

<b>Enseignante:</b> <b>Melle.Moussaoui. K</b>	<b>Université de Béjaia</b>	<b>Groupes:4,6,7 et 9</b>
<b>Niveau: LICENCE 1</b>		<b>Departement d'Arabe</b>

## Direct Speech Vs Reported Speech

1. We use *direct speech* to quote a speaker's exact words. We put their words within quotation marks. We add a reporting verb such as "he said" or "she asked" before or after the quote.

Example:

- *He said, "I am happy."*

2. *Reported speech* is a way of reporting what someone said without using quotation marks. We do not necessarily report the speaker's exact words. Some changes are necessary: the time expressions, the tense of the verbs, and the demonstratives.

Example:

- *He said that he was happy.*

### 3. Place, Demonstratives, And Time Expressions

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<b>Time Expressions</b>	
today	that day
now	then
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before/the previous week
next year	the following year/the next year/ the year after
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
<b>Place</b>	
here	there
<b>Demonstratives</b>	
this	that
these	those
<b>Direct Speech</b>	
<b>Reported Speech</b>	

## Pronouns

I	He, she
we	They
You	He, she, they
My	His, her
Our	Their
Your	His, her, their
Me	Him, her
Us	Them
You	Him, her, them
Mine	His, hers
Ours	Theirs
Yours	His, her, theirs

<b>Present simple :</b> She always wears a coat	<b>Past simple:</b> He said (that) she always wore a coat.
<b>Present Continuous :</b> I'm looking for my keys.	<b>Pas continuous :</b> She said (that) she was for her keys.
<b>Present perfect :</b> She has written letters for her friend	<b>Past perfect :</b> He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
<b>Past simple :</b> My friend gave me a bar of chocolate	<b>Past perfect :</b> He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
<b>Will :</b> I will finish my report in two days	<b>Would :</b> He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
<b>Can :</b> I can speak English	<b>Could</b> She said (that) she could speak English
<b>May :</b> I may invite them to dinner	<b>Might :</b> She said (that) they might invite them to the dinner
<b>Must :</b> I must go to the bank and get some money	<b>Had to :</b> She said (that) she had go to the bank and get some money.

**Have to :**

I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

**Had to**

She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

**What are imperative sentences in direct and indirect speech ?**

- When we change an imperative from direct speech into indirect speech we use the verbs *told*, *ordered* or *commanded* and we use the infinitive with *to* instead of the imperative. For example:

Direct speech: *Open the door!*

Indirect speech: *He told me to open the door.*

**Activity :** transform the following sentences into the indirect speech ;

- 1- He said « I play piano »
- 2- He said : « I'm learning french
- 3- He said : « I have already watered the flowers »
- 4- He said : « I didn't go out »
- 5- He said : « I was writing a letter a 5 o'clock »
- 6- He said : « I will do the shopping »
- 7- They said : « we have done our duty »
- 8- He said : « Mark arrived on Sunday.
- 9- She said : « I am working hard »
- 10- Teacher said : « be quiet »
- 11- He said : « please stop it »
- 12- She said : « Wake up early »

**Answers :**

- 1- He said « I play piano »
  - He said he played piano
- 2- He said : « I'm learning french
  - He said that he was learning french.
- 3- He said : « I have already watered the flowers »
  - He said that he had already watered the flowers
- 4- He said : « I didn't go out »
  - He said that he had not gone out.

5- He said : « I was writing a letter a 5 o'clock »

- He said that he was writing/ had been writing a letter a 5 o'clock.

6- He said : « I will do the shopping »

- He said that he would do the shopping.

7- They said : « we have done our duty »

- They said that they had done their duty

8- He said : « Mark arrived on Sunday.

- He said that Mark had arrived on Sunday.

9- She said : « I am working hard »

- She said that she was working hard.

10- Teacher : « be quiet »

- The teacher told the students to be quiet.

11- « please stop it »

- He asked her to stop it.

12- « Wake up early »

- She told me to wake up early.

## Active and Passive Voices

In **active voice** sentences the focus is person or thing doing an action

- The actor is the subject of the sentence
- I wrote an email
- He called some friends

### Passive voice

In passive voice sentences, the focus is the person or thing receiving the action

The person /thing receiving the action is the subject

- An email was written
- Some friends were called
  - To make passive voice expression
  - [Subject] + be. (past participle verb )

Changing active to passive

(Subject+[ verb] + [object])

We            ate            all of the cookies

[Subject] + be (same tense            +            past participle

As active voice sentence)            verb

- All of cookies were eaten            [            ]
- Convert: my dog chasing me around the park            [            ]

I am being chased around the park

• **Tenses changes in the passive voice**

<b>Tenses</b>	<b>Active</b>	<b>Passive</b>
<b>Present simple</b>	Tom clean the house	The house is cleaned by tom
<b>Present continuous</b>	Sarah is writing the letter	The letter is being written by Sarah
<b>Past simple</b>	Sam repaired the car	The car was repaired by Sam
<b>Past continuous</b>	She was delivering the letter	The letter was being delivered
<b>Present perfect</b>	Many tourists have visited the castle	The castle has been visited by many tourists
<b>Past perfect</b>	Georg had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic's	Many cars had been repaired by Georg when...
<b>Simple future</b>	I will make a cake	A cake will be made
<b>Future (be going to)</b>	Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tomorrow	A beautiful dinner is going to be made by sally tonight

**Activity:** Transform the following sentences into the passive voice:

1. My brother has written that poem.
2. He is going to build a house next week.
3. Chef Jones has been preparing the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before.
4. The salesman was helping the costumer when the thief came into the store.
5. The wind is rippling the water.
6. The child will open the parcel.
7. The cow is eating the clover.
8. The dealer ordered the wine.
9. The policeman gave you a medal.
10. The guide will show you the museum.

**Answers**

1. That poem has been written by my brother.
2. A house is going to be build by him next week.
3. The restaurant's fantastic dinners had been being prepared by chef Jones for two years before.
4. The customer was being helped by the salesman when the thief came into the store.
5. The water is being rippling by the wind.
6. The parcel will be opened by the child.

7. The clover is being eaten by the cow.
8. The wine was ordered by the dealer.
9. A medal was given to you by the policeman.
10. The museum will be shown to you by the guide.

# The comparative and the superlative

## Comparative adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (*larger, smaller, faster, higher*). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

**Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object).**

The second item of comparison can be omitted if it is clear from the context (final example below).

### Examples

- My house is **larger** than hers.
- This box is **smaller** than the one I lost.

## Superlative adjectives

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (*the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest*). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

**Noun (subject) + verb + *the* + superlative adjective + noun (object).**

The group that is being compared with can be omitted if it is clear from the context (final example below).

### Examples

- My house is the **largest** one in our neighborhood.
- This is the **smallest** box I've ever seen.

## Forming regular comparatives and superlatives

Forming comparatives and superlatives is easy. The form depends on the number of syllables in the original adjective.



### *One syllable adjectives*

Add *-er* for the comparative and *-est* for the superlative. If the adjective has a consonant + single vowel + consonant spelling, the final consonant must be doubled before adding the ending.

#### **Adjective Comparative Superlative**

tall	taller	tallest
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest

### *Two syllables*

Adjectives with two syllables can form the comparative either by adding *-er* or by preceding the adjective with *more*. These adjectives form the superlative either by adding *-est* or by preceding the adjective with *most*. In many cases, both forms are used, although one usage will be more common than the other. If you are not sure whether a two-syllable adjective can take a comparative or superlative ending, play it safe and use *more* and *most* instead. For adjectives ending in *y*, change the *y* to an *i* before adding the ending.

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
happy	happier	happiest
simple	simpler	simplest
busy	busier	busiest
tilted	more tilted	most tilted
tangled	more tangled	most tangled

### *Three or more syllables*

Adjectives with three or more syllables form the comparative by putting *more* in front of the adjective, and the superlative by putting *most* in front.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
important	more important	most important
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

### Irregular comparatives and superlatives

These very common adjectives have completely irregular comparative and superlative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

### Examples

- Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.
- Your painting is **better** than mine.

**Activity one:** Fill in the gaps with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives given.

1. This armchair is  than the old one. (comfortable)
2. Trains are  than aeroplanes. (slow)
3. I bought the  souvenir I could afford. (expensive)
4. In this classroom there are  girls than boys. (many)
5. Ann is the  child in the family. (young)
6. That TV set is the  of all. (cheap)
7. You are  here than there. (safe)
8. Fifi is  than Kate. (pretty)
9. This is the  film I have ever seen. (exciting)
10. Tim is  than Peter. (talented)

**Answers :**

1. This armchair is **more comfortable** than the old one.
2. Trains are **slower** than aeroplanes.
3. I bought the **most expensive** souvenir I could afford.
4. In this classroom there are **more** girls than boys.
5. Ann is the **youngest** child in the family.
6. That TV set is the **cheapest** of all.
7. You are **safer** here than there.
8. Fifi is **prettier** than Kate.
9. This is the **most exciting** film I have ever seen.
10. Tim is more **talented** than Peter.

# Types of Sentences

## Simple sentence:

Simple sentence contains an independent clause

- It contains a subject and a verb

### For example:

- She brushes her teeth in the morning.
- The baby laughed.

## Compound sentence:

Compound sentence contains two independent clauses, and they are linked by coordinating conjunctions.

- Coordinating conjunctions can include: for, and, nor, but, or, yet and so.

### For example:

- She brushes her teeth in the morning, so her teeth are nice and clean.
- She brushes her teeth in the morning, her teeth are nice and clean.

Independent clause

Independent clause

- The baby laughed at the cartoon, and he played with his toys.

## Complex sentence:

Complex sentence contains one independent clause and one or more subordinate clause.

- Subordinate clauses are linked by either a subordinating conjunctions ( although, after, because, since, when....etc) or relative pronouns (who, which, that, ....etc)

### For example:

- She brushes her teeth in the morning after waking up.

independent clause

dependant clause

## Compound – complex sentence:

Compound-complex sentences contain two or more independent clauses, and one or more dependant clause that is linked with a coordinating conjunction.

### For example:

- I woke up in the morning and I brushed my teeth even though everyone else was sleeping.

independent clause

independent clause

dependant clause



## The Definite and Indefinite Articles

# How to Use Articles



# A - AN - THE

## A

- "A" is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific.
- We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If a noun starts with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun.



E.g. a dog, a chicken, a boy, a teacher, a girl, a lesson, a website, etc.

## An

- "AN" is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.
- We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun.

E.g. an umbrella, an owl, an image, an hour, an enemy, an author, etc.

## The

- We use 'THE' in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique.

E.g. the Moon, the world, the Sun, the atmosphere, the rain, the South, the West, the North, etc.



**Activity one: Put the correct definite or indefinite article: "the" ,"a" ,"an".**

1. I bought .....pair of shoes.
2. I saw ..... movie last night.
3. They are staying at..... hotel.
4. Look at .....woman over there! She is a famous actress.
5. That is..... girl I told you about.
6. ....night is quiet. Let's take a walk!
7. ....price of gas keeps rising.
8. I read .....amazing story yesterday.
9. Love is such..... beautiful thing.
- 10.I live in.....apartment..... apartment is new.
- 11.I would like..... piece of cake.
- 12.I was in.....Japanese restaurant .....restaurant served good food.
- 13.Sara can play .....guitar.

**Answers:**

1. I bought a ✓ pair of shoes.
2. I saw a ✓ movie last night.
3. They are staying at a ✓ hotel.
4. Look at the ✓ woman over there! She is a famous actress.
5. That is the ✓ girl I told you about.
6. The ✓ night is quiet. Let's take a walk!
7. The ✓ price of gas keeps rising.
8. I read an ✓ amazing story yesterday.
9. Love is such a ✓ beautiful thing.
10. I live in an ✓ apartment. The ✓ apartment is new.
11. I would like a ✓ piece of cake.
12. I was in a ✓ Japanese restaurant. The ✓ restaurant served good food.
13. Sara can play the ✓ guitar.

# Syllable

## What is a syllable?

Is a unit of sound in language that joins vowels with consonants to create meaning, or to form words.

## Dividing words into syllables :( general form of the word).

Before dividing words into syllables we should learn some rules as follows:

Rules	Examples
1_ one syllable word is not divided.	drug_ one syllable word.
2_ A word had a prefix we divide the word into prefix and root .	Mis use_ mis/use Two syllable word (prefix+root)
3_ A word has a suffix we divide the word into root and suffix.	Harmful     harm/ful. Two syllable (root +suffix).
4_ when two consonants or more come between two vowel, it is divided between two consonants.	doctor_ doc/tor. (Vccv)_(vc/cv).
5_ words end in le preceded by a consonant we divide them before that consonant.	people_ peo/ple. ( consonantle).
6- words ends in ckle we divide the words between ckandle	tackle_ tack/le.

## Dividing words into syllables : internal form of words .

Rules	Examples
1_ v/cv one consonant between two vowels, the first vowel is short.	clever_ clev/er vcv _ vc / v
2_ v/cv one consonant between two vowels, the first vowel is long .	music_ mu/sic. Vcv _ v / cv
3_ v/v two vowels together in a word, sounded separately .	Diet_ di/et(two syllable word). Two vowels sounded separately). But: blood_ blood(onesyllable word)two vowels sounded similarly .
4_ v/ a vowel sounded alone, it forms a syllable	event_ e/ vent



**Activity:** Transform the following sentences into the passive voice:

1. My brother has written that poem.
2. He is going to build a house next week.
3. Chef Jones has been preparing the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before.
4. The sales man was helping the costumer when the thief came into the store.
5. The wind is rippling the water.
6. The child will open the parcel.
7. The cow is eating the clover.
8. The dealer ordered the wine.
9. The police man gave you a medal.
10. The guide will show you the museum.

**Answers**

1. That poem has been written by my brother.
2. A house is going to be build by him next week.
3. The restaurant's fantastic dinners had been being prepared by chef Jones for two years before.
4. The customer was being helped by the salesman when the thief came into the store.
5. The water is beingripping by the wind.
6. The parcel will be opened by the child.
7. The clover is being eaten by the cow.
8. The wine was ordered by the dealer.
9. A medal was given to you by the policeman.
10. The museum will be shown to you by the guide.

# Final S Pronunciation Rules

Rule # 1 : If the final sound of the word is voiceless, the final -s is pronounced as /s/.

## Examples:

- cat/cats
- duck/ducks
- walk/walks
- jump/jumps
- stump/stumps
- coat/coats
- disk/disks
- ship/ships
- laugh/laughs
- create/creates

## Practice Sentences:

1. The **cats** run as the dog **walks** by.
2. She **creates** beautiful paintings of **ships**.
3. He **ducks** under the limbs and **jumps** over the **stumps**.
4. Which of my **coats** did I leave my computer **disks** in?
5. The little boy **laughs** as he feeds the **ducks**.

Rule #2: If the final sound in the word is voiced, the final -s is pronounced as /z/.

## Examples:

- run/runs
- grab/grabs
- afford/affords
- bag/bags
- rule/rules
- come/comes
- plan/plans
- brother/brothers
- glove/gloves
- shoe/shoes

## Practice Sentences:

1. He **runs** and **grabs** the ball from his opponent.
2. I don't understand how he **affords** **bags** of new **clothes** every month.
3. The **rules** state that everyone **comes** to the **meetings**.
4. She **plans** to play a trick on her **brothers**.
5. Wear your **gloves** and **shoes** out in the snow.

Rule #3: If the final sound in the word is s, ch, sh, or j, the final s is pronounced as /iz/.

**Examples:**

- watch/watches
- bus/buses
- wish/wishes
- badge/badges
- switch/switches
- bless/blesses
- dish/dishes
- trudge/trudges
- catch/catches
- wash/washes

**Practice Sentences:**

1. The homeless man sits in the bus station and **watches** the **buses** go by.
2. The soldier **wishes** he had earned more **badges** during the war.
3. The mother **blesses** her children when she **catches** them being kind.
4. The teenager **trudges** into the kitchen and **washes** the dishes.