

• Essay- 9th Lecture

Elements of the Class

✓ Types of Clause Independent & Dependent and then

✓ أنواع الفقرة المستقلة وتعتمد على

✓ Types of Sentences

✓ أنواع الجمل

Clauses

Clauses are the building blocks of sentences. A clause is a group of words that contains (at least) a subject and a verb.

Clauses

SUBJECT VERB
ecology is a science

SUBJECT VERB
because pollution causes cancer

Not clauses

to protect the environment

after working all day

There are two kinds of clauses: independent and dependent.

Independent Clauses

An **independent clause** contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a sentence by itself. An independent clause is formed with a subject and a verb and often a complement.

Subject	Verb	(Complement)
The sun	rose.	
Water	evaporates	rapidly in warm climate zones.

Dependent Clauses

A **dependent clause** begins with a subordinator such as *when, while, if, that, or who*. A dependent clause does not express a complete thought, so it is not a sentence by itself. A dependent clause is also called a *sentence fragment*. By itself, it is an incomplete sentence, and it is an error. A dependent clause is formed with a subordinator, a subject, and a verb.

Subordinator	Subject	Verb	(Complement)
... when	the sun	rose ...	
... because	water	evaporates	rapidly in warm climate zones ...
... whom	the voters	elected ...	
... if	the drought	continues	for another year ...

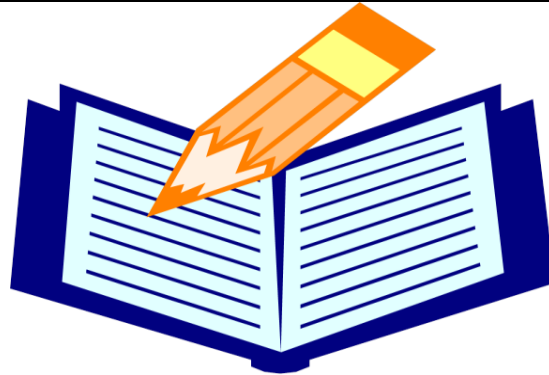
A few of the most common subordinators follow. For a complete list, turn to Appendix C, pages 292–295.

Subordinators

after	before	that	when	which
although	even though	though	whenever	while
as, just as	how	unless	where	who
as if	if	until	wherever	whom
as soon as	since	what	whether	whose
because	so that			

Varying Sentence Structure

اختلاف هيكل الجملة



• Adding Variety to Sentence Structure

• إضافة متنوعة لهيكل الجملة

- To make your writing more interesting, you should try to vary your sentences in terms of length and structure.
- لجعل الكتابة أكثر إثارة، يجب أن تحاول أن تنوع الجملة من حيث الطول والهيكل.
- You can make some of your sentences long and others short.
- يمكنك جعل بعض الجمل طويلة والبعض قصير.
- Read the two paragraphs on the next page
- اقرأ فقرتين في الصفحة التالية

Two Paragraphs الفقرتين

- Read the paragraphs below. Choose the paragraph that is more effective.

• اقرأ الفقرات الواردة أدناه. واختار الفقرة التي هي أكثر فعالية.

I love living in the city. I have a wonderful view of the entire city. I have an apartment. I can see the Golden Gate Bridge. I can see many cargo ships pass

I love living in the city of San Francisco. I have a wonderful view of the entire city from my apartment window. In addition, I can see the Golden Gate Bridge

under the bridge each day. I like the restaurants in San Francisco. I can find wonderful food from just about every country. I don't like the traffic in the city.

under which many cargo ships pass each day. I also like San Francisco because I can find wonderful restaurants with food from just about every country; however, I don't like the traffic in the city

• How do you vary sentence structure?

• كيف يمكن أن يختلف هيكل الجملة؟

- You will want to use a variety of sentence structures in your writing.

• سوف تحتاج إلى استخدام مجموعة متنوعة من هياكل الجمل في كتاباتك

- There are three types of sentences we will study in this lesson:

• هناك ثلاثة أنواع من الجمل - سوف ندرس هنا

- Simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة
- Compound Sentence الجملة المركبة
- Complex Sentence الجملة المعقدة

• The Simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

- A simple sentence has one independent clause (one subject and a verb):

• الجملة البسيطة: تحتوي على فقرة واحدة مستقلة (فعل واحد وفاعل):

أنا أعيش في سان فرانسيسكو. I live in San Francisco.

Subject

Verb الفعل

• Compound Sentence **الجملة المركبة**

- A compound sentence contains two independent clauses that are joined together.

• **الجملة المركبة:** تحتوي على اثنين من الفقرة المستقلة التي انضمت معا

She works in the city, but she lives in the suburbs.

انها تعمل في المدينة، لكنها تعيش في الضواحي

الفقرة المستقلة

الفقرة المستقلة

Independent Clause

Independent Clause

Compound Sentence **الجملة المركبة**

- You can make a compound sentence by joining two logically related independent clauses by using...
- **يمكنك جعل الجملة المركبة من خلال أرتباط منطقي بالفترة المستقلة باستخدام**

- a semicolon

الفاصلة

- a coordinating conjunction

الاقتران

- a transition

الانتقال

الفقرة المستقلة

الفقرة المستقلة

Independent Clause + Coordinator + independent Claus

• Using a Semicolon **استخدام الفاصلة**

Independent Clause ; Independent Clause

الفقرة المستقلة

الفقرة المستقلة

انا احب اعيش في المدينة

هناك الكثير من الامور للقيام

I love living in the city ; there are so many things to do.



الفقرة المستقلة

الفقرة المستقلة

Independent Clause

Independent Clause

• Using a Coordinating Conjunction استخدام حروف العطف

Independent Clause ,coordinating conjunction Independent Clause

الفقرة المستقلة

حروف العطف

- He couldn't watch the show, so he decided to tape it.

• لم يستطيع مشاهدة العرض، لذلك قرر (اي يسجله) بالشريط له.

الفقرة المستقلة

الفقرة المستقلة

Independent Clause

Independent Clause

Coordinating Conjunctions

Logical Relationship	Coordinating Conjunction
Addition	And
Contrast	But, yet
Choice	Or, nor
Cause	For
Result	So

Coordinators (Coordinating Conjunctions)

To add a reason	
for	Japanese people live longer than most other nationalities, for they eat healthful diets.
To add a similar, equal idea	
and	They eat a lot of fish and vegetables, and they eat lightly.
To add a negative equal idea	
nor	They do not eat a lot of red meat, nor do they eat many dairy products. <i>Note: Nor means "and not." It joins two negative independent clauses. Notice that question word order is used after nor.</i>
To add an opposite idea	
but	Diet is one factor in how long people live, but it is not the only factor.
To add an alternative possibility	
or	However, people should limit the amount of animal fat in their diets, or they risk getting heart disease.
To add an unexpected or surprising continuation	
yet	Cigarette smoking is a factor in longevity, yet Japanese and other long-lived Asians have a very high rate of tobacco use.
To add an expected result	
so	Doctors say that stress is another longevity factor, so try to avoid stress if you wish to live a longer life

• **There are 7 coordinators: FAN BOYS** هناك 7 منسقين

Another way to remember these is...

For	□	F
And	□	A
Nor	□	N
But	□	B
Or	□	O
Yet	□	Y
So	□	S

• **CAUTION!** تنبيه

- Do NOT use a comma every time you use the words and, or, but, nor, for, so, yet.

• لا تستخدم فاصلة في كل مرة تستخدم فيها الكلمات و، أو، ولكن، ولا، ل، لذلك، حتى الآن.

- Use a comma only when the coordinating conjunction joins two independent clauses.

• تستخدم الفاصلة فقط عندما يكون اقتران يضم فقرتين مستقلتين.

Simple Sentence الجملة البسيطة

The necklace was beautiful but expensive.

القلادة جميلة ولكنها مكلفة

الفقرة المستقلة

لا فاصلة، وليست فقرة مستقلة

Independent Clause

No comma- not an independent clause

• **Using a Transition** استخدام الانتقال

- Independent Clause ; **transition** , Independent Clause

• الفقرة المستقلة- الانتقال- الفقرة المستقلة

I love San Francisco; **however**, I hate the traffic.

أنا أحب سان فرانسيسكو

لكن

أنا أكره حركة المرور

Independent Clause

Independent Clause

الفقرة المستقلة

الفقرة المستقلة

PRACTICE 1**Independent and
Dependent
Clauses**

Remember that an independent clause by itself is a complete sentence, but a dependent clause by itself is an incomplete sentence. Write *Indep.* next to the complete sentences and put a period (.) after them. Write *Dep.* next to the incomplete sentences. The first two have been done for you as examples.

- Indep. 1. Globalization means more travel for businessmen and women.
Dep. 2. As business executives fly around the globe to sell their companies' products and services
 _____ 3. Jet lag affects most long-distance travelers
 _____ 4. Which is simply the urge to sleep at inappropriate times
 _____ 5. During long journeys through several time zones, the body's inner clock is disrupted
 _____ 6. For some reason, travel from west to east causes greater jet lag than travel from east to west

Independent C: 3, 5, 6 C: 3, 5, 6 المستقلة
Dependent , 4

- _____ 7. Also, changes in work schedules can cause jet lag
 _____ 8. When hospital nurses change from a day shift to a night shift, for example
 _____ 9. Although there is no sure way to prevent jet lag
 _____ 10. There are some ways to minimize it
 _____ 11. Because jet lag is caused at least partially by loss of sleep, not just a change in the time of sleep
 _____ 12. A traveler should plan to arrive at his or her destination as late as possible
 _____ 13. Upon arriving, he or she should immediately go to bed
 _____ 14. Then the traveler should start to live in the new time zone immediately
 _____ 15. Even when the traveler arrives early in the morning and cannot go to bed immediately