ahmed, friend, brid

★ **Inanimate nouns** refer to a place, thing or an idea.

Tabuk, desk, air, freedom

☼ **Collective Nouns**
- is a **singular** word used to refer to a group.

friend
man

Count Nouns

two friends
ten men

one, plural

bread

Uncountable (mass nouns)

milk

There are two **lights** by his desk (count noun)

light travels faster that sound (mass noun)

Both (speaker's meaning)

Count vs. Mass Nouns

Our team **is** the best.   is   verb
Ahmed's family moved to **its** new home. (a hole unit)   its   possessive form   singular

family, team, public

Our team **are** the best.   are   verb
Ahmed's family moved to **their** new home. (members of family)   their   possessive form   plural

Followed by   Collective Nouns

Noun

Proper Nouns   Ahmed, Tabuk

friend, desk, bird, air

Ahmed is a good **friend**. (**example of a class**)

Common Nouns

A **friend** is somebody we like and know well. (**the class as a whole** or a **generic noun**)

❖ Modifirers

1. **Pre-modifiers** are modifiers that come before the head.

2. **Post-modifiers** are modifiers that come after the head.

Pre-modifiers	Head	Post-modifiers
a good	friend	
my school	friends	
the	headmaster	of the school
the headmaster's	desk	
several	students	
	we	all
	everyone	in our class

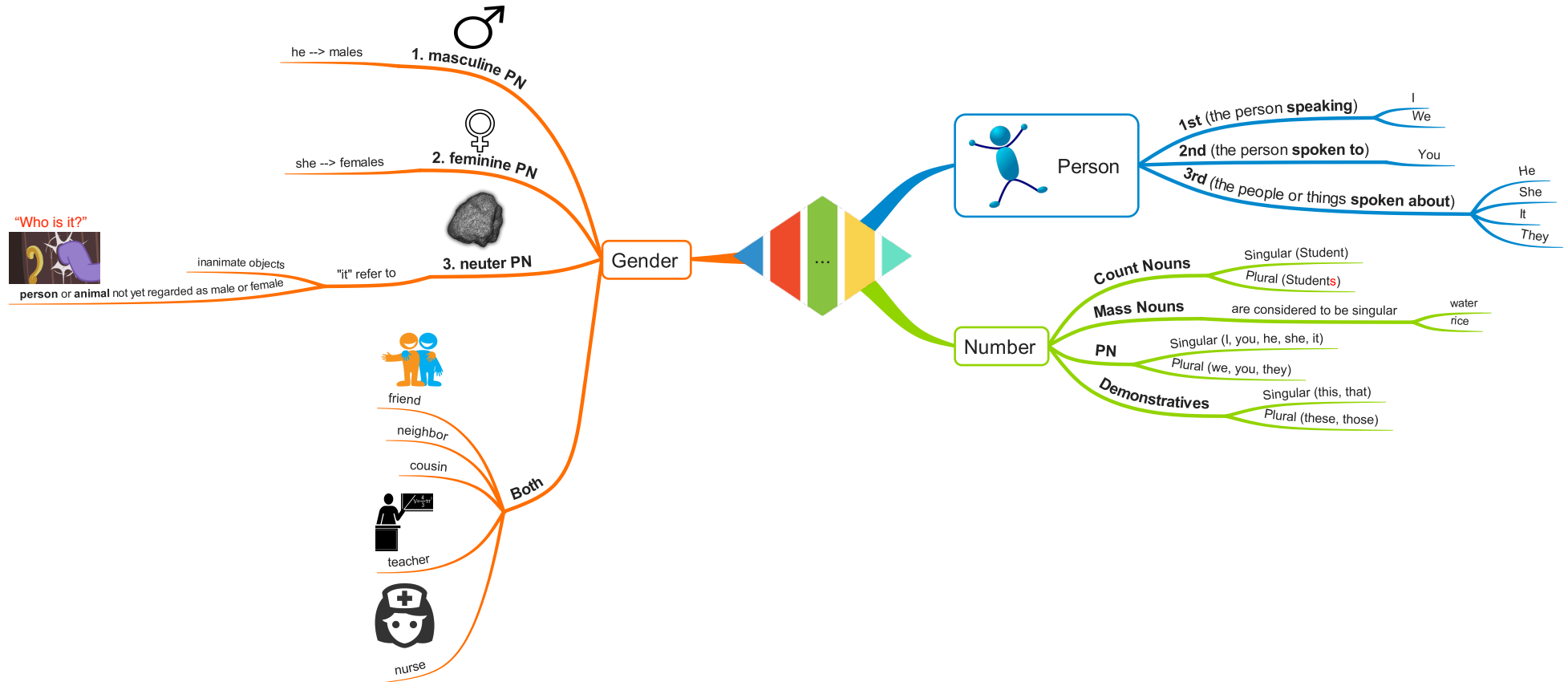| modifiers	is a **Noun**	Head	is a **Pronoun**	modifiers
precede it				follow it

❖ Determiners

- are words which **specify the range of reference** of a noun by making it
  - definite (the book)
  - indefinite (a book)
  - quantity (many books)

Gender

- he --> males — **1. masculine PN** ♂
- she --> females — **2. feminine PN** ♀
- inanimate objects / "it" refer to — **3. neuter PN**
  - "Who is it?" — **person** or **animal** not yet regarded as male or female
- **Both** — friend, neighbor, cousin, teacher, nurse

Person
- **1st** (the person **speaking**) — I, We
- **2nd** (the person **spoken to**) — You
- **3rd** (the people or things **spoken about**) — He, She, It, They

Number
- **Count Nouns** — Singular (Student), Plural (Students)
- **Mass Nouns** — are considered to be singular — water, rice
- **PN** — Singular (I, you, he, she, it), Plural (we, you, they)
- **Demonstratives** — Singular (this, that), Plural (these, those)

Whether the subject is 1st person, 2nd person or 3rd person;

and whether it is singular or plural can affect the form taken by the verb.

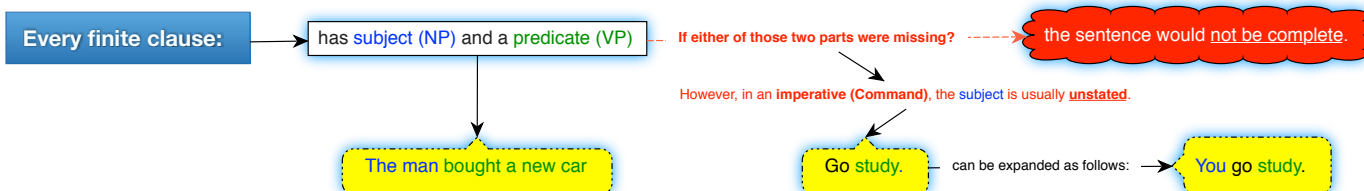| Example	Description
He walks home everyday.	**3rd** person singular subject
I walk home everyday.	**1st** person singular subject
They walk home everyday.	**3rd** person plural subject

Lecture 4

❖ Clause

A **complete** sentence needs <u>at least one</u> finite, independent clause.

A **simple** sentence is composed of <u>only</u> one finite clause
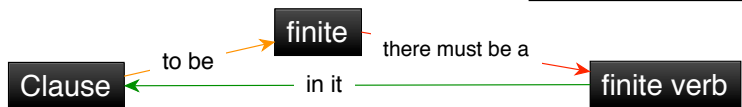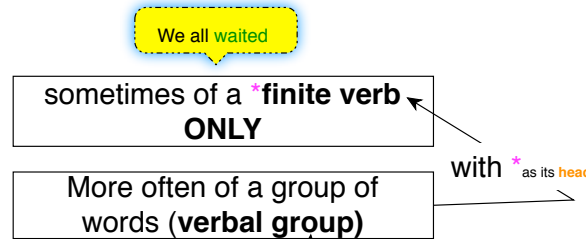
Examples of one-clause sentences:

> I have just telephoned Mohammed.

> He was my best friend.

> This is his photograph.

> At nine o'clock, we all gathered in the classroom.

> He always does his work perfectly.

| Every finite clause: | → has subject (NP) and a predicate (VP) | **If either of those two parts were missing?** ---→ the sentence would <u>not be complete</u>. |

However, in an **imperative (Command)**, the subject is usually <u>unstated</u>.

> The man bought a new car

> Go study.   can be expanded as follows: →   You go study.

Predicate is what is said about the subject.

> We all waited

❖ Verb Phrase (VP) consists of

<u>Note</u>: one of them ONLY

| sometimes of a *****finite verb** ONLY |
| More often of a group of words (**verbal group)** |

with * as its head

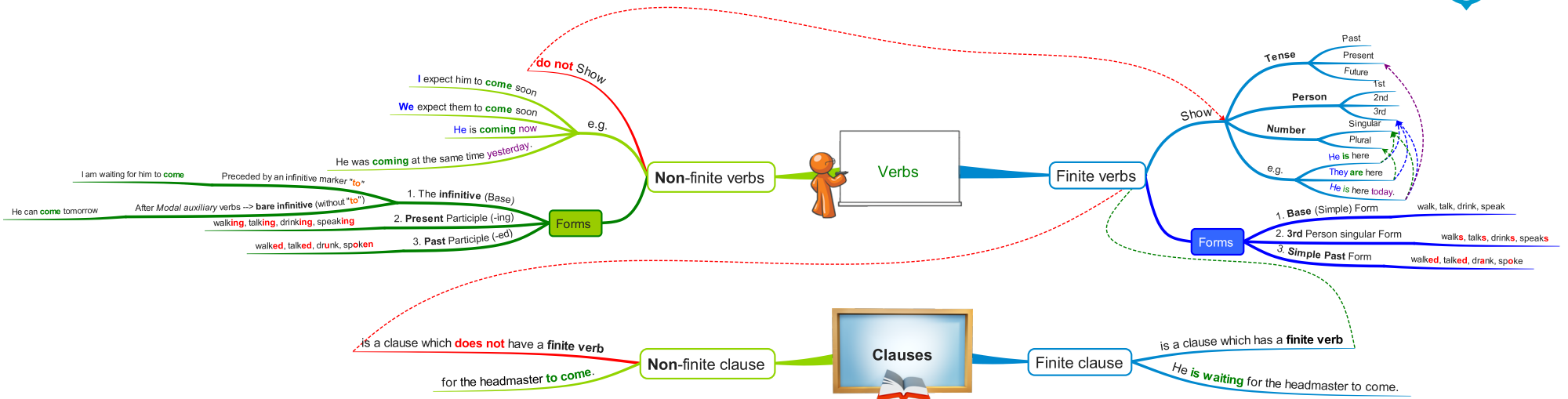to be → finite ← there must be a

Clause ← in it ← finite verb

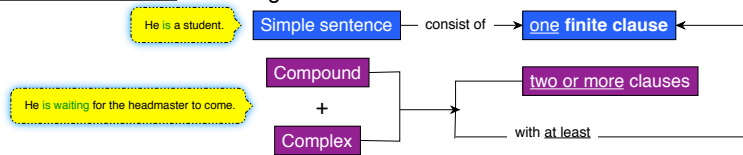☀ Verb can be either:

☼ Simple verb consists of **one** word.

> is, was, walked, sat, did

☼ Complex verb consists of **verbal group**.

> have telephoned, were placed, were waiting, did not like, could see

Verbs

Finite verbs

- Show
  - **Tense**
    - Past
    - Present
    - Future
  - **Person**
    - 1st
    - 2nd
    - 3rd
  - **Number**
    - Singular
    - Plural
  - e.g.
    - He **is** here
    - They **are** here
    - He **is** here today.

- **Forms**
  - 1. **Base** (Simple) Form — walk, talk, drink, speak
  - 2. **3rd** Person singular Form — walks, talks, drinks, speaks
  - 3. **Simple Past** Form — walked, talked, drank, spoke

Non-finite verbs

- **do not** Show
- e.g.
  - **I** expect him to **come** soon
  - **We** expect them to **come** soon
  - **He** is **coming** now
  - He was **coming** at the same time yesterday.

- **Forms**
  - I am waiting for him to **come** — Preceded by an infinitive marker "**to**"
  - He can **come** tomorrow — After *Modal auxiliary* verbs --> **bare infinitive** (without "**to**")
  - 1. The **infinitive** (Base)
  - walk**ing**, talk**ing**, drink**ing**, speak**ing** — 2. **Present** Participle (-ing)
  - walk**ed**, talk**ed**, dr**un**k, sp**ok**en — 3. **Past** Participle (-ed)

Clauses

Finite clause
- is a clause which has a **finite verb**
- He **is waiting** for the headmaster to come.

Non-finite clause
- is a clause which **does not** have a **finite verb**
- for the headmaster **to come**.

At least one clause in an English sentence must be finite.

- He is a student. — **Simple sentence** — consist of — one **finite clause**
- He is waiting for the headmaster to come. — **Compound** + **Complex** — two or more clauses — with at least

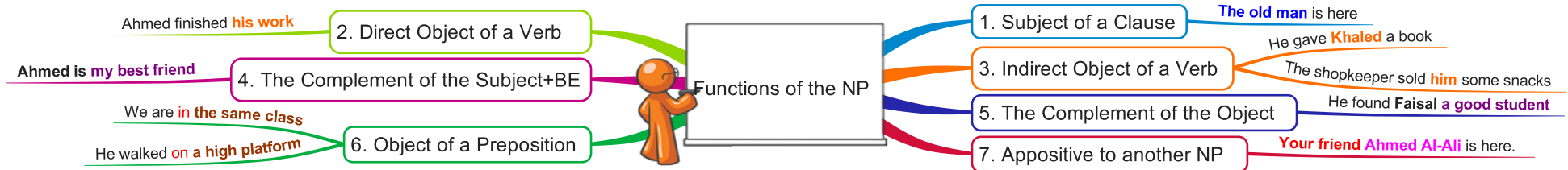# Lecture 6

❖ Form and Function

✴ **Form** is what the word/phrase/clause **look** like. `N, V, NP, VP, relative clause`

✴ **Function** is the "**job**" of the word/phrase/clause in a sentence. `S, V(Predicator), Direct Object, Complement`

Ahmed finished **his work** → **2. Direct Object of a Verb**

Ahmed is **my best friend** → **4. The Complement of the Subject+BE**

We are **in the same class**

He walked **on a high platform** → **6. Object of a Preposition**

Functions of the NP

1. Subject of a Clause — **The old man** is here

3. Indirect Object of a Verb — He gave **Khaled** a book / The shopkeeper sold **him** some snacks

5. The Complement of the Object — He found **Faisal a good student**

7. Appositive to another NP — **Your friend Ahmed Al-Ali** is here.

A **complement** is a word/phrase/clause that <u>completes</u> the meaning of another word/phrase/clause.

It is <u>necessary</u> for the meaning to be complete.
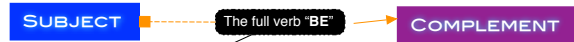
▼ Notes
سيسألك كيف أفرق بين (Indirect Object) و (Complement of Object)؟
الجواب: بإعادة ترتيب الجملة واستنباط مفهومها الأصلي.

Note: When the **complement** is a **noun**, it must <u>agree</u> with the **subject** in **number** and **gender**

Ahmed is their uncle. (not "uncles" or "aunt")

Sarah and Huda are their aunts. (not "aunt" or "uncles")

SUBJECT — The full verb "**BE**" → **COMPLEMENT**

is called

Copula: something that joins things together

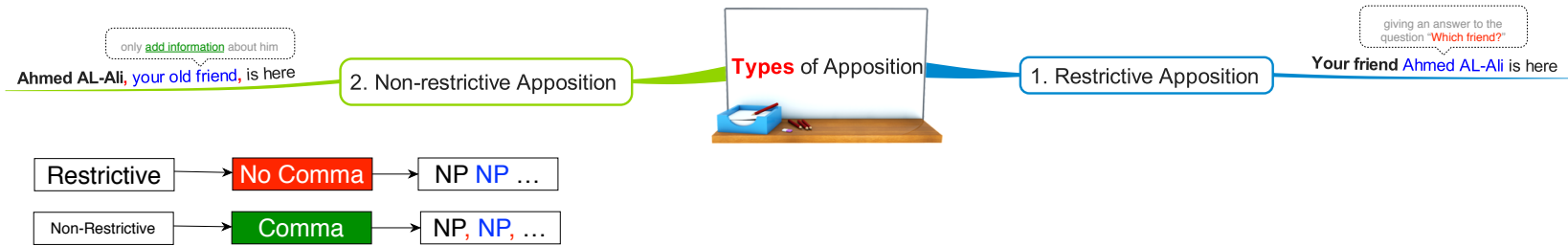**Prepositions** normally <u>followed</u> by a NP → called the **Object of the Proposition**

Appositive is a NP that describes the <u>same</u> person or thing as another NP that came **before** it.

❖ **Types of Apposition**

only <u>add information</u> about him

Ahmed AL-Ali, your old friend, is here → 2. Non-restrictive Apposition → **Types** of Apposition → 1. Restrictive Apposition → **Your friend** Ahmed AL-Ali is here

giving an answer to the question "**Which friend?**"

| Restrictive | → | No Comma | → | NP NP … |
| Non-Restrictive | → | Comma | → | NP, NP, … |

❖ **Prepositional Phrase (PP)**

A **Prepositions** normally comes before an NP, **but** it can also be <u>separated</u> from its NP as in:

The man is standing on the platform. → What is the man standing <u>on</u>? → The platform that the man stood on was very narrow.

He walked to the mosque → 2. Movement
He finished it with little effort → 4. Manner
The window was broken by the young boy → 6. Agency

Prepositional Phrase **Express**

1. Place — The book is on the desk
3. Time — I finished the exam in one hour
5. Purpose — This message is for Ahmed
7. Instrument — I wrote with a pen

✳ **Function of the PP:**

The book is on the desk → 2. Complement of Subject+BE

Function of the PP

1. Adjunct — The man stood on a high platform
3. Post-modifier in an NP — The desk in the classroom is covered with books

Ahmed is good at Mathematics → 4. Complement of an Adjective

Adjunct • is a word/phrase/clause that provides <u>additional</u> information about another noun/phrase/clause.

• It is **<u>not a necessary part</u>** of the structure of a sentence.

• are usually adverbials → is a group of words that does the <u>same job</u> as an adverb.

can be used to say
1. <u>when</u>, — The man stood on a high platform. (adverbials of place)
2. <u>where</u> — I finished the exam in one hour. (adverbials of time)
3. <u>how</u> — He finished it it with little effort . (other adverbials)
something happened.

▼ Notes

Complement: is <u>necessary</u> for the meaning to be complete.

Adjunct: is <u>not necessary</u> for the meaning to be complete.

Post-modifier in an NP

We could replace (The desk in the classroom) with (it)

نستخدم هذه الطريقة حتى نعرف إذا كانت PP جزء من NP
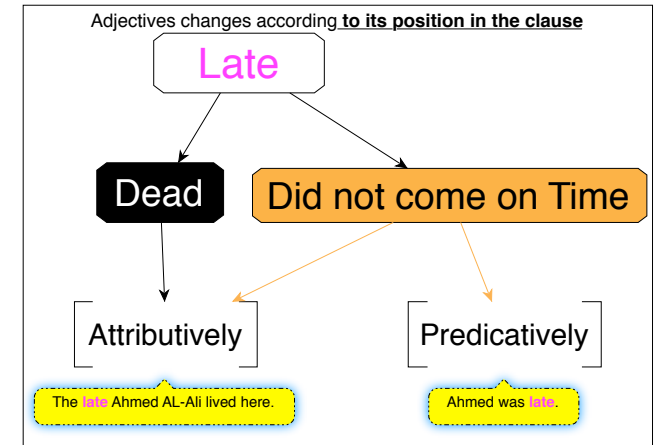يعني لو قدرنا نضع it بدل NP وأصبحت الجملة صحيحة فهي NP

❖ Adjectives

Adjectives are words which we use to describe people, things, events… etc

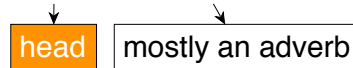apear **after** the N, in the predicate

This lesson is important

2. Predicative Adjectives

Adjectives **Types**

1. Attributive Adjectives

appear **before** the N

This is an **important** lesson

refer to a permanent characteristic

He is a very healthy old man.
The old man is healthy.

Both	important		
ONLY **attributively**	main	principal	chief
ONLY **predicatively**	afraid	**a**sleep	

The **main** reason is ..
The reason main …

refer to a temporary condition

The old man is well today

My brother is asleep.
Asleep my brother here.

Adjectives changes according **to its position in the clause**

Late

Dead

Did not come on Time

Attributively

Predicatively

The late Ahmed AL-Ali lived here.

Ahmed was late.

✺ Adjective **Phrases**

Adjective Phrases are composed of an adjective, a modifier, and a complement.

head | mostly an adverb

Very good

2. Modifier+Adj

Adjective **Phrase**

1. ONLY Adj

Good

Very good at Mathematics

4. Modifier+Adj+Complement

3. Adj+Complement

Good at Mathematics

✸ Gradable Adjectives

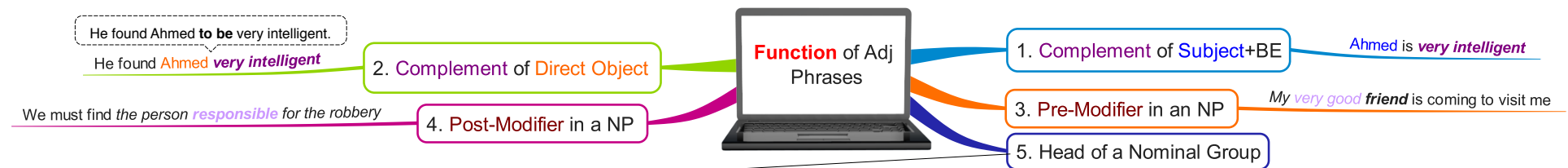Gradable Adjectives are adjectives that express a **condition** or **quality** of which there are degrees.

too good

2. Excessive Degree

better (of "good")

smart**er** (of "smart")

more beautiful

4. Comparative Degree

Gradable Adj

1. High Degree — **very** good

3. Sufficient/Insufficient Degree — good **enough** / **not** good **enough**

5. Superlative Degree — **Best** (of "good") / Smart**est** (of "smart") / **most** beautiful

Some adjective like "complete" are not gradable. They are not normally compared, nor modified by "very", "too" or "enough".

✸ Shape,   Size

| round, tall | | big, narrow |

can only modify count nouns. → This is a big building.

cannot modify mass nouns. → ~~This is big water.~~

✸ Function of Adj Phrases

He found Ahmed **to be** very intelligent.

He found Ahmed **very intelligent**

2. Complement of Direct Object

We must find the person **responsible** for the robbery

4. Post-Modifier in a NP

Function of Adj Phrases

1. Complement of Subject+BE — Ahmed is **very intelligent**

3. Pre-Modifier in an NP — My **very good** **friend** is coming to visit me

5. Head of a Nominal Group

5. Head of a Nominal Group:

A. refer to a **class of people** {blind, homeless, poor, wealthy, young, elderly, living, dead, …etc}

> We gave money to the poor. (the class of people who are poor)
> The wealthy must help poor people in our society. (the class of people who are wealthy)
> The young are our hope for the future. (the class of people who are young)

B. refer to **abstract** ideas

> The unexpected happened.
> The unknown is frightening.

C. refer to the **people of a country**

> The English are very polite. (the people of England)
> The French are very interested in fashion. (the people of France)

التفريق بين الـModifiers والـComplement

إذا أردنا التفريق بين الـModifiers والـ Complement نستطيع أن نبعد الـNP من ضمنها الصفة في حالة الـModifiers ونستبدلها باسم آخر.

مثل: My very good friend is coming to visit me.

نستبدل ما تحته خط بـhe فتصبح الجملة:

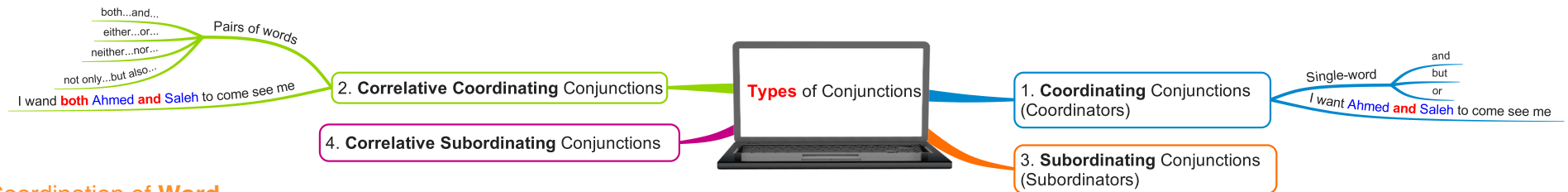He is coming to visit me.

Lecture 11

❖ **Coordination**

Conjunctions are words like "and," "or," and "but" which we use to connect grammatical units/elements in a sentence.

If we combine more than two parts, we usually separate the parts **by commas**, using the conjunction to join the last two parts only.

Mohammed, Ahmed **and** I are good friends.

_____, _____ **and** _____.

✴ **Types** of Coordinations

both...and...
either...or...
neither...nor...
not only...but also...

Pairs of words

I wand **both** Ahmed **and** Saleh to come see me

2. **Correlative Coordinating** Conjunctions

4. **Correlative Subordinating** Conjunctions

Types of Conjunctions

1. **Coordinating** Conjunctions (Coordinators)

Single-word
and
but
or

I want Ahmed **and** Saleh to come see me

3. **Subordinating** Conjunctions (Subordinators)

✴ **Coordination of Word**

Coordination can link two or more words of the **same word class**

My friend Khaled is funny **and** intelligent.

2. Adj

Coordination of **Words**

1. Nouns

Football **and** basketball are my favorite sports.

3. Adverbs

We must finish our work **both** quickly **and** efficiently.

✺ Coordination of **Phrases**

<u>Two or more phrases</u> of the **same type** can also be linked together through coordination

Many of the grammatical terms must be studied **and** will come in the exam. — 2. VP

You can wash your clothes by hand **or** in the washing machine. — 4. Adverbials

Coordination of **Phrases**

1. NP — The old man **and** the young boy crossed the street.

3. Adj P — The topics are very interesting **and** really useful.

✺ Coordination of **Clauses**

A <u>compound sentence</u> has <u>two or more clauses</u> which are linked by a <u>coordinator</u>.

Example	Pattern
Everyone was in the room **and** the doors had been closed.	_____ **and** _____.
Everyone was in the room, the doors had been closed **and** latecomers had to wait outside.	_____, _____ **and** _____.
Some students didn't do the homework **and** the teacher knew, **but** he didn't say anything.	_____ **and** _____, **but** _____.
Either he didn't bring the book, **or** someone took it from him.	**Either** _____, **or** _____.
I'm selling my car **and** (I'm) buying a new one.	_____ **and** (S) _____.
Mohammed is going on a trip for a few days, **but** (he) will be back before Saturday.	_____, **but** (S) _____.
He may have received the letter **but** (he may have) forgotten to reply.	_____ **but** (S VG) _____.

when the <u>subjects</u> of the two clauses refer to the <u>same</u> person or thing, <u>the second subject **can be deleted**</u>.
We can also delete the second verbal group if it is the same.

ملاحظة مهمة جداً للتفريق بين الجملة المركبة والبسيطة

الجملة المركبة: لازم يوجد فيها أكثر من فاعل وأكثر من فعل بشكل متساوي.

أما الجملة البسيطة: ليس من الشرط أن يحصل هذا التساوي (يعني أوقات يكون عندي أكثر من فاعل ولكن يجمعهم فعل واحد أو فاعل واحد يكون له أكثر من فعل)

▼ Notes
Optional (can be deleted)
Obligatory (cannot be deleted)

❖ Subordination

A complex sentence has two or more clauses joined by a subordinating conjunction.
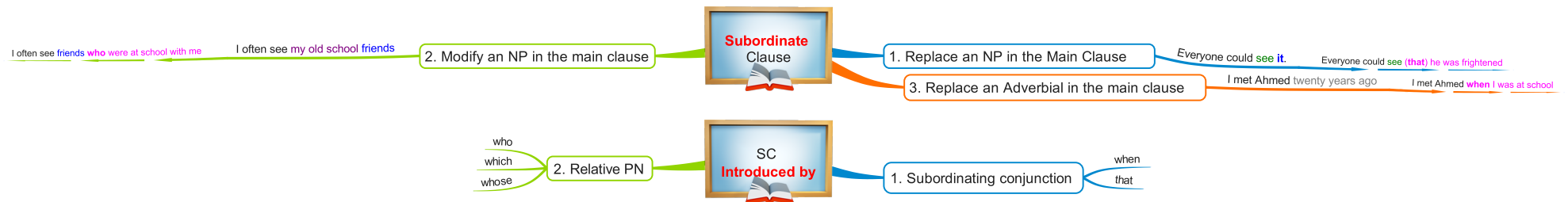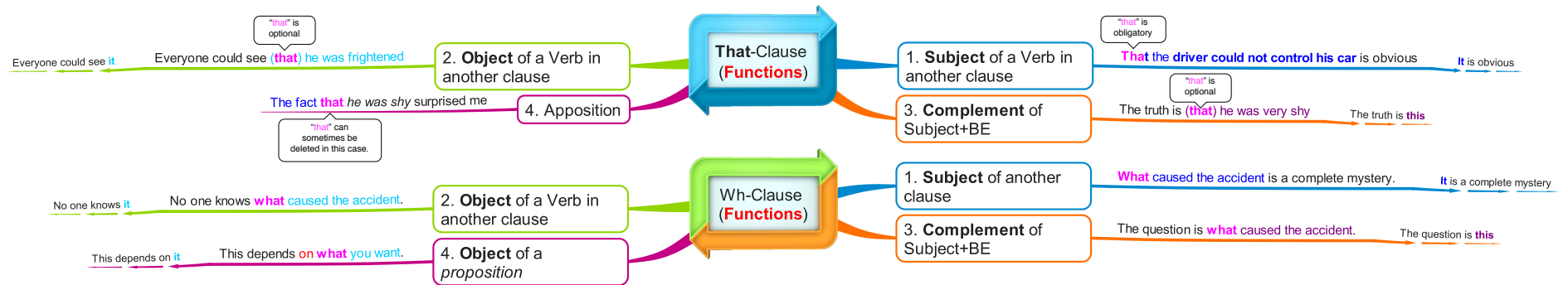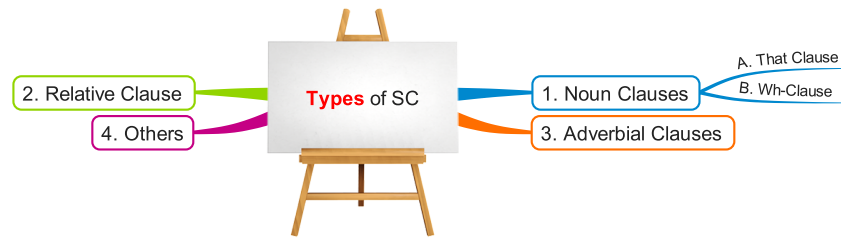   At least one of the clauses is subordinate to a main clause.

A main clause (also known as an independent clause) is a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence.

A subordinate clause (also known as a dependent clause) is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.

نوع الجملة	عدد الفقرة (clause)	الربط
simple بسيطة	(one clause – فقرة واحدة)	لا يوجد
compound مركبة	(two clauses or more – فقرتين أو أكثر)	من خلال: Coordinating Conjunctions أو Correlative Coordinating Conjunctions (حروف عطف تنسيقيه – حروف عطف تنسيقيه متلازمه)
complex معقدة	(two clauses or more – فقرتين أو أكثر)	من خلال: Subordinating Conjunctions أو Correlative Subordinating Conjunctions (حروف عطف تبعيه – حروف عطف تبعيه متلازمه)

✸ Subordinate Clause

I often see friends who were at school with me
I often see my old school friends
2. Modify an NP in the main clause

Subordinate Clause

1. Replace an NP in the Main Clause
Everyone could see it.
Everyone could see (that) he was frightened

3. Replace an Adverbial in the main clause
I met Ahmed twenty years ago
I met Ahmed when I was at school

who
which
whose
2. Relative PN

SC **Introduced by**

1. Subordinating conjunction
when
that

Types of SC

- 2. Relative Clause
- 4. Others
- 1. Noun Clauses
  - A. That Clause
  - B. Wh-Clause
- 3. Adverbial Clauses

That-Clause (**Functions**)

1. **Subject** of a Verb in another clause — *"that" is obligatory* — **That** the **driver could not control his car** is obvious → **It** is obvious
2. **Object** of a Verb in another clause — *"that" is optional* — Everyone could see (**that**) he was frightened → Everyone could see **it**
3. **Complement** of Subject+BE — *"that" is optional* — The truth is (**that**) he was very shy → The truth is **this**
4. Apposition — The fact **that** *he was shy* surprised me — *"that" can sometimes be deleted in this case.*

Wh-Clause (**Functions**)

1. **Subject** of another clause — **What** caused the accident is a complete mystery. → **It** is a complete mystery
2. **Object** of a Verb in another clause — No one knows **what** caused the accident. → No one knows **it**
3. **Complement** of Subject+BE — The question is **what** caused the accident. → The question is **this**
4. **Object** of a *proposition* — This depends on **what** you want. → This depends on **it**

❖ Reported Speech

Direct speech is quoting the actual words spoken by someone.   "Quotation marks"   The man says, "The road is closed."

Indirect speech is restating the words spoken by someone.   use a "that-clause"   The man says (that) The road is closed.
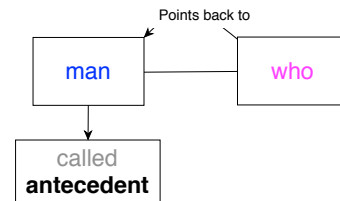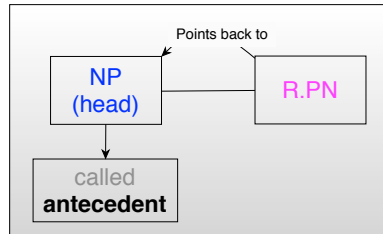
Lecture 13

❖ Relative Clauses

A relative clause is a clause which mainly modifies a NP.

It usually begins with a relative pronoun:
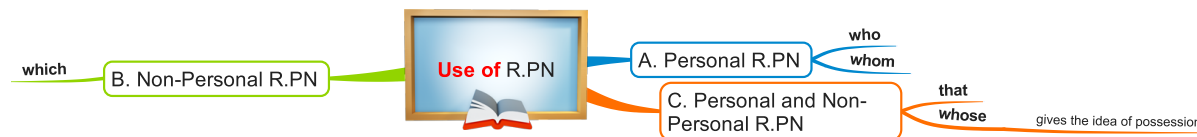"who", "whom", "whose", "which" and "that"

> The car **which** he owns is very old.

Sometimes the relative pronoun can be deleted (zero relative pronoun)

> The car he owns is very old.

Points back to

NP (head) → R.PN

called **antecedent**

Points back to

man → who

called **antecedent**

> The man **who** called us yesterday has come to meet you.

Use of R.PN

B. Non-Personal R.PN ← which

A. Personal R.PN → who / whom

C. Personal and Non-Personal R.PN → that / whose — gives the idea of possession

A. Personal Relative Pronouns | are used with **human** antecedents.

> There is a man outside **who** wants to see you.

(There is a man outside. The man wants to see you.)

> Ahmed, **who**/**whom** I told you about yesterday, is here.

(Ahmed is here. I told you about Ahmed yesterday.)

B. Non-Personal Relative Pronouns | is used to talk about **animals**, **objects**, **places**, **ideas**… etc.

> I want a watch **which** is waterproof.

C. Personal and Non-Personal Relative Pronouns

Note: "Whose" gives the idea of possession.

> There is the driver **that** was speeding.

("that" used with the personal antecedent "driver")

> There is the car **that** was speeding.

("that" used with the non-personal antecedent "car")

> The man **whose** car you borrowed wants to see you.

(The man wants to see you. You borrowed his car.)

> We saw the castle **whose** walls were made of rocks.

(We saw the castle. Its walls were made of rock.)

معلومة مهمة ▾

1. عند الحل لمثل هذه الأسئلة يجب تحديد ما هو عمل الـR.PN في الجملة.
2. الـR.PN دائماً تون مُعبّرة في الجملة للـHead في الـNP.
3. إذاً الـR.PN غير ضرورية في الجملة، ويمكن الإستغناء عنها.

❖ Adverbial Clauses

allow us to talk about time, place and manner.

Function ⟶ is an **adjunct**

I met Ahmed in 2005.

(adverbial phrase of time)

I met Ahmed **when** I was travelling.

(adverbial clause of **time**.)

He parked his car here.

(adverb of place)

He parked his car **where** there is a parking sign.

(adverbial clause of **place**.)

He drives carefully.

(adverb of manner)

He drives **as** his father did.

(adverbial clause of **manner**.)

▼ Notes

when, where, as
are Subordinate Conjunctions.

✳ Other Adverbial Subordinate Clauses

Conditional Clause — Please return my book **if** you finish reading it.

Comparison Clause — Ahmed is quicker **than** I am.

Reason Clause — I couldn't open the door **because** I used the wrong key.

Purpose Clause — He closed the windows **so that** he wouldn't hear the noise outside.

ملحق الاختصارات:

توضيح للاختصارات الموجودة بالتبسيط (بعضها فعلاً اختصار والآخر من عندي)

No.		
01	NP	Noun Phrase
02	PN	Pronoun
03	VP	Verb Phrase
04	e.g.	For example
05	PP	Prepositional Phrase
06	Adj	Adjective
07	Adj P	Adjective Phrase
08	S	Subject
09	VB	Verbal Group
10	SC	Subordination Clauses
11	R.PN	Relative Pronoun

..