

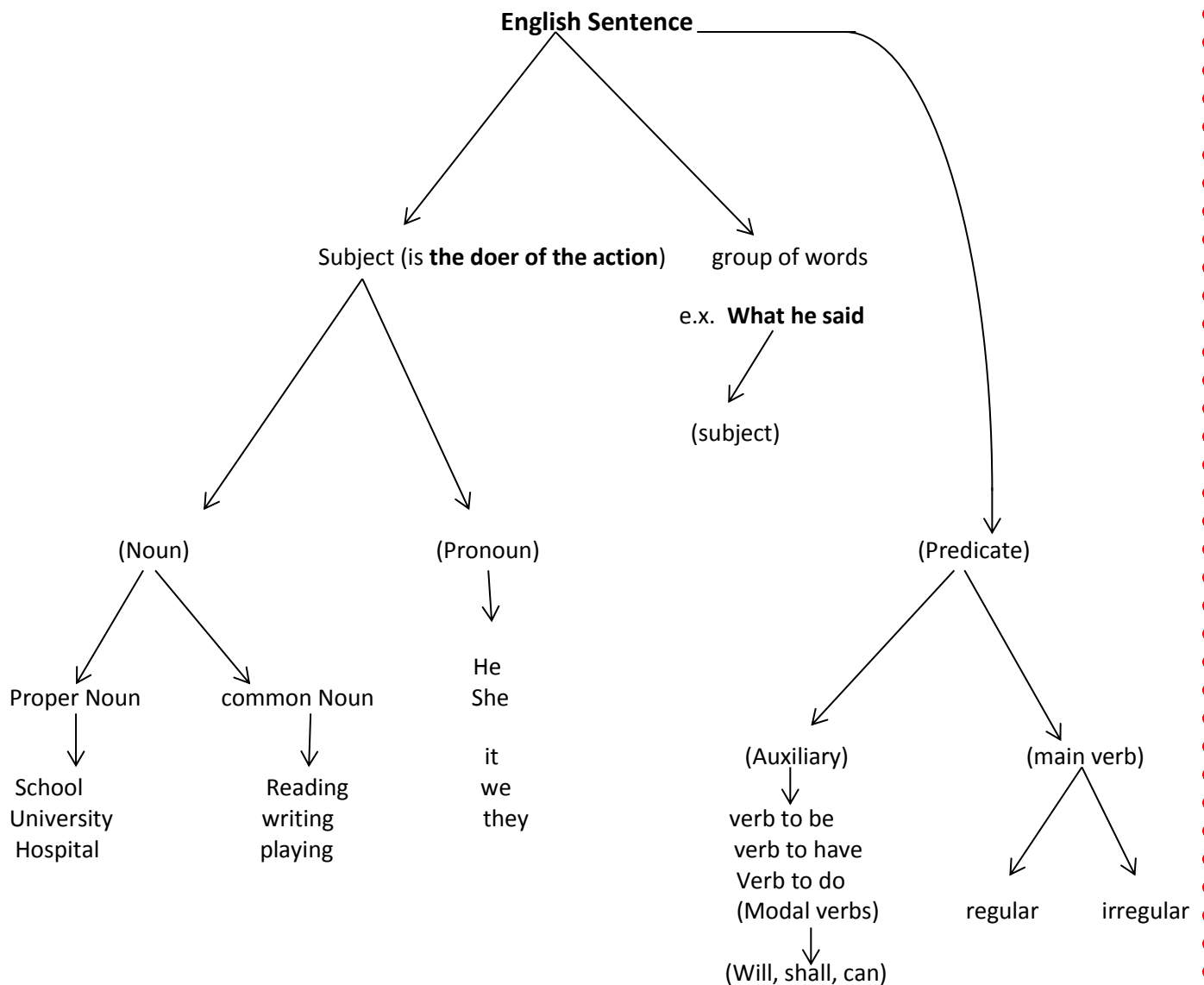
English Language (Grammar)

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English sentence is different from an Arabic sentence in structure.

- English sentence is started with **subject + verb + complement**.
- Arabic sentence is started with **a verb + subject + complement**.

The component of English Sentence



► English sentence is classified according to **form and function**. English sentence which is classified according to form are:

1- Simple sentence.

Simple sentence is a sentence which consists of **one independent clause**.

Exg. He plays football.

Note: There are two clauses in English grammar. They are dependent and independent.

Dependent clause is a clause which includes subject + verb and no complement.

Independent clause is a clause which consists of subject + verb + complement (complement idea)

Exg. After she has finished writing her first novel last year, she became famous.



2- Compound sentence.

Compound sentence is a sentence which consist of two independent clauses that are joined by conjunction such as (but, or, and either).

Exg. Ali reads drama, and Ahmed reads novel.

3- Complex sentence.

A sentence which includes one independent clause + one dependent clauses, and joined by one of the conjunctions of complex sentence.

Independent.

Exg. I am happy, even though I don't make much money.

Independent

4- Compound Complex sentence. (which consist of two more than dependent clauses + one independent clauses.

According to function, there are four types :

- 1- **Declarative sentence** : (it use to form statement. Exg. My name is John.
- 2- **Interrogative sentence**: (it used to make question. Exg. What is your name.
- 3- **Imperative sentence**: (it used to make order or command. Exg. Come here / Tell me your name.
- 4- **Conditional sentence**: (it used to indicate dependencies. Exg. If you cut all the trees, there will be on forest.

Note: In general the English sentence consists of (Subject + verb + objective)

Tenses are (which indicate the time of action, when you describe the action place in the past or present and future)

Tenses:

Present Tense	}	We walk to school	}	each Tenses have different aspect.
Past Tense		We walked to school		
Future Tense		We will walk to school		

1- Present Simple Tense: Sub. + (V) s + objective.

I / we / you / they <u>play</u> football. (do)
He / She / it <u>works</u> very hard. (does)
be = am / is / are

Note: (important)

We use the present simple to talk about things in general.

➤ We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.

Exg. I usually go away at weekends. (habit) عادة تتكرر باستمرار

➤ We use it that something is true in general.

Exg. The earth goes round the sun. (fact) حقيقة لا يمكن تغييرها

➤ We use do / does to make (question and negative sentences).

Do	I / we / they / you	work?	I / we / they / yo	don't	work
Does	He / she / it	drives? do?	He / she / it	doesn't	drive do

Exg.

1- What **does** this word mean? (Not What means this word)

2- I **don't** go away very often.

3- Rice **doesn't** grow in cold climates.

➤ In the following example, **do** is also the main verb (do you **do** / **doesn't** do) etc....

❖ What **do** you **do**? I work in a shop.

❖ He's always so lazy. He **doesn't** **do** anything to help.

➤ Sometimes we do things by using something. For example , when you promise to do something, You can say , **(I promise** , when you suggest something, you can say , **(I suggest**.....

❖ I **promise** won't be late. (not I'm promising)

❖ What do you **suggest** I do? 'I **suggest** that you

@ In the same way we say: I **apologise**..... / I **advise**..... / I **insist**..... / I **agree**...../ I **refuse**..... etc.

EXERCISES:

Q1/ Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

Cause(s) , drink(s) , take(s) , open(s) , speak(s)

1- Tanya **speaks** German very well.

2- I don't often _____ coffee.

3- The swimming pool _____ at 7.30 every morning.

4- Bad driving _____ many a accident.

5- The Olympic Games _____ place every four years.

Q2/ Put the verb into the correct form.

1- Julie **doesn't drink** (not/drink) tea very often.

2- What time _____ (the banks / close) here?

3- I've got a computer, but I _____ (not / use) it much.

4- Where _____ (Martin / come) from? He's Scottish.

5- What _____ (you / do) ? I'm an electrician.

Q3/ Use the following verbs to complete the sentence. Sometimes you need the negative.

believe , go , grow , make , tell , eat , rise , translate

1- The earth **goes** round the sun.

2- Rice _____ in Britain.

3- Bees _____ honey.

4- Vegetarian's _____ meat.

5- An atheist _____ in God.

6- Liars are people who _____ the true.

7- The sun _____ in the east.

8- An interpreter _____ from the language into another.

➤ Present Continuous (I am doing)

Study this example: Sarah **is driving** to work.

(This means: she is driving now, at the time of speaking. The action is not finished).

Subject + (V) ing + objective.

Am / is / are + -(v)ing is the present continuous

I am (= I 'm)	driving
He / she / it	is (= he's etc.) working
We / you / they	are (= we're etc.) doing etc.

- ❖ I am doing something = I'm in the middle of doing it; I've started doing it and I haven't finished yet.
- ❖ **Where's Mark?** **He's having** a shower.
- ❖ Please don't make so much noise. **I'm trying** to work. (not I try).

(The action is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking For example 😊)

Steven is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:

I'm reading a really good book at the moment. It's about a man who.....

- ❖ Steven is not reading the book at the time of speaking. He means that he has started it, but has not finished it yet. He is in the middle of reading it.

➤ You can use the present continuous with **today / this week / this year / etc.** (periods around now)

A: You're **working** hard today. (not you work hard today)

B: Yes, I have a lot to do.

- The company I work for **isn't doing** so well this year.

➤ We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now, especially with these words

(get , change , become , increase , rise , fall , grow , improve , begin , start)

- 1- Is your English **getting** better? (not Does your English get better).
- 2- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (not increase).
- 3- At first I didn't like my job, but, **I'm beginning** to enjoy it now. (not I begin)