

University 08 mai 1945 Guelma

Faculty of Law and political sciences

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1st year LMD. Political Sciences

FIRST SEMESTER

ZENATA. A

What is Language :

The principal method of human communication, consisting of words used in a structured and conventional way and conveyed by speech, writing, or gesture.

Also it can be defined as a system of communication used by a particular country or community. The four skills of language (also known as the four skills of language learning) are a set of four capabilities that allow an individual to comprehend and produce spoken language for proper and effective interpersonal communication. These skills are Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing.

In the context of first-language acquisition, the four skills are most often acquired in the order of listening first, then speaking, then possibly reading and writing. For this reason, these capabilities are often called LSRW skills.

The four skills of language:

1- Listening:

It is the first language skill we acquire in our native language. It is what is known as a receptive skill, or a passive skill, as it requires us to use our ears and our brains to comprehend language as it is being spoken to us. It is the first of two natural language skills, which are required by all natural spoken languages.

2- Speaking:

It is the second language skill we acquire in our native language. It is what is known as a productive skill, or an active skill, as it requires us to use our vocal tract and our brains to correctly produce language through sound. It is the second of two natural language skills.

3- Reading:

It is the third language skill we may acquire in our native language. As with listening, it is a receptive or passive skill, as it requires us to use our eyes and our brains to comprehend the written equivalent of spoken language. It is one of the two artificial language skills, as not all natural spoken languages have a writing system.

4- Writing:

It is the fourth language skill we may acquire in our native language. As with speaking, it is a productive or active skill, as it requires us to use our hands and our brains to produce the written symbols that represent our spoken language. Along with reading, it is one of the two artificial language skills, as not all natural spoken languages have a writing system.

Names of Modules **Translation**

- History of Political thought : تاريخ الفكر السياسي
- Political Economy : اقتصاد سياسي
- Introduction to Political Science (Politics) : مدخل لعلم السياسة :
- Introduction to Juridical Sciences مدخل إلى العلوم القانونية:
- Introduction to Sociology : مدخل إلى علم الاجتماع
- The Algerian Political History : تاريخ الجزائر السياسي

Tenses

1. Simple Present :

The simple present tense indicates actions occurring now, those occurring habitually, and those that are always true. Usually, the simple present tense is just the base verb unless the subject is in the third person singular (He, She, It). In that case, you'd add “-s” or “-es” to the root.

*I **study** every morning.*

*She **studies** every morning.*

2. Simple Past :

The past tense describes actions that occurred at a specific time prior and do not extend into the present. In other words, the action is completed. The past tense is usually formed by adding “-ed” to the base of the verb, unless it's an irregular verb.

*I **studied** yesterday.*

3. Simple Future :

The simple future tense describes actions that will happen in the future. To form this tense, use [will] + the base form of the verb.

*I **will study** tomorrow morning.*

4. Present Progressive :

Use the present progressive tense to indicate that an action is in progress or happening in the future. It is formed by using [am/is/are] + the present participle.

*I **am studying**.*

*We **are studying** tomorrow.*

What Is a Present Participle?

A *present participle* is a form of a verb that ends in “-ing” and is used to form progressive tenses, but can also be used as adjectives.

- *I **am singing**.*
- *Look at that **singing** bird.*

5. Past Progressive :

The past progressive tense is used to describe continuous actions in the past, especially if the action was interrupted by another. It is formed by using [was/were] + the present participle.

*I was **studying** when you arrived.*

6. Future Progressive :

The future progressive tense indicates an action that will be in progress in the future, especially when a specific time is mentioned. It is formed by using [will be] + the present participle.

I will be studying at 8 AM tomorrow.

7. Present Perfect :

The present perfect refers to actions that began in the past and were either completed at some unspecified time in the past or continued into the present. It is formed by using [have/has] with the past participle.

*I **have studied** before.*

Here are some points to remember when using 'have' and 'has'.

Let's start with the basics. They can both be used to show possession and are important in making the *'perfect tenses'*.

'Had' is the past tense of both 'has' and 'have'.

have

Have is used with some pronouns and plural nouns:

'I have a great English teacher.'

'You have toothpaste on your chin.'

'We have a meeting at 12.'

'Nurses have a difficult job.'

has

Has is used with the third person singular. For example:

'She has a great personality.'

'He has a new haircut.'

'The washing machine has a leak in it.'

'It has a hole near the door.'

contractions

I have = I've

you have = you've

we have = we've

they have = They've

he has = he's

it has = it's

negative contractions

has not = hasn't

have not = haven't

had not = hadn't

'have' and 'has' in questions

'Have you been to Australia?'

'Has Andrew left yet?'

'Who has my pen?'

'Has anyone seen my mobile phone?'

'have got' and 'have'

Both 'have got' and 'have' mean the same thing. There is no difference.

'I have got an i-phone.' = *'I have an i-phone.'*

'You have got a message.' = *'You have a message.'*

'She has got no time to sleep.' = *'She has no time to sleep.'*

'have' and 'has' verb tenses

'have/has' is an important verb in making the 'perfect tense':

Present Perfect

'She has lived here for a long time.'

'We have seen this TV show before.'

'I have cut my finger.'

Past Perfect

'I had already decided not to go before he asked me.'

'They had finished the race before it started raining.'

'She had already left when he arrived'

modal verbs: 'have to'

'have to' is used to mean that something is necessary. It is used in the following way in affirmative sentences:

subject + modal (have to / has to) + verb

'I have to wash my car today.'

'He has to write a report.'

'I had to go to the bank yesterday.'

'have to' in negative sentences

In negatives to show that something is **not** necessary we follow this rule:

subject + doesn't have to + verb

'We don't have to work tomorrow.'

'She doesn't have to wear a uniform to school'

'I didn't have to make my bed when I was young'

Text 01:

Politics of Algeria takes place in a framework of a constitutional semi-presidential republic, whereby the President of Algeria is head of state while the Prime Minister of Algeria is the head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the two chambers of parliament, the People's National Assembly and the Council of the Nation.

Under the 1976 Constitution (as modified 1979, and amended in 1988, 1989, and 1996) Algeria is a multi-party state. All parties must be approved by the Ministry of the Interior. To date, Algeria has had more than 40 legal political parties. According to the Constitution, no political association may be formed if it is « based on differences in religion, language, race, gender, or region. »

- Framework : إطار
- Constitution : دستور
- Head of state : رئيس الدولة
- Prime Minister : الوزير الأول
- Head of government : رئيس الحكومة
- Executive power : السلطة التنفيذية
- Legislative power : السلطة التشريعية
- People's National Assembly : المجلس الشعبي الوطني
- Council of the Nation : مجلس الأمة
- Multi-party state : دولة تعددية الحزبية
- Ministry of the Interior : وزارة الداخلية
- Political association : جمعية (تنظيم) سياسية

Text 2:

The Red Sea is a vital economic artery and is likely to become more so in the coming decades. In geopolitical terms, it should increasingly be seen as worthy of unified policy attention on its own, perhaps more so than the traditional and broad “Middle East” focus of American and European policy-makers. More than 10 percent of global trade passes through the Red Sea each year, crossing two of the 10 most strategic waterways in the world, the Bad al-Mandab at the sea’s southern entrance and Egypt’s Suez Canal in the north.

The region comprising the Red Sea littoral nations along Africa’s northeastern coast and the Arabian Peninsula is poised for tremendous growth. The population is projected to rise from about 620 million to nearly 1.3 billion by the early 2050s, with a concomitant rise in GDP over the same period from \$1.8 trillion to \$6.1 trillion. But today the area’s African coast is largely underdeveloped, limited by a lack of infrastructure and large deepwater commercial ports. As the region’s potential becomes apparent, political, economic, and military interest in the Red Sea area is on the rise—and so are armed conflict and political instability.

The United States has been largely absent from diplomatic efforts to set the rules of the road in the Red Sea and encourage regional parties to work together for economic advancement and political stability. Nor has Washington worked very hard to reach understandings with China and Russia to deconflict their engagement in the area. This is a mistake. For one thing, many regional parties look to the United States as a stabilizing presence as well as for the type and intensity of diplomatic engagement that would help jumpstart regional and international efforts to foster peace and security.

<https://arabcenterdc.org>

- Vital economic artery: شريان اقتصادي حيوي
- Decades: عقود، عقد (10 سنوات)
- Unified policy: سياسة موحدة
- Peninsula: شبه جزيرة
- Infrastructure: البنية التحتية
- Commercial ports: الموانئ التجارية
- Armed conflict: نزاع مسلح
- Political instability: عدم استقرار (اضطراب) سياسي
- Diplomatic efforts: جهود دبلوماسية
- Deconflict: تسوية الصراع، تخفيف النزاع، منع التصادم
- Regional parties: الأطراف (الدول) الإقليمية
 - Party: طرف (دولة أو فئة أو جانب)
 - Party: حزب
 - Party: حفلة

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Text 03 :

Law and politics are complex and multifaceted. On the one hand, politics can influence law in various ways, such as through the government introducing amendments to laws based on party policies or membership in international organizations (Barendt, 2013). On the other hand, checks and balances are in place to ensure politics does not dominate the law.

The law is an essential tool for government action and how the government itself is structured, regulated, and controlled. Politics and law are interrelated, and politics can significantly impact the laws introduced into Parliament. Political parties have their policies written in their manifestos, and when a party comes into power, they can influence the laws introduced into Parliament (Hill, 2016). For example, a government committed to reducing crime may introduce laws that provide for tougher sentences for offenders. Similarly, membership in international organizations such as the European Union can influence law.

Pressure groups are another way politics influences law. These groups are composed of individuals who share similar views and aim to influence political decision-making. They use various legal methods such as organizing petitions, lobbying politicians, writing letters to newspapers, and giving interviews to the media to put their views across. Pressure groups can substantially shape public opinion and influence elected officials' policies.

The relationship between politics and law can be seen in three aspects: as a goal, a means, or an obstacle. First, politics can define legal values or institutions as its goal. In this case, the societal understanding of these values or institutions becomes almost identical to an authentic legal understanding of the same values or institutions. Second, politics can view the law merely as a means for the fulfillment of certain political interests. In this case, politics remains neutral in its attitude toward the law. Finally, politics can interpret the law as an obstacle to political goals. In this situation, politics prevails over law (Kosar, 2019).

Politics and law are intertwined, and politics' influence on law can have far-reaching implications for society. How politics and law interaction can shape the policies introduced and enforced and how people perceive and interact with the legal system.

In conclusion, the relationship between law and politics is multifaceted and complex. Politics can influence law in various ways, but there are checks and balances in place to ensure politics does not dominate the law entirely. By understanding the interplay between law and politics, we can better understand how policies are shaped and enforced. We can also work towards a society that upholds the rule of law while also protecting individual rights and freedoms.

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/interplay-politics-law-shaping-policies>

Key Words :

- Multifaceted : متعدد الأوجه
- Influence : تأثير (غير مباشر غالبا)
- party policies : سياسات الحزب
- International organizations : المنظمات الدولية
- Balances : توازنات
- Dominate : يهيمن
- Government action : عمل (إجراء) حكومي
- Politics and law are interrelated : السياسة والقانون متشابكان (مترابطان)
- Impact : تأثير (مباشر غالبا)
- European Union : الإتحاد الأوروبي
- Pressure groups : جماعات الضغط
- political decision-making : اتخاذ أو صنع القرار السياسي
- Legal methods : طرق قانونية
- Political views : الرؤى (وجهات النظر) السياسية
- Public opinion : الرأي العام
- legal values : القيم القانونية
- Individual rights and freedoms : الحقوق والحريات الفردية