**نظريات الابداع في في الشعر والنثر أ.د كريب رمضان**

**أولا : مفهوم الابداع**

**الابداع**

**يمكن تعريف الإبداع بأنه أفكار جديدة ومفيدة ومتصلة بحل مشكلات معينة أو تجميع وإعادة تركيب الأنماط المعروفة من المعرفة في أشكال فريدة ،ولا يقتصر الإبداع على الجانب التكنيكي لأنه لايشمل تطوير السلع و العمليات المتعلقة بها وإعداد السوق فحسب بل يتعدى أيضا الألات و المعدات وطرائق التصنيع و التحسينات في التنظيم نفسه ونتائج التدريب و الرضا عن العمل بما يؤدي إلى إزدياد الإنتاجية**

**فالإبداع ليس إلا رؤية الفرد لظاهرة ما بطريقة جديدة لذلك يمكن القول إن الإبداع يتطلب القدرة على الإحساس بوجود مشكلة تتطلب المعالجة ومن ثم القدرة على التفكير بشكل مختلف ومبدع ومن ثم إيجاد الحل المناسب.**

**ثانيا: مستويات الابداع**

**يظهر الإبداع في العديد من المستويات ومنها :**

**1. الإبداع على المستوى الفردي: بحيث يكون لدى العاملين إبداعية خلاقة لتطوير العمل وذلك من خلال خصائص فطرية يتمتعون بها كالذكاء و الموهبة أو من خلال خصائص مكتسبة كحل المشاكل مثلا ،وهذه الخصائص يمكن التدرب عليها وتنميتها ويساعد في ذلك ذكاء الفرد وموهبته.**

**2. الإبداع على مستوى الجماعات: بحيث تكون هناك جماعات محددة في العمل تتعاون فيما بينها لتطبيق الأفكار التي يحملونها و تغيير الشيء نحو الأفضل كجماعة فنية في قسم الإنتاج مثلا.**

**3. الإبداع على مستوى المنظمات: فهناك منظمات متميزة في مستوى أداءها وعملها وغالبا ما يكون عمل هذه المنظمات نموذجي ومثالي للمنظمات الأخرى ،وحتى تصل المنظمات إلى الإبداع لابد من وجود إبداع فردي و جماعي.**

**وإن هناك العديد من الباحثين الذين ميزوا بين نوعين رئيسيين من الإبداع على مستوى المنظمات وهما:**

**1. الإبداع الفني: بحيث يتعلق بالمنتج سواء السلع أو الخدمات ،ويتعلق بتكنولوجيا الإنتاج أي بنشاطات المنظمة الأساسية التي ينتج عنها السلع أو الخدمات.**

**2. الإبداع الإداري: ويتعلق بشكل مباشر بالهيكل التنظيمي والعملية الإدارية في المنظمة ،وبشكل غير مباشر بنشاطات المنظمة الأساسية.**

**وقد قام (تايلور) بتقسيم الإبداع إلى مستويات مختلفة هي**

**1. الإبداع التعبيري (Expressive Creativity): وتكون فيه الأصالة والكفاءة على قدر قليل من الأهمية.**

**2. الإبداع الإنتاجي (Productive Creativity): وهو الذي يرتبط بتطوير آلة أو منتج أو خدمة.**

**3. الإبداع الإختراعي (Inventive Creativity): ويتعلق بتقديم أساليب جديدة.**

**4. الإبداع الإبتكاري (Innovative Creativity): يشير إلى التطوير المستمر للأفكار وينجم عنه اكتساب مهارات جديدة.**

**5. إبداع الإنبثاق (Emergence Creativity): هو نادر الحدوث لما يتطلبه من وضع أفكار و إفتراضات جديدة كل الجدة.**

**ثالثا: أسباب تبني الإبداع في المنظمات**

**يمكن إيجاز هذه الأسباب بما يلي :**

**1. الظروف المتغيرة التي تعيشها المنظمات اليوم ،سواء أكانت ظروف سياسية أو ثقافية أو إجتماعية أو إقتصادية والتي تحتم على المنظمات الإستجابة لهذه المتغيرات بأسلوب إبداعي يضمن بقاء المنظمة وإستمرارها.**

**2. يحتم الإبداع الفني و التكنولوجي في مجال السلع و الخدمات و طرق إنتاجها وقصر دورة حياتها على المنظمات أن يستجيبوا لهذه الثورة التكنولوجية وما يستلزمه ذلك من تغييرات في هيكل المنظمة وأسلوب إدارتها بطرق إبداعية أيضا ،مما يمكنها من زيادة أرباحها وزيادة قدرتها على المنافسة و الإستمرار في السوق من خلال ضمانها لحصتها السوقية بين المنظمات المنافسة.**

**رابعا: نظريات الابداع**

**قام عدد من العلماء والكُتاب وعلماء الإدارة بطرح أفكار أصبحت تعرف فيما بعد نظريات عرفت بأسمائهم ،إذ قدمت هذه النظريات معالجات مختلفة حول الإبداع ،كما إستعرضت ملامح المنظمات و العوامل المؤثرة وهذه النظريات هي :**

**1. نظرية(March & Simon;1958):فسرت هذه النظرية الإبداع من خلال معالجة المشكلات التي تعترض المنظمات إذ تواجه بعض المنظمات فجوة بين ما تقوم به وما يفترض أن تقوم به ،فتحاول من خلال عملية البحث خلق بدائل ،فعملية الإبداع تمر بعدة مراحل هي فجوة أداء ،عدم رخاء ،بحث و وعي ،وبدائل ،ثم إبداع حيث عزَيا الفجوة الأدائية إلى عوامل خارجية (التغير في الطلب أو تغيرات في البيئة الخارجية)أو داخلية.**

**2. نظرية (Burns & Stalker;1961): وكانا أول من أكدا على أن التراكيب و الهياكل التنظيمية المختلفة تكون فاعلة في حالات مختلفة ،فمن خلال ما توصلوا إليه من أن الهياكل الأكثر ملائمة هي التي تسهم في تطبيق الإبداع في المنظمات من خلال النمط الآلي الذي يلائم بيئة العمل المستقرة و النمط العضوي الذي يلائم البيئات سريعة التغير ،كما أن النمط العضوي يقوم عن طريق مشاركة أعضاء التنظيم باتخاذ القرارات ،فهو يسهل عملية جمع البيانات و المعلومات ومعالجتها.**

**3. نظرية (Wilson;1966):قد بين عملية الإبداع من خلال ثلاثة مراحل هدفت إلى إدخال تغيرات في المنظمة وهي:إدراك التغير ،إقتراح التغير ،وتبني التغير وتطبيقه ،ويكون بإدراك الحاجة أو الوعي بالتغير المطلوب ثم توليد المقترحات وتطبيقها ،فإفترضت نسبة الإبداع في هذه المراحل الثلاث متباينة بسبب عدة عوامل منها التعقيد في المهام (البيروقراطية) وتنوع نظام الحفظ ،وكلما زاد عدد المهمات المختلفة كلما إزدادت المهمات غير الروتينية مما يسهل إدراك الإبداع ،بصورة جماعية وعدم ظهور صراعات ،كما أن الحوافز لها تأثير إيجابي لتوليد الإقتراحات وتزيد من مساهمة أغلب أعضاء المنظمة.**

**4. نظرية (Harvey of Mill;1970):قد إستفادا مما قدمه كلا من (March & Simon) و(Burns & Stalker) ،فانصب تركيزهم على فهم الإبداع من خلال مدى إستخدام الأنظمة للحلول الروتينية-الإبداعية لما يعرف (بالحالة و الحلول) ،فقد وصفوا أنواع المشكلات التي تواجهها المنظمات وأنواع الحلول التي قد تطبقها من خلال إدراك القضية(المشكلة) عن طريق ما تحتاجه من فعل لمجابهتها أو بلورتها (أي كيفية إستجابة المنظمة) أو البحث بهدف تقدير أي الأفعال المحتملةالتي قد تتخذها المنظمة أو إختيار الحل (إنتقاء البديل الأمثل) أو إعادة التعريف بمعنى إستلام معلومات ذات تغذية عكسية حول الحل الأنسب ،إذ تسعى المنظمة إلى وضع حلول روتينية لمعالجة حالات أو مشكلات تم التصدي لهما سابقا (الخبرات السابقة) بينما تسعى لإستحضار حلول إبداعية لم يتم إستخدامها من قبل لمعالجة المشكلات غير الروتينية أو الإستثنائية بتبني الهياكل التنظيمية و الميكانيكية و العضوية.**

**كما تناولوا العوامل التي تؤثر في الحلول الإبداعية و الروتينية مثل حجم المنظمة وعمرها ،درجة المنافسة ،درجة التغير التكنولوجي ،درجة الرسمية في الإتصالات ،فكلما زادت مثل هذه الضغوطات يتطلب الأمر أسلوب أكثر إبداعا لمواجهتها.**

**5. نظرية(Hage and Aiken;1970): تعد من أكثر النظريات شمولية ،إذ أنها تناولت المراحل المختلفة لعملية الإبداع فضلا عن العوامل المؤثرة فيه ،وفسرت الإبداع على أنه تغير حاصل في برامج المنظمة تتمثل في إضافة خدمات جديدة و حددت مراحل الإبداع كالأتي:**

**\*مرحلة التقييم: أي تقييم النظام ومدى تحقيقه لأهدافه وهذا ماجاء به (March & Simon).**

**\*مرحلة الإعداد: أي الحصول على المهارات الوظيفية المطلوبة و الدعم المالي.**

**\*مرحلة التطبيق: البدء بإتمام الإبداع وإحتمالية ظهور المقاومة. \*الروتينية: سلوكيات ومعتقدات تنظيمية.**

**أما العوامل المؤثرة في الإبداع فمختلفة و بالغة التعقيد زيادة التخصصات المهنية وتنوعها.**

**\*المركزية**

**\*الرسمية**

**\*الإنتاج**

**\*الكفاءة و الرضا عن العمل 6. نظرية(Zaltman and others;1973) : تنظرهذه النظرية للإبداع كعملية تتكون من مرحلتين هما: مرحلة البدء و مرحلة التطبيق ولهما مراحل جزئية ويعتبر على أنه فكرة أو ممارسة جديدة لوحدة التبني ، ووصفوا الإبداع على أنه عملية جماعية وليست فردية ،وإعتمدوا على نظرية (Hage and Aiken) إلا أنهم توسعوا في شرح المشكلة التنظيمية وأضافوا متغيرات أخرى هي: العلاقات الشخصية ،أسلوب التعامل مع الصراع.**

**وحددوا مراحل تفصيلية للإبداع هي:**

**\* مرحلة البدء:**

**O مرحلة ثانوية لوعي المعرفة. O مرحلة ثانوية حول مراحل الإبداع.**

**O مرحلة ثانوية للقرار.**

**\* مرحلة التطبيق \* تطبيق تجريبي**

**\* تطبيق متواصل**

**خامسا: خصائص و سمات الشخصية المبدعة**

**1. الذكاء.**

**2. الثقة بالنفس على تحقيق أهدافه.**

**3. أن تكون لديه درجة من التأهيل و الثقافة.**

**4. القدرة على تنفيذ الأفكار الإبداعية التي يحملها الشخص المبدع.**

**5. القدرة على إستنباط الأمور فلا يرى الظواهر على علاتها بل يقوم بتحليلها ويثير التساؤلات و التشكيك بشكل مستمر.**

**6. لديه علاقات إجتماعية واسعة ويتعامل مع الأخرين فيستفيد من أراءهم.**

**7. يركز على العمل الفردي لإظهار قدراته و قابلياته ،فهناك درجة من الأنانية.**

**8. غالبا ما يمر بمرحلة طفولة غير مستقرة مما يعزز الإندفاع على إثبات الوجود و إثبات الذات ،فقد يكون من أسرة مفككة أو أسرة فقيرة أو من أحياء شعبية.**

**9. الثبات على الرأي والجرأة والإقدام والمجازفة والمخاطرة ،فمرحلة الإختبار تحتاج إلى شجاعة عند تقديم أفكار لم يتم طرحها من قبل.**

**10. يفضل العمل بدون وجود قوانين وأنظمة.**

**11. يميل المبدعون إلى الفضول و البحث وعدم الرضا عن الوضع الراهن.**

**سادسا: معوقات الإبداع في المنظمات**

**بينت بعض الدراسات أن الإبداع على مستوى المنظمة قد يعاني من الإعاقة للأسباب التالية**

**1. المحافظة على الوضع الإجتماعي وعدم الرغبة في خلق صراع سلبي ناشئ عن الإختلافات بين الثقافة السائدة في المنظمة وبين الثقافة التي يستلزمها التغيير.**

**2. الرغبة في المحافظة على أساليب وطرق الأداء المعروفة ،حيث أن الإبداع في المنظمة يستلزم في بدايته نفقات إضافية على المنظمة أن تتحملها.**

**3. عدم الرغبة في تخفيض قيمة الإستثمار الرأسمالي في سلعة أو خدمة حالية.**

**4. عدم الرغبة في تغيير الوضع الحالي بسبب التكاليف التي يفرضها مثل هذا التغيير.**

**5. ثبوت الهيكل البيروقراطي لمدة طويلة وترسخ الثقافة البيروقراطية وما يصاحب ذلك من رغبة أصحاب السلطة في المحافظة عليها وعلى طاعة وولاء المرؤوسين لهم أو رغبة أصحاب الإمتيازات في المحافظة على إمتيازاتهم.**

**وقد أضافت الدكتورة رندة الزهري بعض المعوقات الموجودة في عالمنا العربي وهي**

**1. الخوف من الفشل.**

**2. تجنب المخاطر.**

**3. الإعتياد على الأمور.**

**4. عدم توافر الحرية.**

**5. مقاومة التغيير.**

**6. جمود القوانين.**

**7. انخفاض الدعم الجماعي.**

**8. فقدان التحفيز.**

**9. التوبيخ العلني.**

**10. العقاب في حال الفشل.**

**سابعا: أساليب التفكير الإبداعي الجماعي**

**إن هناك العديد من الأساليب التي يمكن للمنظمات إختيار أحدها بما يتلاءم مع طبيعة المشكلة المراد حلها ومن هذه الأساليب**

**1) العصف الذهني(Brainstorming): والذي إبتكره (أوسبورن) ومن الشروط الأساسية اللازم توافرها لنجاح هذا الأسلوب:**

**\* تجنب نقد أي فكرة.**

**\* تشجيع إستعراض أكبر قدر من الأفكار.**

**\* العمل على تنمية الأفكارلأن كل فكرة تولد فكرة أخرى.**

**ويتطلب هذا الأسلوب أن تجتمع مجموعة ما من الأفراد ويطلب رئيس الجلسة تقديم أكبر عدد ممكن من الأفكار الغريبة و اللاواقعية مع تجنب النقد ومن ثم تدون الأفكار فكرة فكرة ليختار الأنسب منها.**

**2) أسلوب المجموعات الشكلية أو الصورية(Nominal Group): وقد أوجده (دلييك و فان دوفان) ، وفي هذا الأسلوب يتم الإبتعاد عن تناول العلاقات بين أفراد المجموعة وإن الهدف الأساسي منه هو التخفيف من حدة سيطرة أفكار أحد أفراد المجموعة على أفكار الأخرين ، ومن أهم الخطوات المتبعة:**

**\* أن يسجل كل فرد على حدة أفكاره على قصاصة من الورق حول المشكلة المراد معالجتها.**

**\* ثم يتم عرض أفكاره التي يدونها رئيس الجلسة ولاتناقش حتى ينتهي أفراد المجموعة كافة من سرد أفكارهم.**

**\* ثم يفتح النقاش ويمنع النقد.**

**\* بعدها يقوم كل فرد سرا بتقييم الأفكار المعروضة ومن ثم يستعرض رئيس الجلسة الأفكار التي إستحوذت على الإهتمام الأكبر ليعاد التصويت مرة ثانية للوصول إلى قرار نهائي.**

**3) أسلوب دلفي (Delphi)وقد أوجده (دالكي) وفيه لايتطلب أن يكون الأعضاء من مكان واحد ،وهو عبارة عن سلسلة من الأسئلة ترسل إلى عدد من الخبراء ليبدوا آراءهم في مشكلة ما (كل على حدة) ،ثم تعاد الإجابات لتصنف وترتب حسب توافق الأراء والأفكار وتعاد مرة أخرى إلى المشاركين وتكرر الخطوات السابقة حتى يتفق الجميع على الحلول المطروحة.**

**وهناك أساليب أخرى تشجع على الإبداع والتفكير الجماعي منها:**

**\* حلقات الجودة(Quality Circles): بحيث يتم إجتماع مجموعة من العمال المتطوعين ليعالجوا مشكلة ما ويوصوا بإتخاذ الإجراءات المناسبة لحلها.**

**\* إدارة الجودة الكلية(Total Quality Management): هي عبارة عن فلسفة إدارية تهتم بتحسين المنتج باستمرار من خلال فحص الإجراءات التنظيمية ليكون الهدف الأساسي إرضاء المستهلك وليصبح جميع الأفراد العاملين في المنظمة الواحدة مسؤولين عن تحقيقه.**

**ثامنا: الممارسات الإدارية التي تؤثر في الإبداع**

**1. التحدي:عن طريق تعيين الشخص المناسب في الوظيفة المناسبة والتي تتصل بخبراته ومهاراته ، وذلك يؤدي إلى توقد شعلة الإبداع لديه ،كما أن التسكين في المكان غير المناسب يؤدي إلى الإحباط والشعور بالتهديد.**

**2. الحرية : وتتمثل في إعطاء الموظف الفرصة لكي يقرر بنفسه كيف ينفذ المهمة المسندة إليه ، فذلك ينمي الحافز الذاتي وحاسة الملكية لديه ،وفي الواقع نجد بعض المديرين يغيرون الأهداف باستمرار أو أنهم يفشلون في تحديد الأهداف وآخرين يمنحون الحرية بالإسم فقط ويدعون أن الموظفين ليس لديهم المقدرة على التوصل لحلول إبداعية.**

**3. الموارد: أهم موردين يؤثران على الإبداع هما: الوقت والمال ، وتوزيعهما يجب أن يكون بعناية فائقة لإطلاق شرارة الإبداع عند الجميع ،وعلى العكس فإن توزيعهما بشكل غيرعادل يؤدي إلي تثبيط الهمم ،كما أن مساحة المكان الذي يعمل فيه الموظف كلما كانت واسعة كلما حركت الخيال المبدع أكثر.**

**4. ملامح فرق العمل: كلما كان فريق العمل متآلفا ومتكاملا كلما أدى ذلك إلى مزيد من صقل مهارات التفكير الإبداعي وتبادل الخبرات ويكون ذلك من خلال :**

**\* الرغبة الأ كيدة للعضو في تحقيق أهداف الفريق .**

**\* مبادرة كل عضو إلى مساعدة الآخرين وخاصة في الظروف الصعبة .**

**\* ضرورة تعرف كل عضو على المعلومات المتخصصة التي يحضرها الأعضاء الآخرون للنقاش .**

**5. تشجيع المشرفين: حيث أن معظم المديرين دائما مشغولون ،وتحت ضغط النتائج يفوتهم تشجيع المجهودات المبدعة الناجحة وغير الناجحة ،فلابد من تحفيزالدافع الذاتي حتى يتبنى الموظف المهمة ويحرص عليها ويبدع فيها والمؤسسات الناجحة نادرا ما تربط بين الإبداع وبين مكافآت مالية محددة والمفترض أن يقابل المدير أو المشرف الأفكارالإبداعية بعقل متفتح وليس بالنقد أو بتأخير الرد أو بإظهار رد فعل يحطم الإبداع .**

**6. دعم المنظمة: إن تشجيع المشرفين يبرز الإبداع ، ولكن الإبداع حقيقة يدعم حينما يهتم به قادة المنظمة الذين عليهم أن يضعوا نظاما أو قيما مؤكدة لتقديرالمجهودات الإبداعية واعتبار أن العمل المبدع هو قمة الأولويات ،كما أن المشاركة في المعلومات وفي إتخاذ القرارات والتعاون من القيم التي ترعى الإبداع.**

**تاسعا: مبادئ الإبداع**

**لقد وضع الكثير من مدراء الشركات والمنظمات العالمية مجموعة من الآراء الرائدة في مجال الإبتكار والإبداع، وحتى تكون المنظمات نامية، وأساليبها مبدعة وخلاّقة، ينبغي مراعاة بعض المبادئ الأساسية فيها سواء كانوا مدراء أو أصحاب قرار، وهذه المبادئ عبارة عن النقاط التالية**

**1. إفساح المجال لأيّة فكرة أن تولد وتنمو وتكبر ما دامت في الإتجاه الصحيح ،وما دام لم يتم القطع بعد بخطئها أو فشلها ،فكثير من المحتملات تبدّلت إلى حقائق وتحوّلت إحتمالات النجاح فيها إلى موفقيّة ،فالإبتكار قائم على الإبداع لا تقليد الآخرين ،لذلك يجب أن يعطى الأفراد حرية كبيرة ليبدعوا، ولكن يجب أن تتركز هذه الحرّية في المجالات الرئيسيّة للعمل وتصبّ في الأهداف الأهم.**

**2. إن الأفراد مصدر قوة المنظمة ،والاعتناء بتنميتهم ورعايتهم يجعلها الأكبر والأفضل والأكثر إبتكاراً وربحاً ،ولتكن المكافأة على أساس الجدارة واللياقة.**

**3. احترام الأفراد وتشجّيعهم وتنمّيتهم لإتاحة الفرص لهم للمشاركة في القرار وتحقيق النجاحات للمنظمة ،وذلك كفيل بأن يبذلوا قصارى جهدهم لفعل الأشياء على الوجه الأكمل.**

**4. التخلّي عن الروتين واللامركزيّة في التعامل ينمي القدرة الإبداعية، وهي تساوي ثبات القدم في سبيل التقدم والنجاح.**

**5. تحويل العمل إلى شيء ممتع لا وظيفة فحسب ، ويكون كذلك إذا حوّلنا النشاط إلى مسؤولية ،والمسؤولية إلى طموح وهم.**

**6. التجديد المستمر للنفس والفكر والطموحات ،وهذا لا يتحقّق إلاّ إذا شعر الفرد بأنّه يتكامل في عمله ،فالعمل ليس وظيفة للفرد فقط بل يستطيع من خلاله أن يبني نفسه وشخصيّته أيضاً ،وإن هذا الشعور الحقيقي يدفعه لتفجير الطاقة الإبداعيّة الكامنة بداخله وتوظيفها في خدمة الأهداف ،فكل فرد هو مبدع بالقوة في ذاته وعلى المدير أن يكتشف مفاتيح التحفيز والتحريك لكي يصنع أفراد مبدعين بالفعل ومن منظمته كتلة خلاّقة.**

**7. التطلّع إلى الأعلى دائماً من شأنه أن يحرّك حوافز الأفراد إلى العمل وبذل المزيد لأن شعورالرضا بالموجود يعود معكوساً على الجميع ويرجع بالمؤسسة إلى الوقوف على ما أنجز وهو بذاته تراجع وخسارة وبمرور الزمن فشل.**

**8. ليس الإبداع أن نكون نسخة ثانية أو مكررة في البلد ، بل الإبداع أن تكون النسخة الرائدة والفريدة ،لذلك ينبغي ملاحظة تجارب الآخرين وتقويمها أيضاً وأخذ الجيّد وترك الرديء لتكون أعمالنا مجموعة من الإيجابيّات ،فالمنظمات وفق الإستراتيجية الابتكارية إمّا أن تكون قائدة أو تابعة أو نسخة مكررة، والقيادة مهمة صعبة وعسيرة ينبغي بذل المستحيل من أجل الوصول إليها، وإلاّ سنكون من التابعين أو المكررين وليس هذا بالشيء الكثير.**

**9. لا ينبغي ترك الفكرة الجيدة التي تفتقد إلى آليات التنفيذ ،بل نضعها في البال ،وبين آونة وأخرى نعرضها للمناقشة، فكثير من الأفكار الجديدة تتولد مع مرور الزمن، والمناقشة المتكررة ربّما تعطينا مقدرة على تنفيذها، فربّما لم تصل المناقشة الأولى والثانية إلى تمام نضجها فتكتمل في المحاولات الأخرى.**

**10. يجب إعطاء التعلّم عن طريق العمل أهميّة بالغة لأنها الطريق الأفضل لتطوير الكفاءات وتوسيع النشاطات ودمج الأفراد بالمهام والوظائف.**

**إنّ الميل والنزعة الطبيعية في الأفراد وخصوصاً أصحاب القرار، هو الجنوح إلى البقاء على ما كان، لأنّ العديد منهم يرتاح لأكثر العادات والأعمال الروتينية التي جرت عليها الأعمال وصارت مألوفة لأن التغيير بحاجة إلى همّة عالية ونَفَس جديد خصوصاً وأنّ الجديد مخيف لأنّه مجهول المصير ،والإبتكار بطبيعته حذِر وفيه الكثير من التحدّي والشجاعة لذلك فمن المهم جداً أن يعتقد الأفراد أن أعمالهم الإبداعيّة ستعود بمنافع أكثر لهم وللمنظمة ،كما أنّها ستجعلهم في محطّ الرعاية الأكثر والإحترام الأكبر.**

**التشبيه**

**1.1- تعريف التشبيه : هو من حيث الاصطلاح : بيان أنَّ شيْئًا أو أشياء شاركت غيرَها في صفة أو أكثر ، بأداة ملفوظة أو ملحوظة ، قد تكون حرفا (الكاف / كَأَنَّ ) . كقوله تعالى:**

|  |
| --- |
| ﱡﭐ ﲳ ﲴ ﲵ ﲶﲷ ﲸ ﲹ ﲺ ﲻ ﲼ ﲽ ﲾ ﲿﳀ. . . ﳌ ﱠ  **إبراهيم**  ﭐﱡﭐ ﲏ ﲐ ﲑ ﲒ ﲓ ﱠ **الصافات** |

**أو اسما ( مثل / شِبْه / ونحوهما مما يشتق من المشابهة والمماثلة ) . نحو قوله تعالى :**

|  |
| --- |
| ﱡﭐ ﱖ ﱗ ﱘ ﱙ ﱚ ﱛ ﱜ ﱝ ﱞ ﱟ ﱠ . ﱮ ﱠ **عمران** |

**أو فعلا ( يشبه / يماثل / يضاهي . . ) . نحو قوله تعالى :**

|  |
| --- |
| ﱡﭐ ﱥ ﱦ ﱧ ﱨ ﱩ ﱪ ﱫ ﱬ ﱭ ﱮ ﱯ ﱰ ﱱ ﱲ ﱳ ﱴ ﱵ ﱶ ﱷﱸ ﱼ ﱠ **النور**  ﱡﭐ ﱍ ﱎ ﱏﱐ ﱑ ﱒ ﱓ ﱔ ﱕ ﱖ ﱗ ﱘ ﱙ ﱚ ﱠ **طه** |

**2.1- أركـــانه : أركان التشبيه أربعة ، هي : المُشَبَّهُ ، والمُشَبَّهُ بِهِ ( يسمَّيَان طَرَفَيْ التَّشْبِيه )، وأداة التشبيه ووجه الشبه . الذي يجب أنْ يكون أقوى وأظهر في المشبَّه به منه في المشَبَّهِ . نحو :**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **الاستواء** | **في** | **أَسْنَانِ المشطِ** | **كَـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ** | **النّاسُ** |
| **وجه الشبَه** | | **المشبَّهُ بِهِ** | **أدَاةُ التَّشْبيهِ** | **المشبَّهُ** |

**3.1-أقسامه :**

**أ- التَّشْبِيهُ المرسل : هو ما ذكرت فيه أداة التشبيه . نحو :**

**أَنَا كَالمَاء إِنْ رَضِيتُ صَفَاءً ، وَإِذَا سَخِطْتُ كُنْتُ لَهِيبَا**

**المُؤْمِنُ لِلمُؤْمِنِ كالبنيان المرصوص يَشُدُّ بَعْضُهُ بَعْضا**

**ب- التشبيه المؤكد : هو ما حذفت منه الأداة : نحو :**

**الجَوَادُ في السُّرْعَةِ بَرْقٌ خَاطِفٌ .**

**ج- التشبيه المفصل : هو ما ذكر فيه وجه الشبه . نحو :**

**العُمْرُ مِثْلُ الضَّيْفِ أَوْ كَالطَّيْفِ لَيْسَ لَهُ إِقَامَهْ**

**د- التشبيه المُجْمَل : وهو ما لم يذكر فيه وجه الشبه . نحو :**

**النَّشْرُ مِسْكٌ ، وَالوُجُوهُ دَنا نِيرٌ ، وَأَطْرَاف الأَكُفِّ عَنَمْ .**

**هـ - التشبيه البليغ : هو ما حذفت منه الأداة ووجه الشبه . نحو :**

**الأُمُّ مَدْرَسَةٌ إِذَا أعْدَدْتَهَا ، أَعْدَدْتَ شَعْبًا طَيِّبَ الأَعْرَاقِ .**

## المصــادر وأبنيتهــا

**1.1- تعريف المصدر : هومــا دلّ على حدث مجرّد .**

**2.1- أقسامه : ينقسم المصدر إلى عدّة أقسام ، هي :**

**أ- المصدر الأصلي : ومثاله (** ﲺ  **) ، في قوله تعالى ، من سورة المعارج** : ﭐﱡﭐ ﲹ ﲺ ﲻ ﲼ ﱠ

**وكلمة ( ﲌ ) ، في قوله تعالى ،من سورة الإنسان :** ﱡﭐ ﲇ ﲈ ﲉ ﲊ ﲋ ﲌ ﲍ ﱠ

**وكلمتا ( عَصْفًا / اعْتِذَار) ، في قول الشاعر :**

**فَيَا رِيَاحَ الخَرِيفِ العَاتِيَاتِ ، كَفَى عَصْفًا فَقَدْ كَثُرَتْ ، فِي الأَرْضِ ، قَتْلاَكِ !**

**كَيْفَ اعْتِذَارُكِ ، إنْ قَالَ الإلَهُ غَدًا : هَلِ الفَرَاشَةُ كَانَتْ مِنْ ضَحَايَاكِ ؟**

**▪- صياغته : إنّ الفعل ، في العربية ، لا يقلّ عن ثلاثة أحرف ، ولا يزيد على ستة ، ولكل مصدره .**

**3.1- مصادر الفعل الثلاثي : سبق أن عرفنا أنّ أوزان الفعل الماضي الثلاثي ثلاثة ، هي :**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **توظيفه** | **حكمه** | **مثاله** | الفعل |
| **سَقَطَ القِنَاعُ - ظَهَرَ الحَقُّ - غَاضَ الوَفَاءُ** | **يكون لازما** | **سَقَطَ - ظَهَرَ - غَاضَ** | **فَعَلَ** |
| **بَلَغَ السَّيْلُ الزُّبَى-** ﱡﭐ ﲋ ﲌ ﲍ ﲎ ﲏ ﱠ | **يكون متعدّيّا** | **بَلَغَ- خَلَقَ** |
| **سَلِمَتْ يَدُكِ** | **يكون لازما** | **سَلِمَ** | **فَعِلَ** |
| **سَمِعْتُ صَوْتًا هَاتِفًا فِي السَّحَرْ** | **يكون متعدّيّا** | **سَمِعَ** |
| **قَرُبَ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ** | **يكون لازما فقط** | **قَرُبَ** | **فَعُلَ** |

**فأمّا ( فَعَلَ ) و( فَعِلَ ) المتعدّيّان ، فقياس مصدرهما ( فَعْلٌ ) . نحو :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ضَرَبَ الحديدَ ضَرْبًا / رَدَّ التَّحِيَّةَ رَدًّا** | **فَعَلَ** |
| **فَهِمَ الطَّالِبُ الدَّرْسَ فَهْمًا / أَمِنَ أحمدُ جِيرانَهُ أَمْنًا** | **فَعِلَ** |

- **ملاحظة** :**ʘ**

**- إنْ دلّ ( فَعَل ) المتعدي على حرفة ، كان مصدره ( فِعَالَة ) . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **نَجَرَ النَّجَّارُ الخَشَبَ نِجَارَةً / خَاطَ الخَيَّاطُ الثَّوْبَ خِيَاطَةً** |

**وأمّا ( فَعَلَ ) اللازم ، فقياس مصدره ( فُعُول ) . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **قَعد الضَّيْفُ قُعُودًا / جَلَسَ الطُّلاَّبُ جُلُوسًا / نَهَضَ المَرِيضُ نُهُوضًا** |

- **ملاحظات**  :**ʘ**

**- إنْ كان ( فَعَلَ ) اللازم معتلّ العين ، فقياس مصدره ( فَعْل أو فِعَال أو فِعَالة . نحو :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **سَارَ القِطَارُ سَيْرًا .** | **فَعْل** |
| **قَامَ الطَّلَبَةُ قِيَامًا .** | **فِعَال** |
| **نَاحَتِ النِّساءُ نِيَاحَةً** | **فِعَالَة** |

**- إنْ كان ( فَعَلَ ) اللازم دالاّ على امتناع ، كان مصدره على ( فِعَال ) ، وإنْ كان دالاّ على تَقَلُّبٍ ، كان مصدره على ( فَعَلان ) . نحو :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **نَفَرَ الغَزالُ نِفَارًا / جَمَحَ الحِصَانُ جِمَاحًا** | **مثال الأول ( فِعَال )** |
| **ثَارَ العُمَّالُ ثَوَرَانًا / هَاجَ البَحْرُ هَيَجَانًا** | **مثال الثاني ( فَعَلاَن )** |

**- وإنْ دلّ على داء ، فقياس مصدره ( فُعال ) ، أو على سير ، فقياس مصدره ( فَعِيل ) أو على صوت ، فقياسه ( قُعَال ) و ( فَعِيل ) ، أو على حرفة أو ولاية ، فمصدره ( فِعَالَة ) . نخو :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **مَشَى بَطْنُهُ مُشَاءً .** | **مصدر ( فَعَلَ ) الدال على داء** |
| **رَحَلَ الرّجُلُ رَحِيلاً /** | **مصدر ( فَعَلَ ) الدال على سير** |
| **صَرَخَ الطِّفْلُ صُرَاخًا / عَوَى الذِّئْبُ عُوَاءً .** | **مصدر ( فَعَلَ ) الدال على صوت** |
| **صَهَلَ الحصانُ صَهِيلاً / نَهَقَ الحِمَارُ نَهِيقًا .** |
| **تَجَرَ الرَّجلُ تِجَارَةً / سَفَرَ الرَّجُلُ بين المتنازعَينِ سِفَارَةً ( أصلح )** | **مصدر ( فَعَلَ ) الدال على حرفة** |

**وأمّا ( فَعِلَ ) اللازم ، فقياس مصدره ( فَعَل ) . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **فَرِحَ الفائِزُ فَرَحًا / نَدِمَ المُذْنِبُ نَدَمًا** |

- **ملاحظة** :**ʘ**

**- إنْ دلّ ( فَعِلَ ) اللازم على حرفة أو ولاية ، فقياس مصدره ( فِعَالَة ) ،وإن دلّ ّ على لون ، فقياسه ( فُعْلَةٌ ) ، أو كان علاجا ووصفه على فاعل ،فمصدره ( فُعُول ) . نحو :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **وَلِيَ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى القَوْمِ وِلاَيَةً** | **فِعَالَة** |
| **حَمِرَ وَجْهُهُ حُمْرَةً / زَرِقَ البَحْرُ زُرْقَةً** | **فُعْلَةٌ** |
| **قَدِمَ الأبُ مِنَ السَّفَرِ قُدُومًا .** | **فُعُول** |

**وأمّا ( فَعُلَ ) ، فقياس مصدره ( فُعُولَة ) و ( فَعَالَة ) . نحو :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **صَعُبَ الأمْرُ صُعُوبَة / سَهُلَ الحَلّ سُهُولَة / عَذُبَ المَاءُ عُذُوبَة** | **فُعُولَة** |
| **فَصُحَ الخَطِيبُ فَصَاحَةً / بَلُغَ بَلاَغَةً .** | **فَعَالَة** |

- **ملاحظات** :**ʘ**

**- أَمّا مَا جاء مخالفا لما تقدّم فليس بقياسيّ ، وإنّما هو سماعيّ ، يحفظ ولا يقاس عليه . ومنه :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **المصدر الذي جاء منه على غير قياس** | **وزن الفعل** |
| **طَلَبَ طَلَبًا / نَبَتَ نَبَاتًا / كَتَبَ كِتَابًا / حَرَسَ حِرَاسَةً / حَسَبَ حُسْبَانًا / شَكَرَ شُكْرًا / ذَكَرَ ذِكْرًا / كَتَمَ كِتْمَانًا / كَذَبَ كَذِبًا / غَلَبَ غَلَبَة / حَمَى حِمَايَةً / غَفَرَ غُفْرَانًا / عَصَى عِصْيَانًا / قَضَى قَضَاءً / هَدَى هِدَايَةً / رَأَى رُؤْيَةً .** | **فَعَلَ** |
| **لَعِبَ لَهعِبًا / نَضِجَ نُضْجًا / كَرِهَ كَرَاهِيَةً / سَمِنَ سِمَنًا / قَوِيَ قُوَّةً / قَبِلَ قَبُولاً / رَحِمَ رَحْمَةً** | **فَعِلَ** |
| **كَرُمَ كَرَمًا / عَظُمَ عِظْمًا / مَجُدَ مَجْدًا / حَسُنَ حُسْنًا / حَلُمَ حِلْمًا / جَمُلَ جَمَالاً .** | **فَعُلَ** |

**4.1- مصادر الفعل غير الثلاثيّ :**

**لكلّ فعل غير ثلاثيّ مصدر قياسي ، كما هو مبيّن في الجدول الآتي :**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **المثال** | **المصدر** | **الصيغة** |
| **قَدَّمَ تَقْدِيمًا / عَلَّمَ تَعْلِيمًا / دَرَّبَ تَدْرِيبًا / قَلَّدَ تَقْلِيدًا / صَحَّحَ تَصْحِيحًا .** | **تَفْعيل** | **فَعَّلَ** |
| **أَكْرَمَ إِكْرَامًا / أَصْلَحَ إِصْلاَحًا / أَفْسَدَ إِفْسَادًا / أَسْلَمَ إِسْلاَمًا / أَسْرَى إِسْرَاءً** | **إِفْعَال** | **أَفْعَلَ** |
| **تَراجَعَ تَرَاجُعًا / تَفَاهَمُوا تَفاهُمًا / تَقَابَلُوا تَقَابُلاً / تَصَالحُوا تَصَالُحًا .** | **تَفَاعُل** | **تَفَاعَلَ** |
| **ساعَدَ مُسَاعَدَةً / غَامَرَ مُغَامَرَةً / قَاوَمَ مُقَاوَمَةً / وَاكَبَ مُوَاكَبَةً .** | **مُفَاعَلَةً** | **فَاعَلَ** |
| **خَاصَمَ مُخَاصَمَمَةً / خِصَامًا – جَاهَد مُجَاهَدَةً / جِهَادًا** | **مُفَاعَلَةً/ فِعَالاً** |
| **تَقَدَّمَ تَقَدُّمًا / تَفَهَّمَ تَفَهُّمًا / تَسَرَّبَ تَسَرُّبًا / تَمَهَّلَ تَمَهُّلاً / تَعَجَّبَ تَعَجُّبًا .** | **تَفَعُّل** | **تَفَعَّلَ** |
| **انْطَلَقَ انْطِلاَقًا / انْتَشَرَ اِنْتِشَارًا/ اِنْفَتَحَ اِنْفِتَاحًا / اِنْقَلَبَ اِنْقِلاَبًا .** | **انْفِعَال** | **انْفَعَلَ** |
| **اسْتَغْفَرَ اسْتِغْفَارًا / اسْتَقْبَلَ اسْتِقْبَالاً / اسْتَعْبَدَ اسْتِعْبَادًا .** | **اسْتِفْعَال** | **اسْتَفْعَل** |
| **اِعْتَقَدَ اِعْتِقَادًا / اِعْتَذَرَ اِعْتِذَارًا / اِمْتَنَعَ اِمْتِنَاعًا / اِحْتَرَقَ اِحْتِرَاقًا .** | **أِفْتِعَال** | **اِفْتَعَلَ** |

- **ملاحظات** :**ʘ**

**- إنْ كان ( فَعَّلَ ) معتلّ اللام ، فمصدره على ( تَفْعِلة ) بحذف ياء التفعيل وتعويضها بتاء في الآخر . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **زَكَّى تَزْكِيَةً / رَبَّى تَرْبِيَةً / سَلَّى تَسْلِيَةً / لَبَّى تلْبِيَةً / نَمَّى تَنْمِيَةً / رَقَّى تَرْقِيَةً / رَضَّى تَرْضِيَةً / لَهَّى تَلْهِيَةً** |

**- قد يرد مصدر ( فَعَّلَ ) على ( تَفْعِلَة ) ، إنْ كان مهموز اللام . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **جَزَّأَ تَجْزِئَةً / بَرَّأَ تَبْرئَة / هَيَّأَ تَهْيِئَةً / وَطَّأَ تَوْطِئَةً** |

**- قد يرد مصدر ( فَعَّلَ ) على ( تَفْعِلَة ) من الفعل الصحيح غير المهموز ، ولكنه نادر . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **كَمَّلَ تَكْمِلَةً / كَرَّمَ تَكْرِمَةً / فَرَّقَ تَفْرِقَةً** |

**- إنْ كان ( أَفْعَلَ ) أجوف ،فمصدره ، على ( إِفَالَة ) ، بنقل حركة العين إلى الفاء وقلب العين ألفا لتحركها بحسب الأصل ، وانفتاح ما قبلها بحسب الآن . ثم تحذف الألف الثانية لالتقاء الساكنين وتعوض عنها التاء في الآخر . نحو :أَقَامَ إِقَامَةً / أَعَادَ إِعَادَةً / أَسَاءَ إِسَاءَةً / أَرَادَ إِرَادَةً .**

**- قد تحذف التاء من آخر هذا المصدر حين يكون مضافا . نحو : إِقَام الصَّلاَةِ .**

**- كل ما جاء من مصادر على وزن ( تَفْعَال ) فهو بفتح التاء إلاّ تِبْيَان- تِلْقَاء- تِنْضَال .**

**5.1- مصدر الرباعي المجرد :**

**للرباعي المجرد مصدر واحد هو ( فَعْلَلَ ) . نحو :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **دَحْرَجَ دَحْرَجَةً / زَغْرَدَتْ زَغْرَدَةً / دَغْدَغَ دَغْدَغَةً / زَحْزَحَ زَحْزَحَةً / غَرْبَلَ غَرْبَلَةً .** | **فَعْلَلَ** |

**6.1-المصدر الميمي : هو المصدر المبدوء بميم زائدة لغير المفاعلة ، وغير المختوم بياء مشدّدة بعدها تاء مربوطة . نحو : مَأْكَل – مَقْعَد ( بمعنى : أَكْل- قُعُود ) .**

**▪- صِيَاغته : يصاغ من الفعل الثلاثي ، الذي ليس مثالا واويّا ، تحذف فاؤه في المضارع ، على وزن ( مَفْعَل ) . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **ضَرَبَ مَضْرَبًا / صَنَعَ مَصْنَعًا /دَخَلَ مَدْخَلاً / خَرَجَ مَخْرَجًا / رَكِبَ مَرْكَبًا / سَلَك مَسْلَكًا .** |
| **رَدَّ مَرَدًّا / سَدّ مَسَدًّا / فَرَّ مَفَرًّا / هَزَّ مَهَزًّا / مَرَّ مَمَرًّا / حَلَّ مَحَلاًّ / دَبَّ مَدَبًّا / سَلَّ مَسَلاًّ / قَرَّ مَقَرًّا .** |
| **قَالَ مَقَالاً / دَارَ مَدَارًا / قَادَ مَقَادًا / لاَذَ مَلاَذًا / نَالَ مَنَالاً / سَارَ مَسَارًا / طَار مَطَارا / تَاهَ مَتَاهًا .** |
| **جَرَى مَجْرَى / رَمَى مَرْمًى / لَهَا مَلْهى / سَهَا مَسْهى / رَضِيَ مَرْضًى / نَسِيَ مَنْسًى / رَأى مْرْأى** |

**▪- ويصاغ من المثال الواوي، الذي تحذف فاؤه في المضارع ، على وزن ( مَفْعِل ) . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **وَقَفَ مَوْقِفًا / وَعَدَ مَوْعِدًا / وَصَلَ مَوْصِلاً / وَرَدَ مَوْرِدًا / وَزَنَ مَوْزِنًا / وَطنَ مَوْطِنًا / وَطَأَ مَوْطِئًا .** |

- **ملاحظات** :**ʘ**

**- قد تلحق التاء المربوطة بآخر المصدر الميمي . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **رَحِمَ مَرْحَمَةً / جَاعَ مَجَاعَةً / وَعَظَ مَوْعِظَةً / عَصَى مَعْصِيَةً / قَرُبَ مَقْرَبَةً / ذَلَّ مَذَلَّةً / عَزَّ مَعَزَّةً .** |

**- قد شذّ من ( مَفْعَل ) :**

|  |
| --- |
| **رَجَعَ مَرْجِعًا / صَارَ مَصِيرًا / عَرَفَ مَعْرِفَةً / قَدَرَ مَقْدِرَةً** |

**- يصاغ المصدر الميمي من الفعل غير الثلاثي على وزن اسم المفعول . ويتمّ التوصل إلى ذلك بحذف حرف المضارعة وإحلال الميم المضمومة محله ، ثمّ فتح ما قبل آخره . نحو :**

**أَدْخَلَ** ← **يُدْخِلُ** ← **مُدْخِلُ** ← **مُدْخَلُ** ← **مُدْخَل . وهكذا يتم التوصل إلى المصادر الآتية :**

|  |
| --- |
| **أَدْخَلَ مُدْخَلاً / أَخْرَجَ مُخْرَجًا / أَنْكَرَ مُنْكَرًا / أَقْبَلَ مُقْبَلاً / أَدْبَرَ مُدْبَرًا .** |
| **رَتَّبَ مُرَتَّبًا / عَلَّقَ مُعَلَّقًا / سَلَّمَ مُسَلَّمًا / أَكَّدَ مُؤَكَّدًا / عَدَّلَ مُعَدَّلاً .** |
| **تَرَقَّبَ مُتَرَقَّبًا / تَقَدَّمَ مُتَقَدَّمًا / تَمَهَّلَ مُتَمَهَّلاً / تَفَهَّمَ مُتَفَهَّمًا .** |
| **انْطَلَقَ مُنْطَلَقًا / اِنْكَسَرَ مُنْكَسَرًا / انْقَلَبَ مُنْقَلَبًا / اِنْتَظَرَ مُنْتَظَرًا .** |
| **اسْتَعْجَلَ مُسْتَعْجَلاً / اسْتَقْبَلَ مُسْتَقْبَلاً / اسْتَنْشَقَ مُسْتَنْشَقًا / اِسْتَغْفَرَ مُسْتَغْفَرًا .** |
| **تَنَاوَلَ مُتَنَاوَلاً / تَصَالَحُوا مُتَصَالَحًا / تَعَاوَنُوا مُتَعَاوَنًا / تَوأصَلُوا مُتَوَاصَلاً .** |

**7.1- المصدر الدال على المرة : وهو الذي يبين أنّ الحدث حصل مرّة واحدة . نحو : قَفَزَ قَفْزَةً .**

**▪- صِيَاغته : يصاغ من الفعل الثلاثي على وزن ( فَعْلَة ) . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **رَقَدَ رَقْدَةً / رَجَعَ رَجْعَةً / أَكَلَ أَكْلَةً / خَرَجَ خَرْجَةً / دَخَلَ دَخْلَةً / فَتَحَ فَتْحَةً** |

- **ملاحظة** :**ʘ**

#### - إنْ كان الفعل أجوف ، أو ناقصا ، وجب ردّ حرف العلة إلى أصله ، في المصدر الدالّ على المرّة . نحو :

**مثال الأجوف : قَالَ ← قَوَلَ ← قَوْلَة . مَالَ ← مَيَلَ ← مَيْلَة**

**مثال الناقص : دَعَا ← دَعَوَ ← دَعْوَة . رَمَى ← رَمَيَ ← رَمْيَة**

**▪- و يصاغ من الفعل غير الثلاثي بزيادة التاء المربوطة في آخر مصدره الأصلي . نحو :**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **م . المرة** | **م . الأصلي** | **الفعل** |
| **إِكْرَامَة** | **إِكْرَام** | **أَكْرَمَ** |
| **تَسْدِيدَة** | **تَسْدِيد** | **سَدّدَ** |
| **تَسَرُّعَة** | **تَسَرُّع** | **تسَرَّعَ** |
| **اِنْطِلاَقَة** | **اِنْطِلاَق** | **انْطَلَقَ** |
| **تَنَاوُلَة** | **تَنَاوُل** | **تَنَاوَلَ** |
| **اِسْتِغْفَارَة** | **اِسْتِغْفَار** | **اِسْتَغْفَرَ** |

- **ملاحظة** :**ʘ**

**- إنْ كَان المصدر الأصلي للفعل بالتاء ، وجب وصف المصدر الدال على المرة بـكلمة ( واحدة ) . نحو:**

**نَظَرَ نَظْرَةً ← نَظَرَ نَظْرَةً واحدة . اِسْتجَاب اسْتِجَابَة ← اِسْتجَاب اسْتِجَابَة واحدة .**

**8.1- المصدر الدال على الهيئة : وهو الذي يبين هيئة الحدث . نحو : رَجَعَ رِجْعَةَ المنتصر .**

**▪- و يصاغ من الفعل الثلاثي على وزن ( فِعْلَة ) . نحو :**

|  |
| --- |
| **جَلَسَ جِلْسَةَ المُلُوكِ / رَجَعَ رِجْعَةِ المُنْتَصِرِ** |

**9.1- المصدر الصناعي : وهو المختوم بياء مشدّدة تليها التاء المربوطة ، للدلالة على مجموع الصفات التي يتميز بها اللفظ الذي صيغ منه . نحو :**

**اِشْتِرَاك ← اِشْتِرَاكيَّة . أِنْتتِهاز ← اِنتهازيّة . ما هو ← ماهيّة . هو ← هُوِيّة . فرعون ← فِرْعُونِيَّة . شُعُوبٌ ← شُعُوبِيَّة . قَدرٌ ←قَدَرِيَّة . وَطَنٌ← وَطَنِيَّة . تَعَادُل← تعادلية . نازي← نازيَّة**

**وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي المستوى : السنة الأولى ( جذع مشترك )**

**جامعة أبو بكر بلقايد- تلمسان السنة الجامعية : 2019** -  **2020 كلية العلوم الإنسانية والعلوم الاجتماعية المقياس : اللغة العربية**

**قسم العلوم الإسلامية الأستاذ : محمد مصطفاوي**

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| **الرائز 01**  **(السداسي الثاني )** |  | **العلامة** |  | **الفوج** |  | **الطالب ( ة )** |

**السؤال الأول ( 4 ن ) :**

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**السؤال الثاني ( 12 ن ) :**

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| **السؤال الثالث ( 4 ن ) :**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  | |

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| **الغرض** | **النص** |
|  | ﱡﭐ ﳓ ﳔ ﳕ ﳖ ﳗ ﳘ ﱠ **الأحقاف** |
|  | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲘ ﲙ ﲚ ﲛ ﲜﲝ ﲞ ﲟ ﲠ ﲡ ﲢ ﱠ **الروم** |
|  | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲹ ﲺ ﲻ ﲼ ﲽ ﲾ ﱠ **الصافات** |
|  | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲅ ﲆ ﲇ ﲈ ﲉ ﲊ ﱠ **الفيل** |
|  | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲫ ﲬ ﲭ ﲮ ﲯ ﲰﲱ ﲹ ﱠ **البقرة** |
|  | ﱡ ﲐ ﲑ ﲒ ﲓ ﲔ ﱠ **الضحى** |
|  | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲮ ﲯ ﲰ ﲱ ﲲ ﲳ ﲴ ﲵ ﲶ ﲷ ﱠ **النمل** |
|  | ﱡﭐ ﱓ ﱔ ﱕ ﱖ ﱠ **المائدة** |
|  | ﱡﭐ ﱒ ﱓ ﱔ ﱕ ﱖ ﱗ ﱘ ﱙ ﱚ ﱛ ﱜ ﱢ ﱠ **الفرقان** |
|  | ﱡﭐ ﲬ ﲭ ﲮ ﲯ ﲰ ﱠ **الشرح** |
|  | ﭐﱡﭐ ﱪ ﱫ ﱬ ﱭﱮ ﱯ ﱰ ﱱ ﱲ ﱳ ﱠ **سبأ** |
|  | ﱡﭐ ﱿ ﲀﲁ ﲂ ﲃ ﲄ ﱠ طه |
|  | **وَشَانَ صِدْقَكَ ، عِنْدَ النَّاسِ كِذْبُهُمُ ، وَهلْ يُطَابَقُ مُعوَجٌّ بِمُعْتَدِلِ ؟** |
|  | **مَتَى يَبْلُغُ البُنْيَانُ يَوْمًا تَمَامَهُ ، إِذَا كُنْتَ تَبْنِيهِ وَغَيْرُكَ يَهْدِمُ ؟** |
|  | **لاَ يُعْجِبَنَّ مَضيمًا حُسْنُ بِزَّتِهِ ، وَهَلْ يَرُوق دَفِينًا جَوْدَةُ الكَفَنِ ؟** |
|  | **بَلْ أَنْتِ مَاثِلَةٌ ، فِي كُلِّ آوِنَةٍ ، سَوَاءٌ عِنْدِي أَنَامَ الطَّرْفُ أَمْ أَرِقَا .** |

**وفقكم الله**

**الاستفهام**

**1.1- تعريفه : هو طلب الفهم .**

**2.1- أدوات الاستفهام : هي ثلاث عشرة أداة ( حرفان وتسعة أسماء )وتشترك جميعا في أنّ لها الصدارة في الكلام ، ولا يصحّ أنْ يتقدّم عليه شيْء . أمّا الحرفان ، فهما :**

|  |
| --- |
| **الهمزة ( أَ )** |

**وتنفرد بأحكام ، هي :**

**▪- جواز حذفها . نحو :**

**لَعَمْرُكَ مَا أَدْرِي ، وَإِنْ كُنْتُ دَارِيًا ، بِسَبْعٍ رَمَيْتُ الجَمْرَ ، أَمْ بِثَمَانِ ؟**

**أي : أَ بِسَبْعٍ رَمَيْتُ الجَمْرَ ، أَمْ بِثَمَانِ ؟**

**ونحو :**

**طَرِبْتُ ، وَمَا شَوْقًا إلى البِيضِ أَطْرَبُ ، وَلاَ لَعِبًا مِنِّي ، وَذُو الشَّيْبِ يَلْعَبُ ؟**

**أي : أَوَ ذُو الشَّيْبِ يَلْعَبُ ؟**

**- تَرِدُ لِطلب التصوّر وطلب التصديق . مثال الأول ←أَزَيْنَبُ نَاجِحَةٌ ، أَمْ سُعَادُ ؟▪**

**- ومثال الثاني ←أَ فَاطِمَةُ أُخْتُكِ ؟▪**

**- لها الصدارة في الكلام .← أَ تُرِيدُ شَيْئًا ؟▪**

**▪- تدخل على الإثبات وعلى النفي ← أَ تُرِيدُ شَيْئًا ؟ ← أَلَمْ تَسْمَعْ شَيْئًا ؟**

**- تدخل على الشرط ← أَ إِنْ سَأَلْتُكِ تُجِيبِيني بصراحة ؟ ▪**

**- تدخل على إنَّ ← أَ إنَّكِ طَالِبَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ ؟▪**

|  |
| --- |
| **هَلْ** |

**ترد ( هَلْ ) لطلب التصديق الإيجابي ← هَلِ حَفِظْتَ لاَمِيَةَ العجم ؟**

**ولاترد لا لطلب التصديق السلبي ← ~~هَل لَمْ تَحْفَظْ لاَمِيَةَ العجم ؟~~**

**ولا تفيد التصور ← ~~هَلْ نَوالُ مَسْؤولَةُ القسمِ ، أَمْ مَرْيَمُ ؟~~**

**وأمّا الأسماء ، فهي :**

|  |
| --- |
| **مَنْ / مَنْ ذَا** |

**وهما اسمان للعاقل ← مَنْ قَائِلُ هَذَا البَيْتِ ؟ مَنْ ذَا قَادِمٌ ؟**

|  |
| --- |
| **مَا / مَاذَا** |

**وهما اسمان لغير العاقل ← مَا وَجَدْتَ ؟ ← مَاذَا وَجَدْتَ ؟ ← مَنْ دَعَوتَ ؟**

|  |
| --- |
| **مَتَى** |

**وهو ظرف للاستفهام عن الماضي ، وللاستفهام عن المستقبل .**

**مثال الأول ← مَتَى حَصَلْتِ عَلَى البَكَالوريا ؟ ومثال الثاني ← مَتَى تُنَاقِشِينَ مذكّرَتَكِ ؟**

|  |
| --- |
| **أَيَّانَ** |

**هو ظرف للزمان المستقبل خاصة ←** ﭐﱡﭐ ﲗ ﲘ ﲙ ﲚ ﲛ ﱠ **القيامة** **← ~~أَيَّانَ وُلِدْتِ ؟~~**

|  |
| --- |
| **أَيْنَ** |

**ظرف للاستفهام عن المكان ← أَيْنَ المَفَرُّ ؟ ←أَيْنَ وُلِدْتَ ؟ ← أَيْنَ نَقْضِ العُطْلَةَ ؟**

|  |
| --- |
| **كَيْفَ** |

**يستفهم به عن حالة الشيء ← كَيْفَ حَالُكَ ← كَيْفَ تَلَقَّيْتَ الخَبَرَ ؟**

|  |
| --- |
| **أَنَّى** |

**للاستفهام عن المكان ←** ﭐﱡﭐ ﳑ ﳒ ﳓ ﳔ ﳕ ﳖﳗ ﳤ ﳥ ﱠ آل عمران

|  |
| --- |
| **كَمْ** |

**للاستفهام عن عدد مبهم ← كَم تَبْلُغُ من العمر ؟ ← كَمْ كتابا قَرَأْتَ ؟**

|  |
| --- |
| **أَيّ** |

**يطلب به التعيين ← أَيَّ لَوْنٍ تُفَضِّلُ ؟ ← أَيُّ بَيْتٍ أَعْجَبَكَ ؟**

**3.1- أغراض الاستفهام : الاستفهام ، في الأصل ، يدلّ على طلب الفهم ، ولكنه قد يخرج عن الأصل**

**فيفيد أغراضًا أخرى غير الاستفهام ، منها :**

**▪- التسوية : ويكون ذلك حين تدخل الهمزة على جملة يصحّ حلول المصدر محلها . نحو :**

ﭐﱡﭐ ﱁ ﱂ ﱃ ﱄ ﱅ ﱆ ﱇ ﱈ ﱉ ﱊ ﱋ ﱌ ﱠ  **البقرة**

**▪- الإنكار الإبطالي : وفيه أنّ الهمزة تقتضي أنّ ما بعدها غير واقع ، وأنّ مدّعيه كاذب . نحو :**

**أَ يَطِيرُ الفِيلُ ؟ /** ﭐﱡﭐ ﲆ ﲇ ﲈﲉ ﲎ ﱠ **النمل**

**▪- الإنكار التوبيخي : وفيه تقتضي الهمزة أنّ ما بعدها واقع ، وأنّ فاعله يستحقّ التوبيخ . كقول الأبِ لابنه مؤنّبًا : أَ تهْمِلُ دُرُوسَكَ ؟**

**▪- التقرير : وهو حمل المخاطب على الإقرار بأمر قد استقرَّ عنده ثبوته أو نفيه . ويجب أنْ يليَ الهمزة الشيء الذي تقرِّره به . نحو :**

**أَأَنْتَ شَتَمْتَ خالدا ؟ / أَخَالِدًا شَتَمْتَ ؟**

**▪- التهكّم :** ﲖ ﲗ ﲘ ﲙ ﲚ ﲛ ﲜ ﲝ ﲞ ﲟ ﲠ ﲡ ﲢ ﲣﲤ ﲩ ﱠ هود

**▪- الأمر :** ﱡﭐ ﲎ ﲏ ﲐ ﲑ ﲒ ﲓﲔ ﲣ ﱠ **آل عمران**

**▪- التعجّب :** ﱡﭐ ﱒ ﱓ ﱔ ﱕ ﱖ ﱗ ﱘ ﱙ ﱚ ﱛ ﱜ ﱢ ﱠ **الفرقان**

**▪- الاستبطاء :** ﭐﱡﭐ ﲡ ﲢ ﲣ ﲤ ﲥ ﲦ ﲧ ﲨ ﲩ ﲪ ﲫ ﲬ ﲭ ﲾ ﱠ الحديد

**▪ -النفي :** ﭐ ﱡﭐ ﲧ ﲨ ﲩ ﲪ ﲫ ﲬ ﱠ **الرحمن** / ﱡﭐ ﱨ ﱩ ﱪ ﱫ ﱬ ﱴ ﱠ آل عمران

**▪- التفخيم والتهويل :** ﱡﭐ ﲗ ﲘ ﲙ ﲚ ﲛ ﱠ **القيامة**

**وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي المستوى : السنة الثانية ( أصوا الدين )**

**جامعة أبو بكر بلقايد- تلمسان السنة الجامعية : 2019** -  **2020 كلية العلوم الإنسانية والعلوم الاجتماعية المقياس : اللغة العربية**

**قسم العلوم الإسلامية الأستاذ : محمد مصطفاوي**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **الرائز 01** |  | **العلامة** |  | **الفوج** |  | **الطالب ( ة )** |

**السؤال الأول ( 6ن ) : « لَتَجِدَنَّ ضَالَّتَكَ فِي المَكْتَبَةِ » . خاطِبْ بهذه الجملة ، مع الشكل :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **جمع الذكور** |
|  | **جمع الإناث** |
|  | **المثنى** |
|  | **المفرد المؤنث** |

**السؤال الثاني ( 6ن ) : أشِر-فيما يأتي- إلى الصواب والخطأ ، بوضع علامة ( × ) في المكان المناسب :**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **خطــأ** | **صحيح** | **التعبير** |
|  |  | **تُرِيدُ شَايًا ، أَمْ قَهْوَةً ؟** |
|  |  | **هَلْ زُرْتِ المَرِيضَ ؟** |
|  |  | **هَلْ إِنْ تَحَسَّنَ الجَوُّ نَخْرُجْ إِلَى النُّزْهَةِ ؟** |
|  |  | **متى يَصِلُ القِطَارُ ؟** |
|  |  | **كَيْفَ قَضيْتِ العُطْلَةَ ؟** |
|  |  | **كَمْ سُورةً حَفِظْتِ ؟** |
|  |  | **هَلْ إِنَّكَ مُصِرٌّ عَلَى السَّفَرِ وَحْدَكَ ؟** |
|  |  | **لِمَاذَا تَغَيَّبْتِ ؟** |
|  |  | **هَلْ إِذَا سَأَلْتُكَ ، تجيبني بِصَرَاحَةٍ ؟** |
|  |  | **أَيَّانَ تُوُفِّيَ الشَّاعِرُ مفدي زكرياء ؟** |
|  |  | **مَاذَا قُلْتَ ؟** |
|  |  | **أَيْنَ المِفْتَاحُ ؟** |

**السؤال الثالث ( 8 ن ) : بين أغراض الاستفهام ، فيما يأتي :**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **الغرض** | **النص** |
| **النفي** | ﱡﭐ ﳓ ﳔ ﳕ ﳖ ﳗ ﳘ ﱠ **الأحقاف** |
| **النفي** | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲘ ﲙ ﲚ ﲛ ﲜﲝ ﲞ ﲟ ﲠ ﲡ ﲢ ﱠ **الروم** |
| **التوبيخ** | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲹ ﲺ ﲻ ﲼ ﲽ ﲾ ﱠ **الصافات** |
| **التقرير** | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲅ ﲆ ﲇ ﲈ ﲉ ﲊ ﱠ **الفيل** |
| **التعجب** | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲫ ﲬ ﲭ ﲮ ﲯ ﲰﲱ ﲹ ﱠ **البقرة** |
| **التقرير** | ﱡ ﲐ ﲑ ﲒ ﲓ ﲔ ﱠ **الضحى** |
| **التعجب** | ﭐﱡﭐ ﲮ ﲯ ﲰ ﲱ ﲲ ﲳ ﲴ ﲵ ﲶ ﲷ ﱠ **النمل** |
| **الأمر** | ﱡﭐ ﱓ ﱔ ﱕ ﱖ ﱠ **المائدة** |
| **التعجّب** | ﱡﭐ ﱒ ﱓ ﱔ ﱕ ﱖ ﱗ ﱘ ﱙ ﱚ ﱛ ﱜ ﱢ ﱠ **الفرقان** |
| **التقرير** | ﱡﭐ ﲬ ﲭ ﲮ ﲯ ﲰ ﱠ **الشرح** |
| **النفي** | ﭐﱡﭐ ﱪ ﱫ ﱬ ﱭﱮ ﱯ ﱰ ﱱ ﱲ ﱳ ﱠ **سبأ** |
| **التوبيخ** | ﱡﭐ ﱿ ﲀﲁ ﲂ ﲃ ﲄ ﱠ طه |
| **النفي** | **وَشَانَ صِدْقَكَ ، عِنْدَ النَّاسِ كِذْبُهُمُ ، وَهلْ يُطَابَقُ مُعوَجٌّ بِمُعْتَدِلِ ؟** |
| **النفي** | **مَتَى يَبْلُغُ البُنْيَانُ يَوْمًا تَمَامَهُ ، إِذَا كُنْتَ تَبْنِيهِ وَغَيْرُكَ يَهْدِمُ ؟** |
| **النفي** | **لاَ يُعْجِبَنَّ مَضيمًا حُسْنُ بِزَّتِهِ ، وَهَلْ يَرُوق دَفِينًا جَوْدَةُ الكَفَنِ ؟** |
| **التسوية** | **بَلْ أَنْتِ مَاثِلَةٌ ، فِي كُلِّ آوِنَةٍ ، سَوَاءٌ عِنْدِي أَنَامَ الطَّرْفُ أَمْ أَرِقَا .** |

**وفقكم الله**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | I'm |     'I'm' is an abbreviation for the word 'I AM.' It is used in combination with other words to tell someone about yourself or to describe something you are doing. Here are some examples:  مع **كلمات** **أخرى ، للإخبار عن بمعنى أَنا أو إنّي ، تستعملها** (I am ) ) **اختصار لكلمة** I'm(  **نفسك ،أو لوصف ما تقو م به من أفعال في وقت التحدث ، أو في المستقبل القريب . نحو** :   |  |  | | --- | --- | | e001s1-"['m so tired.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S1.mp3)" | **جِدًّا أَنَا مُتْعَبٌ** | | e001s2-"[I'm confused.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S2.mp3)" | **أَنَا مُرْتَبِكٌ** | | e001s3-"[I'm happy.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S3.mp3)" | **أَنَا سَعِيدٌ** | | e001s4-"[I'm twenty three years old.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S4.mp3) | **عُمري ثَلاثَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ عَامًا** | | e001s5-"[I'm hungry.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S5.mp3)" | **أَنَا جَوْعَانُ** | | e001s6-"[I'm nervous.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S6.mp3) | **أَنَا مُنْفَعِلٌ** | | e001s7-"[I'm excited.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S7.mp3) | **أَنَا مُبْتَهِجٌ** | | e001s8-"[I'm leaving work.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S8.mp3) | **أَنَا أُغَادِرُ العَمَل** | | e001s9-"[I'm thirsty.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S9.mp3) | **أَنَا عَطْشَانُ** | | e001s10-"[I'm from Seattle.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S10.mp3) | **أَنَا من سِيَاتَل** | |   **. نحو : (I’m ) ويمكنك أيضا ، أن تضيف كلمات وصفية بعد**     |  |  | | --- | --- | | e001s11-I’m extremely tired | **أَنَا في منتهى التعَب** | | e001s12-"[I'm very happy](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S12.mp3) | **أنا مسرور جِدًّا** | | e001s13-"[I'm terribly hungry](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S13.mp3) | **أنا جوعان على نحو رهيب** | | e001s14-"[I am super excited](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S14.mp3) | **أنا مُبْتَهِجٌ إِلَى أَقْصَى دَرَجَةٍ** | | e001s15-"[I'm very nervous.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E01/sentence/E001S15.mp3) | **أَنَا مُنْفَعِلٌ جِدّأ** |   2001-long**-(استمع إلى الدرس كاملا** **)**   |  | | --- | | I’m in- at - on |   Describes an action you are doing. Most commonly, you would use the word 'in' when entering a physical location such as a room or a building. Here are some examples:  **للتعبير عن الدخول إلى مكان حسي ،كالغرفة( inلوصف ما أنت بصدد فعله ، يجب أن تستعمل(**  **والعمارة ونحوهما . مثل :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | e002s1-" I’m in the shower [.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S1.mp3)" | **أنا في الحمام** | | e002s2-"[I'm in the lobby.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S2.mp3)" | **أنا في الرَّدْهَةِ** | | e002s3-"[I'm in a car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S3.mp3) " | **أنا في السيّارة** | | e002s4-"[I'm in a house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S4.mp3)" | **أنا في المنزل** | | e002s5-"[I'm in a school.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S5.mp3)" | **أنا في المدرسة** | |

Using the word 'at' helps tell someone where you currently are. The difference between 'at' and 'in' is that the physical location is general.  
Here are some examples:

) **يساعدك في الإخبار عن مكان وجودك في وقت التحدث . نحو:** at( **استعمال**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| e002s6-"[I'm at the grocery.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S6.mp3)" | **أنا في الدّكّان** |
| e002s7-"[I'm at the mall.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S7.mp3)" | **أنا في المركز التجاري** |
| e002s8-"[I'm at the doctor's office.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S8.mp3)" | **أنا في** عيادة **الطبيب** |
| e002s9-"[I'm at the park.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S9.mp3)" | **أنا في موقف السيارات** |
| e002s10-"[I'm at the airport.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S10.mp3) " | **أنا في المطارِ** |

However, in some cases you can use 'at' and 'in' interchangeably.  
Here are some examples:

يصحّ ، في بعض الحالات ، أن تحلّ إحداهما محلّ الأخرى . نحو : ) in/ at (

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| e002s11-"[I'm at the mall.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S11.mp3)" | **أنا في المركز التجاريّ** |
| e002s12-"[I'm in the mall.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S12.mp3)" | **أنا في المركز التجاريّ** |
| e002s13-"[I'm at the park.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S13.mp3)" | **أَنا في موقف السيارات** |
| e002s13-"[I'm at the park.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S13.mp3)" | **أَنا في موقف السيارات** |
| e002s15-"[I'm at the grocery](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S15.mp3) " | **أنا في الدّكّان** |
| e002s15-"[I'm at the grocery](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S15.mp3) " | **أنا في الدّكّان** |

Using the word 'on' is referring to a non physical location such as your time being utilized by something else.  
Here are some examples:

) للدلالة على انشغال المرء بأمر ما ، في وقت التحدث . نحو :onتستعمل (

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| e002s17-"[I'm on the phone.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S17.mp3)" | **أنا أتكلم عبر الهاتف** |
| e002s18-"[I'm on my computer.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S18.mp3) " | **أنا جالس إلى حاسوبِي** |
| e002s19-"[I'm on a bus.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E02/sentence/E002S19.mp3) " | **أنا في الحافلة** |

|  |
| --- |
| I’m good at |

Again, 'I'm' is used here as 'I am.' 'Good at' informs someone what you excel at and are comfortable doing.  
Here are some examples:

) **للإخبار عما يتفوق** **فيه المرء. نحو :**  Good at **تستعمل**  (

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| "[I'm good at drawing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S1.mp3)" | **أنا متفوق في الرسم** |
| "[I'm good at video games.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S2.mp3)" | **أنا متفوق في ألعاب الفيديو** |
| "[I'm good at swimming.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S3.mp3) " | **أنا متفوّق في السباحة** |
| "[I'm good at driving.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S4.mp3) " | **أنا متفوق في السياقة** |
| "[I'm good at reading.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S5.mp3)" | **أنا متفوق في القراءة** |
| "[I'm good at sports.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S6.mp3)" | **أنا متفوق في الرياضة** |
| "[I'm good at writing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S7.mp3)" | **أنا متفوق في الخط** |
| "[I'm good at math.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S8.mp3) " | **أنا متفوق في الرياضيات** |
| [I'm good at dancing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S9.mp3)" | **أنا متفوق في الرقص** |
| "[I'm good at chess.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E03/sentence/E003S10.mp3)" | **أنا متفوق في الشطرنج** |

|  |
| --- |
| I’m + verb |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 'I'm' is a contraction of the words 'I am.' By adding a verb to 'I'm' this lets you express an action or occurrence about yourself. Here are some examples:  ) **تمكنك من التعبير عن حالتك ، أو عما أنت بصدد القيام به . نحو :** (I’m+verb )   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I'm eating lunch.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S1.mp3)" | أنا أتناول الغداء | | "[I'm brushing my teeth.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S2.mp3)" | أنا أنظف أسناني | | "[I'm scared.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S3.mp3)" | أنا خائف | | "[I'm driving to work.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S4.mp3)" | أنا متوجه إلى العمل في سياتي | | "[I'm crying.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S5.mp3)" | أنا أبكي | | "[I'm typing an email.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S6.mp3)" | أنا أعدّ رسالة إلكترونيّة | | "[I'm cooking dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S7.mp3)" | أنا أعدّ العشاء | | "[I'm combing my hair.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S8.mp3)" | أنا أمشط شعري | | "[I'm hanging a picture.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S9.mp3)" | أنا أعلّق لَوْحَةً | | "[I am texting.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S10.mp3)" | أنَا مُبْتَهِجٌ | | "[I am dancing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S11.mp3)" | أنَا أَرْقُصُ | | "[I am interested in the job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S12.mp3)" | أَنَا مُهْتَمٌّ بِالعَمَلِ | | "[I am exercising.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S13.mp3)" | أَنَا أُمَارِسُ رِيَاضَة المَشْيِ | | "[I am sad.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S14.mp3)" | أَنَا حَزِين | | "[I am learning.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E05/sentence/E005S15.mp3)" | أنَا أتَعَلّمُ |   e000s-long- (استمع إلى الدرس كاملا ):   |  | | --- | | I’m getting married |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | When combining the words 'I am' and 'getting' you are telling someone 'you' are gaining possession, being affected by or have plans to seek out and obtain a particular thing. Here are some examples:  **في تحقيق شيء ما ، تستعمل في الإخبار عن الملكية ، والرغبة (I’m+ getting )**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **أو الحصول عليه. نحو :** "[I'm getting ready for bed.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S2.mp3)" | **أَنَا مُهَيَّأٌ لِلنَّوْمِ** | | "[I'm getting a tooth ache.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S3.mp3)" | **لَدَيَّ أَلَمٌ فِي الأسْنَانِ** | | "[I'm getting a cold.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S4.mp3)" | **أَنَا مَزْكُومٌ** | | "[I'm getting married.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S5.mp3)" | **أَنَا مُقْبِلٌ عَلَى الزَّوَاجِ** | | "[I'm getting tired.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S6.mp3)" | **أَنَا مُتْعَبٌ** | | "[I'm getting good at reading.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S7.mp3)" | **سَتَتَحَسَّنُ قِرَاءَتِي** | | "[I'm getting a new car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S8.mp3)" | **أَنَا مُقْبِلٌ عَلَى شِرَاءِ سَيَّارَةٍ جَدِيدَةٍ** | | "[I'm getting a job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S9.mp3)" | **سَأحْصُلُ عَلَى عَمَلٍ** | | "[I'm getting a puppy.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E06/sentence/E006S10.mp3)" | **سَأَحْصُلُ عَلَى حَيَوَانٍ أَلِيفٍ** |   e000s-long- (استمع إلى الدرس كاملا ):   |  | | --- | | I’m trying + (verb) | |   'I am trying' informs someone that you are attempting to accomplish something using bodily, mental, or spiritual strength. By adding a verb to 'I'm trying' you are pointing out exactly what it is you are attempting to do. Here are some examples:  **يستعمل هذا التركيب للإخبار بأنك تحاول إتمام عمل ما ، مستعينا ببذل مزيد من الجهد الجسدي ، أو الذهني ، أو الروحي . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I'm trying to get a job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S1.mp3)" | **أحاول أنْ أَجِدَ عملًا** | | "[I'm trying to call my family.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S2.mp3)" | **أحاول أنْ أَتَّصِلَ بعائلتي هاتفيا** | | "[I'm trying to enjoy my dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S3.mp3)" | **أحاول الاستمتاع بِعَشَائِي** | | "[I'm trying to educate myself.”](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S4.mp3) | **أحاول أنْ اُثقّف نفسي** | | "[I'm trying to explain myself.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S5.mp3)" | **أُحَاوِلُ أَنْ أُفْصِحَ عَمَّا فِي نَفْسِي** | | [I'm trying new food.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S6.mp3)" | **أُجَرِّبُ غِذَاءً جَدِيدًا** | | "[I'm trying to eat healthy.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S7.mp3)" | **أُحَاوِلُ أنْ أَتَنَاوَلَ الطَّعَامَ بِطَرِيقَةٍ صِحِّيَّةٍ** | | "[I'm trying to understand.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S8.mp3)" | **أُحَـــاوِلُ أَنْ أَفْهَمَ** |   You may also hear the word 'trying' used to express a way someone is feeling. In this manner, it expresses strain or distress.  **يستعمل التركيب كذلك ، في التعبير عن القلق والانقباض . نحو:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[Learning new things can be trying on you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S9.mp3)" | **تَعَلُّمُ أَشْيَاءَ جَدِيدَةٍ قَدْ يَكُونُ مُرْهِقًا لَكَ** | | "[That marathon was very trying on me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E07/sentence/E007S11.mp3) " | **كَانَ هَذَا المَارَاتُونُ شَاقًّا عَلَيَّ** |   e000s-long- **(استمع إلى الدرس كاملا** **):**   |  | | --- | | I’m gonna + (v) |   The word 'gonna' is incorrect grammatically. The equivalent in proper grammar would be 'going to.' When using the word 'gonna' you are telling someone what you are planning to do at that moment or in the near future. Here are some examples:  'going to.' **هذا التركيب خطأ نحوي شائع ، يقابله التركيب الصحيح**  **ويستعمل في الإخبار عما ينوي المرء فعله ، في وقت التحدّث ، أو في المستقبل القريب . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | e008s1-"[I'm gonna have some coffee.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S1.mp3)" | سَأَذْهَبُ لتناول قهوة | | e008s2-"[I'm gonna go to work.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S2.mp3)" | سَأَذْهَبُ إلى العمل | | e008s3-"[I'm gonna eat some cake.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S3.mp3)" | سَأَذْهَبُ لِتَنَاوُلِ بَعْضِ الكَعْكِ | | e008s4-"[I'm gonna send out my resume.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S4.mp3)" | سَأُرْسِلُ مُلَخَّصِي | | e008s5-"[I'm gonna run a marathon.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S5.mp3)" | **سَأَجْرِي فِي المَاراتُونِ** | | e008s6-"[I'm gonna ask her out for dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S6.mp3)" | **سَأَدْعُوهَا لِلخُرُوجِ مَعِي لِلعَشَاءِ** | | "e008s7-"[I'm gonna stop smoking.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S7.mp3)" | **سَأَتَخَلَّى عَنِ التَّدْخِينِ** | | e008s8-"[I'm gonna help my friends.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S8.mp3)" | **سَأَذْهَبُ لِمُسَاعَدَتِي أَصْدِقَائِي** | | e008s9-"[I'm gonna take swim lessons.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S9.mp3)" | **سَأَذْهَبُ لِتَلَقِّي دُرُوسِ السِّبَاحَةِ** | | e008s10-"[I'm gonna read a book.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E08/sentence/E008S10.mp3) | **سَأَقْرَأُ كِتَابًا** |  e2008-long- (استمع إلى الدرس كاملا ):  |  | | --- | | I have + (noun ) |   By using the words 'I have' you are informing someone of something you have possession of or have acquired. Here are some examples: **يستعمل هذا التركيب للتعبير عن الملكية . نحو:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I have a cat.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S1.mp3)" | **لَدَيَّ قِطّ** | | "[I have a nice car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S2.mp3)" | **أَمْتَلِكُ سَيَّارَةً جَدِيدَةً** | | "[I have a house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S3.mp3)" | **أَمْتَلِكُ مَنْزِلاً** | | "[I have a computer.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S4.mp3)" | **لَدَيَّ حَاسُوبٌ** | | "[I have a headache.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S4.mp3) » | **أَنا مُصَابٌ بِصُدَاعٍ** |   You may hear the words 'cannot' and 'won't' used with 'I have.' By adding these you can express what you will not put up with or allow. Here are some examples:  **يفيد التعبير عن الرفض لأمرٍ ما . نحو** : (won’t ) **و**(cannot ) **بـ** (have ) **إنّ إلحاق**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I cannot have that behavior in my house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S6.mp3) » | **لاَ يُمْكِنُ أَنْ أَسْمَحَ بِهَذا السُّلُوكِ فِي مَنْزِلِي** | | "[I cannot have you over tonight.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S7.mp3)” | **لاَ يُمْكِنُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مَعَكَ هَذِهِ اللَّيْلَةَ** | | "[I won't have anything to do with that.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S8.mp3) » | **لَنْ أَفْعَلَ أَيَّ شَيْءٍ أَمَامَ هَذَا ' الأَمْرِ'** | | "[I won't have it any other way.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E09/sentence/E009S9.mp3) » | **لَنْ أَحْصُلَ عَلَيْهِ مَهْمَا كَانَ الأَمْرُ** |  e2008-long- (استمع إلى الدرس كاملا )  |  | | --- | | I have + (past participle) |   Again, 'I have' shows possession or something acquired. By adding a past participle you are informing someone of a past or completed action done by you.  Here are some examples:  **للدلالة على الملكية ، أو وقوع حدث في الماضي القريب . نحو :**  (I have ) **تستعمل**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I have done it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S1.mp3) " | **لَقَدْ فَعَلْتُهَا** | | "[I have heard that before.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S2.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ قَبْلُ** | | "[I have driven a car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S3.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ سُقْتُ سَيَّارَةً** | | "[I have forgotten the words.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S4.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ نَسِيتُ الكَلِمَاتِ** | | "[I have read that book.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S5.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ قَرَأْتُ ذَاكَ الكِتَابَ** | | "[I have eaten at that restaurant before.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S6.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ سَبَقَ لِي أَنْ تَنَاوَلْتُ الطَّعَامَ ، فِي ذَلِكَ الَمَطْعَمِ** | | "[I have flown in an airplane.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S7.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ حَلَّقَتْ بِي طَائرة** | | "[I have forgiven you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S8.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ نَسِيتُكَ** | | "[I have seen you before.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S9.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُكَ مِنْ قَبْلُ** | | "[I have written a letter.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E10/sentence/E010S10.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ كَتَبْتُ رِسَالَةً** |  e2008-long- (استمع إلى الدرس كاملا )  |  | | --- | | I used to + (verb) |   'Used to' expresses something that was done in the past, and is not usually done now. Here are some examples:  في **الدلالة على أنّ شيئا ما ، حدث في الماضي ، وانقطع** (used to )**تستعمل**  **حدوثه الآن . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I used to develop websites.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S1.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أَعْملُ عَلَى تَطْوِيرِ المَوَاقِعِ** | | "[I used to jog every day.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S2.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أُمَارِسُ رِيَاضَةَ العَدْوِ يَوْمِيًّا** | | "[I used to paint.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S3.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أَرْسُمُ اللَّوحاتِ** | | "[I used to smoke.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S4.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أُدَخِّنُ** | | "[I used to work from home.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S5.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أَعْمَلُ فِي المَنْزِلِ** | | "[I used to live in California.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S6.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أُقِيمُ فِي كَالِيفُورنْيَا** | | "[I used to go to the beach every day.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S7.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أَذْهَبُ إِلَى الشَّاطِئِ يَوْمِيًّا** | | "[I used to sing in a choir.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S8.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أُغَنِّي مع الجَوْقِ** | | "[I used to like vegetables.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S9.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ أُحِبُّ أَكْلَ الخُضَرِ** | | "[I used to start work at 6 o'clock.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E11/sentence/E011S10.mp3)" | كُنْتُ أَبْدَأُ العَمَلَ عَلَى السَّاعَةِ السَّادِسَةِ بِالضَّبْطِ |  e2008-long- (استمع إلى الدرس كاملا )  |  | | --- | | I have to + (verb ) |   The words 'have to' describe something that needs to take place soon. It expresses certainty, necessity, or obligation. Here are some examples:  **للدلالة على الحاجة إلى حصول شيء ما ، في المستقبل القريب ،** (have**) تستعمل**  **فهي تدلّ على التأكيد، والضرورة ، والوجوب . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I have to switch schools.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S1.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أُغَيِّرَ المَدْرَسَةَ** | | "[I have to use the telephone.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S2.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أَسْتَعْمِلَ الهَاتِفَ** | | "[I have to go to the bathroom.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S3.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أَذْهَبَ إِلَى الحَمَّامِ** | | "[I have to leave.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S4.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أَنْصَرِفَ** | | "[I have to unpack my bags.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S5.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أُفْرِغَ حَقَائِبِي** |   You can also add the word 'don't' to suggest that someone is  not required to do something.  **للاشاره إلى أَنّ شخصا ما ، غَيْرُ مَطْلُوبٍ مِنْهُ** (don't)  **يمكنك أيضا ، أنْ تضيف**  **القيام بشيء ما . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I don't have to switch schools.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S6.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَلاَّ أُغَيِّرَ المَدْرَسَةَ** | | "[I don't have to use the telephone.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S7.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَلاَّ أَسْتَعْمِلَ الهَاتِفَ** | | "[I don't have to go to the bathroom.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S8.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَلاَّ أَذْهَبَ إِلَى الحَمَّامِ** | | "[I don't have to leave.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S9.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَلاَّ أَنْصَرِفَ** | | "[I don't have to unpack my bags.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E12/sentence/E012S10.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَلاَّ أُفْرِغَ حَقَائِبِي** |  e2008-long- (استمع إلى الدرس كاملا )  |  | | --- | | I wanna + (verb) |   The word 'wanna' is incorrect grammatically. It is equivalent to 'want to.' When combined with the word 'I' it helps communicate something you want to do.  Here are some examples:  (want to(  **هذه الكلمة خطأ نحويّ شائع ، تعادلها العبارة الصحيحة نحويًّا**  **وتستعمل في إبداء الرغبة في شيء ما ، أو في القيام بعمل ما . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | e013s1-"[I wanna talk.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S1.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُ التَّحَدُّثَ** | | e013s2-"[I wanna search for a job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S2.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَبْحَثَ عَنْ عَمَلٍ** | | e013s3-"[I wanna order some food.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S3.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَطْلُبَ بَعْضَ الطَّعَامِ** | | e013s4-"[I wanna marry her.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S4.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَتَزَوَّجَهَا** | | e013s5-"[I wanna listen to that song.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S5.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُ الاسْتِمَاعَ إِلَى هَذِهِ الأُغْنِيَّةِ** |   By adding the word 'don't' you can change the meaning of what you are saying to something you 'want' to do to something you 'do not' want to do. Here are some examples:  . **نحو :** (don't )  **يمكنك أنْ تعكس هذا المعنى ، باستعمال**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | e013s6-"[I don't wanna talk.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S6.mp3)" | لاَ أُرِيدُ التَّحَدُّثَ | | e013s7-"[I don't wanna search for a job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S7.mp3)" | لاَ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَبْحَثَ عَنْ عَمَلٍ | | e013s8-"[I don't wanna marry her.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S8.mp3)" | لاَ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَتَزَوَّجَهَا | | e013s9-"[I don't wanna listen to that song.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S9.mp3) " | لاَ أُرِيدُ الاسْتِمَاعَ إِلَى هَذِهِ الأُغْنِيَّةِ | | e013s10-"[I don't wanna order some food.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E13/sentence/E013S10.mp3)" | لاَ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَطْلُبَ بَعْضَ الطَّعَامِ |   2013-long-(entire lesson):( استمع إلى الدرس كاملا )   |  | | --- | | I gotta + (verb) |   'I gotta' is grammatically incorrect. It is more of a spoken form. If you want to say this with proper grammar, the equivalent would be, 'I have got to' or 'I've got to'. In the spoken form, 'got to' is shortened to 'gotta' and the word 'have' is dropped. Here are some examples:  **هذه عبارة خاطئة نحويّا ، تعادلها العبارة الصحيحة نحويًّا** (I gotta)   **نحو:** (Ihave got to)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | e014s1-"[I gotta manage my money.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S1.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أُدِيرَ مَالِي** | | e014s2-"[I gotta obey the laws.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S2.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أَحْتَرِمَ القَوَانِينَ** | | e014s3-"[I gotta move to a bigger house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S3.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أَنْتَقِلَ إِلَى مَنْزِلٍ أَكْبَرَ** | | e014s4-"[I gotta impress my boss.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S4.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أَحْظَى بِإِعْجَابِ رَئِسِي** | | e014s5-"[I gotta brush my teeth.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S5.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أُنَظِّفَ أَسْنَانِي** |   By adding the word 'have' you can change what you are saying to express something that needs to be done in the near future. Here are some examples:  **، يمكنك أن تغير قولك ، للتعبير عمّا يجب القيام به ، في** (have )  **بإضافة** **المستقبل القريب. نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | e014s6-"[I have got to be on time to work.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S6.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أَكُونَ فِي العَمَلِ فِي الوَقْتِ المُحَدَّدِ** | | e014s7-"[I've gotta try harder at school.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S7.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أُحَاوِلَ بَذْلَ مَزِيدٍ مِنَ الجُهْدِ فِي المَدْرَسَةِ** | | e014s8-"[I've gotta tell my wife I'll be late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S8.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أُخْبرَ زَوْجَتِي أَنَّنِي سَأَتَأَخَّرُ " في العَوْدَةِ إِلَى المَنْزِلِ "** | | e014s9-"[I've gotta learn more about the laws.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S9.mp3)" | **يَجِبُ أَنْ أَعْرِفَ المَزِيدَ عَنِ القَوَانِينِ** | | e014s10-"[I've gotta clean my house today.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E14/sentence/E014S10.mp3)" | **عَلَيَّ أَنْ أُنَظِّفَ مَنْزِلِي اليَوْمَ** |   2014-long-(entire lesson) (**استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا** ):   |  | | --- | | I would like to + (verb) |   This sentence lets someone know what you would be interested in doing. This can be a physical, mental or verbal action. Here are some examples: **تستعمل هذه الجملة في إفادة السامع بما أنت مهتم بفعله ، سواء أبدنيا كان هذا الفعل ، أم ذهنيّا ، أم قولا. نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I would like to answer that question.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S1.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ أَنْ أُجِيبَ عَنْ هَذَا السُّؤَالِ** | | "[I would like to compete in a cooking contest.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S2.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ أَنْ أُشَارِكَ فِي مُسابَقَةٍ لِلطَّبْخِ** | | "[I would like to explain myself.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S3.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ أَنْ أُفْصِحَ عَمّا فِي نَفْسِي** | | "[I would like to invite you over.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S4.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ أَنْ أَدْعُوَكُمْ** | | "[I would like to practice.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S5.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ مُمَارَسَةَ الرِّيَاضَةِ** | | "[I would like to become a doctor.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S6.mp3) | **أَوَدُّ أَنْ أُصْبِحَ طَبِيبًا** | | "[I would like to see you more often.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S7.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ أَنْ أَرَاكَ فِي معْظَمِ الأَوْقَاتِ** | | "[I would like to thank you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S8.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ أَنْ أَشْكُرَكَ** | | "[I would like to learn about animals.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S9.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ مَرِفَةَ المَزِيدِ عَنِ الحَيَوَانَاتِ** | | "[I would like to meet the President.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E15/sentence/E015S10.mp3)" | **أَوَدُّ أَنْ أُقَابِلَ الرَّئِيسَ** |   2015-long-(entire lesson) (**استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا** ):  'Plan to' describes something that you would like to do in the near future. Here are some examples:  **للتعبير عمّا تعتزم القيام به في المستقبل القريب. نحو:** (plan to(  **تستعمل**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I plan to find a new apartment.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S1.mp3)" | **أُخَطِّطُ لِإِيجَادِ شُقَّةٍ جَدِيدَةٍ** | | "[I plan to relax on vacation.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S2.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ الاسْتِرْخَاءَ إِبَّانَ العُطْلَةِ** | | "[I plan to surprise my parents.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S3.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ مُفَاجَأَةَ وَالِدَيَّ** | | "[I plan to wash my car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S4.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ غَسْلَ سَيَّارَتِي** | | "[I plan to adopt a child.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S5.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ تَبَنِّيَ طِفْلٍ** | | "[I plan to impress my boss.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S6.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ نَيْلَ إِعْجَابِ رَئِيس** | | "[I plan to watch a movie.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S7.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ مُشَاهَدَةَ فِلمٍ سِينِمَائِيٍّ** | | "[I plan to save more money.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S8.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ تَوْفِيرَ المَزِيدِ مِنَ المَال** | | "[I plan to read a book.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S9.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ قِرَاءَةَ كِتَابٍ** | | "[I plan to learn new things.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E16/sentence/E016S10.mp3)" | **أَعْتَزِمُ مَعْرِفَةَ أَشْيَاء جَدِيدَة** |   0000-long-(entire lesson) **(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا ):**   |  | | --- | | I’ve decided to + (verb ) |   'I've' is short for 'I have' and including the word 'decided' you are stating that you have made a decision or come to a conclusion. Here are some examples:  **معنى الشروع** (decided ) **، وتتضمّن كلمة** (I have)) **اختصار لكلمة** I've(  **في اتخاذ قرار ، أو الانتهاء إلى نتيجة . نحو** :   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I've decided to accept the job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S1.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ قَرَّرْتُ قَبُولَ العَمَلِ** | | "[I've decided to complete my degree.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S2.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ قَرَّرْتُ أَنْ أُكْمِلَ شَهَادَتِي العلمية** | | "[I've decided to change my bad habits.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S3.mp3)" | **لقد قَرَّ عَزْمِي عَلى تَغْيِيرِ عَادَاتِي السَّيِّئَةَ** | | "[I've decided to extend my membership at the gym.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S4.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ قَرَّرْتُ تَمْدِيدَ عُضْوِيَّتِي فِي رِيَاضَةِ الجِمْبَاز** | | "I’ve decided to form a chess club." | **لَقَدْ قَرَّرْتُ إِنْشَاءَ نَادٍ للشَّطْرَنْجِ** | | "[I've decided to hand over my responsibilities.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S6.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ قَرَّرْتُ تَسْلِيمَ مَهَامِّي** | | "[I've decided to help you move.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S7.mp3)" |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I've decided to interview for the job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S8.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ قَرَّرْتُ المُشَارَكَةَ فِي المُقَابَلَةِ مِنْ أَجْلِ الحُصُولِ على العَمَلِ** | | "[I've decided to increase my work load.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S9.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ قَرَّرْتُ زِيَادَةَ حَجْمِ عَمَلي** | | "[I've decided to manage a store.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E17/sentence/E017S10.mp3)" | **لَقَدْ قَرَّرْتُ أَنْ أُدِيرَ مَتْجَرًا** |   0000-long-(entire lesson) **(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا ):**   |  | | --- | | I was about to + (verb ) |   When stating 'I was about to' you are informing someone that you were going to do something, but another event prevented you from doing it. It is similar to 'I am about to' but the difference is that you will not do it any longer. Since you will not do it any longer, it becomes a past event. That is why we use 'was' instead of 'am' Here is an example conversionsation to help you understand. **تستعمل هذه العبارة في الإخبار بأنّك كنت على وشك القيام بفعل ما ، لكن ذلك لم يحدث لسبب**  **أو لآخر . كما في الحوار الآتي** :   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Hi Mike. I need to ask you a favor. | **أَهْلاً وَسَهْلاً ، مَايْك ، أَطْلُبُ مِنْكَ خِدْمَةً** | | Hey Bob. What do you need? | **أَهْلاً بُوبْ ، مَا حَاجَتُكَ ؟** | | Can you drive me to the convenient store? My car is in the shop and we really need to get milk . | **يُمْكِنُكَ أَنْ تُوصِلَنِي بِسَيَّارَتِكَ إِلَى المَتْجَرِ المُرَاد ؟ سَيَّارَتِي فِي المَحَلِّ ، وَنَحْنُ فِي حَاجَةٍ مَا سَّةٍ إِلَى الحَلِيبِ .** | | Sure. I can do that. | **يُمْكِنُنِي ذَلِكَ بِالتَّأْكِيدِ** | | Were you in the middle of something? I don't want to bother you. | **هَلْ كَانَ لَدَيْكَ مَا يَشْغَلُكَ ؟ لاَ أُرِيدُ إِزْعَاجَكَ .** | | I was about to watch a movie, but that can wait. | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْك الذَّهَابِ إِلَى السِّينِمَا ، لَكِنْ سَأُرْجِئ ذَلِكَ .** |   In this case, he cannot say, "I am about to watch a movie" because he will not be watching it because he has to drive his friend. You use "I was about to" when you will not be doing something immediately because of some other event. Here are some examples:  ) **لأنه لن** I am about to watch a movie) **لا يمكنه في هذه الحالة أن يقول :**  I was about to  **يشاهد الفلم لأنه بصدد إيصال صديقه . لذا تستعمل العبارة** :  **حين يتعذر على المرء فعل شيء في الحال ، لسبب أو لآخر . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I was about to go out.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S1.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ الخُرُوجِ** | | "[I was about to go to dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S2.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ الذَّهَابِ لِتَنَاوُلِ العَشَاءِ** | | "[I was about to go to bed.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S3.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ الذَّهَابِ لَأَنَامَ** | | "[I was about to go to work.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S4.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ الذَّهَابِ إِلَى العَمَلِ** | | "[I was about to say the same thing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S5.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ أَنْ أَقُولَ الشَّيْءَ نَفْسَهُ** | | "[I was about to call you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S6.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ الاتِّصَالِ بِكَ هَاتِفِيًّا** | | "[I was about to send you an email.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S7.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ أَنْ أَبعَثَ إِلَيْكَ رِسَالَةً إِلِكْتْرُونِيَّةً** | | "[I was about to mow my grass".](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S8.mp3) | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ أَنْ أُشَذِّبَ العُشْبَ** | | "[I was about to order us some drinks.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S9.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ عَلَى وَشْكِ أَنْ أَطْلُبَ بَعْضَ المَشْرُوبَاتِ** | | "[I was about to watch television.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E18/sentence/E018S10.mp3)" | **مُشَاهَدَةِ التَّلْفَزَةِ** |   0000-long-(entire lesson **(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I didn’t mean to + ( verb) |   The word 'didn't' is a contraction of the words 'did not'. When using it in a sentence with the words 'mean to' you are informing someone that you did something you regret or are sorry for. This could have been a physical, mental or verbal action. Here are some examples:  ) **للتعبيبر عن الاعتذار** mean to ( ، **تلحق بها** ( did not) **اختصار لكلمة** ( didn’t)  **أو الأسف على شيء ما ، جسديًّا كان ، أم ذهنيّا ، أم قولا . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | e019s1-"[I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S1.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدِ الإِسَاءَةَ** | | e019s2-"[I didn't mean to call you so late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S2.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدِ الاتِّصَالَ بِكَ هَاتِفِيًّا في وَقْتٍ مُتَأَخِّرٍ** | | e019s3-"[I didn't mean to lie about what happened.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S3.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدِ الكَذِبَ بِخُصُوصِ مَا حَدّثَ** | | e019s4-"[I didn't mean to embarrass you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S4.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدْ مُضَايَقَتَكَ** | | e019s5-"[I didn't mean to stay out so late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S5.mp3)" | **لَمْ أأَقْصِدِ البَقَاءَ خَارِجَ البَيْتِ إِلَى وَقْتٍ مُتَأَخِّرٍ** | | e019s6-"[I did not mean to say those things.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S6.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدْ أَنْ أَقُولَ هَذِهِ الأَشْيَاءَ** | | e019s7-"[I did not mean to leave you out.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S7.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدْ تَرْكَكَ فِي الخَارِجِ** | | e019s8-"[I did not mean to make you confused.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S8.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدْ إِرْبَاكَكَ** | | e019s9-"[I did not mean to think you were involved.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S9.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدِ الاعْتِقَادَ بِأَنَّكَ كُنْتَ مُتَوَرِّطًا (فِي الأمْرِ )** | | e019s10-"[I did not mean to cause trouble.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E19/sentence/E019S10.mp3)" | **لَمْ أَقْصِدْ أَنْ أَكُونَ سَبَبًا فِي الإِزْعَاجِ** | | " |  |   2019-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I don’t have time to+ ( verb) |   The word 'don't' is a contraction of the words 'do not.' When adding 'have time to' you are simply stating that you have other obligations and all other things considered must wait. Here are some examples: **للتعبير عن إعراضك** (have time to) **تلحق بها عبارة** ( do not) **اختصار لــِ** (don’t )  **عما يقترح عليك القيام به ، لأنّ لديك أشياء أخرى أهمّ . نحو:**     |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I don't have time to explain.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S1.mp3)" | **لَيْسَ لَدَيَّ الوَقْتُ للشَّرْحِ** | | "[I don't have time to eat.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S2.mp3)" | **لَيْسَ لَدَيَّ الوَقْتُ لِلأَكْلِ** | | "[I don't have time to exercise.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S3.mp3)" | **لَيْسَ لَدَيَّ الوَقْتُ لِمُمَارَسَةِ الرِّيَاضَةِ** | | "[I don't have time to watch my favorite TV show.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S4.mp3)" | **لَيْسَ لَدَيَّ الوَقْتُ لِمُشَاهَدَةِ البَرْنَامَجِ التِّلِفِزْيُونِي المُفَضَّلِ لَدَيَّ** | | "[I don't have time to talk.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S5.mp3)" | **لَيْسض لَدَيَّ الوَقْتُ لِلتَّحَدُّثِ** |   You can also use the phrase 'I don't' to express things you do not like, things you do not understand, or things you do not do. Here are some examples: ) **للتعبيرعما لاتحبّه ، أو لا تفهمه ، أو لا تريد القيام به.** I don’t **يمكنك أيضا. استعمال ( نحو:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I don't eat meat.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S6.mp3)" | **لاَ أُحِبُّ أَكْلَ اللَّحْمِ** | | "[I don't like the rain.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S7.mp3)" | **لاَ أُحِبُّ المَطَرَ** | | "[I don't understand Spanish.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S8.mp3)" | **لاَ أفْهَمُ اللُّغَةَ الإِسْبَانِيَّةَ** | | "[I do not understand what you are saying.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S9.mp3)" | **لاَ أفْهَمُ مَا تَقُولُ** | | "[I do not like scary movies.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S10.mp3)" | لاَ أُحِبُّ أَكْلَ اللَّحْمِ أَفْلاَمَ الرُّعْبِ | | "[I do not like sports.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E20/sentence/E020S11.mp3)" | **لاَ أُحِبُّ الرِّيَاضَةَ** |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I promise not to+ ( verb) |   When using the word 'promise' you are giving your word that what you are saying is true. You might also be assuring someone a guarantee that you will follow thru on what you are saying to them. When using 'promise not to' you are stating you will not do a particular thing. Here are some examples:  **للوعد بشيء ما . نحو :** (promise) **تستعمل**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I promise not to tell.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S1.mp3)" | **أعِدُكَ بِأَلاَّ أُخْبِرَ أَحَدًا ( بِالأَمْرِ )** | | "[I promise not to leave without you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S2.mp3)" | **أعِدُكَ بِأَلاَّ أُغَادِرَ بِدُونِكَ** | | "[I promise not to be so late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S3.mp3)" | **أَعِدُكَ بِأَلاَّ أَتَأَخَّرَ كَثِيرًا** | | "[I promise not to hurt your feelings.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S4.mp3)" | **أَعِدُكَ بِأَلاَّ أَجْرَحَ مَشَاعِرَك** | | "[I promise not to wake you up.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S5.mp3)" | أَعِدُكَ بِأَلاَّ أُوقِظَكَ |   You can also just use the word 'promise' to assure someone of your intentions. Here are some examples: **ويمكنك أيضا ، استعمال هذه الكلمة لطمأنة المخاطَب على أنّك ستقوم ، أو لا تقوم بشيء ما . نحو :**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I promise I am telling the truth.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S6.mp3)" | **أَعِدُكَ بِأَنْ أَقُولُ الحَقِيقَةَ** | | "[I promise to practice my math.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S7.mp3)" | **أَعِدُكَ بأَنَّنِي سَأُنْجِزُ تَمَاري في الرِّيَاضِيَاتِ** | | "[I promise to call you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S8.mp3)" | **أَعِدُكَ بالاتصَالِ بِكَ هَاتِفِيَّا** | | "[I promise I will tell you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S9.mp3)" | **أَعِدُكَ بأَنَّنِي سَأُخْبِرُكَ** | | "[I promise I will come to your party.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E21/sentence/E021S10.mp3)" | أَعِدُكَ بِأنَّنِي سَأَحْضُرُ حَفْلَتَكَ |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I ‘d rather+ ( verb) |   'I'd' is a contraction of the words 'I had' or 'I would.' When using it with the word 'rather' you are suggesting you would like to do or prefer one thing more than another. Here are some examples:  ) ، **وتستعمل للتعبير عن التفضيل . نحو:** I had**)**  أو ( I would **اختصار لـِ** ( )I’d(   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I'd rather talk about this later.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S1.mp3)" | **أُفَضِلُ التَّحَدُّثَ فِي هَذَا (الأمْرِ ) لاَحِقًا** | | "[I'd like to eat at home than go get fast food.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S2.mp3)" | **اُفَضِّلُ تَنَاوُلَ الأَكْلَ فِي المَنْزِلِ عَلى تَنَاوُلِ وُجْبَةٍ سَرِيعَةٍ (خَارِجَ المَنْزِلِ )** | | "[I'd rather stay late than come in early tomorrow.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S4.mp3) | **اُفَضِّلُ أَنْ أَمْكُثَ مُتَأَخِّرًا (اليَوْمَ ) عَلَى أَنْ أَدْخُلَ مُبَكِّرًا غَدًا .** | | "[I'd rather handle the problem myself.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S5.mp3)" | **اُفَضِّلُ أَنْ أُعَلِجَ المُشْكِلَةِ بِنَفْسِي** | | "[I had rather go home than stay out too late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S6.mp3)" | أُفَضِّلُ أَنْ أَعُودَ إِلَى المَنْزِلِ عَلَى أَنْ أَبْقَى فِي الخَارِجِ إِلَى وَقْتٍ جِدِّ مُتَأَخِّرٍ | | "[I had rather listen to my parents or get in trouble.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S7.mp3)" | أُفَضِّلُ الاسْتِمَاعَ إِلَى وَالِدَيَّ وَإِلاَّ وَقَعْتُ فِي المَتَاعِبِ | | "[I would rather exercise than sit on the couch all day.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S8.mp3)" | أُفَضِّلُ مُمَارَسَةَ الرِّيَاضةِ عَلَى مُلاَزَمَةِ السَّرِيرِ طَوَالَ اليَوْمِ | | "[I would rather complete my task early.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S9.mp3)" | أُفَضِّلُ أَنْ أُكْمِل مُهِمَّتِي مُبَكِّرًا | | "[I would rather know the answer.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E22/sentence/E022S10.mp3)" | أُفَضِّلُ أَنْ أَعْرِفَ الجَوَابَ |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I feel like + ( verb)-ing |   Here you are expressing to someone something you would enjoy doing.  Here are some examples:  ) **للتعبير عن شيء يسرّك الاستمتاع به . نحو :**I fee l like+verb **تستعمل العبارة :** (   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I feel like going for a bike ride.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S1.mp3)" | **أَرْغَبُ فِي الذَّهَابِ لِرُكُوبِ الدَّرَّاجَةِ** | | "[I feel like going to the beach.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S2.mp3)" | **أَرْغَبُ فِي الذَّهَابِ إِلَى شَّاطِئِ** | | "[I feel like having a snack.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S3.mp3)" | أَرْغَبُ فِي تَنَاوُلِ وجْبَةٍ خَفِيفَةٍ | | "[I feel like talking.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S4.mp3)" | أَرْغَبُ فِي التَّحَدُّثِ | | "[I feel like dancing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S5.mp3)" | أَرْغَبُ فِي الرَّقْصِ | | "[I feel like having friends over to my house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S6.mp3)" | َرْغَبُ فِي أَنْ يَكُونَ اللأَصْدِقَاءُ فِي مَنْزِلِي | | "[I feel like watching TV.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S7.mp3)" | أَرْغَبُ فِي مُشَاهَدَةِ التَّلْفَزَةِ |   By adding 'don't' or 'do not' you can change what you are saying to express something you would not enjoy or express a concern about something. Here are some examples:  ) أو don’t) **في الشيء باستعمال ويمكنك التعبير عن** عدم الرغبة  **. نحو:** ( do not)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I don't feel like leaving yet.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S8.mp3)" | **لَيْسَ لَدَيَّ رَغْبَةٌ فِي الانْصِرَافِ** | | "[I don't feel like explaining.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S9.mp3)" | **لَيْسَ لَدَيَّ رَغْبَةٌ فِي الشرح** | | "[I don't feel like going to bed.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S10.mp3)" | لَيْسَ لَدَيَّ رَغْبَةٌ فِي النَّوْمِ | | "[I do not feel comfortable talking about it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S11.mp3)" | لاَ أَشْعُرُ بالارْتيَاح لِلتَّحَدُّثِ ( في الأمْرِ ) | | "[I do not feel like we are going in the right direction.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E23/sentence/E023S12.mp3)" | لَسْتُ مُطْمَئِنًّا بِأنَّنَا نَسِيرُ فِي الاتِّجَاهِ الصَّحِيحِ |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I can’t help + ( verb)-ing |   The word 'can't' is contraction for 'cannot.' Combined with 'help' you are communicating something you are unable to control or having a hard time gaining a grasp for. This can be a physical or mental action. Here are some examples:  ) **للتعبير عن** help+verb-ing . **وتلحق بها**  ( (cannot) **اختصار**  ( can’t )  **عدم القدرة على التحكم فيما يصدر عن المرء من أفعال ، جسديّة كانت ، أم ذهنية . نحو:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I can't help thinking about it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S1.mp3)" | **لاَ أَمْلِكُ نَفْسِي عَنِ التَّفْكِيرِ فِيهِ** | | "[I can't help shopping so much.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S2.mp3)" | **لاَ أَمْلِكُ نَفْسِي عَنِ الإِكْثَارِ مِنَ التَّسَوُّقِ** | | "[I can't help working all the time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S3.mp3)" | **لاَ أَمْلِكُ نَفْسِي عَنِ العَمَلِ طَوَالَ اليَوْمِ** | | "[I can't help smiling when I see her.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S4.mp3)" | **لاَ أَمْلِكُ نَفْسِي عَنِ الابْتِسَامِ حِينَ أَرَاهَا** | | "[I can't help eating so much.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S5.mp3)" | **لاَ أَمْلِكُ نَفْسِي عَنِ الإِفْرَاطِ فِي الأكْلِ** | | "[I can't help loving you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S6.mp3)" | **حُبِّي لَك أَقْوَى مِنْ أنْ أَتَحَكَّمَ فِيهِ** | | "[I can not help biting my nails when I am nervous.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S7.mp3)" | **لاَ أَتَمَالَكُ عَنْ قَضْمِ أَظَافِرِي عِنْدَ الانْفِعَالِ** | | "[I can not help smoking when I have been drinking.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S8.mp3)" | **لا أَتَمَالكُ عَنِ التَّدْخِينِ حِينَ أَشْرَبُ** | | "[I cannot help feeling so sad.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S9.mp3)" | **غَلَبَنِي الحُزْنُ الشَّدِيدُ** | | "[I cannot help remembering the things you did.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E24/sentence/E024S10.mp3)" | **لا أَتَمَالكُ عَنِ تَذَكُّرِ الأشْيَاءَ التِي فَعَلْتَهَا** |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I was busy + ( verb)-ing |   When using the word 'was', you are referring to something in a past tense, or something that happened before. Combining it with the word 'busy' you can express something that was occupying you in a past time. Here are some examples: **يستعمل هذا التركيب للدلالة على الانشغال بأمر ما ، في الزمن الماضي . نحو:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I was busy thinking.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S1.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولاً بِالتَفْكِير** | | "[I was busy working.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S2.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولاً بِالعَمَلِ** | | "[I was busy cooking dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S3.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولَةً بِإِعْدأدِ العَشَاءِ** | | "[I was busy talking on the phone.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S4.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولاً بِالتَّحَدُّثِ عَبْرَ الهَاتِفِ** | | "[I was busy cleaning the house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S5.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولَةً بِتَنْظِيفِ المَنْزِلِ** | | "[I was busy studying for my test.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S6.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولاً بِالدِّرَاسَةِ اسْتِعْدَادًا للامْتِحَانِ** | | "[I was busy thinking of ideas for our website.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S7.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولاً بِالنَّظَرِ فِي أَفْكَارِ مَوْقِعِنَا** | | "[I was busy entertaining our neighbors.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S8.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولاً بِتَدْرِيبِ جِيرَانِنَا** | | "[I was busy completing my housework.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S9.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولاً بِإِتْمَامِ وَاجِبِي المَنْزِلِيِّ** | | "[I was busy learning new things.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S10.mp3)" | **كُنْتُ مَشْغُولاً بِقِرَاءَةِ أَشْيَاءَ جَدِيدَةٍ** |   By changing 'was' to 'am' you change your message from past tense to present tense and refer to something you are doing 'now.'  Here are some examples: **يمكنك تحويل العبارة من الماضي إلى المضارع ، للتعبير عما أنت مشغول به في الحال ، بِإحلال**  . **نحو**: (was) **محل**(am)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I am busy working.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S11.mp3)" | **أَنَا مَشْغُولٌ بِالعَمَلِ** | | "[I am busy cooking dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S12.mp3)" | **أَنَا مَشْغُولَةٌ بِإِعْدَادِ العَشَاءِ** | | "[I am busy studying for my test.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S13.mp3)" | **أَنَا مَشْغُولٌ بِالدِّرَاسَةِ اسْتِعْدَادًا للامْتِحَانِ** | | "[I am busy completing housework.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S14.mp3)" | **أَنَا مَشْغُولٌ بِإِتْمَامِ وَاجِبِي المَنْزِلِيِّ** | | "[I am busy talking on the phone.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E25/sentence/E025S15.mp3)" | **أَنَا مَشْغُولٌ بِالتَّحَدُّثِ عَبْرَ الهَاتِفِ** |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I ‘m not used to + ( verb)-ing |   Here you are using 'not used to' to inform someone that you are unfamiliar or uncomfortable with a topic at hand. Here are some examples:  **للدلالة على انك غير متعود على القيام بعل ما . نحو**: ( not used to ) **تستعمل**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I'm not used to talking English.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S1.mp3)" | **لَسْتُ مُتَعَوِّدًا عَلَى تَعَلُّمِ الإِنْجْلِيزِيَّةِ** | | "[I'm not used to studying so much.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S2.mp3)" | **لَسْتُ مُتَعَوِّدًا عَلَى الدِّرَاسَةِ بِكَثْرَةٍ** | | "[I'm not used to being around new people.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S3.mp3)" | **لَسْتُ مُتَعَوِّدًا عَلَى مُخَالَطَةِ أُنَاسٍ جُدُدٍ** | | "[I'm not used to talking in front of groups of people.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S4.mp3)" |  | | "[I'm not used to having so much stress.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S5.mp3)" | **لَسْتُ مُتَعَوِّدًا عَلَى الإِفْرَاطِ فِي الاسْتِرْخَاءِ** | | "[I'm not used to traveling so much.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S6.mp3)" | **لَسْتُ مُتَعَوِّدًا عَلَى كَثْرَةِ السَّفَرِ** | | "[I'm not used to working so early.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S7.mp3)" | **لَسْتُ مُتَعَوِّدًا عَلَى العَمَلِ فِي وَقْتٍ مُبَكِّرٍ** | | "[I'm not used to having so much responsibility.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S8.mp3)" | **لَسْتُ مُتَعَوِّدًا عَلَى مَسْؤُولِيات كَثِيرَةٍ** | | "[I'm not used to drinking so much.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E26/sentence/E026S9.mp3)" | **لَسْتُ مُتَعَوِّدًا عَلَى الإِفْرَاطِ فِي الشّرَابِ** |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I want you to + ( verb |   I want you to' is telling someone that you have a desire or would like for them to do something. Here are some examples: ) **للتعبير عن رغبتك في أن يقوم غيرك بفعل ما . نحو :** I want you to+verb( **تستعمل**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I want you to clean the dishes.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S1.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُكَ أَنْ تَغْسِلَ الأَوَنِي** | | "[I want you to come home right after school.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S2.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُكَ أَنْ تَأْتِيَ إِلَى المَنْزِلِ بَعدَ الخُرُوجِ مِنَ المَدْرَسَةِ مُبَاشَرَةً** | | "[I want you to call once you get there.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S3.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُكَ أَنْ تَتَّصِلَ هَاتِفِيًّا بِمُجَرَّدِ وُصُولِكَ هُنَاكَ** | | "[I want you to explain yourself to me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S4.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُ أَنْ تُفْصِحَ لِي عَمَّا فِي نَفْسِكَ** | | "[I want you to educate me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S5.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُ أَنْ تُعَلِّمَنِي** |   By using the word 'need' instead of 'want' you are expressing something that is required or wanted. Here are some examples:  **نحو :** .(need ) **محل** (want ) **ويمكنك التعبير عن ذلك أيضا ، بإحلال**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I need you to study harder in school.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S6.mp3)" | **أُريدُكَ تَدْرُسَ بِجِدٍّ فِي المَدْرَسَة** | | "[I need you to stop and listen to me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S7.mp3)" | **أُريدُ أَنْ تَتَوَقَّف وَتَسْتَمِعَ إِلَيَّ** | | "[I need you to greet our guests.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S8.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُكَ أَنْ تَحْتَفِيَ بِضُيُوفِنَا** | | "[I need you to introduce me to your family.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S9.mp3)" | **أُرِيدُ أَنْ تُعَرِّفَنِي عَلَى عَائِلَتِكَ** | | "[I need to request a refund.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E27/sentence/E027S10.mp3)" | **أَحْتَاجُ إِلَى طَلَبِ تَمْوِيل** |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I ‘m here to + ( verb) |   You are informing someone that you are at a particular place to accomplish something. Here are some examples: ) للإخبار عن الغرض الذي أنت موجود من أجله في مكان ما .I'm here to+verb **تستعمل** (  **نحو:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I'm here to apply for the job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S1.mp3)" | **أَنَا هُنَا لِطَلَبِ العَمَلِ** | | "[I'm here to take a test.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S2.mp3)" | **أَنَا هُنَا لِأُمْتَحَنَ** | | "[I'm here to receive my gift.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S3.mp3)" | **أَنَا هُنَا هُنَا لِاسْتِلاَمِ هَدِيَّتِي** | | "[I'm here to support all your decisions.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S4.mp3)" | **جِئْتُ لدَعْمِ كُّلِّ قَرَارَاتِك** | | "[I'm here to watch a movie.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S5.mp3)" | **أَنَا هُنَا لِمُشَاهَدةِ فِلْمٍ** | | "[I'm here to work on your computer.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S6.mp3)" | **أَنَا هُنَا لِلعمَلِ بِحَاسُوبِكَ** | | "[I'm here to welcome you to the neighborhood.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S7.mp3)" |  | | "[I'm here to raise awareness for cancer.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S8.mp3) | **أَنَا هُنَا مِنْ أَجْلِ التَّحْسِيسِ بِالسَّرَطَانِ** | | "[I'm here to start the job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S9.mp3)" | **أَنَا هُنَا مِنْ أَجْلِ الشُّرُوعِ فِي العَمَلِ** | | "[I'm here to receive the award.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E28/sentence/E028S10.mp3)" | **أَنَا هُنَا مِنْ أَجْلِ اسْتِلاَمِ المُكَافَ** |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا )**   |  | | --- | | I have something + ( verb) |   When using the expression 'I have something' you are communicating that you possess something or need to do something that is unspecified or undetermined. Here are some examples:  ) **للتعبير عن الملكية ، أو الحاجة**I have something+verb  **تستعمل الصيغة ( للقيام بفعل غير محدد. نحو:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | "[I have something to complete.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S1.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something to share with you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S2.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something important to tell you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S3.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something to encourage you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S4.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something to explain to you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S5.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something special planned for your birthday.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S6.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something else to consider.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S7.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something to apologize about.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S8.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something to attend tonight.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S9.mp3)" |  | | "[I have something to ask you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S10.mp3)" |  | |  |  |   0000-long- (entire lesson):**(استمع إلى الدرس كــاملا**  "[I have something fun for us to do.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E29/sentence/E029S11.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I ‘m looking forward to |   When telling someone that you are 'looking forward to' you are saying that you are waiting or hoping for something, especially with pleasure.  Here are some examples:  **للإخبار** (I’m looking fo:rward to+verb-ing **يستعمل** **التركيب** بأنك **متشوق** **لشيء** **ما** . **نحو** :  2030-long-(entire lesson ): e030s1 –I"[I'm looking forward to meeting you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S1.mp3)" e030s2- e030s1 "[I'm looking forward to talking with you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S2.mp3)" e030s3- "[I'm looking forward to going on vacation.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S3.mp3)" e030s4-"[I'm looking forward to spending time with my family.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S4.mp3)" e030s5-"[I'm looking forward to learning the English language.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S5.mp3)" e030s6-"[I am looking forward to visiting another country.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S6.mp3)" e030s7-"[I am looking forward to having a family.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S7.mp3)" e030s8-"[I am looking forward to graduating from college.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S8.mp3)" e030s9-"[I am looking forward to watching the baseball game.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S9.mp3)" e030s10-"[I am looking forward to running in a race.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E30/sentence/E030S10.mp3)"     |  | | --- | | I ‘m calling to + ( verb) |   When using the words 'I'm calling' you are stating that you are actually using the phone to call and relay information. Here are some examples: "[I'm calling to tell you about my day.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S1.mp3)" "[I'm calling to accept your invitation.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S2.mp3)" "[I'm calling to answer your question.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S3.mp3)" "[I'm calling to book a reservation at your restaurant.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S4.mp3)" "[I'm calling to complain about something.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S5.mp3)" "[I'm calling to thank you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S6.mp3)" "[I'm calling to support your decision.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S7.mp3)" "[I'm calling to remind you of our dinner plans.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S8.mp3)" "[I'm calling to report a lost wallet.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S9.mp3)" "[I'm calling to receive my prize.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E31/sentence/E031S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I ‘m working on + noun) |   'I'm' is a contraction for the words 'I am.' The phrase 'working on' relays a physical or mental effort towards an accomplishment. Here are some examples: "[I'm working on a big project.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S1.mp3)" "[I'm working on training my dog.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S2.mp3)" "[I'm working on making new friends.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S3.mp3)" "[I'm working on educating myself.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S4.mp3)" "[I'm working on my homework.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S5.mp3)" "[I am working on painting a house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S6.mp3)" "[I am working on a new idea.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S7.mp3)" "[I am working on my computer.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S8.mp3)" "[I'm working on my website.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E32/sentence/E032S9.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I ‘m sorry to +( verb ) |   Saying you are 'sorry to' expresses a feeling of sympathy or regret. Here are some examples: "[I'm sorry to be so late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S1.mp3)" "[I'm sorry to hear about your sick mother.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S2.mp3)" "[I'm sorry to waste your time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S3.mp3)" "[I'm sorry to make you feel so sad.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S4.mp3)" "[I'm sorry to frighten you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S5.mp3)" "[I'm sorry to disagree with your decision.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S6.mp3)" "[I'm sorry to call so late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S7.mp3)" "[I'm sorry to admit what I did.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S8.mp3)" "[I'm sorry to end this relationship.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E33/sentence/E033S9.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I ‘m thinking of +( verb- ing ) |   'Thinking' refers to a process of thought, forming an opinion or judgment. When expressing 'I am thinking of' you are letting someone know what you are personally thinking. Here are some examples: "[I'm thinking of checking out the new movie.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S1.mp3)" "[I'm thinking of filming my vacation.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S2.mp3)" "[I'm thinking of following a healthy diet.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S3.mp3)" "[I'm thinking of handing out flyers describing our business.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S4.mp3)" "[I'm thinking of increasing my work load.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S5.mp3)" "[I am thinking of introducing myself to him.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S6.mp3)" "[I am thinking of launching a new website.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S7.mp3)" "[I am thinking of moving to a new city.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S8.mp3)" "[I am thinking of offering her the position.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S9.mp3)" "[I am thinking of opening up a store.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E34/sentence/E034S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Help you +( verb ) |   This lets you inform someone that you are willing to provide assistance. This could refer to something physical or mental, like helping someone to 'think' or 'remember' something. Here are some examples: "[I'll help you cook dinner tonight.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S1.mp3)" "[I'll help you raise money for your charity.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S2.mp3)" "[I'll help you register for your class online.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S3.mp3)" "[I'll help you move to your new house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S4.mp3)" "[I'll help you prevent that from happening again.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S5.mp3)" "[I will help you park your car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S6.mp3)" "[I will help you provide all the information you need.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S7.mp3)" "[I will help you realize your potential.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S8.mp3)" "[I will help you stop smoking.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S9.mp3)" "[I will help you shop for groceries.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E35/sentence/E035S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I ‘m dying to +( verb) |   When using the word 'dying' in this manner you are referring to wanting or desiring something greatly. Here are some examples: "[I'm dying to relax on the beach.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S1.mp3)" "[I'm dying to pick some fresh fruit.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S2.mp3)" "[I'm dying to order some desserts.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S3.mp3)" "[I'm dying to find out if I got the job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S4.mp3)" "[I'm dying to move to a bigger house.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S5.mp3)" "[I'm dying to look at all the work you've done.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S6.mp3)" "[I'm dying to learn more about you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S7.mp3)" "[I'm dying to introduce you to my parents.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S8.mp3)" "[I'm dying to expand my business.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S9.mp3)" "[I'm dying to check my score on the test.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E36/sentence/E036S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It’ s turn to +( verb) |   The word 'It's' is a contraction of the words 'it is.' When stating 'my turn' you are telling someone that it is time to change position or position focuses on to you. Here are some examples: "[It's my turn to walk you home.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S1.mp3)" "[It's my turn to do laundry.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S2.mp3)" "[It's my turn to work late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S3.mp3)" "[It's my turn to take out the trash.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S4.mp3)" "[It's my turn to choose where we eat.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S5.mp3)" "[It is my turn to pay for dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S6.mp3)" "[It is my turn to roll the dice.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S7.mp3)" "[It is my turn to provide an answer.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S8.mp3)" "[It is my turn to try and play the game.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S9.mp3)" "[It is my turn to attempt solving the problem.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E37/sentence/E037S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It’ s hard for me to +( verb) |   When saying that something is 'hard for me' you are informing someone that what you are talking about is difficult or challenging for you. Here are some examples: "[It's hard for me to accept what you are telling me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S1.mp3)" "[It's hard for me to argue your point.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S2.mp3)" "[It's hard for me to balance my check book.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S3.mp3)" "[It's hard for me to concentrate on the task.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S4.mp3)" "[It's hard for me to consider your other options.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S5.mp3)" "[It's hard for me to depend on you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S6.mp3)" "[It is hard for me to decide where to go tonight.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S7.mp3)" "[It is hard for me to explain my actions.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S8.mp3)" "[It is hard for me to guarantee your success.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S9.mp3)" "[It is hard for me to handle so much pressure.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E38/sentence/E038S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I’ m having a hard time +( verb- ing) |   By stating you are having a hard time you are letting someone know you are having difficulty with something. This could be something physical or mental and something that could be overcome with effort. Here are some examples: "[I'm having a hard time writing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S1.mp3)" "[I'm having a hard time understanding you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S2.mp3)" "[I'm having a hard time answering your question.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S3.mp3)" "[I'm having a hard time downloading songs to my iPod.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S4.mp3)" "[I'm having a hard time agreeing to the terms.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S5.mp3)" With the addition of an adverb you can express in more detail just how difficult something is for you. Here are some examples: "[I'm having an extremely hard time trusting you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S6.mp3)" "[I'm having an extremely hard time with my wife.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S7.mp3)" "[I'm having a very hard time finding a job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S8.mp3)" "[I'm having a very hard time finding parts for my car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E39/sentence/E039S9.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I think I should +( verb) |   Here you are telling someone that you feel strongly about doing a particular action. Here are some examples: "[I think I should practice my reading.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S1.mp3)" "[I think I should join a study group.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S2.mp3)" "[I think I should handle this as soon as possible.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S3.mp3)" "[I think I should earn my degree.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S4.mp3)" "[I think I should explain myself.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S5.mp3)" By adding the word 'don't' you have changed what you are conveying from something you are thinking of doing, to something you are against. Here are some examples: "[I do not think I should complain so much.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S6.mp3)" "[I do not think I should attend that event.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S7.mp3)" "[I do not think I should borrow more money.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S8.mp3)" "[I do not think I should doubt you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S9.mp3)" "[I do not think I should decide until later.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E40/sentence/E040S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I ‘ve heard that +( subject + verb) |   You are letting someone know that you are aware of something or that you have been informed of something that is taking place. This could be something that has already happened or something happening in the near future. 'I've' is a contraction of the words 'I have.' Here are some examples: "[I've heard that you got a new job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S1.mp3)" "[I've heard that you want to leave your job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S2.mp3)" "[I've heard that you got a new car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S3.mp3)" "[I've heard that you like to jog.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S4.mp3)" "[I've heard that you fix computers.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S5.mp3)" "[I've heard that you've never been to Canada.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S6.mp3)" "[I've heard that you like to shop.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S7.mp3)" "[I've heard that you and your boss don't get along.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S8.mp3)" "[I've heard that there is no school next week.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S9.mp3)" "[I've heard that your wife is a yoga instructor.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E41/sentence/E041S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It occurred to me that +( subject + verb) |   The word 'occurred' informs someone that something has come to mind or has been found. You are letting someone know that you suddenly have thought or remembered about something. Here are some examples:  2042-long-(Entire lesson) : e042s1-"[It occurred to me that I forgot your birthday.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S1.mp3)" e042s1-"[It occurred to me that we both belong to the same gym.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S2.mp3)" e042s1-"[It occurred to me that we enjoy a lot of the same things.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S3.mp3)" e042s1-"[It occurred to me the price for homes are more expensive here.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S4.mp3)" e042s1-"[It occurred to me that eating healthy makes me feel better.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S5.mp3)" Using the word 'had' or 'has' can change what you are saying to represent something remembered in a past time. Here are some examples: e042s1-"[It had occurred to me that I forgot something at the grocery.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S6.mp3)" e042s1-"[It had occurred to me I might need to change my email address.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S7.mp3)" e042s1-"[It has occurred to me I forgot my mom's birthday.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S8.mp3)" e042s1-"[It has occurred to me before.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E42/sentence/E042S9.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Let me +( verb |   'Let me' is suggesting that you are asking for permission or an opportunity to do something. Here are some examples: "[Let me make my own decisions.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S1.mp3)" "[Let me offer to help you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S2.mp3)" "[Let me open the door for you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S3.mp3)" "[Let me pause and think about what we are doing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S4.mp3)" "[Let me welcome you to the neighborhood.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S5.mp3)" "[Let me save you the trouble.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S6.mp3)" "[Let me make a suggestion.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S7.mp3)" "[Let me try and fix your car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S8.mp3)" "[Let me taste the soup before you add more spices.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S9.mp3)" "[Let me treat you to some ice cream.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E43/sentence/E043S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Thank you for |   Saying 'thank you' is telling someone you appreciate what they have done. This can either be something they did for you or for someone else. Here are some examples: "[Thank you for inviting me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S1.mp3)" "[Thank you for helping me move.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S2.mp3)" "[Thank you for informing me about the job opening.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S3.mp3)" "[Thank you for mailing that package for me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S4.mp3)" "[Thank you for working so hard.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S5.mp3)" "[Thank you for stopping by to visit.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S6.mp3)" "[Thank you for replying to my email.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S7.mp3)" "[Thank you for providing me with the answers.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S8.mp3)" "[Thank you for heating up dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S9.mp3)" "[Thank you for hurrying to get here.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E44/sentence/E044S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Can I + (verb ) |   When ending a sentence with a question mark (?) you are asking the person or people you are talking to a question for which you would like an answer. Here you are asking permission to do a particular action. Here are some examples: "[Can I answer your question?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S1.mp3)" "[Can I attend the event?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S2.mp3)" "[Can I move to another spot?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S3.mp3)" "[Can I call you tomorrow?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S4.mp3)" "[Can I complete this later?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S5.mp3)" "[Can I explain myself?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S6.mp3)" "[Can I help you with your homework?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S7.mp3)" "[Can I include you in our plans?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S8.mp3)" "[Can I introduce you to my co-workers?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S9.mp3)" "[Can I inform you of some bad news?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E45/sentence/E045S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Can I get+ (noun ) |   The phrase 'Can I get' can be used in a couple different ways. You can use it to ask a question. Here are some examples: "[Can I get a cup of water?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S1.mp3)" "[Can I get a dog?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S2.mp3)" "[Can I get lunch?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S3.mp3)" "[Can I get sugar in my coffee?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S4.mp3)" "[Can I get popcorn at the movie?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S5.mp3)" You can also use it when offering to help someone or do something for them. Here are some examples: "[Can I get you another drink?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S6.mp3)" "[Can I help you move that?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S7.mp3)" "[Can I recommend a good place to eat?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S8.mp3)" "[Can I take you home?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S9.mp3)" "[Can I help you finish your project?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E46/sentence/E046S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I’m not sure if + (subject + verb) |   'I'm not sure' expresses a feeling of uncertainty or lack of confidence on a particular matter. Here are some examples: "[I am not sure if they will offer me the job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S1.mp3)" "[I'm not sure if she'll return my call.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S2.mp3)" "[I'm not sure if my wife will understand.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S3.mp3)" "[I'm not sure if we will go out tonight.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S4.mp3)" "[I'm not sure if I understand your question.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S5.mp3)" "[I am not sure if I can handle it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S6.mp3)" "[I am not sure if it will happen.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S7.mp3)" "[I am not sure if it will matter.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S8.mp3)" "[I am not sure if my mom will notice.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S9.mp3)" "[I am not sure if they will permit us to park there.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E47/sentence/E047S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Do you mind if I + (verb) |   You are asking someone in present tense if they object to something you are asking. Here are some examples: "[Do you mind if I excuse myself?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S1.mp3)" "[Do you mind if we left early?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S2.mp3)" "[Do you mind if I take a nap?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S3.mp3)" "[Do you mind if I ask your mom?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S4.mp3)" "[Do you mind if it snows?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S5.mp3)" You could also use the word 'would' Here are some examples: "[Would you mind if we went out to eat?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S6.mp3)" "[Would you mind if I opened the window?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S7.mp3)" "[Would you mind telling me what you're doing?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S8.mp3)" "[Would you mind being quiet for a minute?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S9.mp3)" "[Would you mind if I changed the channel?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E48/sentence/E048S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I don’t know what to + (verb) |   You are letting someone know that you are not sure about what is being asked. You may also have no knowledge or opinion on a topic. Here are some examples: "[I don't know what to eat for dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S1.mp3)" "[I don't know what to buy you for your birthday.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S2.mp3)" "[I don't know what to say.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S3.mp3)" "[I don't know what to do with my spare time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S4.mp3)" "[I don't know what to do for vacation.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S5.mp3)" "[I do not know what to do to make you happy.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S6.mp3)" "[I do not know what to do to help you understand.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S7.mp3)" "[I do not know what to think.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S8.mp3)" "[I do not know what to do to prevent this.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S9.mp3)" "[I do not know what to order.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E49/sentence/E049S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I should have + (part participle |   Should' is the past tense of the word 'shall.' When using the words 'should have' you are talking about something in the past that you 'ought to' or 'might have' done. Here are some examples: "[I should have gone with you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S1.mp3)" "[I should have studied more for my test.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S2.mp3)" "[I should have read the directions before starting.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S3.mp3)" "[I should have eaten breakfast this morning.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S4.mp3)" "[I should have listened to your advice.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S5.mp3)" "[I should have married her when I had the chance.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S6.mp3)" 'Shall' is something that will take place or exist in the future. Here are some examples: "[I shall leave tomorrow.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S7.mp3)" "[I shall finish the job next week.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S8.mp3)" "[I shall see it tomorrow.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S9.mp3)" "[I shall go outside if it's nice out.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S10.mp3)" "[I shall pay for this later.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E50/sentence/E050S11.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | I wish I could + (verb) |   You are expressing a desire to do something. Here are some examples: "[I wish I could sing better.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S1.mp3)" "[I wish I could settle the argument.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S2.mp3)" "[I wish I could sail around the world.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S3.mp3)" "[I wish I could remain calm during all of this.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S4.mp3)" "[I wish I could remember his name.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S5.mp3)" "[I wish I could replace my old car with a new one.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S6.mp3)" "[I wish I could play outside.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S7.mp3)" "[I wish I could go to the game with you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S8.mp3)" "[I wish I could write better.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S9.mp3)" "[I wish I could own my own business.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E51/sentence/E051S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | You should + (verb) |   Here you are suggesting an obligation or duty that needs to take place either now or in the near future. Here are some examples: "[You should go to bed.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S1.mp3)" "[You should do your homework before going outside.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S2.mp3)" "[You should replace your headlights on your car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S3.mp3)" "[You should request a raise at work.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S4.mp3)" "[You should stop smoking.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S5.mp3)" "[You should smile more.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S6.mp3)" "[You should slow down when driving in a neighborhood.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S7.mp3)" "[You should talk to him about it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S8.mp3)" "[You should train your dog.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S9.mp3)" "[You should trust what they say.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E52/sentence/E052S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | You’ re supposed to + (verb) |   'You're' is a contraction of the words 'you are.' When using 'You're' with the words 'supposed to' you are making a suggestion that something you strongly believe ought to happen. Here are some examples: "[You're supposed to keep that secret.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S1.mp3)" "[You're supposed to let me know when you leave.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S2.mp3)" "[You're supposed to stop when at a red light.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S3.mp3)" "[You're supposed to unpack once you get there.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S4.mp3)" "[You're supposed to return the movies you rent on time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S5.mp3)" "[You are supposed to remain calm.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S6.mp3)" "[You are supposed to fasten your seat belt.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S7.mp3)" "[You are supposed to invite all your friends.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S8.mp3)" "[You are supposed to encourage one another.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S9.mp3)" "[You are supposed to decide before next Thursday.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E53/sentence/E053S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | You’ re supposed to + (verb) |   When stating 'you seem' you're referring to the person you are talking to and expressing that they are giving the impression of or appear to be. Here are some examples: "[You seem bored.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S1.mp3)" "[You seem unhappy with the results.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S2.mp3)" "[You seem eager to begin.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S3.mp3)" "[You seem easy to get along with.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S4.mp3)" "[You seem elated to hear the good news.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S5.mp3)" "[You seem deeply in love.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S6.mp3)" "[You seem afraid of roller coasters.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S7.mp3)" "[You seem confused about the rules of the game.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S8.mp3)" "[You seem embarrassed about what happened.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S9.mp3)" "[You seem decisive about your choice.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E54/sentence/E054S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | You’ d better + (verb) |   'You'd' is a contraction of 'you had' or 'you would.' You are making a suggestion to someone for a particular action. Here are some examples: "[You'd better exercise.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S1.mp3)" "[You'd better help out.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S2.mp3)" "[You'd better invite your brother.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S3.mp3)" "[You'd better impress the judges.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S4.mp3)" "[You'd better listen to your parents.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S5.mp3)" "[You had better not come home late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S6.mp3)" "[You had better hope for the best.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S7.mp3)" "[You had better change your attitude.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S8.mp3)" "[You would be good at teaching.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S9.mp3)" "[You would do well at math.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E55/sentence/E055S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Are you into + (noun) |   Here you are asking a question about an interest they might have or something they might enjoy doing. Here are some examples: "[Are you into soccer?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S1.mp3)" "[Are you into trying new things?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S2.mp3)" "[Are you into wine tasting?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S3.mp3)" "[Are you into working out at home or at the gym?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S4.mp3)" "[Are you into scary movies?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S5.mp3)" "[Are you into playing games?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S6.mp3)" "[Are you into jogging?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S7.mp3)" "[Are you into painting?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S8.mp3)" "[Are you into traveling?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S9.mp3)" "[Are you into fixing cars?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E56/sentence/E056S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Are you trying to + (verb) |   You are asking someone if they are attempting to do something. This can be something mentally or physically. Here are some examples: "[Are you trying to ignore me?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S1.mp3)" "[Are you trying to manage your money?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S2.mp3)" "[Are you trying to memorize that song?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S3.mp3)" "[Are you trying to offer your help?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S4.mp3)" "[Are you trying to program your new phone?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S5.mp3)" "[Are you trying to pretend like it never happened?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S6.mp3)" "[Are you trying to remain calm?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S7.mp3)" "[Are you trying to remember her name?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S8.mp3)" "[Are you trying to reflect on the past?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S9.mp3)" "[Are you trying to switch flights?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E57/sentence/E057S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Please + (verb) |   'Please' is generally used in a polite request when asking someone to do something. Here are some examples: "[Please pass me the salt.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S1.mp3)" "[Please order me the steak and potatoes.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S2.mp3)" "[Please stop bothering me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S3.mp3)" "[Please wash your hands before dinner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S4.mp3)" "[Please wait outside until we are ready.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S5.mp3)" "[Please zip up your coat before you go outside.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S6.mp3)" "[Please stand back.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S7.mp3)" The word 'please' can also mean to give enjoyment or satisfaction to. Here are some examples: "[The smell of the flowers was very pleasing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S8.mp3)" "[May it please the court to admit this into evidence?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S9.mp3)" "[I was very pleased with how the children behaved in class.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S10.mp3)" "[You cannot please everyone all the time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S11.mp3)" "[She was pleased with the dress.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E58/sentence/E058S12.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Don’t + (verb) |   The word 'don't' is a contraction of the words 'do not.' It is said to convey a message of what NOT should be done. Here are some examples: "[Don't try and fool me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S1.mp3)" "[Don't allow this to happen.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S2.mp3)" "[Don't watch scary movies before you go to bed.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S3.mp3)" "[Don't cause any more trouble.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S4.mp3)" "[Don't chew gum in class.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S5.mp3)" "[Do not concern yourself with other people's problems.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S6.mp3)" "[Do not behave that way.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S7.mp3)" "[Do not announce your decision until you're ready.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S8.mp3)" "[Do not argue with me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S9.mp3)" "[Do not arrive late for your meeting.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E59/sentence/E059S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Do you like |   With this question you are asking someone what they prefer or enjoy. Here are some examples: "[Do you like traveling on a plane?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S1.mp3)" "[Do you like watching baseball on TV?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S2.mp3)" "[Do you like skiing or snowboarding?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S3.mp3)" "[Do you like going to bed early?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S4.mp3)" "[Do you like spending time with me?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S5.mp3)" "[Do you like repeating the class?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S6.mp3)" "[Do you like playing video games?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S7.mp3)" "[Do you like listening to music?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S8.mp3)" "[Do you like practicing playing the piano?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S9.mp3)" "[Do you like jogging with me?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E60/sentence/E060S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | How often do you |   When asking this question you are inquiring how often or how frequent someone does a particular thing. Here are some examples: "[How often do you exercise?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S1.mp3)" "[How often do you change your password?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S2.mp3)" "[How often do you help out at school?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S3.mp3)" "[How often do you listen to your MP3 player?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S4.mp3)" "[How often do you need to go to the dentist?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S5.mp3)" "[How often do you receive your magazine in the mail?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S6.mp3)" "[How often do you report to your supervisor?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S7.mp3)" "[How often do you stretch before working out?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S8.mp3)" "[How often do you talk to your parents?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S9.mp3)" "[How often do you travel?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E61/sentence/E061S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Do you want me to + (verb ) |   To 'want' is to feel or have a desire for. When saying 'Do you want me to' you're asking someone if there is anything you can do for them or assist them with. Here are some examples: "[Do you want me to pick up the kids?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S1.mp3)" "[Do you want me to fix your flat tire?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S2.mp3)" "[Do you want me to help you read that book?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S3.mp3)" "[Do you want me to remind you?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S4.mp3)" "[Do you want me to remove my shoes?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S5.mp3)" The word 'want' can also be used to express something YOU would like someone else to do or that something you personally would enjoy. Here are some examples: "[I want you to come over.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S6.mp3)" "[I want you to make a decision.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S7.mp3)" "[I want you to water the flowers.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S8.mp3)" "[I want to understand what you are trying to say.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S9.mp3)" "[I want to be better at swimming.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S10.mp3)" "[I want to be more involved at church.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E62/sentence/E062S11.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | What do you think about +(verb + ing ) |   This question asks someone their opinion about a topic. Here are some examples: "[What do you think about having a cup of tea with me?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S1.mp3)" "[What do you think about working overtime next week?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S2.mp3)" "[What do you think about waiting in line for tickets?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S3.mp3)" "[What do you think about sailing?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S4.mp3)" "[What do you think about staying here another night?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S5.mp3)" "[What do you think about retiring from your job?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S6.mp3)" "[What do you think about planting new trees in the backyard?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S7.mp3)" "[What do you think about offering to babysit?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S8.mp3)" "[What do you think about living in a new city?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S9.mp3)" "[What do you think about filming our vacation?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E63/sentence/E063S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Why don’t we +(verb) |   Don't' is a contraction of 'do not.' When using 'why' you are asking a question that involves yourself and the person you are talking to. Here are some examples: "[Why don't we go bowling tonight?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S1.mp3)" "[Why don't we pick some fresh flowers?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S2.mp3)" "[Why don't we play a game of chess?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S3.mp3)" "[Why don't we save more money?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S4.mp3)" "[Why don't we remember this place?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S5.mp3)" "[Why don't we test this before using it?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S6.mp3)" "[Why don't we try and do it again?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S7.mp3)" "[Why don't we post our results online?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S8.mp3)" "[Why don't we gather more firewood?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S9.mp3)" "[Why don't we earn more money?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E64/sentence/E064S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It’s too bad that |   'Too bad' means regrettable or unfortunate. When using it in a sentence you are expressing a concern or regret for what has taken place. The topic being discussed could have happened to you, the person you are talking to, or someone or something else. Here are some examples: "[It's too bad that she lost her job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S1.mp3)" "[It's too bad that you have to go.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S2.mp3)" "[It's too bad that I found out about it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S3.mp3)" "[It's too bad we will not be there on time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S4.mp3)" "[It's too bad that tickets are all gone to that concert.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S5.mp3)" "[It's too bad that it is supposed to rain.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S6.mp3)" "[It's too bad that she got hurt.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S7.mp3)" "[It's too bad that my work has to lay off people.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S8.mp3)" "[It's too bad that you do not understand.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E65/sentence/E065S9.mp3)   |  | | --- | | You could have + (past participle ) |   Using 'could have' you are speaking about something that was, should be or would be. You are stating that they had other options that could have been chosen. Here are some examples: "[You could have completed it sooner.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S1.mp3)" "[You could have blown your chance.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S2.mp3)" "[You could have done better on your exam.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S3.mp3)" "[You could have given me more time to get ready.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S4.mp3)" "[You could have heard that from someone else.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S5.mp3)" "[You could have sent that package first class.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S6.mp3)" "[You could have slept in a little longer.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S7.mp3)" "[You could have written him a letter.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S8.mp3)" "[You could have thought of something to do.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S9.mp3)" "[You could have upset her by saying that.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E66/sentence/E066S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | If I were you, I would + (verb ) |   Here you are giving an example of what decision YOU would do given the circumstances. This can be in past tense or in a conditional present. Here are some examples: "[If I were you, I would enjoy my vacation.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S1.mp3)" "[If I were you, I would explain what happened.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S2.mp3)" "[If I were you, I would continue working until it is done.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S3.mp3)" "[If I were you, I would book my reservations now.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S4.mp3)" "[If I were you, I would answer the question.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S5.mp3)" By adding 'have' after the word 'would' you are talking about something in the past tense. Here are some examples: "[If I were you, I would have enjoyed my vacation.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S6.mp3)" "[If I were you, I would have explained what happened.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S7.mp3)" "[If I were you, I would have continued working until it was done.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S8.mp3)" "[If I were you, I would have booked my reservations now.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S9.mp3)" "[If I were you, I would have answered the question.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E67/sentence/E067S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It’s gonna be + (adjective ) |   You're informing someone what something is going to be like. This could be something you are going to do, see or feel. Here are some examples: "[It's going to be delicious.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S1.mp3)" "[It's gonna be easy.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S2.mp3)" "[It's gonna be depressing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S3.mp3)" "[It's going to be exciting.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S4.mp3)" "[It's going to be disgusting.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S5.mp3)" You can also add 'he or she' or a person's name to describe how they might react to something. Here are some examples: "[He is going to be tough to deal with.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S6.mp3)" "[He is going to be terrific at that.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S7.mp3)" "[She is going to be relieved to hear that.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S8.mp3)" "[She is going to be scared after watching that movie.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S9.mp3)" "[Sally is going to be successful.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S10.mp3)" "[Mike is going to be grumpy after I tell him.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E68/sentence/E068S11.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It looks + (noun ) |   You could be describing how something is similar or appears to be by the way it looks. Here are some examples: "[It looks like a balloon.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S1.mp3)" "[It looks like a jellyfish.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S2.mp3)" "[It looks like a banana.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S3.mp3)" "[It looks like a fish.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S4.mp3)" You can also use 'it looks like' to describe something that might be in the future. Here are some examples: "[It looks like it's going to rain.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S5.mp3)" "[It looks like it's going to be fun.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S6.mp3)" "[It looks like it's going to be a long day.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S7.mp3)" You can also use it to describe something in the present tense. Here are some examples: "[It looks like they are leaving.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S8.mp3)" "[It looks like he is waving to us.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S9.mp3)" "[It looks like she is lost.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S10.mp3)" "[It looks like they are racing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E69/sentence/E069S11.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | That’s why + (subject + verb ) |   'That's' is short for 'that is.' Here you are telling someone 'because of this' or 'therefore.' Here are some examples: "[That's why people admire you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S1.mp3)" "[That's why she appears so happy.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S2.mp3)" "[That's why babies crawl before they can walk.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S3.mp3)" "[That's why Pam cries at sad movies.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S4.mp3)" "[That's why you fail to understand.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S5.mp3)" "[That is why you help out people in need.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S6.mp3)" "[That is why you try and include everyone.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S7.mp3)" "[That is why you lock your doors when you leave home.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S8.mp3)" "[That is why she smiles when you walk by.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S9.mp3)" "[That is why you use it for emergencies.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E70/sentence/E070S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It’s time to + ( verb ) |   You are letting someone know that something is required to be done at the present time. Here are some examples: "[It's time to say goodbye.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S1.mp3)" "[It's time to ask for a raise.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S2.mp3)" "[It's time to collect our money.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S3.mp3)" "[It's time to cheer for our team.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S4.mp3)" "[It's time to change the clocks.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S5.mp3)" "[It is time to decide what to do.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S6.mp3)" "[It is time to enjoy ourselves.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S7.mp3)" "[It is time to fill me in on what's going on.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S8.mp3)" "[It is time to help out.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S9.mp3)" "[It is time to join a gym.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E71/sentence/E071S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | The point is that + (subject + verb ) |   By stating 'the point is' you are stating in your opinion the meaning about what is actually happening. Here are some examples: "[The point is that if you study you will do well in school.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S1.mp3)" "[The point is that she does not understand.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S2.mp3)" "[The point is that we need this done today.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S3.mp3)" "[The point is that the world would be a better place.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S4.mp3)" "[The point is that we should help.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S5.mp3)" "[The point is that snakes can be dangerous.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S6.mp3)" "[The point is that leaving a baby alone is not a good idea.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S7.mp3)" "[The point is that if we do not leave now we will be late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S8.mp3)" "[The point is that she needs to be more responsible.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S9.mp3)" "[The point is that we need to work together.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E72/sentence/E072S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | How was + (noun ) |   By using the words 'how was' you are asking someone a question about something that happened or something they did in the past. Here are some examples: "[How was your meeting?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S1.mp3)" "[How was your doctor's appointment?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S2.mp3)" "[How was the birthday party?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S3.mp3)" "[How was lunch?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S4.mp3)" "[How was the airplane ride?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S5.mp3)" "[How was vacation?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S6.mp3)" "[How were your parents?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S7.mp3)" "[How were roads when you drove home?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S8.mp3)" "[How were people acting after what happened?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S9.mp3)" "[How were holidays with the family?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E73/sentence/E073S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | How about + (verb- ing ) |   You're asking someone their opinion on something or if they would like to do something. Here are some examples: "[How about singing?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S1.mp3)" "[How about hanging out tonight?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S2.mp3)" "[How about folding the laundry for me?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S3.mp3)" "[How about helping us out?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S4.mp3)" "[How about describing to me what happened?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S5.mp3)" "[How about exploring new ideas?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S6.mp3)" "[How about comparing prices before we buy it?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S7.mp3)" "[How about considering it?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S8.mp3)" "[How about following me to their house?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S9.mp3)" "[How about feeding the dogs?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E74/sentence/E074S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | What if + (subject +verb) |   Here you are asking a question about 'in the event of' or 'in the event that.' Usually you are looking for an answer at the time of the question that is being asked. Here are some examples: "[What if I miss the bus?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S1.mp3)" "[What if I were late to dinner?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S2.mp3)" "[What if I called her tomorrow?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S3.mp3)" "[What if I don't understand?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S4.mp3)" "[What if someone sees me?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S5.mp3)" "[What if no one is home?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S6.mp3)" "[What if they decide to stay?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S7.mp3)" "[What if it rains while we are camping?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S8.mp3)" "[What if I do not finish on time?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S9.mp3)" "[What if we introduce ourselves first?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E75/sentence/E075S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | How much does it cost to +(verb) |   You are simply asking how much you would need to pay to do something. Here are some examples: "[How much does it cost to fly to Europe?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S1.mp3)" "[How much does it cost to own a house?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S2.mp3)" "[How much does it cost to play a round of golf?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S3.mp3)" "[How much does it cost to join a gym?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S4.mp3)" "[How much does it cost to repair my car?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S5.mp3)" "[How much would it cost to talk long distance?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S6.mp3)" "[How much would it cost to run a website?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S7.mp3)" "[How much would it cost to wash my car?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S8.mp3)" "[How much would it cost to rent a car?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S9.mp3)" "[How much would it cost to go to the movies?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E76/sentence/E076S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | How come (subject + (verb) |   When using 'how come' you are asking why a particular thing has or had to take place. Here are some examples: "[How come parents worry so much?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S1.mp3)" "[How come people carpool to work?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S2.mp3)" "[How come you are so upset?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S3.mp3)" "[How come he will not call you?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S4.mp3)" "[How come you stayed out so late?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S5.mp3)" "[How come you cannot make a decision?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S6.mp3)" "[How come you always question me?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S7.mp3)" "[How come we never agree?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S8.mp3)" "[How come your dog digs in the yard?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S9.mp3)" "[How come she will not come over?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E77/sentence/E077S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | What are the chances of + (verb- ing) |   By asking 'what are the chances of' you are wondering how often or in what case would a particular thing happen. Here are some examples: "[What are the chances of getting tickets?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S1.mp3)" "[What are the chances of that happening?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S2.mp3)" "[What are the chances of it raining today?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S3.mp3)" "[What are the chances of winning the lottery?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S4.mp3)" When replacing the word 'the' with 'your' or 'our' you can ask what the chances 'personally' that the topic will happen. Here are some examples: "[What are the chances of you staying home today?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S5.mp3)" "[What are your chances of getting the job?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S6.mp3)" "[What are your chances of improving?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S7.mp3)" "[What are your chances of moving?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S8.mp3)" "[What are our chances of staying together?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S9.mp3)" "[What are our chances of working together?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S10.mp3)" "[What are our chances of going together?](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E78/sentence/E078S11.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | There is something wrong with + (noun ) |   You are informing someone that there is something not right or out of the ordinary. Here are some examples: "[There is something wrong with my laptop.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S1.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with my car.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S2.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with my cell phone.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S3.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with my head.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S4.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with your answering machine.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S5.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with your way of thinking.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S6.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with your attitude.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S7.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with your dog.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S8.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with our relationship.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S9.mp3)" "[There is something wrong with our alarm clock.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E79/sentence/E079S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Let’s not + (verb) |   The word 'let's' is formed from the words 'let us.' Here you are requesting that something not take place at this moment or that what is happening needs to be contained or lessened. Here are some examples: "[Let's not discuss this now.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S1.mp3)" "[Let's not stay here too long.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S2.mp3)" "[Let's not stop anywhere on the way.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S3.mp3)" "[Let's not remain mad at each other.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S4.mp3)" "[Let's not meddle in other people's business.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S5.mp3)" "[Let us not get too excited.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S6.mp3)" "[Let us not worry too much.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S7.mp3)" "[Let us not interrupt them when they are talking.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S8.mp3)" "[Let us help you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S9.mp3)" "[Let us get that for you.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E80/sentence/E080S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Let’s say that + (subject + verb) |   'Let's' is a contraction for 'let us.' You are suggesting to someone that you should both agree on what you will communicate to someone else. Here are some examples: "[Let's say that you love to fish.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S1.mp3)" "[Let's say we found it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S2.mp3)" "[Let's say that we enjoy being with them.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S3.mp3)" "[Let's say that we had a good time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S4.mp3)" "[Let's say that it's hard to decide.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S5.mp3)" "[Let's say that we have to go.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S6.mp3)" "[Let's say that we can host.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S7.mp3)" "[Let's say that I have to work.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S8.mp3)" "[Let's say that the movie was really good.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E81/sentence/E081S9.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | There’s no need to +( verb) |   The word 'there's' is a contraction of the words 'there is' or 'there has.' When expressing 'no need' you are stating that the action does not need to take place. Here are some examples: "[There's no need to worry.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S1.mp3)" "[There's no need to be upset.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S2.mp3)" "[There's no need to act so strange.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S3.mp3)" "[There's no need to act so shy.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S4.mp3)" "[There's no need to rush off.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S5.mp3)" "[There's no need to talk now.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S6.mp3)" "[There is no need to call this late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S7.mp3)" "[There is no need to bother him.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S8.mp3)" "[There is no need to run away.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S9.mp3)" "[There is no need to stop now.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E82/sentence/E082S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It takes +(time )+(to ) + ( verb) |   You are letting someone know how long it will take to do a particular thing. Here are some examples: "[It takes one hour to get there.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E83/sentence/E083S1.mp3)" "[It takes forty-five minutes for me to get ready.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E83/sentence/E083S2.mp3)" "[It takes four quarters to complete a football game.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E83/sentence/E083S3.mp3)" "[It takes 7 seconds for my car to go 60 miles per hour.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E83/sentence/E083S4.mp3)" "[It takes all day for us to finish golfing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E83/sentence/E083S5.mp3)" "[It takes years to learn to play guitar.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E83/sentence/E083S6.mp3)" "[It takes 15 minutes to get to downtown.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E83/sentence/E083S7.mp3)" "[It takes me one hour to cook.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E83/sentence/E083S8.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Please make sure that + (subject+verb) |   You are asking someone to make sure that a particular thing happens or takes place. Here are some examples: "[Please make sure that she wakes up on time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S1.mp3)" "[Please make sure that she gets to school.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S2.mp3)" "[Please make sure that dinner is ready when we get home.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S3.mp3)" "[Please make sure that your assignment is done.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S4.mp3)" "[Please make sure that the water is not too hot.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S5.mp3)" "[Please make sure you cook the meat long enough.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S6.mp3)" "[Please make sure that she is getting along with her new friends.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S7.mp3)" "[Please make sure that we leave on time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S8.mp3)" "[Please make sure you record our favorite TV show.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S9.mp3)" "[Please make sure that you don't stay out too late.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E84/sentence/E084S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Here’s to + (noun) |   'Here's to' is used in a way of celebrating or identifying a person, place, or thing of significance. It is usually said while toasting someone at dinner, or signaling to someone or something after an event. Here are some examples: "[Here's to the winner!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S1.mp3)" "[Here's to your marriage!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S2.mp3)" "[Here's to the New Year!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S3.mp3)" "[Here's to great friends!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S4.mp3)" "[Here's to starting a new job!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S5.mp3)" "[Here is to the luckiest guy in the world!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S6.mp3)" "[Here is to you!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S7.mp3)" "[Here is to happiness!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S8.mp3)" "[Here is to a wonderful day!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S9.mp3)" "[Here is to great memories!](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E85/sentence/E085S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It’s no use + (verb-ing) |   'It's' is a contraction for 'it is.' By stating 'it's no use' you are saying that what you or someone else is doing is not recommended or uncalled for. Here are some examples: "[It's no use crying.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S1.mp3)" "[It's no use separating them.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S2.mp3)" "[It's no use talking to her.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S3.mp3)" "[It's no use whining about it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S4.mp3)" "[It's no use apologizing.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S5.mp3)" "[It's no use attempting to please him.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S6.mp3)" "[It's no use arguing about it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S7.mp3)" "[It's no use behaving that way.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S8.mp3)" "[It's no use cleaning up.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S9.mp3)" "[It's no use checking on it yet.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E86/sentence/E086S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | There’s no way + (subject +verb) |   'There's' is a contraction of the words 'there is.' By stating 'there's no way' you are relaying a thought of doubt about an event taking place now or in the future. Here are some examples: "[There's no way you finish on time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S1.mp3)" "[There's no way we complete on time.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S2.mp3)" "[There's no way your mother approves.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S3.mp3)" "[There's no way no one claims it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S4.mp3)" "[There's no way they expect it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S5.mp3)" "[There's no way he can fix it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S6.mp3)" "[There's no way he can handle the news.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S7.mp3)" "[There's no way your brother injured his ankle.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S8.mp3)" "[There is no way that horse jumps it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S9.mp3)" "[There is no way he missed it.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E87/sentence/E087S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | It’s very kind of you to + (verb) |   When saying it is 'kind of you' you are saying that what someone has done or said was very appreciated or welcomed. Here are some examples: "[It's very kind of you to offer me the job.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S1.mp3)" "[It's very kind of you to listen to me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S2.mp3)" "[It's very kind of you to join me.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S3.mp3)" "[It's very kind of you to invite us.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S4.mp3)" "[It's very kind of you to inform us what happened.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S5.mp3)" "[It is kind of you to help us.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S6.mp3)" "[It is kind of you to fill me in.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S7.mp3)" "[It is kind of you to entertain us.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S8.mp3)" "[It is kind of you to double my salary.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S9.mp3)" "[It is kind of you to decorate for the party.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E88/sentence/E088S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Thre’s nothing +(subject ) (verb)+(can ) + (verb ) |   'There's' is a contraction of the words 'there is.' When using the word 'nothing' you are suggesting that something cannot happen or be done. Here are some examples: "[There's nothing you can harm.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S1.mp3)" "[There's nothing the police can identify.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S2.mp3)" "[There's nothing we can agree on.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S3.mp3)" "[There's nothing we can join.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S4.mp3)" "[There's nothing she can cook.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S5.mp3)" "[There's nothing my dog can learn.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S6.mp3)" By using the word 'cannot' or 'can't' you change the expression to mean that all is possible. Here are some examples: "[There is nothing I cannot ask for.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S7.mp3)" "[There's nothing we cannot accomplish.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S8.mp3)" "[There's nothing our dog cannot open.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S9.mp3)" "[There's nothing that truck cannot move.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E89/sentence/E089S10.mp3)"   |  | | --- | | Rumor has it that+ (subject + verb ) |   'Rumor has it' is an expression used when suggesting you might have heard something or read about something that is taking place now or in the future. A rumor is not a fact. Here are some examples: "[Rumor has it that that player will get traded.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E90/sentence/E090S1.mp3)" "[Rumor has it that she cheated on him.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E90/sentence/E090S2.mp3)" "[Rumor has it that they are going to get married.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E90/sentence/E090S3.mp3)" "[Rumor has it that you like to paint.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E90/sentence/E090S4.mp3)" "[Rumor has it that show is going to end.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E90/sentence/E090S5.mp3)" "[Rumor has it that he is going to get a raise.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E90/sentence/E090S6.mp3)" "[Rumor has it that your sister got in trouble.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E90/sentence/E090S7.mp3)" "[Rumor has it that she goes to our gym.](http://www.talkenglish.com/audio871/AudioTE1/E90/sentence/E090S8.mp3)" "[Rumor has it that he will not 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