

## Element realization types

We can realize the verb in different linguistic structures: finite and non-finite.

The finite verb indicates tense, mood, voice and aspect

The non-finite verb indicates only aspect and voice but not tense and mood

-In English we have two tenses: past and present

- Mood: unmarked indicative mood, imperative and subjunctive mood

Voice: passive and active

Aspect: indefinite, completive, progressive and completive progressive

The non-finite verb can come in three forms:

1. -ing present participle
2. -ed past participle
3. to infinitive

He (S) plays (V) football (Od). SVO<sub>d</sub> N1 transitive verb N2

[Searching |(V) the room (Od) carefully (A)] (A), he (S) found(V) a ring (Od).

Searching ---- is non-finite verb (it has neither tense nor mood) but it has voice (active) and aspect (progressive)

Found.... Is finite verb because it indicates tense (past), mood (can be preceded by could), voice (active) and aspect (indefinite)

Mary(S) wanted (V) [to be (V) a student (Cs) at that university (A)] (Od)

I(S) met (V) [the man who (S) sold (V) me (Oi) his car(Od)] (Od).

**The clever student** seems absent.

Linguistic structure: noun phrase      function: subject

The can be realized as clause

- **That he answered the question correctly** pleased me.

Linguistic structure: That clause      Function: subject

Searching (V) the room (Od) carefully (A)

- **Direct Object can be realized a:**

1. **pronoun** (I saw **him** at home)
2. **proper noun** (I met **Ahmed** at university)
3. **clause** (They said **that the way was closed**)
4. **noun phrase** (noun phrase can be a head noun surrounded by premodifiers (determiners (the, a, an, that, this, these, those, half, all, only...+adjective +head noun or postmodifiers (prepositional phrase, relative clause)

The teacher awarded [**the clever students who passed the exam yesterday**] (Od) (**Noun phrase**).

- **Indirect Object can be realized a:**

1. **pronoun** (I sent **him** a letter)
2. **proper noun** (I gave **Ahmed** a book)
3. **noun phrase** (I sent (**the good player who won the match**) [Oi] a ball in the stadium)

I (S) gave (V) [the man who sold me his car] (Oi) a reward (Od).

I (S) considered (V) [the man who (sold me his car] (Od) a friend (Co).

I (S) considered (V) [the man in the class (A)] (Od) a friend (Co).

I met that good person.

I met the person that is good.

- **Subjective complement can be realized as:**

1. **pronoun** (This is **she**, the teacher is **me**)
2. **proper noun** (the teacher is **Ahmed**)
3. **clause** (the happiness is **that you pass the exam**)  
(The teacher is **that good person you can rely on**)
4. **noun phrase** (Ahmed is **the leader who guides his colleagues**)

- **Objective complement can be realized as:**

1. **pronoun** (They considered the winner **you**)
2. **proper noun** (They considered the newcomer **Ahmed**)
3. **Noun phrase** (they imagined Ali **a very good teacher**)

- **Adverbials can be realized by:**

1. **Adverb phrase** (He drove the car **very slowly**)
2. **Noun phrase** (They go to university **every day**)
3. **Prepositional phrase** (I met my friend **on my way** to the work)

- **Clause: finite or non-finite**

He stopped **when he arrived at destination**.

**Seeing the large crowd**, John stopped his car.

[**That he (S) answered (V) the question(Od) correctly (A)**](S) pleased (V) her (Od)

They said **that they could pass the exam (Od)**.

The way is **that you speak politely (Cs)**.

I completed the work **that you recommended (Co).**

That person (S) is V my brother Cs

### **-Questions and negation**

Bearing in mind that auxiliary verbs occupy an important role in transforming any declarative sentence in English into question and negative, it makes it easy to know how questions and negative sentences are formulated. In this sense, we can say that any sentence to be transformed into question or negation requires an auxiliary verb. All declarative sentences have auxiliary verbs except those in the present and past simple.

WhQ.(question article) +Auxiliary verb+ sub+ verb (depends on the Auxiliary verb}

WhQ.(question article+ do or Does + sub+ stem (present simple)

WhQ.(question article+ did + sub+ stem (past simple)

WhQ.(question article+ is, am, are + sub+ Verb (ing) (present continuous)

WhQ.(question article+ was, were + sub+ Verb (ing) (past continuous)

WhQ.(question article+ has, have + sub+ P.P (present perfect)

WhQ.(question article+ had+ sub+ P.P (past perfect)

Mary is in London.

Who is in London?

Where is Mary?

They make him the chairman every year.

Who makes him the chairman every year?

Whom do they make the chairman every year?

What do they make him every year?

When do they make him the chairman?

What do they do every year?

He is playing tennis.

What is he doing?

He has worked hard.

What has he done?

He has reached the place yesterday without delay as he is punctuated.

Who has reached.....?

What has he done?

What has he reached yesterday without delay .....?

When .....

How has he reached the place .....?

Why has he reached.....?

### **Yes-No questions**

**The girl is now a student.**

**Auxiliary verb+ Sub. + verb (depends on the auxiliary verb).....?**

**Is, am, are, was, were+ Sub. [verb (ing)] or [noun, adjective, adverb).....?**

**Is the girl now a student?**

**The teacher is teaching his students.**

**Is the teacher teaching his students?**

**John searched the room carefully.**

**Did John search .....?**

**He has searched the room carefully**

**Has he searched the room carefully?**

**I have been to Italy.**

**Have you been to Italy?**

**The train must have been waiting.**

**Must the train have been waiting?**

**Some.....any**

**Someone .....anyone**

## **Future**

- It is known that future has no obvious tense in English.
- All that is there about future is related to time
- In this sense, future time can be expressed by modality, aspects, and tenses
- For the time being, future time can be expressed by the use of modal auxiliaries such as: will and shall
- I shall arrive tomorrow
- I- she will be there in half an hour.
- They will have finished their book by next year

- We can use be going to + base to express about future fulfilment of the present
  - My watch is broken.
  - I will repair it. (Decision at the time of speaking)
  - I am going to repair it. (Already decision)

### **Be going to + infinitive**

Future of the present intention

- When are you going to get married?
- I am going to get married by next week.
- Future of present cause
- She is going to have a baby
- It is going to rain
- If you read hard, you will pass the exam

### **Present progressive to express futurity**

We use the present progressive to express future time when we talk about fixed arrangement, plan, or program.

- He is moving to London.
- He is going to travel to London.
- They are washing the dishes now.
- They are washing the dishes later.
- The plane is taking off at 10.20.

## **Simple present**

- **We use the present simple to represent a marked future aspect of Unusual certainty (positiveness). This is to relate present with past event**
- **Yesterday was Monday, today is Tuesday, and tomorrow is Wednesday.**
- **Immutable events**
- **The football match is at 6:00.**
- **Program or plan**
- **The train leaves tonight from Chicago.**