

Chapter 7

أدوات العطف

English Conjunctions

and
or



مقدمة Introduction:

- تكمن أهمية أدوات العطف بأنها تربط الجمل أو الأسماء فيما بينها.
- سنعالج هذا الفصل بالأمثلة فقط مع الشرح.

بعض أدوات العطف Conjunctions:

- أدوات العطف في اللغة الانجليزية كثيرة. منها:
- إما **either** , معاً **both** , لكن **but** , أو **or** , و **and** ,
- بقدر ما **what** , عندما **when** , بينما **while** ,
- وكذلك **as well as** , ثم **then** , لا هذا ولا ذاك **neither ... nor** ,
- ...** , سواء ، ما إذا... **whether** , على الرغم من **notwithstanding** .

صياغة أدوات العطف:

- سنربط الجملتين التاليتين بحرف العطف **"and"** و **"or"** :
- لقد سافر جون. لقد سافرت كارلا. **John has traveled. Carla has traveled.**
- عند الربط بين الجملتين السابقتين بأدوات العطف **"and"** أو **"or"** نحذف الكلمات المشتركة من الجملة الثانية. إذاً تصبح الجملة:
- جون و كارلا قد سافروا. **John and Carla have traveled.**
- "لاحظ وضعنا **"are"** بدلاً من **"is"** لأنه **She and he** أصبح جمعاً"
- جون أو كارلا الذي قد سافر. **John or Carla has traveled.**

– عندما نريد أن نربط عدة أسماء بحرف العطف "and" نكتب:

هواقي هي السباحة والقراءة والبرمجة والرياضة.

My hobbies are swimming, reading, programming and sport.

ومن الخطأ كتابتها على هذا الشكل:

My hobbies are swimming and reading and programming and sport.

نضع "and" فقط قبل الاسم الأخير.

أمثلة

(١) هي تدرس كلتا اللغتين الانجليزية والفرنسية معاً.

1) She is studying **both** English and French.

(٢) لا هي ولا أختها كانوا في الحفلة.

2) **Neither** she **nor** her sister was in the party.

(٣) قابلها أولاً ثم اتخذ قرارك.

3) Meet her first **then** make your decision.

(٤) هو متعب كثيراً وكذلك أنت.

4) He **as well as** you is tired.

(٥) ابذل جهدك وإلا هو سوف يكون المنتصر.

5) Do your best (**or else/otherwise**) he will be the victorious.

(٦) يجب علينا أن نحاول أن نقابلهم سواء إن أمطرت أو لا.

6) We should try to meet them **whether** it is raining or not.

(٧) هذا البرنامج يعرض ما إذا كان أصدقاؤك على الخط.

7) This program shows **whether** your friends are online.

– إذا كان أحد أسماء المعطوف عليه الضمير I فإنه يوضع بعد حرف العطف وليس قبله.

I and he are going.

خطأ

He and I are going.

صح (هو وأنا آتيان)

I or he is going.

خطأ

He or I is going.

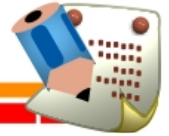
صح (هو أو أنا الذي سيأتي)

جدول أدوات العطف :Table of Conjunctions

- وضعنا هذا الجدول بدون شرح "لزيادة المعلومات فقط" يبين فيه أدوات العطف المهمة، ولكن يفضل استخدام القاموس عند قراءة هذا الجدول.

<i>meaning or function</i>	<i>simple conjunctions</i>	<i>2- or 3- word conjunctions</i>	<i>double conjunctions</i>
adding, listing:	and		both ...and not only ... but
alternatives:	or		either ... or
contrast:	but		not ... but
negative addition:	nor		neither ... nor
comparison	as , than , like	as if , as thought	as ... so as ... as
condition	if , unless	seeing , given , provided	if ... then
contrast:	(al)though while whereas	even though	although ... yet
degree or extent:		as far as	so ... that
exception:		but (that) , except (that)	
place:	where , wherever		
preference:		rather than , sooner than	
proportion:			as ... so the ... the
purpose:		so that , in order that	
reason and cause:	because , as , since		
respect:		in that	
result:		so that , such that	
indirect question:	whether , if		whether ... or
time:	same time: when(ever) , while , as	now (that)	
	earlier time: before , until , till		
	later time: after , since		
	just after: once , when , whereupon	immediately (that)	

Questions



- Questions (1-8); select the *ONE* lettered answer that is *BEST* in each question:

- 1) Which one is a conjunction?
A. never.
B. and.
C. indeed.
D. All above.
- 2) Which one is a conjunction?
A. too.
B. driver.
C. but
D. All above.
- 3) Choose the correct sentence:
A. He always eats chicken, egg and chips.
B. He always eats chicken, egg, and chips.
C. All above.
D. None of all above.
- 4) Choose the correct sentence:
A. The first man has to work bellows and the second must fuel the furnace.
B. The first man has to work bellows, and the second must fuel the furnace.
C. All above.
D. None of all above.
- 5) We will visit Japan ... New Zealand during our next vacation.
A. and
B. but
C. so
D. None of all above.
- 6) My brother wanted to buy a novel ... I went to the book store after I finished work.
A. so
B. or
C. but
D. None of all above.
- 7) My teeth were hurting ... I made an appointment to go the dentist.
A. or
B. so
C. but
D. None of all above.
- 8) Have you seen ... heard the latest musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber?
A. but.
B. so.
C. or.
D. None of all above.

- Questions (9-13); choose the best conjunction to join the two sentences:

- 9) The vacuum cleaner was too small for our needs. We bought a larger one.
A. so
B. since
C. but
D. because
- 10) The man stopped his bicycle beside the car. The bicycle had a broken chain.
A. and
B. as
C. yet
D. or
- 11) The tennis match was almost finished. The score was 40 all.
A. yet
B. and
C. nor
D. because
- 12) The X Files is my favorite TV show. Dawson's Creek is his favorite show.
A. so
B. or
C. and
D. but
- 13) She was happy when her brother arrived. She had been watching for him for over an hour.
A. and
B. because
C. as
D. but