

أحرف كبيرة
بداية الجملة
① Capitalization: sentence beginning: الأولى
- Francisco Garcia is a student. He is ... تكبير حرف بداية كل جملة

* Capitalization: Proper Nouns: تكبير أسماء العلم
- Francisco Garcia is a student. He is from Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Moors is his English teacher.
تكتب أسماء الأشخاص والأماكن والأماكن المعروفة والديارات والبلدان ...

Vowels: الحروف الصوتية - الحرف المتحرك
a-e-i-u-o

أدوات لتعريف

a book (consonants) = سبق الاسم المفرد النكرة الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن غير متحرك

an apple (Vowels) = سبق الاسم المفرد إذا كان يبدأ بحرف متحرك غير متحرك

The definite article = محدد يستخدم مع المفرد والجمع والمعدود وغير المعدود ويكون معروف ومسمى محدد بعينه وهو بمثابة

التعريف The sun = الشمس واحدة وهي معروفة ومحددة

a books
an apple

Consonants: الحروف الساكنة
بالحرف الأول

The indefinite article (a) أداة تعريف غير محددة (✓) I bought a book (x) I bought book
The indefinite article (an) أداة تعريف غير محددة (✓) Salim ate an apple (x) Salim ate apple
The definite article (the) أداة تعريف محددة (✓) The sun is shining today (x) Sun is shining today (x) a sun is ...

Adjectives: الصفات

① adj + noun: Mrs. Moors is a good teacher - The classroom is a small room.

② Noun + (is-are) + adjectives: Mrs. Moors is kind and friendly - Francisco and Ali are busy
إذا وقع الشرطه: (1) أنه تكون الصفة التوكيدية واحدة - (2) أو أنه تكون الصفة واحدة لكنه لاكثر من شخص (3) لا يذكر الاسم بعدها

Subject Pronouns: He - she - it - we - they - you - I am

Contractions: اختصارات: He's - she's - it's - we're - they're - you're - I'm

Irrelevant ideas: أفكار لا صلة لها بالموضوع

* Singular or plural: Add ⑤ to most singular nouns: ② الثاني

one bedroom → two/three bedrooms - four classes

* Adjectives/opposites: silly x smart / mean x kind / dirty x clean / sad x happy / vocabulary
الصفة / صفة عكسها / لظيفة / نظيف / رديء / جيد / حزين / سعيد / مفردات

Simple present →

Do → I - you - we - they

Does → He - she - it + ⑤

Have → I - you - we - they

Has → He - she - it

had yesterday

- Ahmad lives ... He does not live

- Ahmad and his family live ... They do not live

- Ahmad has a small bedroom ... He does not have a big bedroom.

- Ahmad and his family have a big house. They do not have a small house.

mona listens to music

⑤ السؤال يبدأ ب does والمفعول في السؤال لا نضع فيه

Affirmative → مثبت

Negative → سفي

prepositions: (in- داخل) (on- على، مكانه بالتحديد، على الوقت، على المكتب) (In front of- أمام) (Across from- مقابل) (under- تحت) (above- فوق) (between- بين) (Next to- بجانب) (behind- خلف) (From- من) (at- في)

Possessive Form: - جعل الملكية - امتلاك

This is Ahmad's book هذا الكتاب لـ أحمد

This is the boys' room هذه الغرفة للفتى

(My - Your - Her - His - Our - Their) (نحن -كـ -ها -له -لها -لهم -لهم)

Ahmad's bedroom is across from Maria's bedroom.

His room is near her room.

The subject + Verb Mr. Garcia works in a big office. She reads books.

Faisal and Ahmad go to school.

Action verb: (افعال الحركة) go - goes - run - skip - hop - snore - found - sunk - climbs (يذهب - يمشي - يقفز - يركب - يقفز - يركب - يركب) (يذهب - يمشي - يقفز - يركب - يقفز - يركب)

Imperative sentence: Used to give order, commands, warning or instructions, and to make a request. (أوامر) Give me ... please. - Come here! - sit down! - open the door!

Negative Imperative: Use donot or dont before the verb. (أوامر) Don't go! - Do not walk on the grass.

Change the sentences to the negative imperative form: -

Go to the supermarket → Don't go to the super market.

Count nouns: (العدد العددي) (the - an - a) وإذا كان بعدداً مستخدماً المقام وتصفى عليه (three books) (العدد المفرد) (the book - a book)

Tomatoes - onions - bananas - eggs - oranges - peaches -

buy some apples

Non Count nouns:

لا يمكن عدّها وتكون دائماً مفردة ولا تستخدم فيها (number - an - a) تستخدم Some لكثير غير محدد

✓ Cheese x a cheese ✓ some cheese x three cheese

lettuce - meat - fish - chicken - bread - cheese - fruit - water - corn - orange juice buy some bread

Sequential order: - First, Next, Then, After that, Finally, (ترتيب) (أولاً، بعد ذلك، ثم، بعد ذلك، أخيراً)

End- Punctuation: (علامات الترقيم المنتهية)

① Use a period (.) for most statements → It's very convenient.

② Use a question mark (?) for questions. → Is it convenient?

③ Use an exclamation point (!) to make a statement stronger → Finally, they relax!

Ingredients: (مكونات) pepper فلفل bowl وعاء plate صحن cucumber خيار vinegar خل olive oil زيت زيتون

cut قطع (peel - mix - اغسل) chop افرم

Adjectives : تصف الأشخاص والأماكن الأشياء

Adjectives go before nouns. The tall woman is in the park. الصفة قبل الاسم

Adjectives go after the verb be : (is - am - was - were) ^{أفعال الكينونة} The woman is tall الصفة بعد فعل الكينونة

word x opposite → Unattractive ^{غير جذاب} × handsome ^{جميل} - Tall ^{مرتفع} × short ^{منخفض} - long ^{طويل} × short ^{قصير} - curly ^{متموج} × straight ^{مستقيم} - young ^{شبابي} - old ^{كبير}

blonde ^{أشقر} interesting ^{مثير} sweet ^{حلوة} bright ^{زاهي} bench ^{مقعد} gate ^{بوابة} around ^{حول}
beside ^{بجانب} Foodstand ^{كشك طعام}

Simple present : Adverbs of Frequency : Always - often - Sometimes - Usually - never - rarely
الفعل بصفة خالي من الالفات إذا كان الاسم جمع أو (they - we - you - I)

Ahmad and Ali never ride their bike to school
^{adv} ^v

Maria often runs - she often talks
^{adv}

أما إذا جاء الاسم مفرد أو (it - she - he) فإن الفعل

Present Simple : Francisco writes in his journal every day - exercise
^v ^{adv}

Present Continuous : (is - are - am) Francisco is writing in his journal right now - are exercising
^v ^v ^{adv}

I am eating right now × I am not eating right now

Location phrases : عبارات الموضع
Prepositions : في مكان ما ، في مكان ما ، في مكان ما

in - on - at - under - near - close - next to - beside - by - below - above - over - behind - in front of - in back of - across from - opposite

Subject pronouns	I	you	we	They	He	She	it	I play football - Ali give me - This is my pen
Object pronouns	me	you	us	them	him	her	it	That bag is mine
Possessive pronouns 1	My	your	our	their	his	her	its	My pen
Possessive pronouns 2	mine	yours	ours	theirs	his	hers	its	That bag is mine

object pronouns : Me - you - him - her - it - us - you - them

ضمائر المفعول / تأخر مكان أسماء المفعول - تأتي من حدث له الفعل ، أو فعل على شيء (تأتي بجر فعل أو حرف جر)
A tall woman is talking to the man
A tall woman is talking to him

adverb : ^{adv} ^{adv} ^{adv}
you dress is very beautiful - I sometimes go shopping with my parents.

Types of adverbs :

- adverb of time : ظرف الحال للوقت (ظرف زمان) يجب على (when) يكون بداية الجملة أو نهايتها
- adverb of place : ظرف الحال للمكان (ظرف مكان) يجب على (where) يكون بعد الفعل مباشرة
- adverb of manner : ظرف حال الكيفية يجب على (How) يكون بعد الفعل
- adverb of quantity : ظرف العدد أو الكمية يجب على (to what degree) أو (How much) يكون قبل المفعول أو الظرف في الجملة
- adverb of frequency : ظرف التكرار يجب على (How often) توضع فوق

٦٤-٦٣-٦٢

adj {the boy is loud. He shouts loudly} adv she smiles happily (adv) He always goes. adverb - الحال
 Joanne is happy (adj) the tall man adjective - الصف

- adjective: (happy x sad) (slow x quick) (careless x careful) (quiet x loud) (Fluent) angry - awful - wonderful - good - simple
 - adverb: (happily x sadly) (slowly x quickly) (carelessly x carefully) (quietly x loudly) (Fluently) angrily - awfully - wonderfully - well - simply

happily, بعد ما فواصل في الجمل

general information: (what is he - I) doing - time and place عننا كتب نبأ. أولاً بالمعلومات العامة

specific information: (action: what is happening - characters: people) details بعد ما كتب المعلومات العامة نبأ بالتفاصيل

Use: adjective - adverbs - Location phrases (الصفات والظروف) ٧١-٦٩ specific ② general ① details - action ③

Time Expressions: (When - How long) السابعة

when → (in) the morning - (in) the afternoon - (in) the evening - (on) Saturday - (on) January 3rd - (at) 12:00 p.m. - (at) noon
 (at) night - (at) midnight (in - on - at)

How long → (for) two hours - (for) five days - (for) ten minutes - from 3:00 to 5:00 (for - from - to)

adjective: (wide awake x very sleepy) (healthy x sick) (full x really hungry) (busy - bored) (full of energy x tired)

- 1) Simple past + regular verbs: affirmative → worked - played - studied - shopped
 I lived in Jeddah last year.
 I didn't live in Riyadh last year.
 negative → didn't work - didn't play - didn't study - didn't shop
 2) Simple past + be (was - were): affirmative → (I - He - she - it) was at the game (you - we - they) were at the game
 negative → (I - He - she - it) wasn't at the game (you - we - they) weren't at the game
 3) Simple past + have (had): affirmative → I had breakfast at 7:00 a.m. this morning.
 negative → I didn't have breakfast at 8:00 a.m. this morning.

parts of a letter: ① The heading ② The greeting ③ The body of the letter ④ The closing ⑤ The signature.
 أجزاء الرسالة عنوان الرسالة عرض الرسالة الخاتمة التوقيع

- ① The heading → March 7, 2009
 ② The greeting → Dear Ahmad
 ③ The body of the letter → How are you? I am great --- write soon!
 ④ The closing → your friend & your cousin
 ⑤ The signature → Aysha Al-Hamad.

٨٥-٨١-٨٠

Travel and Transportation words: مكان السفر والمواصلات السابعة

- ① airplane - (طائرة) ② Train - (قطار) ③ Ferry - (غبارق) ④ subway - (متروفاق) ⑤ bus - (اتوبيس) ⑥ car - (سيارة)

we took a train
 أخذنا القطار

we got off the bus
 انزلنا من الباص

٨٥

(5) ٩٨ - ٩٣ - ٨٥

today - soon - then - when - once - meanwhile

Time Transition words: on monday / The next day / First / later on / at last / during / in the end / before / after that / Finally

Synonyms for adjectives	Antonyms for adjectives
very interesting = amazing (The view was amazing) Unusual = strange (something was strange) Frightening = scary (Maria is never going to forget her scary bus trip) very good = great (we had a great time) very tired = exhausted (we were exhausted) bright = sunny (the weather was clear and sunny)	boring * exciting (we had an exciting time) cloudy * clear (The weather was clear) Careless * careful (she was very careful) empty * crowded (The bus was very crowded) in danger * safe (In the end, Maria was safe) Un comfortable * Comfortable (The airplane was very comfortable)
Very interesting = amazing Frightening = scary very tired = exhausted	boring * exciting Careless * careful empty * crowded
unusual = strange very good = great bright = sunny	Cloudy * clear un comfortable * comfortable in danger * safe

Regular verb: play - played - study - studied

Irregular verb: take - took / see - saw / are - were / is - was / Fly - flew / have - had / go - went / run - ran

meet - met / get - got / come - came / drive - drove / swim - swam / eat - ate

ex. regular: Ali helped Maria

Ali did not help Maria

ex. irregular: They took a trip → They didn't take

we were very excited → we weren't bored

we had → we didn't have

Sentences with expressions of time: She goes to school everyday.

(every morning - every monday - every day - after school - at the moment - at 8 o'clock - now)

The Topic sentence: (The main idea of the paragraph)

supporting sentence: (The details that support the main idea)

The concluding sentence: (The sentence that summarizes the paragraph)

Subject: My family lives in an apartment.

Predicate: My family lives in an apartment.

Compound subject: My sister speaks English well - My brother, sister and mother speak English well.

Compound predicate: She lives and works in Jeddah - Ahmad and his sister live and work in Jeddah.

Transitive verbs: Subject + verb + object

الترتيب الصحيح في الانكليزي (فاعل - فعل - مفعول به)

Ahmad ^S ^V bought ^O a new car - Faisal ^S ^V got ^O a shopping cart.

بعض الافعال تستلزم وجود مفعول به لكي تصبح الجملة مقبولة (تسمى افعال متعديّة) ص ١٠٧

Intransitive verbs: subject + complement.

بعض الافعال لا تحتاج لمفعول به (تسمى افعال غير متعديّة، اذ لا ترفع) فاعل + تكملة الجملة

The sun ^S ^{Com} rises in the east - The dog ^S ^{Com} barks - The tea ^S ^{Com} is hot

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Subject + verb agreement:

اتفاق الفعل والفاعل

١٠٨

يعني لو كان الفاعل مفرداً لابد ان يكون الفعل مفرداً - ولو كان الفاعل جمع كان فعله جمع

Things here in Miami ^S ^V are ^O fine. - My friend ^S Ali and I ^V play ^O basketball. There ^S is ^V a tall, old woman ^O in the park.

building sentences: Ahmad ^S ^V played ^O tennis. + Ahmad ^{S1} and Ali ^{S2} ^V played ^O tennis and football ^O at school yesterday.

S-V-O ١١٣

عندما يكون الفعل وفاعل ومفعول - فاعل + فعل + مفعول - يمكن تصنيف المكان - يمكن تصنيف الزمان - يمكن تصنيف المفعول به

Connecting word → and : I like Chinese and Italian food / I speak and write English and Arabic well.

ترابطية جملتين متشابهتين مثبتة
positive

Connecting word → or : I don't like warm milk or cold coffee + I don't like pizza or hamburgers.

ترابطية جملتين متشابهتين سلبية
Negative

I would like to go to Jeddah, Abha, or Taif. My father or my mother will drive.

Sentences Combining: I always wear red shorts and white gloves.

Types of sentences: ① a simple sentence ② a compound sentence ③ a complex sentence

① The simple sentence: صيغة تحتوي على:

(a) simple subject and simple predicate: My family lives in an apartment.

(b) Compound subject and compound predicate: My mother and my father speak and write English well.

(c) declarative: you can shop at the mall on weekend.
interrogative: Can you shop at the mall on weekend?

(d) exclamation: This is a wonderful gift! - How clever you are!
imperative: Help me. - please hold the box.

(e) present: My friend shops at the mall.
past: My friend shopped at the mall.
future: My friend will shop at the mall.

② The Compound sentence: (coordinating conjunction) و (comma) فاصلة

Coordinating conjunction → and Logical relationship → addition → Ahmad is a scientist, and he travels often.

but → contrast → He works in Dammam, but he lives in Al-Ahsa.

or → choice → Next year we will go to the beach, or we will stay at home.

so → result → He didn't study for the test, so he failed the exam.

and → My friend is a teacher, and his sister is a doctor. He doesn't like music, and she doesn't like art.

but → she likes art, but she doesn't like music.

or → Every Friday, they go to a mall, or they visit some friends.

so → My friend and his sister are doctors, so they visit some friends.

Types of Sentences: أنواع الجمل

② Compound sentence: ^{جملتين} ^{مركبة} ^{مركبة} → simple sentence ^{and but or so} simple sentence.
coordinating conjunction

① - Run-ons ^{أخطاء العطف} → ^{جملتان متصتان بدون حرف عطف أو علامة ترقيم} → S + V + S + V → Francisco worked out Maria cleaned her room - X
The first test was difficult the second one was easy - X

- fix run-ons ^{تصحيح الخطأ} → ① with a period (.) ② with a comma (,) and a coordinating conjunction (and-but-or-as)
✓ ① Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room. ✓ ② Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room. ✓
✓ ① The first test was difficult. The second one was easy. ✓ ② The first test was difficult, but the second one was easy. ✓

③ - Comma Splice ^{أخطاء العطف} → ^{جملتين كاملتين بينهما فاصلة ، والفاصلة لا يسميها وجود حرف عطف} → S + V + , + S + V → Francisco worked out, Maria cleaned her room X
The first test was difficult, the second one was easy X

- fix comma splice ^{تصحيح الخطأ} → ① with a period (.) ② with a comma (,) and a coordinating conjunction (and-but-or-as)
✓ ① Francisco worked out. Maria cleaned her room. ✓ ② Francisco worked out, and Maria cleaned her room. ✓
✓ ① The first test was difficult. The second one was easy. ✓ ② The first test was difficult, but the second one was easy. ✓

Coordinating conjunctions: ^{حروف العطف} → and و - but لكن - or أو - so إذن
Conjunctive adverbs: ^{ظروف العطف - أو حرف عطف الأحوال} → furthermore ^{علاوة على ذلك - أو بالإضافة إلى ذلك} moreover ^{علاوة على ذلك} In addition ^{علاوة على ذلك}
However - لكن - Nevertheless مع ذلك - otherwise بخلاف ذلك - Therefore ^{نتيجة لذلك} as a result

Ex - and → We are going to have spaghetti for dinner, and we are going to have ice cream for dessert.
in addition → We are going to have spaghetti for dinner; in addition, we are going to have ice cream for dessert.

Ex - but → I am hungry, but I don't have time to eat.
however → I am hungry; however, I don't have time to eat.

Ex - or → You need to work harder, or you will get fired.
otherwise → You need to work harder; otherwise, you will get fired.

Ex - So → It is raining, so she is wearing a raincoat.
as a result → It is raining; as a result, she is wearing a raincoat.

Types of Sentences: أنواع الجمل

③ The complex sentence:

الثانية عشر

هناك اسم آخر للجمل في الانجليزي غير (sentence) وهو (clause) ^{جمله}

ما هي الجمل (what is a clause) → هي مجموعة كلمات تحتوي على فعل وفاعل (subject + verb) يعني جملته (simple sentence)

There are two kinds of clauses in English: نوعان من الجمل في الانكليز

① Independent clauses: ^{جمله مستقلة} → (S + V) ^{تحتوي على فعل وفاعل} → It rained - Ahmad played football with his friends.

② Dependent clauses: ^{جمله تابعة} → ^{Fragment} ^{جملته لا يمكن ان تكون جملته كاملة} ^{Subordinating Conjunction} → we didn't go to the park, because it rained.

Types of sentences:

③ complex sentence ① Independent clauses ② Dependent clauses
 Subordinating conjunctions: because / after / before / when / as soon as / since
 until / while / Although / if / Unless
 حتى / بينما / رغم ان / اذا / صا

Ex-Complex sentences :- Independent^① + dependent^②

a) - We didn't ^① go to the park, ^② because it rained. b) - I wasn't ^① hungry, ^② because I had a big breakfast.

© - Ahmad played football with his friends after he did his homework. ^⑦

① Before Laila watched ^② a movie on TV, she helped her mother in the kitchen. ^①

نلاحظ المثال الأخير (d) جاءت الجملة التابعة في الأول لذلك نضع بعدها (و) لتبين بين المنفصلة (a-b-c-d) بجملة معقدة

The complex sentence: we didn't go to the park, because it rained.

we didn't go to the park because it rained.

Because it rained, we didn't go to the park.

لم تنصب إلى الحقيقة لأنها افترت - لأنها افترت لم تنصب إلى الحقيقة

independent clause
جمله مستقل

Subordinating
Conjunction
حرف عطف

dependent clause

جمله تابعه

أو predicate خبر

أنواع الجمل: Types of sentences:

① الجملة البسيطة تكون منه مبدأ وخبر (فعل وزايل) وقد يكون في الجملة أكثر من فعل زائل وقد تكون (مقررية - تعيية - استفهامية - أمر) والفعل يأتي في أي ظرف

① simple sentence:

② Compound sentence: (but-so-or-and ← Coordinating conjunction) ^{فاصلة} (comma) بعد ما حرف عطف
 ↓
 استيعاب الاختلاف

③ Complex sentence : إذا كانت أول جملة تفعّل ثانياً
↓
الجملة التابعة تبدأ بحرف عطف (Subordinating Conjunction)
الجملة المستقلة + جملة تابعة
الجملة المعقدة تحتوي على

Ex-simple → It started to rain. Ahmad put on his rain coat.

Ex-compound $\rightarrow$ It started to rain, so Ahmad put on his raincoat.

Ex-complex → Because it started to rain, Ahmad put on his raincoat.

Building sentences : بناء الجمل (question mark - ؟) (Full stop - .) (capit

الجملة هي عبارة عن عدة كلمات تبدأ بألف
و (!- exclamation mark)

المحل أيضاً يتحرى على فاعل ومفعول به (object - subject) والمفعول يأتي بعد الفعل عادةً. مثلاً ^S The boy ^V climbed ^O a tree

يمكن أن تصنف صفة (adjective) على الفاعل والمفعول به
 The young boy climbed a tall tree ← مثل

وكانت أضيف (adverb) ظرف الكيفية مثل
The young boy climbed a tall tree
The young boy quickly climbed a tall tree

وتمكن أصيف جارد ومجور (prepositional phrase) مثل The young boy quickly climbed a tall tree in the garden

لا کامان

$1350 - 1348 - 1337$  direction (from - toward - to) - Timing (before - after - during) - Location (under - on - in)

Prepositions : حروف الجر → أحدها (on/in/by/up/from/to/at/for/of/with/without/behind/but/expect/off) على جانبي لكنه خلف بدون مع شأن لاجل في إلى من أعلى ب في على أحدها
about/since/above/down/inside/beside/outside/around/across/over/after عنه منذ فوق قرب داخل إلى جانبي خارج حول مقابل خارج بعد
between/near/during/before/under بين قريب خلال قبل تحت

prepositional phrases جمل الجار والمجرور → The girl by the door is my sister - I sat with my mom. 134-137
وتستخدم لإضافة الجمل

prepositional phrases of place الجار والمجرور → The book on the desk is mine - I like to sit on the chair next to the window. 138
للدلالة على المكان

prepositional phrases of time الجار والمجرور → I saw my friends before the test - we will play tennis after class.
للدلالة على الزمان

Capitalization sentence beginning : أحرف كبيرة معاني مضمرات المحققة
أحرف كبيرة بداية الجمل

indefinite article (a-an) : أداة تعريف غير محددة

definite article (The) : أداة تعريف محددة

noun : اسم Verb : فعل subject : مبتدأ - فاعل object : مفعول به Predicate : خبر adjective : صفة adverb : ظرف

Contraction : اختصار irrelevant idea : أفكار لا صلة لها بالموضوع

action verb : أفعال الحركة imperative sentence : جمل الأمر

Count nouns : أسماء معدودة Non count nouns : أسماء غير معدودة

punctuation : علامات الترقيم location phrases : عبارات المواقع

Travel and transportation words : كلمات السفر والمواصلات time expressions : تعبيرات الوقت

- Subordinating conjunction : أداة توكيد الجمل المعقدة time Transition words : كلمات الفترة الانتقالية - بوقت

preposition : حرف جر possessive Form : جمل الملكية

negative imperative : أوامر النهي

Sequenital order : الترتيب التسلسلي أو الاختزالي

general information : معلومات عامة specific information : معلومات خاصة

parts of letter : أجزاء الرسالة details : تفاصيل

transitive verb : أفعال متعدية intransitive verb : أفعال غير متعدي

The topic sentence : جمل الموضوع supporting sentence : الجمل لسانه the concluding sentence : الجمل الختامية

Simple sentence : جمل بسيطة Compound sentence : جمل مركبة Complex sentence : جمل معقدة

Coordinating conjunctions : حرف عطف conjunctive adverb : ظرف العطف

Independent clauses : جمل مستقل Dependent clauses (Fragment) : جمل تابعة - جزئية

preposition : حرف جر prepositional phrases : جمل الجار والمجرور prepositional phrases of place - time : جمل الجار والمجرور للزمان والمكان

انزلت هذا التلخيص على الموقع جدد ما عرفت انه في الطابعة تبقي Scan

لولا انه عندي وقت كان كتبت بالمورد

وأخا والله ما كنت مخططة انزل كده بعد ما خلصت المسألة قلت بياكده أحد

يستفيد منه

اعذروني .. الله فوق الجميع

صباحة حمزة