Lesson 01: Tenses



01. Auxiliaries :

verb to be

	Present	Past
I	am	was
you	are	were
He/She/it	is	was
we	are	were
They	are	were

verb have

	Present	Past
I	have	had
you	have	had
He/She	has	had
we	have	had
They	have	had

Present Simple: verb / verb+s

	Play	visit	listen
I	play	visit	listen
you	play	visit	listen
he / she / it	plays	visits	listens
We	play	visit	listen
They	play	visit	listen

Past Simple: Verb + ed / change

Regular Verbs

Pronouns	play	visit	listen
I	played	visited	listened
you	played	visited	listened
she/he/it	played	visited	listened
we	played	visited	listened
They	played	visited	listened

Present Continous: [am / is / are] + verb + ing

Pronouns	play	visit	listen
I am	playing	visiting	listening
you are	playing	visiting	listening
she/He it is	playing	visiting	listening
we are	playing	visiting	listening
They are	playing	visiting	listening

- Past continous: [was / were] + verb + ing

• Present Perfect (stay / call)

Rool: [have / has] + Past Participle

Pronom	stay	call
I	have stayed	have called
you	have stayed	have called
he / she / it	has stayed	has called
We	have stayed	have called
They	have stayed	have called

Past Perfect

Rool: [had] + Past Participle

	call
I	had called
you	had called
he / it / she	had called
We	had called
They	had called

Future Simple: will + Verb (stem)

Pronoun	call	swim
I	will call	will swim
you	will call	will swim
he/it/she	will call	will swim
we	will call	will swim
They	will call	will swim

Modal Verbs

Rolls: M.V + Verb (stem)

- Will / would : Future
  سوف / سيكون — مستقبل
- can / could : ability
  أستطيع / يمكنني — القدرة على
- must : obligation
  يجب — الواجب
- should / ought to / had better : advice
  ينبغي / يجب / من الأفضل — نصيحة
- may / might : possibility
  ربما / قد — الإحتمالية
- Need to
  يحتاج / يحتاج إلى
- have to
  يجب أن
- used to

• Direct / in Direct Speach

Rules:

- : ⇑ ⇒ ~~X~~
- plus that
- V ⟹ V'

• **Direct:** S said : ⇑ S + V + ... ⇑

• **Indirect:** S said that S ⟶ V' .....

• V ⟹ V' :

• Σ Present ⟹ Σ Past

• Σ Past ⟹ Past perfect

• will ⟹ would • can ⟹ could

Note:

Direct: S says : ⇑ S + V + ... ⇑

InDirect: S says that S ⟶ V

• when have says in the Direct speach in the Indirect speach the verb not change

• Active / Passive voice

• Active: $S_1 + V + S_2$

• Passive: $S_2 + (be) + V'(P.P) + by + S_1$

• Rules:

1- $S_1 \longleftrightarrow S_2$

2- by

3- $V \longleftrightarrow V'(P.P)$

$V \longrightarrow V'$:

- verb ⟶ verb (Past participle)
- + (to be) ⇒ "Active" الـ في نفس زمن

Irregular verbs liste

1)- Group I : No change

شرح	Present	past	Past perfect
يقطع - يجرح	cut	cut	//
يتكلف	cost	cost	//
يضرب	hit	hit	//
يؤذي	hurt	hurt	//
يدع	let	let	//
يضع	put	put	//
ينسحب	quit	quit	//
يغلق	shut	shut	//
يراهن	bet	bet	//

2)- Group II :

1)- infinitife with "d" :

شرح	Present	past	Past. Participle
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يخبر	tell	told	told
يطعم	feed	fed	fed
يدفع	pay	paid	paid
يجد	find	found	found

2)- infinitive with "t" :

يتعامل مع	deal	dealt	dealt
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يحافظ على	Keep	Kept	Kept
يترك	leave	left	left
يلتقي	met	met	met

3) group III s

1) i → u → u

شرح	Present	Past	P.P
يحفر	dig	dug	dug
يلصق	stick	stuck	stuck
يلسع	sting	stung	stung
يعلق	hang	hung	hung

2) i → a → u

شرح	Present	Past	P.P
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يغني	sing	sang	sung
يسبح	swim	swam	swum

3) o → e → ...o...n

شرح	Present	Past	P.P
ينفخ	blow	blew	blown
ينمو	grow	grew	grown
يعلم	know	knew	known
يرمي	throw	threw	thrown

4) ea → ...o...e → ...o...n

شرح	Present	Past	P.P
يكسر - يحطم	break	broke	broken
يقسم	swear	swore	sworn
يرتدي	wear	wore	worn
يتحدث	speak	spoke	spoken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen

5) a ⟶ ee ⟶ aken

شرح	Present	Past	P.P
يخطئ	mistake	mistook	mistaken
يهز	shake	shook	shaken
يأخذ	take	took	taken

• Underlined Words :

• لحل نرجع إلى الجملة التي قبلها نجد الفاعل

• I ⟹ me (أنا) / mine (ملكي) / my (لي) / myself (نفسي) ⟹ الكاتب / المرسل

• you ⟹ your (لك) / yours (لك) / yourself (نفسك) ⟹ القارئ ، المرسل إليه / المخاطب

• he ⟹ his (له) / him (له) / himself (نفسه) ⟹ المذكر المفرد

• she ⟹ her (لها) / hers (لها) / herself (نفسها) ⟹ المؤنث المفرد

• it ⟹ its (لها) / itself (بحد ذاتها) / This (هذا) / That (الذي - التي) ⟹ الشيء / البلد / الحيوان ...

• we ⟹ us (نحن) / our (ملكنا) / ourselves (أنفسنا) / ours (لنا) ⟹ الجمع (البشر)

• They ⟹ Their (لهم) / Them (لهم) / Themselfs (أنفسهم) / all (كلهم) / others (آخرون) / These (هؤلاء) / Those (أولئك) ⟹ الجمع (كل شيء)

باستثناء :

- who
- which
- where
- when
- whom
- whose

That

الفاعل هو الذي
قبله مباشرة

Expressing condition

- We have 4 type of condition s

- type 0 : General truth (fact) : حقيقة علمية
- type 1 : Condition / consequence : شرط / نتيجة
- type 2 : Imagination / Impossible : الخيال / مستحيل
- type 3 : Regret : الندم

If + Conditional sentence , Consequence

if clause — ج الشرط

Result clause — ج جواب الشرط

If = provided That = as long as (Just in type 0 1)

type 0 : If + Present , Present
If clause — Result clause

type 1 : If + Present , Future
I.C — R.C

type 2 : If + Past is , would + V (stem)
I.C — R.C

type 3 : If + Past perfect , would + V(P.P)
I.C — R.C — have +

- Examples

type 0 : If I put water in The freezer, It turns to ice

type 1 : If you work hard , you will pass

type 2 : If I were you , I would open a store

type 3 : If I had studied , I would have passed

It's high time / about time

Medal: S + Modals (should / must) + Verb (stem) + Object

It's high time: It's high time / It's about time + S + verb (Past simple) + Object

Expressing Wish التعبير عن التمني

1- Present wish:

S_1 + wish + S_2 + V (past simple) + ...

- example: I wish he had a sense of responsibility

- أنا أتمنى لو أنه ... مثلاً: حس المسؤولية

2- Past wish:

S_1 + wish + S_2 + V (past perfect) + ...

- exc: I wish I hadn't missed the train

- مثال: أنا أتمنى لو أنني لم أفوت موعد القطار

3- Future wish:

S_1 + wish + S_2 + [would / could] + V (stem) + ...

- ex: I wish the gaverement would refrom the economy

- مثل: أنا أتمنى لو أن الحكومة تصلح الاقتصاد.

- Present wish: (Past simple) ⟹ Regretting about a present situation
- Past wish: (Past perfect) ⟹ Regretting about a Past situation
- Futur wish: (would / could) + Stem ⟹ Expressing a desire in the future

Using "had better (not)

من المستحسن = had better

Subject + had better (Not) + Stem .....

Note:

• في صيغة الإستفهام نستعمل should عوضا عن Had better :

should (Not) + Subject + stem ....?

Some words like had better :

should , It is highly recommended That , it is advisable

Expressing Result

So ... That / such ... That من
لشدة ...

- First rule:

.... So + adj + That ....

- Second rule:

.... Such + Noun Phrase + That

Noun phrase: begin with a, an ... (Not always)

Prefix _ Root _ suffix

- Prefix: قبل الأصل
- Root: الأصل
- Suffix: بعد الأصل

Prefix:

ir - il - im - in - un - re
dis - mis - under - over - super

suffix:

ed - ing - ment - er - or
ful - less - able - ness - ive
y - al - ly - ic - ous - ance ity

Verb _ adjective _ Noun

Verb	adj	Noun
Verb	.....	.....
.....	adj	.....
.....	.....	Noun

- Verb + suf = adj
- adj - suf = Verb
- Verb + suf' = noun
- noun - suf' = Verb

Verb
to + stem • للعودة من اسم وصفة لـ V + نزع اللاحقة المضافة • تقسيم: ize, ise, en ate, fy, ify, y ...

Syllables → Vowels a.e.o.u.i.y

one syllable | two syll | three syll

- 1 vowel → 1 syll
- 2, 3, 4 of vowels [متتالية] → 1 syll
- "e" [آخر الكلمة] → ∅
- "consonant + le" → 1 syll
  ble - gle .... zle

Stress "الشدة"

stressed - syllables

1st syll | 2nd syll | 3rd syll

- "ic - tion - sion" [آخر] ⇒ [syllword - 1]
  education → 4 - 1 = 3rd
- "y / al" [آخر] ⇒ [word - 2]
  international → 5 - 2 = 3rd
- "2 syllables" in word
  → Noun - adj → 1st china
  → verb → 2nd protect - abuse

Noun	adj
stem + ion, tion, sion, ment, er, or, dom, ing, ty, ity, ption	stem + able, ble, ive, ing, al, cal, ical, ed ...

Expressing probability, possibility, certainty

1- Certainty / Certainly :

اليقين التأكيد

"its is certain / sure That + S + will + stem..

"S + will + certainly + Stem

R: 1- Positives forms:

Ex: GMF's will certainly desapear

Ex: certain that GMF's will desapear

2- Negative forms:

1- S + willnot (won't) + certainly + Stem+...

Ex: The plants will not certainly live without sun light

2- It is imposible That + S + will + ster + O

Ex: It is imposible That The plants will live without sun light.

2- Possibility :

إمكانية !!

1- Normale Possibility :

Can + Stem .... ⇒ The gaverment can solve The problem.

May + Stem .... ⇒ The government may solve The problem.

It is possible + stem... ⇒ It is posible That fast food industry will be restricte

will + posibly + stem... ⇒ Traders will posibly take advantage of minister

2. Remote possibility : إمكانية بعيدة

Could + infinitive ⇒ GMF: could disapear Next year

Might + infinitive ⇒ Food fibers might have harmful effects

3. Expressing Probability : إمكانية

PF: It is probable That / it is likly that + will + stem ....

↳ It is likly That health concerns will double
المتاعب

NF: It is improbable That / it is unlikly that + will + stem ...

↳ It is improbable That advertisers will organise a food fair

will + probably + stem ...

↳ They will probably have lunch here

expressing Cause / effect

A) type 01 : since, for, as, because + clause (S + V)

• يأتي فعل الرابط الفاعل ثم الفعل

- Example: because Managers don't respect ethics, their business is collapsing

---

B) type 02 : Because of, Due to, owing to + (noun/adj) + noun

يأتي بعدها الإسم ثم إسم (جملة إسمية)

- Example: Many football players were punished. They took doping drugs

because of / Due to / owing to

(N.P) → Many F players were punished because of doping drugs

(Gerunde) → " players were punished owing to taking doping drugs

[The Fact that] → " " were punished Due to the fact that they took doping...

Result: therfore - as a result - consequently = so

4) Sara is smart, Youcef is smart too.

5) • Similar to Sara, Youcef is smart

• Sara is Similar to Youcef, She is smart

Expressing Similarities and Differences

1. Expressing Differences :

- We use: Unlike, whereas, while, in contrast to, different from

- Examples:

A). My cat's name is original. B). Samir's cat's name is so common.

1). Unlike my cat's name, Samir's cat's name is so common.
↳ (is original) ✗

2). My Cat's name is original whereas/while Samir's cat's is so common.
↳ (didn't change)

3). My cat's name is original in contrast to Samir's cat's name.
↳ (is so common) ✗

4). My cat's name is different from Samir's, it's original.
↳ (is so common) ✗ + change place.

2. Expressing Similarity:

- We use like, the same as, such as, both ... and, similar to ..., to

- Examples: A) sara is smart B) Youcef is smart

1). like Sara, Youcef is smart

2). Both Sara and Youcef are smart

3) such as / the same as Sara, Youcef is smart
(Unlike)

بالرغم من

Concession

groupe 01:

Although + though + even though + subject + Verb ...,

groupe 02: Despite + in spite of + noun / gerund (stem + ing)

Despite the fact that + S ..... , it, they .....

groupe 03: However / but (in the middle of the sentence)

Using Unless

Unless = if not

Unless + Verb (present S / Future (will + stem))

نستعملها في type 01 بس (لي فيها (Future))

Prefixes	Suffixes
il (l), ir (r), im (m, p)	full ≠ less /
in (c, d, e), dis (a, o, h) mis (u)	useful ≠ useless
Un (باقي الحروف)	

ملاحظة

Un { ethical, healthy, real } inactive

How to ask Question

. Wh-question :

who (أستفهام) من ؟
what ماذا (Sub Obj)
where أين
when متى
why لماذا
which (أشياء) من
whose لمن تعود ؟
How كيف ؟
In wich بأي طريقة
How often كم عدد المرات
How many كم العدد
How much كم التقدير

How + صفة = طرح سؤال على تلك الصفة

S + V + Q : (إذا سطر على جملة، طرح يكون على كلمة (1))

. Verb فيه جزء واحد s (صفة هي Analy)

. البحث عن wh-question (عدد، شيء، مكان ...)
Wh-question

. إضافة الأفعال التالية:

wh-question + { do × / does pres / did past } ⇒ (S) يكمل بـ V / V يكمل بـ d

. إضافة S و V(stem) وبقية العدد

wh-Q + do / does / did + S + Verb(stem) + ___ ?

. Verb فيه جزئين : أو S + to be + adj

Tom will (1) book (2) a room
wh will Tom book ?
wh + (1) + S + (2) + ___ ?
(to be (1) + adj (2))

Unite 01: Ethics in bussiness

Ethics: - a set of moral values that detemine what is right and wrong and guide our behaviours

Some unethical practices:

- corruption, bribery, fraud, theft nepotism, embezzelement .....

Corruption:

- Corruption is a form of dishonesty or criminal offense under taken by person of authority to acquire illicit benifil

Embezzlement:

- Embezzlement is th act of taking money that has been placed in your trust but belongs to another person

bribery:

- involves the promise of money or a favor to someone in a position of power, withe the hope of influencing that person's behavior

Money laundering:

- Money " refers to the process of concealing financial transactions

إختلاس الأموال:

- هي سرقة مال موجود في حساب شخص آخر ووضعها في حساب السارق

الرشوة:

- تؤدي بتقديم مبلغ مالي معين لشخص ذو سلطة من أجل عمل غير قانوني

غسيل الأموال:

هي عملية إخفاء المبالغ جعل مال غير قانوني إلى مال قانوني

Tax evasion:

- Individual intentionally chooses not to pay income taxes due

- Creative accounting:

- Creative ", also called aggressive a" in the manipulation of financial numbers

- Counterfeiting:

- counterfeiting refers to the imitation of something with the intent to deceive.

التهرب الضريبي:

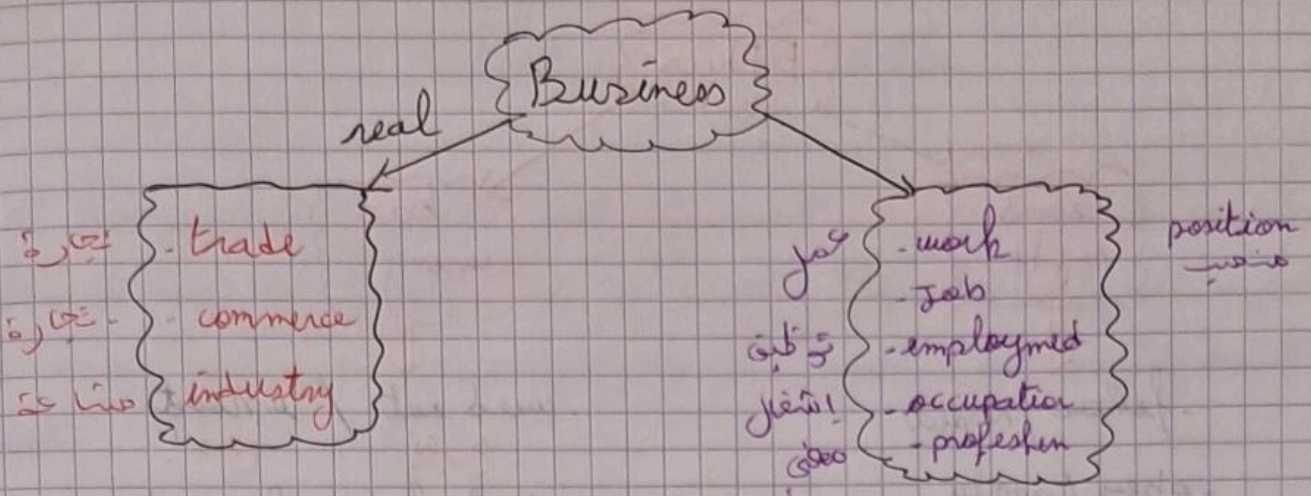
- عندما يتهرب المكلف من دفع الضرائب

الإبداع المحاسبي:

- عملية التحكم في الأرقام المالية

التزوير:

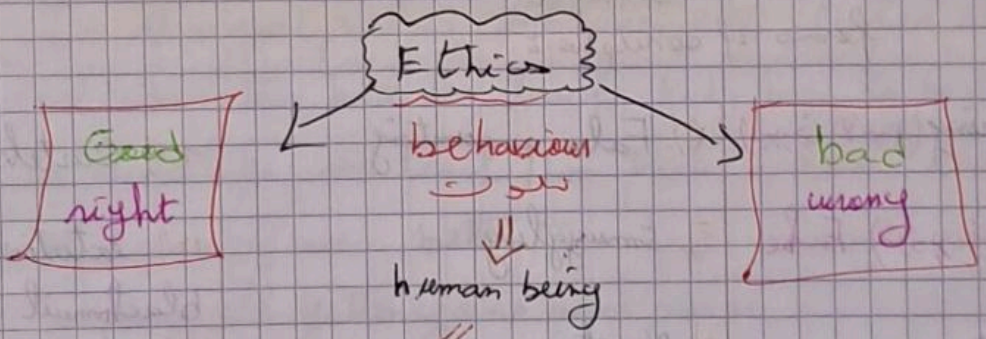
- عملية تقليد شيء بهدف الخداع



Proverbs . Ill Gotten Gains never Prosper

bad
- earned
- obtained
- acquired
- Profit
- return
- develop
- grow
- succed

. مكسب حرام لا يدوم أبدا



- people
- Teacher
- citizen
- doctor
- businessmen

⟹ "Society : - A particular community of people who live together in an organized way, sharing some principles

Principles = standards = attitudes = rules = conducts

Ethics

Good right

- follow / respect
- obey / apply
- support

bad wrong

- weed out / uproot
  يقلع / يقتلع
- abolish / eliminate
  يلغي / القضاء
- earase / eradicat
  محو / القضاء
- stop / fight

corruption

forms of corruption:

1) Money laundering (تبييض الأموال)
2) counterfeiting (تزوير) Fake copy - imitate
3) Fraud = cheating
4) Tax evasion (التهرب الضريبي)
5) Bribery
6) False accounting
7) Smuggling
8) Nepotism
9) pla
10) child labour
11) Cartels (الكارتيل)
12) extortion (ابتزاز) blackmail. Graft
13) abuse of power (إساءة استخدام السلطة)
14) Embezzlement (اختلاس الأموال)

⟹ Unethical acts which are not permitted (allowed) by the government
ممنوع / مباح

Sollution of corruption

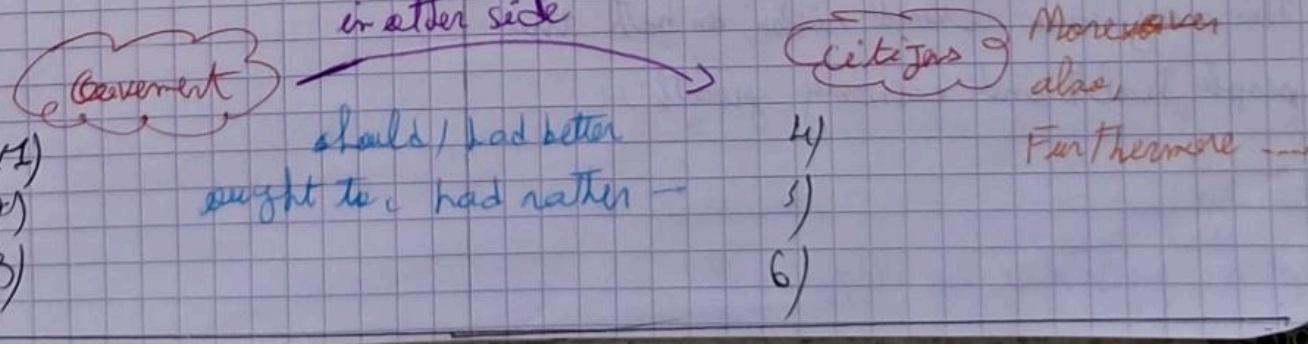
1/. The goverement must pass stringent (strict) laws to punish corrupt civil servants by fining them, or removing them from office, or, putting them in prison (jail) & also, Appoint responsible, honest, fair employees who value work

3/. Appoint social auditors to control the working condition (labour standards like if workers are fairly paid or if they work in healthy and safe condition, or if there is no child labour ...,

4/. education of moral values and principles started at home by parents, and educators have to teach kids how to be honest and legal and probity in their life and teach them that a little money gained legally brings peace of mind better than huge sums of money obtained unlegally because ill gotten gains never prosper

5/- we should encourage our youth to work and open the doors for investement, Provided that we fight all the unethical act our economy will grow, It's high time anti-corruption association sensitized people about the harmful effects of corruption

6/. Citizens ~~should~~ should respect the laws



• main reasons: (corruption)

- corrupt people who abuse jobs and make them away to earn extra money in illegal ways
- Gread of money (الجشع للمال)
- the blind spots of the law that make the gov syst become weak against that prob
- low level of education (مستوى تعليمي منخفض)
- low-income (متعف الدخل)
- Lack of professional ethics and morality (قلة الأخلاق)

• consequences: (corruption)

- reduction ~~of the effectiveness~~ of public Investment (تخفض تعاليات الإستثمارات العامة)
- The society is affected by a high degree of (الأزمة) in terms of lowering of trust in the law and the rule of law, and consequently the quality of live.
- destroy the economy (تدمير للإقتصاد)
- the spread of bad morals in Society
- Lack of quality of life
- prevents justice inside the society (يمنع العدالة)

II). counterfeiting:

- illegal act, It is cheating people by selling them fake and low quality products This may cause several risks on both the people health and economy growth.

• effects or consequence (counterfeiting)

- The consumers health: they buy very cheap faked products, this products are harmful for their health since they don't follow the regular norms of production
- Fake products cost consumers a lot of money because they don't last for large time
- may cease the creativity of people, they will not allow to invente other genuine products
- C. gives the country and all its p a bad reputation worldwide, this will effect negatively the country economy.
- people become jobless

III) Child labour :

Its illegal act, its an exploitation of children, They Under the legal age of work (18), and work in bad condition work.

- Causes (reasons) :

- Poverty, when the families don't have enough money, they obliege their kids to go and work to survive
- the Unavailability of schools or children living school
- The weak laws of the country
- may wars and absence of responsibilty.
- greedy of businessmen and companies mindset,

- Consequences :

- children drop out of school
- Exploited children by greedy and merciless
- spread of ignorance and poverty in society
- harm children physically and mentally
- Their right are violating and their childs hood

مقدمة ثانية :

(الآفة) is something that is not allowed by law and an act committed to fulfille personal benefits or other illegal gains + (طرح الإشكالية)

خاتمة ثانية

to conclude it's light time government and citizens worked together in order to erase this problems.

Unite two : Safety first

to save

safe ← Safety First

security
protection
harmlessness

⇓

Food = nourishment
nutriment, fare

Healthier Food
poultry, meat, vegetables
Fruits ....

Unhealthier Food
(fast food, junk food)
GMF ....

Types of Food (nutrition)

Processed food, conventional
Inorganic ---
like: Fast / Junk food
It contains colorics
fats, sugar, salt.....
→ The product of a farming system wish are gro without the use of additives or chimical, falvouring ....

Organic Food (Natural)
The product of a farming system wich refer to agricultural products that are grown without the use of GMF or chemical....
like: meat, fruits.....

Healthier

GMF
GMO
GEF
engineered
Changes Introduced into their DNA using the methods of genetic engineering for instance

→ InHealthier ←

- Production date
- Expiry date
- Composition (Ingredients)

] labels on the package

- I am mindful about food safety
  give importance to
- I will get food poisoning if I consume decaying food
  intoxication eat decayed matter
- effect of unhealthy food : obesity, diabet, Allergy, cancer, high tension, high cholesterol, hypertension....
- Ingredients of unhealthy food : fat - spice - salt - sugar calories, conservatives, colouring - flavouring....
- The consumers always eating unhealthy food because the adverts they watch.
- The information given most of them are not real. They show us just the positive side of they product

· Fast food

o The effects & cause health problems

. cause obesity

↳ They will suffer from diabets and blood pessure, wich may cause death.

. lose energy balance

↳ It does not satisfy the needs for the body development

↳ not consiste of calcium, vetamins, water ... → people suffer from inactiveness and sleepness, feel fatigue

. may cause the lose of appetite and other stomach diseases.

. Coffees and sodas contains high amounts of caffeine wich causes nervous, stressed, suffer from sleeping disorder

o The solution:

. parents must to encourage their children from early age on eating green fresh food like vegetables, fruits...

. They should not serve the same vegetables daily for their children, they had better prepare it in different recips,

. parents should tell their kids about the danger of eating fast food like: pizza, hamburgers, chips....

. the people who addicted to eat fast food must stop, and follow a strict diet, eat healthy food, and practise sport.

The advertisement

• Advantages :

• play a big role in increasing the sales of product
↳ companies pay small amounts of money to create advertisement but they get large amounts of profits after selling their products

• When the advertisement are shown on the media, all the people can see and buy them easily

• it help consumers know exactly the price and the quality of the products. So, they can't be cheated

• it improves the economy and encourage the local product,

• Disadvantages :

• Advertising of fast food has many harmful effects on consumers health and can to creat a bad eating habits especially for children who want to buy every thing they see.

• There are many imaginary vedeos and somtime shocking wich distroy our culture and tradition

• it creat a need and most of the products are inffective and has no results so it is waste of money.

The advertising مقدمة في

advertising is the art of influencing consumer and making them want to buy a product using attention grabbers, emotional appeals and a famous person to endorse the product.

Malnutrition مقدمة عن سوء التغذية

Malnutrition is a complex and multifacted issue that affects millions of people around the world. Despite the progress made in recent years.

Unit 03 : Astronomy and the solar system

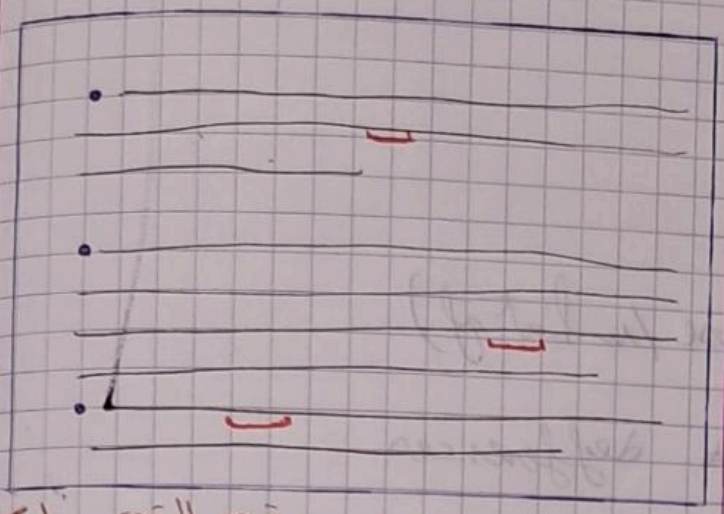
• The importance of Studying Space:

- Space Exploration will protect the planet from so many dangerous like natural disasters as earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunami
- it make us able to understand the origins of our universe
- thanks to it, we can explor other Suitable planets to live in order to reduce the crowding on the earth
- Encourages new technologies like satellite, TV, radio, GPS which made living and communicating easy for people.
- calculating the time, weather forecasting.

To conclude: it's high time to given more importance to study Space for its benefits on the humanity and the planet Eearth.

BAC - 2023 - English

title



I) - مفهم النص

1. The Text is : (A) (B) (C)

2 - } Answering Question

3 - } True are false

4. in with paragraphs

- علي من تعود :

1. ⊔

* ⊔

* ⊔

II) القواعد

1. word ≠ word =

synonyme ou

3. } Tenses : 15 lesson

2. | Prefix | Rate | safix | or | V | adj | Nom |

4. "S" "ed" syllables

stress

رتب الجمل أكمل الفراغات

5. Re-ordering or fill in the gaps

III)

Paragraphs

o Reorder sentences :

لا تبدأ بضمير

o الجملة الأولى : إسم / حرف كبير / تعريف وشرح

o الجملة الثانية : تعتمد على نهاية ج 1 (نقطة أو فاصلة لأي

o الجملة الثالثة : // // // ج 2

o الجملة 4 : المنفية - (تنتهي بنقطة)

البناء الفكري

1/ the text is about :

narrative (سردي)
descriptive (وصفي)
argumentative (حجاجي)
expository (تفسيري)

1/ " " is taken from

web article } موقع ، www (إيميل)
book } المصدر إسم الكتاب
newspaper article } إسم الصحافة

2/ true or false (تكون مرتبة حسب النص)

3/ Answering Question : { yes, no
what, were, who....

(يكونو مرتبة حسب النص)

in text argumentatif:

However - Although - On the one hand ...

V - N - adJ

من الإسم إلى الفعل:

- الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ t:

إذا كان قبل t ← ف، ع، ز، ه، u، h ⟸ أضيف e

إذا كان قبل t ← الباقي ← لا أضيف شيء

• من الصفة إلى الاسم أو الفعل:

إذا انتهت بـ less، ful

نحذفها فقط لتحول إلى إسم ونضيف te لتحول إلى فعل