



القواعد والمنظومة النحوية

تبسيط لمقرر (القواعد والمنظومة النحوية)
- تم تبسيط المحتوى بصورة أفضل. التمارين لم أضيفها لهذا التبسيط -
د. عبدالرحمن السيد
الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥ هـ

ملاحظات:

- **التبسيط يعتبر للمراجعة؛** لأنه لا يشرح المنهج، لكن يعرضه بصورة مبسطة. لمن أراد شرح نقطة ما عليه بالرجوع للمحتوى.
- هذا التبسيط لا يحتوي 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 بأخر صفحة لمعرفة المقصود بالاختصار الموجود بهذا التبسيط (فقط للتوضيح لا أكثر).



Lecture 1

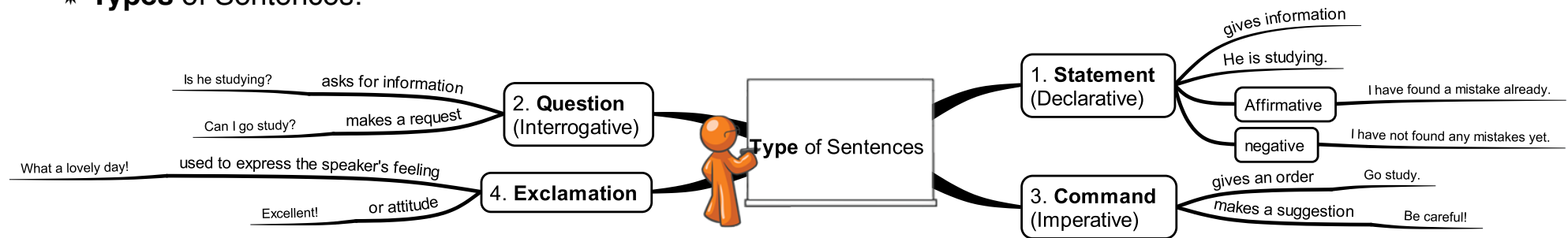
❖ Grammar

- The rules that say how words are **combined, arranged** and **changed** to show different meanings.
- 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:



* 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)

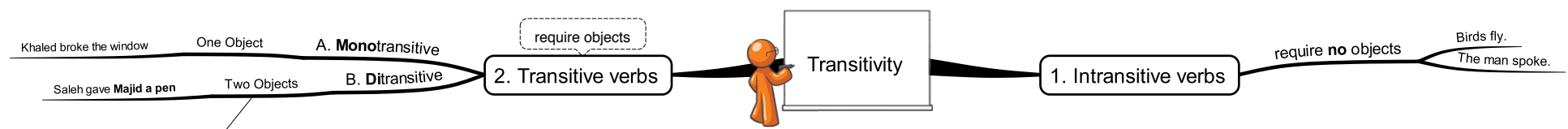
1. be (is, am, are, was, were)
2. have, has, had
3. do, does, did
4. Modal auxiliaries:
 - can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, ...etc

can also function as He is here.

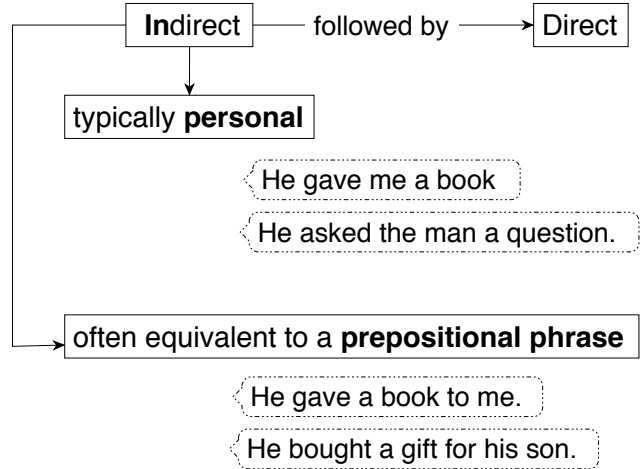
Some sentences require one or more helping verbs (auxiliary verbs).

He is coming to the meeting.
He could come here soon.

* Transitivity



* Direct vs. Indirect Objects



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

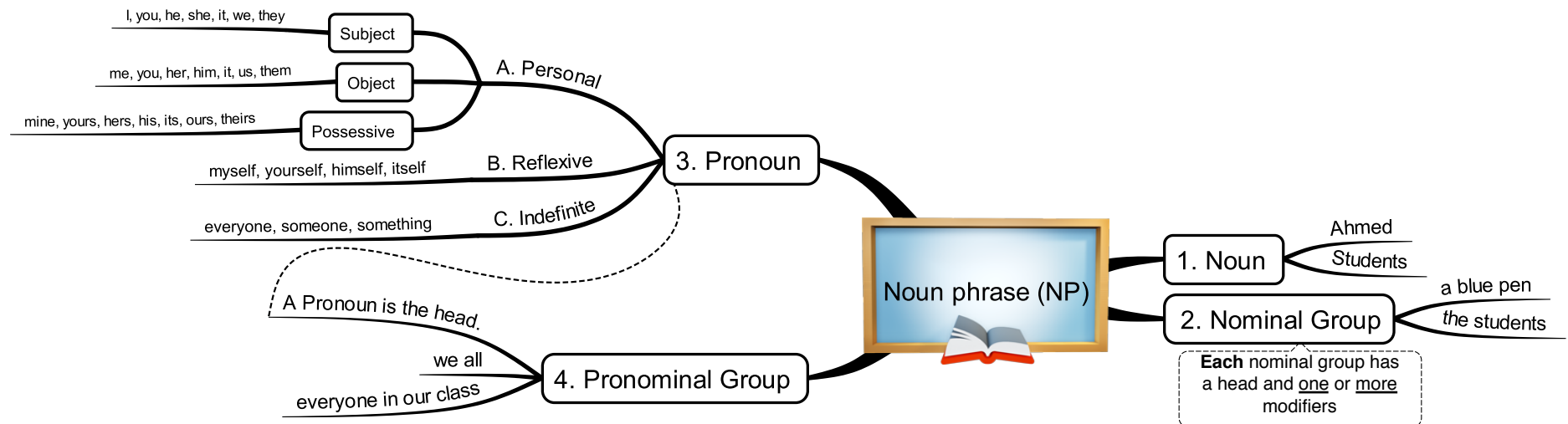
- **Each** phrase has a **head** and one or more modifiers.

- **Head:** is the word that determines the type of the phrase.
- **Modifiers:** add to, change or limit 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 other forms.





* Noun can be divided to:

☀ Proper Nouns

- is the name of someone or something 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.

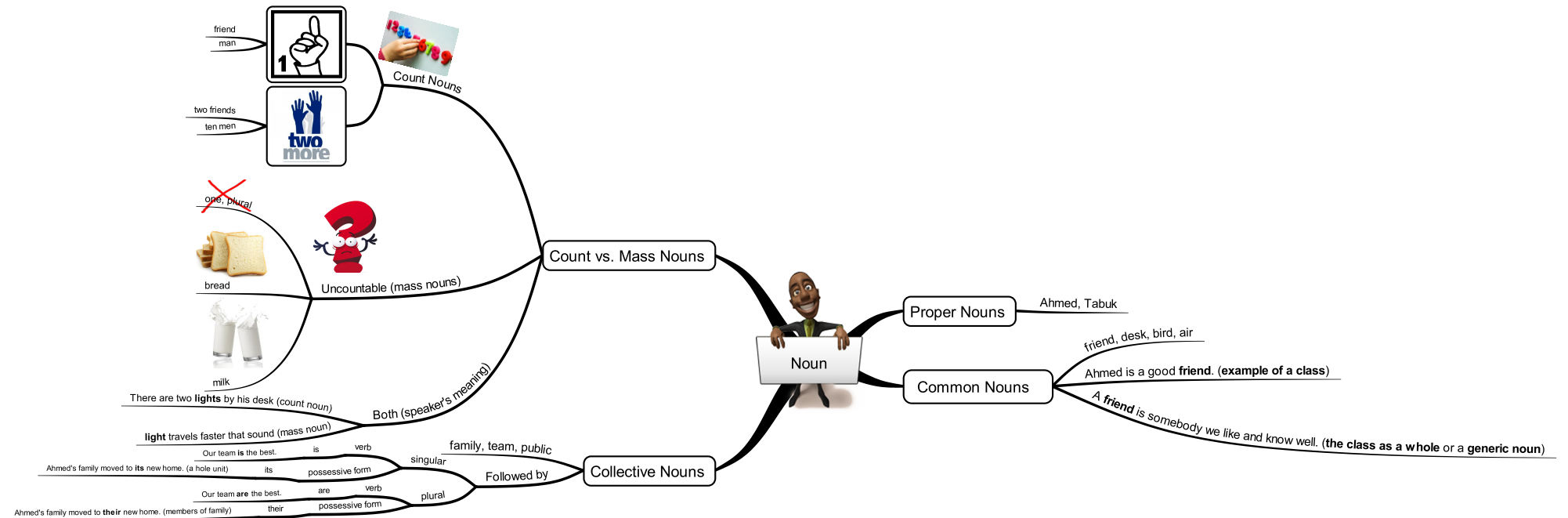
Ahmed, friend, bird

★ **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.





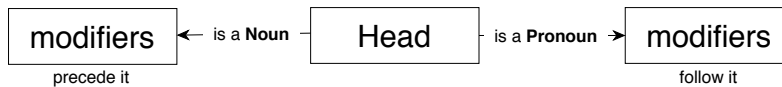
Lecture 3

❖ Modifiers

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

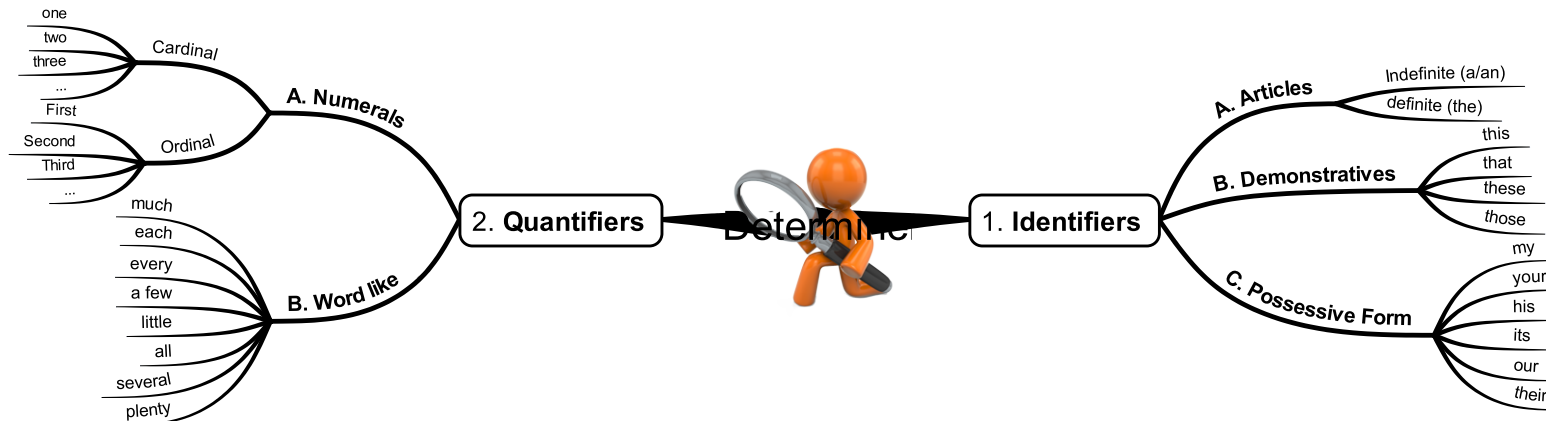
2. **Post-modifiers** are modifiers that come after the head.

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



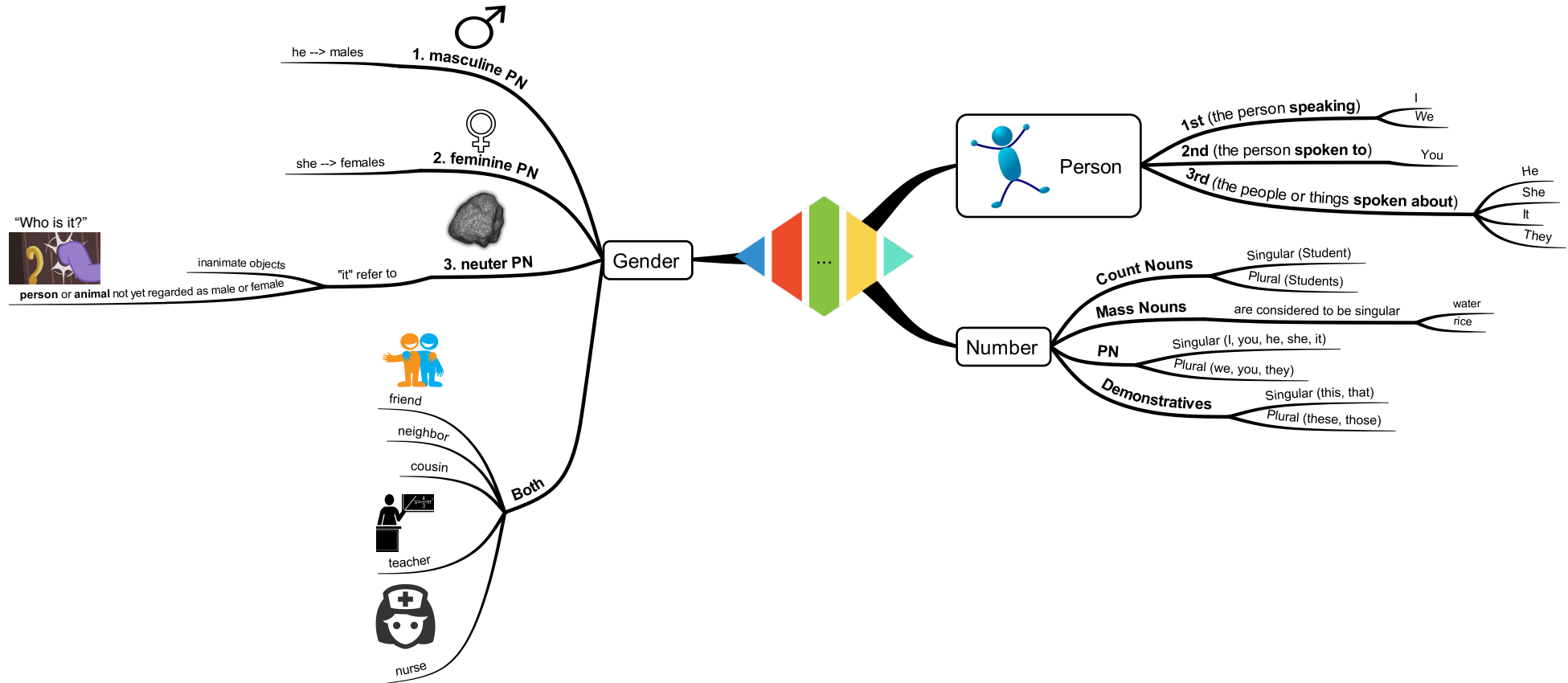
❖ Determiners

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





❖ Person, Number and Gender



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.

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

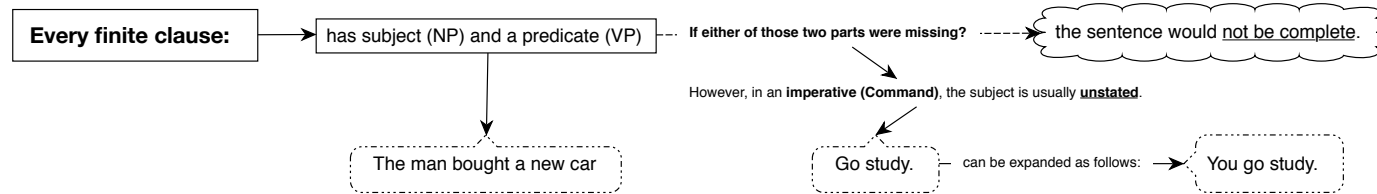
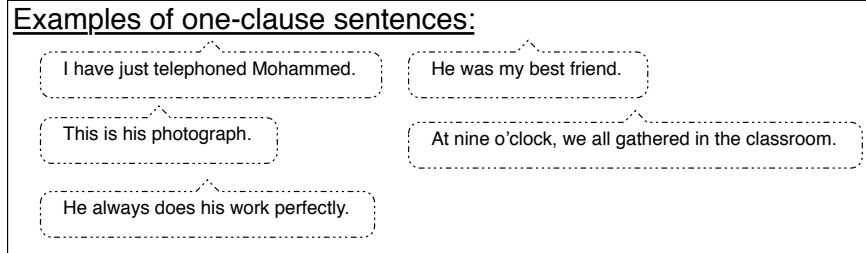


Lecture 4

❖ Clause

A **complete** sentence needs at least one finite, independent clause.

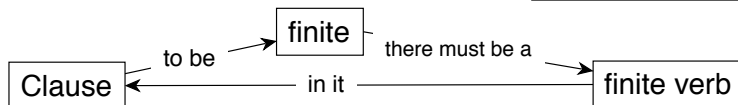
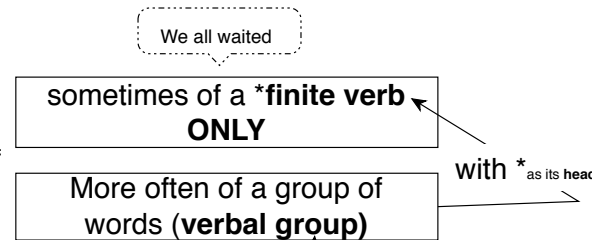
A **simple** sentence is composed of only one finite clause



Predicate is what is said about the subject.

❖ Verb Phrase (VP)

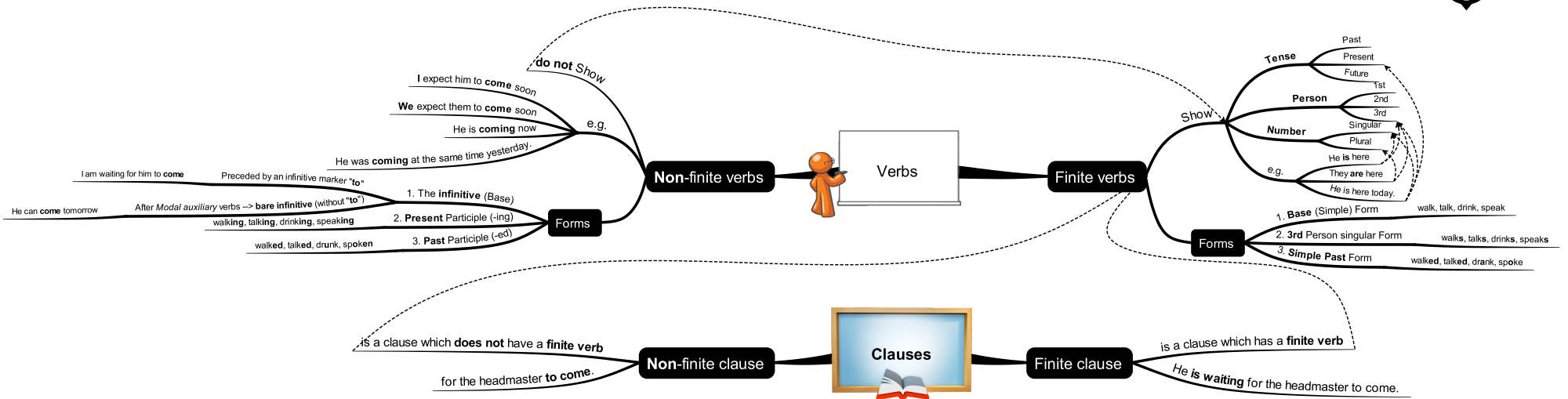
consists of
Note: one of them ONLY



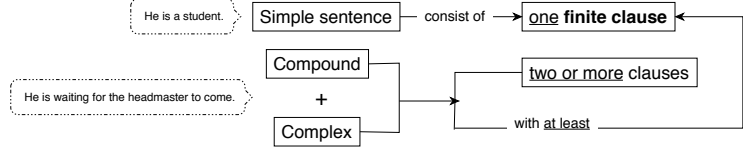
✳ Verb can be either:

☀ **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 }



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





Lecture 6

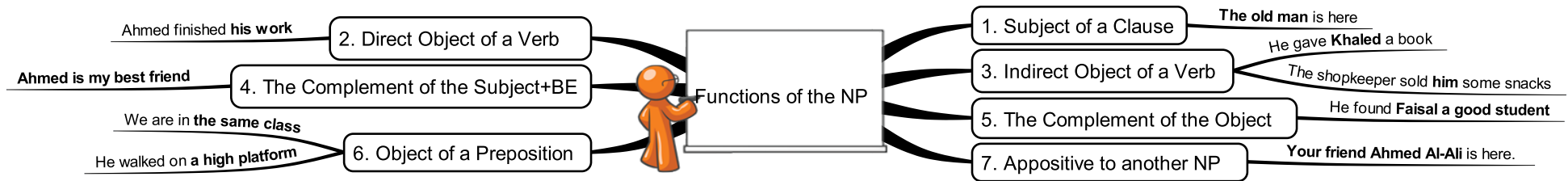
❖ Form and Function

✱ **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



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

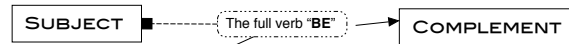
It is necessary for the meaning to be complete.

Notes
 يمتثل كيف الفرق بين (Complement of Object) و (Indirect Object)
 العنصرين بإعادة ترتيب الجملة واستنباط مفعولها الأصلي.

Note: When the complement is a **noun**, it must agree 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")



Copula: something that joins things together

Prepositions normally followed by a **NP** → called the **Object of the Proposition**

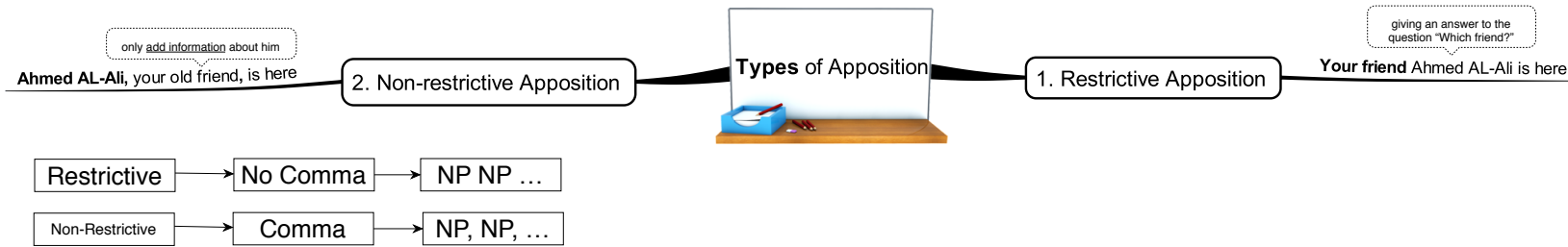
Appositive is a NP that describes the same person or thing as another NP that came **before** it.





Lecture 7

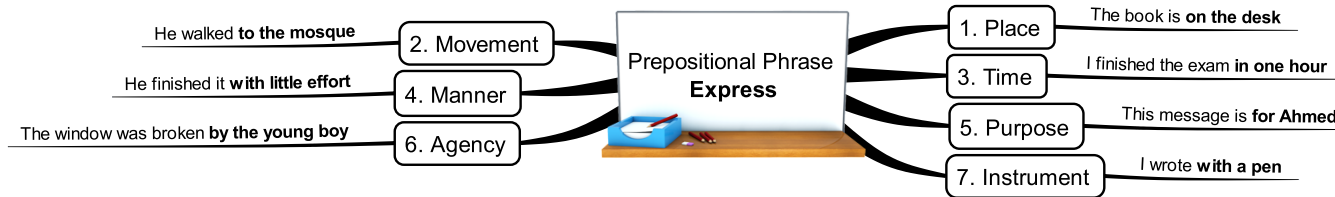
❖ Types of Apposition



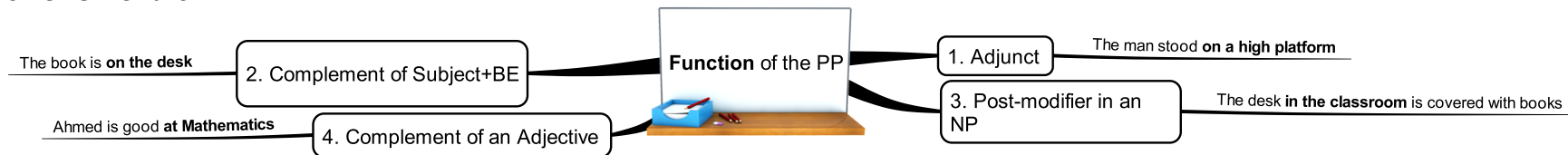
❖ Prepositional Phrase (PP)

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

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



* Function of the PP:



- Adjunct • is a word/phrase/clause that provides additional information about another noun/phrase/clause.
- It is **not a necessary part** of the structure of a sentence.
 - are usually adverbials: is a group of words that does the same job as an adverb.

can be used to say

1. **when** → The man stood on a high platform. (adverbials of place)
2. **where** → I finished the exam in one hour. (adverbials of time)
3. **how** → He finished 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)

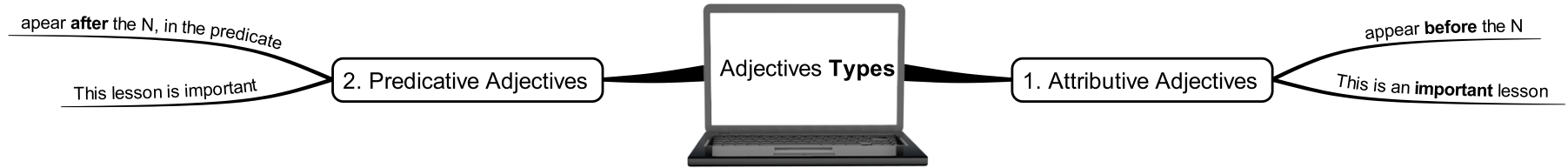
تستخدم هذه الطريقة حتى تعرف إذا كانت PP جزء من NP
يعني أو قدرنا نضحي إيا بدل NP وأصبحت الجملة صحيحة فهي NP



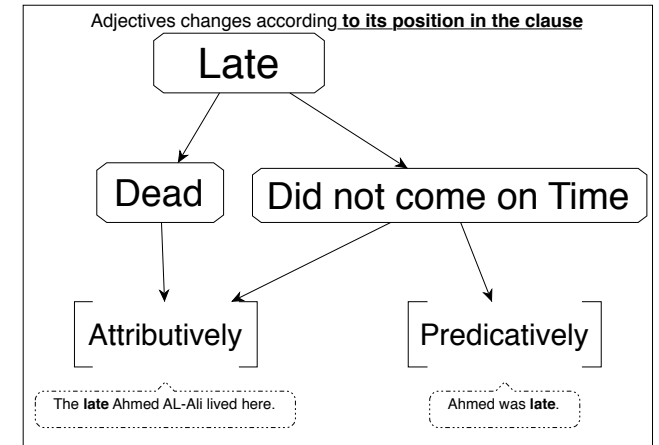
Lecture 8

❖ Adjectives

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

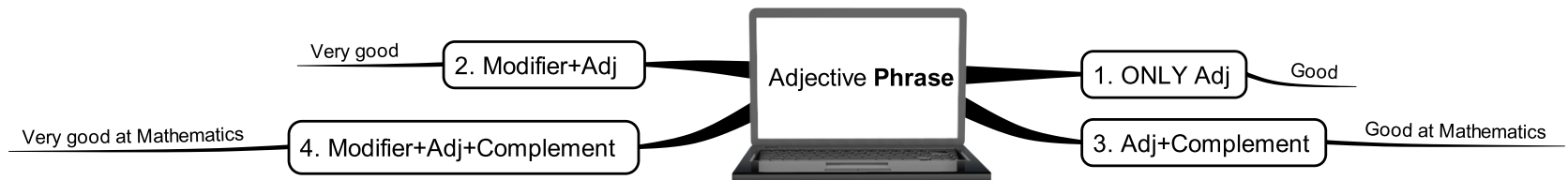
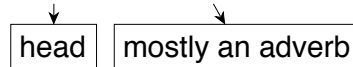


refer to a permanent characteristic He is a very healthy old man. The old man is healthy .	Both	important			
	ONLY attributively	main	principal	chief	The main reason is .. The reason- main ...
refer to a temporary condition The old man is well today	ONLY predicatively	afraid	asleep	My brother is asleep . Asleep-my brother here.	



* Adjective Phrases

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





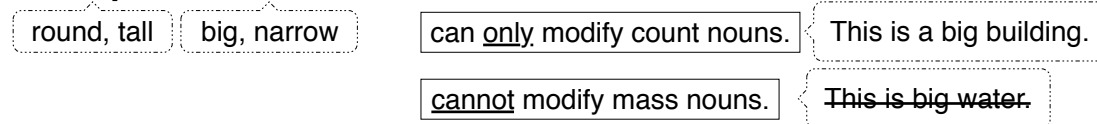
* Gradable Adjectives

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

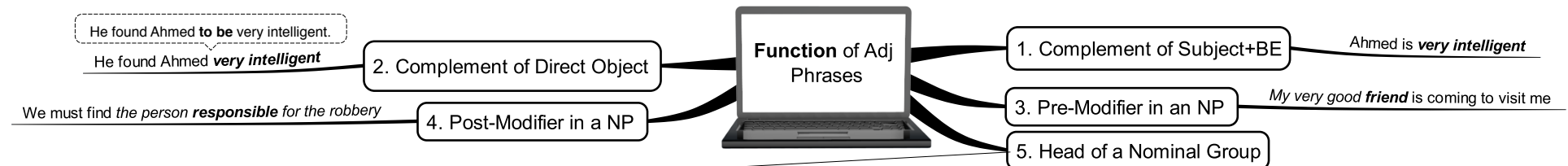


Some adjective like "complete" are not gradable. They are not normally compared, nor modified by "very", "too" or "enough".

* Shape, Size



* Function of Adj Phrases



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 الـ Modifiers والـ Complement
إذا أردنا التفريق بين الـ Modifiers و الـ Complement نستطيع أن نحدد الـ NP من ضمنها الصفة في حالة الـ Modifiers باستبدالها بأسماء أخرى.
مثلاً: <u>My very good friend</u> is coming to visit me.
تستبدل ما تحته خط بـ He فتصبح الجملة:
He is coming to visit me.



Lecture 11

❖ Coordination

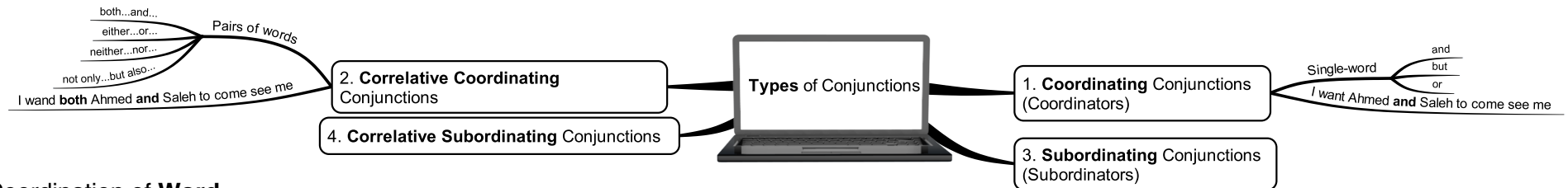
Conjunctions are words like “and,” “or,” and “but” which we use to connect grammatical units/elements in a sentence.

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.

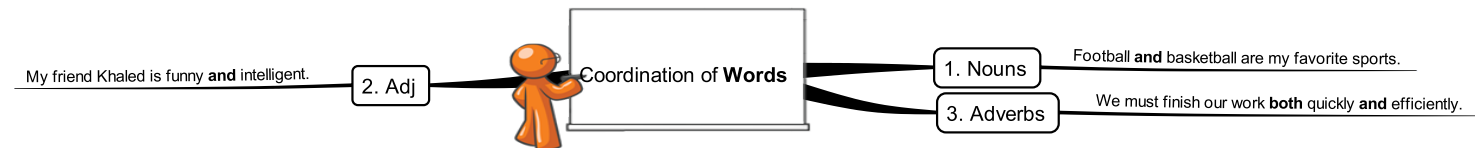
_____, ____ and ____.

* Types of Coordinations



* Coordination of Word

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





* Coordination of Phrases

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



* Coordination of Clauses

A compound sentence has two or more clauses which are linked by a coordinator.

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 subjects of the two clauses refer to the same person or thing, the second subject can be deleted.

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 الضروري أن يحصل هذا التساوي (يعني أوقات يكون عندي أكثر من فاعل ولكن بجمعهم فعل واحد أو فاعل واحد يكون له أكثر من فعل)

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



Lecture 12

❖ Subordination

A complex sentence has two or more clauses joined by a subordinating conjunction.

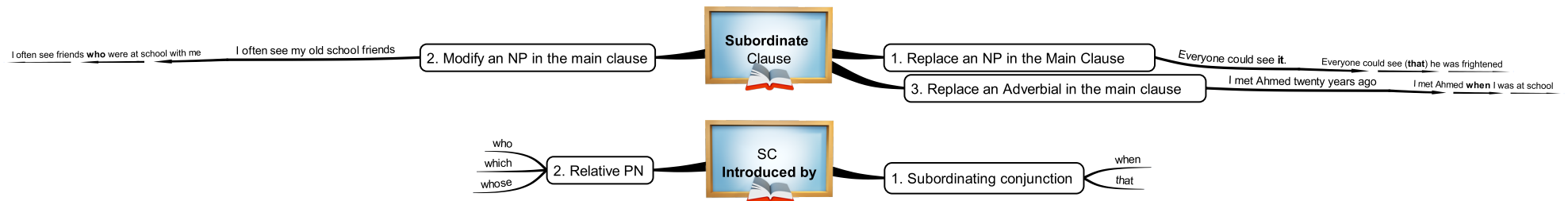
At least one of the clauses is subordinate to a main clause.

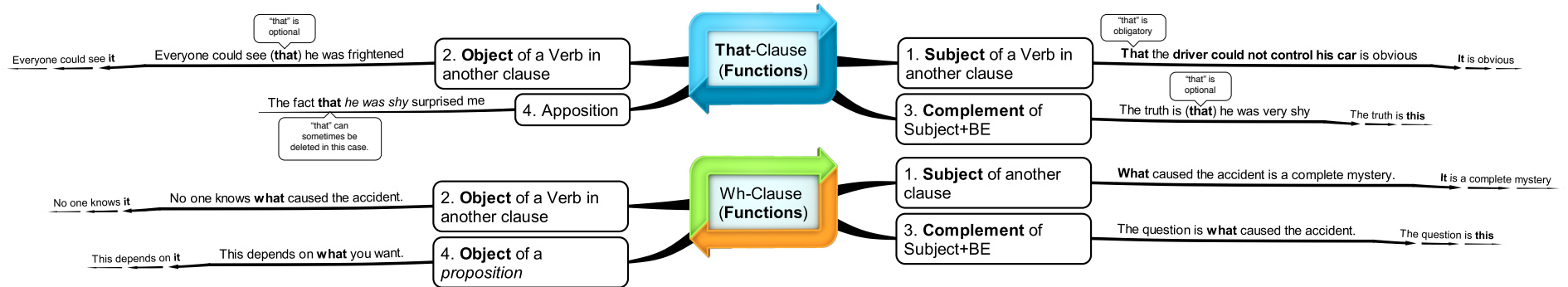
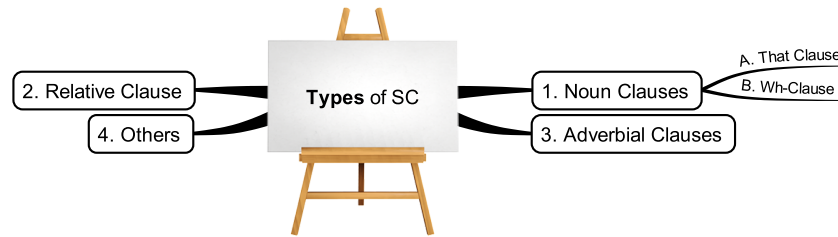
A main clause (also known as an independent clause) is a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence.

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

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

* Subordinate Clause





❖ 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

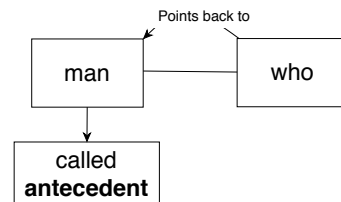
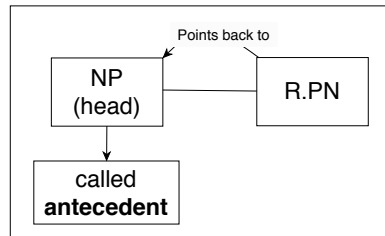
A relative clause is a clause which mainly modifies a NP.

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

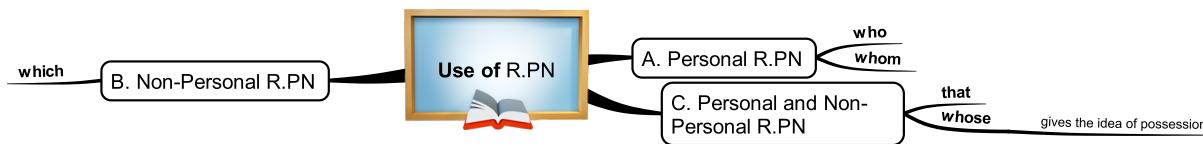
The car **which** he owns is very old.

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

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



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



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

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")

Note: "Whose" gives the idea of possession.

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.

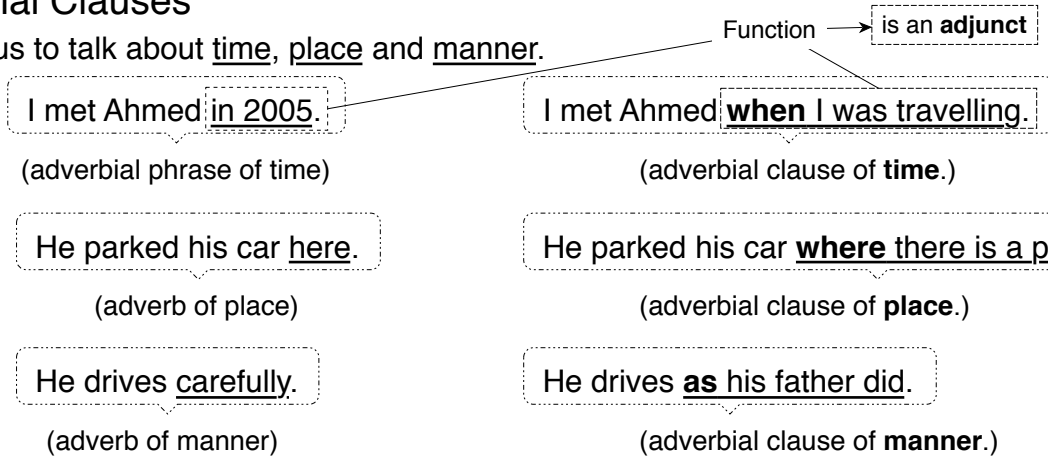
(We saw the castle. Its walls were made of rock.)

معلومة مهمة
1. عند العمل على هذه الأسئلة يجب تحديد ما هو عمل R.PN في الجملة.
2. R.PN دائماً تبنى شكلاً في الجملة كـ Head في NP.
3. إذا R.PN غير ضرورية في الجملة، ويمكن الاستغناء عنها.



❖ Adverbial Clauses

allow us to talk about time, place and 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 بالتنسيق (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

..