

**University of abd Arrahmane Mira Bejaia**

**Faculty of law and political sciences**

**Semester 2**

**English lecture**

**Teacher:** belhadi

**Level:** second year

**Lesson 1 :** translation / الترجمة

**Definition :**

Translation generally refers to all the processes and methods used to render or, and transfer the meaning of the source language text into target language as closely completely as accurantly as possible

**التعريف :** الترجمة عبارة عن تحويل المعنى المعطى الى المعنى المقصود باستخدام طرق و تقنيات عندما نتكلم عن الترجمة نتحدث عن اللغات اى تبديل لغة بلغة

According to **Vinay and Darbelnet** there are techniques used in translation like **litteral translation** and **trasposition translation**

- 1- **Litteral translation** : is made of translation that remains close to the form of original as we call it **direct translation** , because it is « **word for word** »

**Example :**

English language	French translation	Arabic translation
What time is it ?	Quelle heure est -il ?	كم الساعة

**ملاحظة :** هذا النوع من الترجمة لا يحتاج الى جهد فقط تبديل الكلمات من اللغة الى لغة اخرى

## أمثلة

English language	French language	Arabic language
I am leaving now	Je pars maintenant	انا مغادر الان
He is eating now	Il mange une pomme	هو يأكل التفاحة
We are speaking english	Nous parlons Anglais	نحن نتكلم الانجليزية

- 2- **Transposition translation** : consists of moving from one gramatical to another without changing the meaning of the text , this introduces a change in the gramatical structure.

### Example :

English language	French language	Arabic language
The president thinks that	Selon le président	حسب الرئيس

**ملاحظة :** هذا النوع من الترجمة يختلف عن النوع الاول فهذا الاخير لا نقوم بتبديل الكلمات من لغة لأخرى بل نقوم بترجمتها حسب معنى النص

هنا لا يصح تبديل الكلمات فيصبح للنص او الجملة خلل فى المعنى

English language	French language	Arabic language
The president thinks that	Le président pense que	الرئيس يفكر فى

ايضا ملاحظة فكلمة واحدة قد تترجم فى عدة معانى حسب معنى الجملة او النص هناك

- 1- She has many **legal** problems : عندها مشاكل قانونية كثيرة
- 2- It's an organization that offers a **legal** advice : انها المؤسسة التى تقدم استشارات قانونية
- 3- I see the **legal** immigrants : رأيت المهاجرين الشرعيين
- 4- He attends the **legal** capacity : انه فى سن الرشد

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**Level: second year**

**Sections: A, B , C**

**Teacher: belhadi**

**Lesson 1 : Active- passive voice**

**Active form** : we call it active because the subject is active or the subject performs the actions .

**Example:** Picasso paint this work  
                  Subject   verb    object

So, here the subject performs the action, or the verb **paint** is performed by **Picasso**

**Passive form** : is used when focusing on the person or thing affected by an action

**Example:** this work is painted by Picasso  
                  Object    verb           passive subject

**Here** , the importance is for the work (**the object**) not for the subject (**Picasso**)

**Rule**

**The passive subject + to be+ the past participle of the verb + by + the subject**

**How to shift from active to passive form**

<b>Active Voice</b>	<b>Passive Voice</b>
<b>Present simple tense</b> <b>He</b> lights the candle	<b>Am /IS/ Are + past participle of the verb</b> The candle is lighted by <b>him</b>
<b>Past simple tense</b> <b>They</b> prepared the party	<b>Was /were + pp</b> The party was prepared by <b>them</b>

<b>Present continuous tense</b> <b>I am</b> driving a car	<b>Am /IS /Are + being + pp</b> A car is being driven by <b>me</b>
<b>Present perfect tense</b> <b>She</b> has stolen my book	<b>Has /have + been + pp</b> My book has been stolen by <b>her</b>
<b>Future tense</b> My uncle will pay my house	<b>Will + be + pp</b> My house will be paid by my uncle

So , these are the main change of tenses from active to passive , and you have noticed that pronouns also change ,

Active pronouns	Passive pronouns
I	Me
you	You
She	Her
He	Him
it	It
We	Us
They	Them

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Lesson 2: **PLURAL FORM**

**Plural form** : refers to a noun that includes more than one of a particular noun

**Examples** : a table → tables

Here , a table means one table but tables means two or more , so table is singular and tables with an « S » at the end is plural

In order to get the plural of a noun , the general rule is just to add an « s » at the end of a noun, but there are some nouns take some change in a plural form .

1- For most nouns we add « s » at the end of the word

Singular form	Plural form
Ball	Balls
Tree	Trees
Hand	Hands

2- For nouns that end with « s,x, z, ch , sh, », add an « es » at the of the word .

Singular form	Plural form
Box	Boxes
Boss	Bosses
Dish	Dishes

3- For nouns end with « o », need « es » at the end

Singular	Plural
Potato	Potatoes
Echo	Echoes
Hero	Heroes

4- Some words end with « f, ife » we need to replace the letter « f », by « v » then we add « es » at the end .

Singular	Plural
----------	--------

Loaf	loa <b>ves</b>
Half	hal <b>ves</b>
Wife	wi <b>ves</b>
Knife	kni <b>ves</b>

5- But words end with « f », need « s » at the end .

Singular	Plural
Reef	Reef <b>s</b>
Chef	Chef <b>s</b>
Roof	Roof <b>s</b>

6- For common nouns ending with a consonant followed by « y » replace the « y » by « i » then add « es » at the end.

Singular	Plural
Nappy	Napp <b>ies</b>
Fly	Fl <b>ies</b>
Sty	St <b>ies</b>

7- Some nouns are the same in both forms

Singular	Plural
Fish	Fish
Sheep	Sheep
Tuna	Tuna

8- For other words, some letters must be replaced, or added, and sometimes changing the word completely.

Singular	Plural
Child	Child <b>ren</b>
Ox	Ox <b>en</b>
Man	Men

**To conclude the lecture**, in order to get the plural of a singular word, you should pay attention to the singular word before then you apply the necessary rule you have above.

## Activities

**Activity 1:** Translate this passage to Arabic or French language.

“The police heard a little noise inside the bank, the robber noticed that. He wanted to escape, the police chased him, and pedestrians noticed the scene. One of them shouted at the robber, another blocked his way, then the police arrived and arrested him “

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Activity 2:** Give the plural form of these words

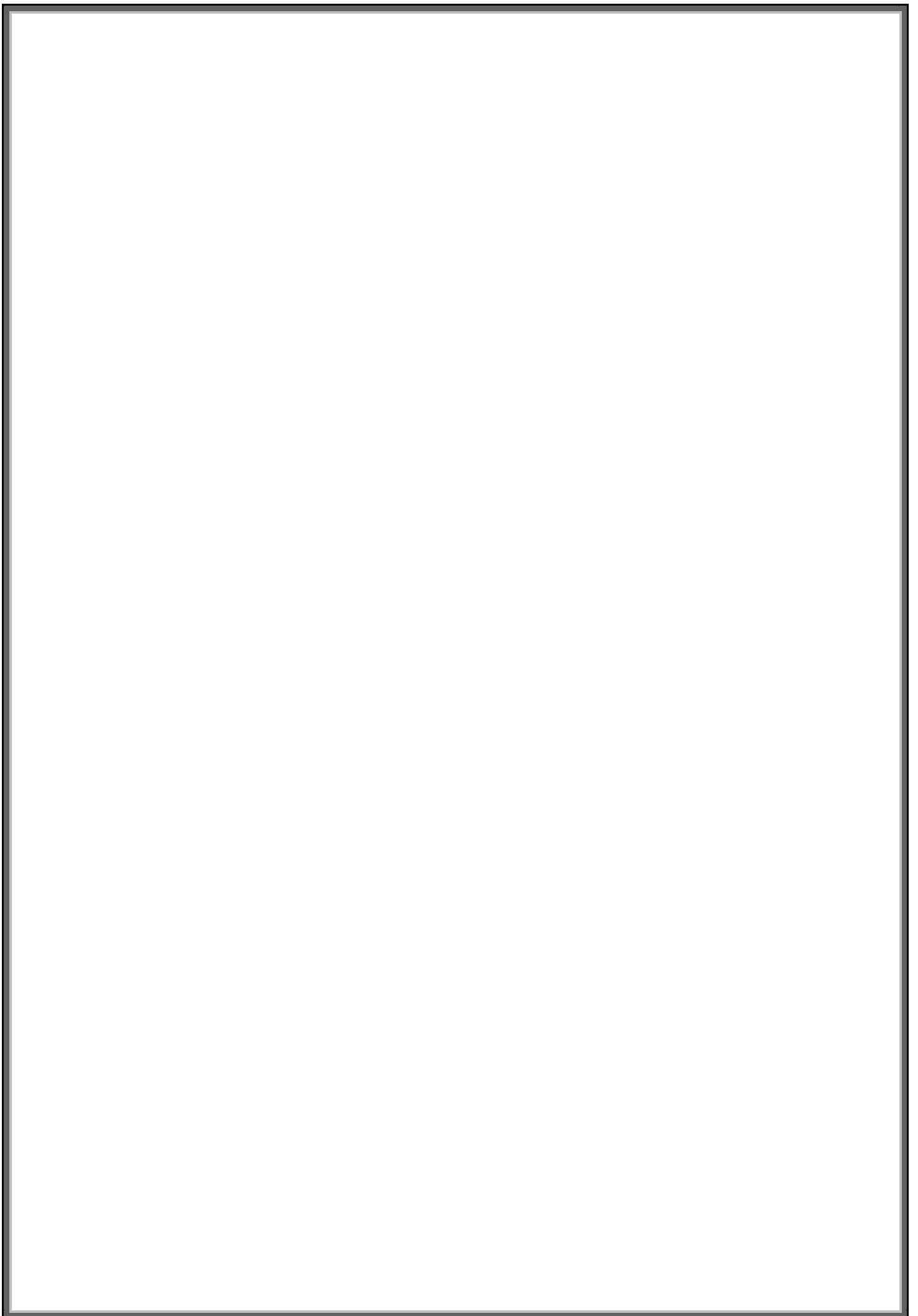
Singular form	Plural form
women	
Wolf	
Tooth	

**Activity 3:** Make the conditionals

- 1- I see him, I give him a gift.  
.....
- 2- You do not water plants regularly, they die.  
.....
- 3- I learn hard , I get my exam  
.....
- 4- The teacher explain well the lesson, students understand it  
.....

**Activity 4:** Turn to passive form

- 1- The professor teaches the students  
.....
- 2- John prepared the dishes  
.....
- 3- Merry is writing a story  
.....
- 4- Rita will buy an umbrella  
.....





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Lesson 5: **Pronunciation of final “s”**

**Definition:**

Plural nouns and verbs in third person, the pronunciation of these words ending with “s”, depend on the final consonant (sound).

**There are three ways to pronounce the “s”**

<b>/S/ sound</b>	<b>/Z/ sound</b>	<b>/ɪZ/ sound</b>
Used with voiceless sounds which are not vibrating like <b>/P/,/K/,/f/, /T/, /ph/, /th/</b> Sleeps, books, cliffs, hats, graph, math	When the letter before “s” is voiced , which means vocal cords produces a vibration like <b>/B/,/M/, /N/, /D/, /V/, /R/, /Y/</b> Crabs, dreams, fans, words, gloves, wears, plays	When the letters before “s” have a hissing sound like <b>/S/, /C/,/Z/, /CH/, /SH/, /GE/ , /X/</b> Buses, races, prizes, watches, dishes, changes, boxes

**Examples:**

<b>/S/</b>	<b>/Z/</b>	<b>/ɪZ/</b>
<b>Maps , myths,</b>	<b>Phones, wives</b>	<b>Oranges , witches</b>

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Lesson 6: **Opposite using prefix**

**Definition:** in English a prefix is a letter, or a group of letters attached to the beginning of a word to form a new word. In simple words, a prefix is a new letters put at the beginning of a word to change its meaning or to give its opposite.

**The most prefix used in English language**

We have a lot of prefixes in English language, but the most used are these ones

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
Anti	Against	Antigovernment
De	OR	Degrade
Dis		Disappear
Im	OPPOSITE	Immoral
In	OR	Inconsiderate
Il		Illegal
IR	NOT	Irregular
Un		Unfriendly

EXAMPLES:

Meaning / المعنى	Root جذر الكلمة	Prefix	New word / الكلمة الجديدة	New meaning الجديدة الكلمة
اتفاق	Agree	<b>Dis</b>	disagree	اختلاف
قانونى	Legal	<b>Il</b>	Illegal	غير قانونى
عادل	Justice	<b>In</b>	Injustice	غير عادل
نشيط	motivate	<b>De</b>	Demotivate	كسول
القدرة	Possible	<b>Im</b>	Impossible	غير قادر
مسؤول	Responsible	<b>Ir</b>	Irresponsible	لا مسؤول
انتهى	Finish	<b>Un</b>	Unfinished	لا منتهى
عنصرى	Racist	<b>Anti</b>	Antiracist	غير عنصرى

**Activity:** give the opposite of these words

Qualify / lawful /friendly / approval/ fair/ honest / social / correct/