

NO, V, A

جلسه اول

Sentence : Subject + verb

کلمه جمله از یک sub و یک verb جمله است.

* verb — finite از تفریق برای استخوان، خورد، نظر

nonfinite زمانش مشخص نیست

Ex: going (n) - had been going (A) - to arrive (n) - waken (n)

will have waken (A)

* verb — Transitive (مستوی) + obj یا ای که می تواند فعل را به obj منتقل کند.

intransitive (افز)

Transitive: kill - buy - send - sell - point - bring

intransitive: go - walk - talk - happen - agree - come

* به یاد داشته باشید، intransitive فعل را نمی تواند ببرد

~~what is happen?
I am agreed.~~



Subject :

Date : .../.../...

* بناه افعال انطیسی، ایا، خارجی، مقایسه کنین، زیرا، لایف، مسو، در، فارسی، و
انطیسی زون لایف.

I enjoy the party لذت بردن از مهمانی

Ask him پرسیدن از

* Subject
 └─ noun
 └─ pronoun

Sally went. or The woman went.
sub verb

noun intransitive (IVF)
Rinit

She went.

sub IVF

pronoun

Phrase : گروه از کلمات که از یک دسترس، در هم با هم ارتباط ایلی، و
Sub ایلی Rinit verb ایلی حود

His sister → noun-phrase



Dances with wolves.

verbal phrase

Coming to America

geround phrase

before (the rain) → object of proposition

propositional Ph.

Peter bought a villa.

Sub

TVF

Direct object (D.O)

She wrote a post card.

Sub

TVF

Direct object

Peter bought his wife a villa

او نے اپنے لیے ویلا خریدا

Sub

TVF

indirect obj

Direct obj

یہ مفعول کو دیکھ کر یہ
بطور غیر مستقیم از کمال فعل

Peter bought a villa for his wife.

وہ اس کے لیے خریدا

Sub

TVF

D.O

propositional phrase

✓
verb complement
pro-Ph

She wrote a postcard to him.

verb complement



* Complements

① verb complement

a: propositional phrase

b: adverb (زمان، مکان، ...)

* در توان به حوضه در جمله verb complement داشته باشیم.

* Verb complement حایر برانند در هر کجای جمله بیایند.

verb حایر که در توانند در مفعول بگیرند:

buy - sell - write - build - sing - bring - fetch

read - sent - make - do - sign - give - tell -

show - draw - paint - leave - teach - play

I saw your brother in the library last weekend.

Sub	TVF	Direct obj	v-complement	v-complement
			propo-ph	adv

Sometimes I go swimming I go swimming Sometimes.



② Subject complement

a) noun

b) adjective

She is skillful.

Sub linking Sub-complement
verb adj

* Sub-Com (جمله خبری) هرگز linking-verb نمی آید. (عکس این)

be

cost

become

prove

get

feel

run

fall

turn

grow

remain

keep

appear

* هرگز become, to be نمی آید

sound

adj یا noun و برای فعل

look

adj یا verb

seem

taste

It taste awful.

smell

This marker cost 10 tomans.

(It is 10 tomans)

That sounds beautiful → شنیدنی و عالی



③ object Complement

a) adjective

b) object-complement

Iranians elected Mr. Ahmadinejad president.

Sub

TVF

Direct obj

object-complement

افعال متعدی می توانند به صورت obj-com باشند : (transitive) (متعدی)

make

Paint

drive

like

elect

love

choose

appoint

assign (تکلیف می دهند) They assign him chairman.

name

call

turn

prove

think

believe

assume

consider

we consider you our leader.



Subject :

Date :

تقسیم بندی، جملہ

Sentence : Subject + predicate .

بند گزارہ End

Sentence : Subject + verb + (Complement) .

Birds fly (northwest in summer) .



AS, V, IT

فعلية

Clause (Subject + verb + (Complement))

I memorized Homer

clause

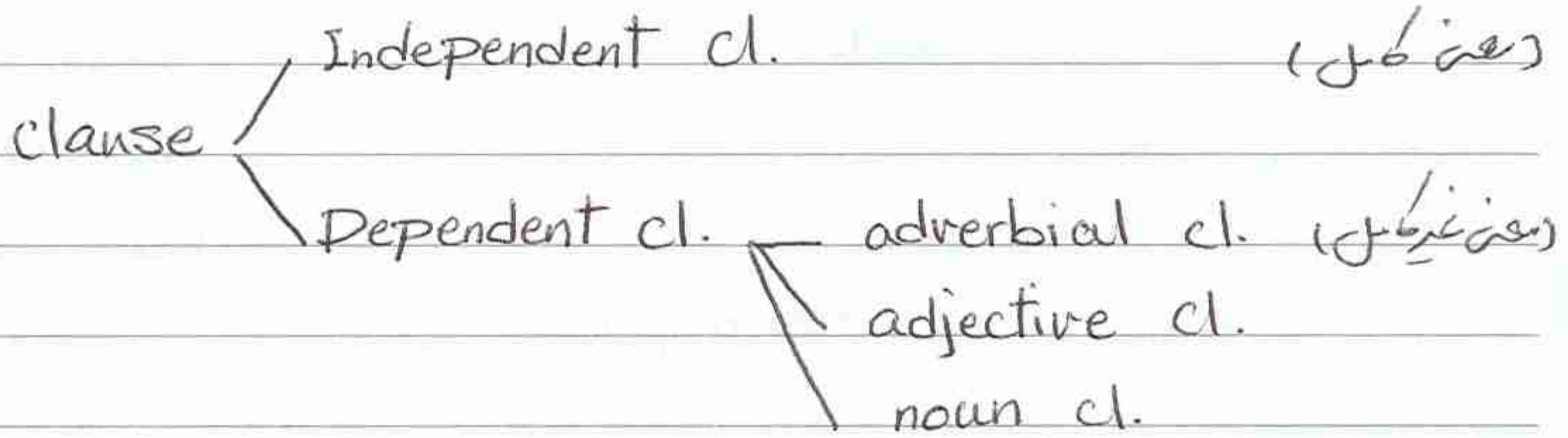
I memorized Homer.

Sentence

↓
full stop

after I memorized Homer

clause



Sentences :

a) Simple sentences → Independent clause.

b) Compound sentence → Independent cl + Independent cl

c) Complex sentence → Independent cl + Dependent cl.



a) They went shopping.

b) Marta called Jack, but he did not talk with her.

Independent clause

Independent clause

c) Because we do not have enough time, we will

Dependent clause

return home.

Independent clause.

* Compound clause

a) Indep clause, coordinator + Indepen clause.

b) Indep clause; Indep clause.

c) Indep clause; sentence connector, Indep clause.

d) Indep clause. sentence connector, Indep clause.

e) Indep clause. Subject (helping verb; Modal verb),

Sentence connector, Remainder.

a) Patricia did her chore in the morning, and she went to the gym in the afternoon.

b) Patricia did her chore in the morning; she went to the gym in the afternoon.

c) Patricia did her chore in the morning; moreover, she went to the gym in the afternoon.

d) Patricia did her chore in the morning. Moreover, she went to the gym in the afternoon.

e) Patricia did her chores in the morning. She, moreover, went to the gym in the afternoon.

* برای کمک از Modal ، helping ها نیست برودند بران
آری، اجزاء Sub. جانب جا کرد در غیر این صورت از مدل های دیگر استفاده
نمایند

* also در حالت e پس در بخش کلماتی که در این صورت هر nevertheless

* Then جمع و بخش کلماتی که

* contrast برای subject، ضمتن فقط م کار می رود.



۱۵، ۷، ۱۵

علی حسینی

Adverbial clause:

Before I entered the room, she had killed her husband.

Before و کلماتی مانند آنرا برای یک indep. cl و کلماتی مانند و آنرا تبدیل به Dep. cl و کلماتی مانند Subordinator می کنند.

Subordinator ها برخلاف coordinator ها و conjunction ها Subordinator حساب می شوند.

She had killed her husband before I entered the room.

* Adv. cl کلماتی مانند برای جمله باشند که دو یا سه کلمات هم در آن درج می شود و معمولاً کلماتی هستند.

While Don was watching TV, someone rang the bell.
as

Since Jill did not have enough money, she went home on foot.

If they had listened to us, they could have finished their project on time.



Sandra bought her gold bracelet yesterday
Sub TVF D.O/n v.c / adv

Sandra bought her gold bracelet last week.
v.c / adv

Sandra bought her gold bracelet when she was in Paris.
v.c / adv . el

چونکہ اس نے اپنے آپ کو لاپرواہی میں ڈال دیا تھا اور اس لیے اسے پھانسی دے دی گئی۔
adv . el

In as much as he had broken the law, the judge sentenced him to death.

The judge sentenced him to death, in as much as he had broken the law.

Wherever she went, she could not find a suitable job.

As long as we stay here, no one will be able to find us.



time :

time sequence استوار ہونے کا وقت ; adv. cl اور ان کے درمیان

present tense اور adv. cl اور Future tense L indep. cl اور

subo اور adv. cl اور Future perfect tense L indep. cl اور
by the time that

By the time that mom comes tomorrow afternoon,
we will have cleaned up the house.

subo اور adv. cl اور present perfect L indep. cl اور
Simple past اور tense Since

tense اور adv. cl اور while subo اور continues



Subject :

Date :

NS, V, IN

: مشتري سوار

Adjective clause

NS, V, PP

: مشتري سوار

The woman purchased a diamond necklace.

Sub/n

TVF

D.O/n

The tall woman purchased a beautiful diamond necklace

Sub/n

TVF

D.O/n

مشتري سوار، سوار

The woman who is tall purchased a diamond necklace

Sub/pron

which was beautiful.

Sub/pron

مشتري سوار، سوار



Relative pronouns :

جمله ربطی

who

when

whom

whose

which

(that)

where

Relative pro (مذکر) Sub , Relative pro (مذکر) Subj. adj. cl
مثال : Subjective. adj. cl

The teacher whom I hate is now in hospital.

P.O / PRO S / PRO TV.F

Relative pro (مذکر) Sub , Relative pro (مذکر) Obj. adj. cl

نکته :

Relative pro (مذکر) Subj. adj. cl , Relative pro (مذکر) Obj. adj. cl

Relative pro (مذکر) Obj. adj. cl

~~who~~ ~~whom~~
The teach ~~whom~~ I hate is now in hospital.

The house which she has bought is haunted.

D.O / PRO S / IN TV.F

Relative pro (مذکر) Subj. adj. cl , Relative pro (مذکر) Obj. adj. cl



who objective , subjective
حک اجزای ، objective , subjective
، which , whom

The city where she was born is very polluted.

The city in which she was born is very polluted.

The city in which she was born is very polluted.

preposition
obj. adj. cl
proposition
حک اجزای ، در آن ،
حک اجزای ، در آن

The day when Harry met Sally was the worst day in his life.

~~whose~~

The lady whose husband had died in a car accident

Comitted suicide.

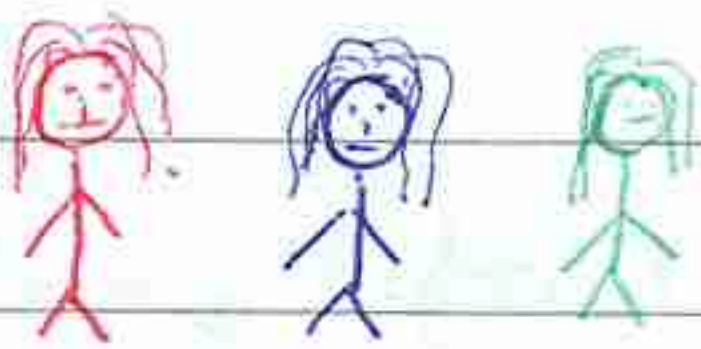
~~which~~

The house whose windows are blue belongs to Count Dracula.

whose
حک اجزای ،
حک اجزای ،



The house, the windows of which are blue, belong to Count Dracula.



The girl speaks portuguese fluently.

Restrictive adj. cl

The girl who is wearing a red dress speaks



The girl, who is wearing a red dress, speaks ...

non-Restrictive adj. cl

امروزه اگر جمع به کسی یا چیزی برای اولین بار صحبت کنیم به صورت Restrictive می‌سیم و اگر دوباره ~~در~~ جمع به آن صحبت کنیم باید به صورت non-Res رویش بند.

نکته برای اسامی خاصه adj. cl خاصه صورت non-Res می‌آید.

G.W. Bush, whom the American reelected president, visted Afghanistan last week.

اگر اسم خاصه ~~مکمل~~ و آن اسم در رتبه ~~نقطه~~ وجود داشته باشد adj. cl non-Res می‌شود.

My father, whose leg was broken, is now at home.



۱- ار. ال. adj. ل Rest با آن می توانیم به جای whom, who
 which از that استفاده کنیم.

۲- ار. ال. adj. ل objective باشد Rest نیز بکار می آید
 whom را حذف کنیم به این محل می گویند omission.

۳. whose از این قول بازی می آید

The person whom she is talking with is a vampire.

with whom she is talking

that she is talking with

she is talking with

informal که در صورت استفاده می آید that

The building where we work is a skyscraper.

which we work in

in which we work

that we work in

we work in



The city where we come from is ...

which we come from

آوردن سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ where جہاں پر preposition ہے جہاں پر آتا ہے وہاں پر آتا ہے
where از which استفادہ کرتے ہیں جہاں پر prepo جہاں پر آتا ہے وہاں پر آتا ہے
in, where, which

Cap entered the class, which made everyone frightened.

ایک نوجوان نے کہا کہ جب اس نے کلاس میں داخلہ لیا تو وہ سب کو ڈرانا لگا۔
کہا کہ وہ کلاس میں داخلہ لیا تو وہ سب کو ڈرانا لگا۔
that جہاں پر آتا ہے وہاں پر آتا ہے



١٨, ٧, ٢٦

جلسه ششم

The horse ~~which~~ you want to buy is a race horse

↳ omission

Reduce in adj clause:

: Reduce , omission

1- Reduce ~~which~~ obj. adj. cl. omission

برای Sub. adj. cl. حائز برانند

2- Reduce, omission, phrase: Reduce

3- omission, rest L. adj. cl. rest

Reduce ~~which~~ non-rest, rest

The workers ~~who~~ ~~are~~ standing there want to go on a strike

sub

present participle

The donkeys ~~which~~ ~~were~~ grazing near the river looked beautiful.

David is going to buy my car, ~~which~~ ~~is~~ damaged completely

past participle

The police have found the child ~~who~~ ~~was~~ kidnapped last week.



: Reduction

1- اجزاء Sub و adj.cl

2- اجزاء to be am , is , are , was , were

3- اجزاء اصله بر آید تبدیل به present participle (بجای ing و هم)

اجزاء adj.cl و present continuous tense

Reduce اجزاء past continuous

اجزاء و تان

اجزاء adj.cl و simple present perfect tense

Reduce اجزاء simple past perfect

اجزاء و تان past participle

The old woman ~~who~~ wanted to enter the building suddenly died at the door.
 ↓
 wanting

The criminal ~~who~~ had been escaping for fifteen years was arrested.
 ↓
 having

The museum ~~which~~ has been destroyed during the air-raid will be renovated in one year.
 ↓
 having



: b adj-cl Reduce

The kids who are in the yard are playing hide-and-seek.
S, L.v, V.C
Pron

am) linking v - ۳ rest - ۲ subjective i L adj-cl ✓
وہ ترائیں آ رہی ہیں Reduce کنیں اینجی adj-cl
رہے اساتذہ ہر روز

An archeologist, Sara will --

Sara, ~~who~~ ~~is~~ an archeologist, will go to Africa tomorrow.
S, L.v, SC/n

non-rest - ۲ subjective - ۱ L adj-cl ✓
(was , were , are , is , am) linking v to be - ۳
S.C (ربط ، ربط ارجیس n ربط)
جی ترائیں آ رہی ہیں Reduce کنیں رہے آ رہی ہیں لڑکی ترائیں Appositive

Reduce in adv clause:

While ~~Tim~~ ~~was~~ looking out of the windows, the birds flew away.
اینجی کنیں ترائیں Reduce کنیں Sub



(While) Tim ~~was~~ looking out of the window, she sighed sorrowfully.

(After) Mina ~~ate~~ her dinner, she took a shower.
eating

Mina took a shower, after eating her dinner.
فبتاقت ان تاكل بعدها وبعدها

Because they ~~did not~~ finish their job properly, they got fire.
finishing
reason

Because they ~~did not~~ finish their job properly, they got fire.
فبتاقت ان تاكل بعدها وبعدها

Although I ~~love~~ you, I have to kill you.
loving

انما :
L.V to be في adv.cl و L.V to be في adv.cl
استعملت في adj.cl و L.V Reduce, في adv.cl

استعملت في adv.cl و L.V Reduce, في adv.cl



بند Reduce کن

۳- Subord در result , perpose , adversity
در جمله Subord که در آنجا که که
که در Reduce کار نه باشد

۴- whose از این روش باری کاربرد



NS, V, I, A

free clause

Noun clause

... statement ; 1 - 1

... " yes. No. q ; 1 - 1

... " wh. q ; 1 - 1

Statement:

Erika cannot speak English.

In P. cl

that Erika cannot speak English is a shame

child

sub / n. cl

h. v

s. c / n

We did not know that Erika cannot speak English.

S / pro

T. V. F

P. O / n. cl

The ridiculous point is that Erika cannot speak

S / n

L. v

sub. C / n. cl

English.

It is a shame that Erika cannot speak English.

anticipatory "it"

subject after it

... statement ; 1 - 1



اولین قدم برای بهیچ جمله سوالی N.c.l
سوالی است.

Yes - No question :

Does Peter love Paula?

(or not)

Whether Peter loves Paula is not important at all.

S/n.c.l L.V S.C/adj V.C/Preph

No body realized whether Peter loves Paula or not.

S/Pr.n T.V.F D.O/n.c.l

The question will be whether Peter loves Paula

S.n L.V S.C/n.c.l

Everybody in town is talking about whether Peter

S/Pr.n L.V.F V.C/

loves Paula.

این جمله سوالی است و بهیچ جمله سوالی



Wh. question :

How do they earn money?

سؤال
مفتوح

How they earn money is none of your business.

S, n, cl

The police could not find how they earn money.

P, o, n, cl

The mystery was how they earn money.

S, c, / n, cl

We are intrested in how they earn money.

S, /
PB

L, v

S, c / adj

v, c / prep phr

: كله!

what ever , whoever , wherever , whenever

كله , من , في , متى n, cl

I do not agree with whatever you do.

Whoever he is is not important.

Wherever they live must be very beautiful.

When ever she comes will be my Doom's Day.



that , whether (or not) , wh-q → Introductory conjunction

بِهِنَّ شَيْءٍ أَوْ لِيَسْئَلُوا عَنْهُمْ حَالَهُمْ وَنَحْوَهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْبَيْتِ أَوْ لِيَعْلَمُوا حَالَهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْبَيْتِ أَوْ لِيَعْلَمُوا حَالَهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْبَيْتِ
اِنَّ ن.ا.ا. اِنَّ ا.ا.ا. ا�



جملہ جملہ :

Inversion:

جملہ جملہ کے Invert اور شرطی جملہ کے ساتھ ساتھ اصل جملہ کے ساتھ ساتھ inversion کے ساتھ ساتھ writing کے ساتھ ساتھ۔

① عام شرطی جملہ کے ساتھ ساتھ invert کے ساتھ ساتھ۔

IP Past Perfect , Perfect future in the past

had P.P

would

should + have + P.P

might

IP they had (not) paid his money back , he would not have called the police.

Inv.

Had they (not) paid his money back , he ...

invert کے ساتھ ساتھ were کے ساتھ ساتھ IP کے ساتھ ساتھ۔

IP he were rich , she would marry him.

Inv.

Were he rich , she would marry him.

invert کے ساتھ ساتھ should کے ساتھ ساتھ IP کے ساتھ ساتھ۔



If you should see David today, please slap him in the face.

Inverted

Should you see David today, ...

كشأن (almost) negative adverbial كشأن (2)

never

seldom

rarely

hardly even

hardly ... when ...

barely ... when ...

scarcely ... when ...

I never drink tea.

Never do I drink tea.

When Rita was in town, people seldom came out to the street.

When Rita was in town, seldom did people come out to the street.



I had scarcely stepped out of my room when I confronted a dragon.

Scarcely had I stepped out of my room when I confronted a dragon.

③ (3) لا يزل عاتقك من غير ان يزل عاتقك . لا يزل عاتقك . لا يزل عاتقك .

on no account

on no condition

at no time

in no way

in / under no circumstances

My student can cheat in exam at no time.

At no time can my student cheat in exam.

④ (4) لا يزل عاتقك من غير ان يزل عاتقك . لا يزل عاتقك . لا يزل عاتقك .

not

not + D.O

not + until ...

not + for ...

The president will not be able to visit your town until next July.

Not until next July will the president be able to visit your town.

They did not pay him even a single penny.

Not even a single penny did they pay him.

⑤ little : adverb, کم, اندک, ادباً، ادباً، ادباً

Little (adv) : ^{میں} \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow

We have heard little about him since he ran away.

Little have we heard " " " " " "

⑥ : adverb, کم، اندک، ادباً، ادباً، ادباً

So + adj/adv + that

Such + n + that

She is so ugly that no one dares to look at her face.

So ugly is she that no ...

that * \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow



⑦ در این نوع با ربط به صورت invert تهنیه

Only

Only once

Only later

Only then

Only after...

Only by ...

Only in ...

Not only ... cl., but also ... cl.

فقط (فقط)

Only later did Anastasia realize how much Paul had loved her.

Only after the war could the soldiers return home.

فقط

Not only do you have to come to the class on time, but also you must do your homework carefully.

• قولی و فعلی inversion (X)

nor

neither

Neither cl. , Nor cl.

She does not want to see him again , nor does she like to think about him any more.

She does not want to see him again , and neither does she like to think about him any more.

Neither did the teacher intent to cancel the class , nor did the students like to leave the school.

Parallelism:

تواری (جملہ جملہ)

اب اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اور ، but ، yet اور conjunction
and , or , but , yet اور conjunction

n. and n.

adj or adj.

v. but v.

She sings awfully and carelessly.



استش : to infinitive در درصین جمله به کار می آید

I want to go out, to visit merry, to eat out,
to go to the movies, and (to) return home
in the midnight.

همچنین اگر بخواهم از correlative conjunction استفاده کنم

both ... and ...

either ... or ...

neither ... nor ...

not only ... but also ...

در both and است که هر فعل جمع یا در هر دو جمع
نمود و جمع بدون بستن به عامل است.

Geround → V+ing : فعل مضارع

This class is boring.

adj / present participle

They were watching TV.

T.V.F pre participle

Jogging keeps you in shape.

Sub G

فعل مضارع / جول noun بهره بردن از V+ing : Geround

Laughing loud in public is considered rude.

Sub / G

بهره بردن از / استهزاء sth در مکان عمومی

She enjoys listening to jazz.

T.V.F D.O / G

I hate smoking.

T.V.F D.O / G

I am looking forward to seeing you A.S.A.P

D. of prep }
as soon as possible



What are you thinking about?

I am thinking about killing you.

11

His snoring every night, has driven his wife crazy.

He snores every night.

Sipron I.V.F v.c / adv

sub of Geround / Geround

- Sub of } POS. adj
- Ground } POS. Proper. NS
- } POS. Common NS

We enjoy their playing the guitar.

Sub TVF D.O / G

She loves reading poems.

D.O / G

Driving so fast will usually lead to death.

(one's)

Driving so fast will usually lead to death.

Driving so fast will usually lead to death.



Infinitive → to + verb

To speak German fluently needs a lot of efforts.
S / inf. ph

I wanted to leave there.
D. o / inf

She is saving her money in order that she can buy a house.

She is saving her money in order to buy a house.

She is saving her money to buy a house.
infinitive of purpose

To buy a house, she is saving her money.

To play football well requires a lot of practice.
sub / inf

Ⓘ requires a lot of practice to play football well.
↳ anticipatory it



To see you is nice.

It is nice to see you.

To study math is difficult.

Studying math is difficult.

He stoped smoking.

او سیگار کشیدن را ترک کرد.

He stoped to smoke.

او ایستاد تا سیگار کشد.

