

GRAMMAR

LESSON "3"

A-Verbs

b- Sentence Structure

Prepared by: T.Amel Ahmed

A-Verbs

The verb is king in English. The **shortest** sentence in English contains **one** verb.

You can make a one word sentence with a verb, the **imperative(command)** sentence.

for example: **Stop!** **LEAVE!**

You cannot make a one-word sentence with any other type of word.



Verbs

Verbs are words that describe actions, whether physical or mental. Verbs also describe a “state of being,” like the verbs be, become, or exist.

We divide verbs into **two** broad classifications:

1- Main Verbs

2- Helping verbs (also called "auxiliary verbs")

1-Main verbs: These are verbs that really mean something, they are the **action** words in a sentence that **describe** what the **subject** is doing.

For example, make, work, play, draw, calculate are main verbs.

Verbs forms

There is something very special about verbs in English. Verbs can change form based on tense. According to the tense (time) in which the verb happens. Most other parts of speech (adjectives, adverbs, prepositions etc) do not change in **form**. But almost **all verbs** change in form

For example, the verb to work has **five forms**: to work, work, works, worked, working

Types of Verbs:

1- Transitive and intransitive verbs:

a-Transitive verbs take a **direct object** (subject + verb + object) that represents the thing or person being acted upon by the verb, when a verb has a direct object, keep the direct object immediately after the verb.

Ex:

We are **watching TV**.

(The **person** or the **thing** that **receives** the **action** is called the **object**)

B-Intransitive verbs have no direct object as they describe actions that aren't done to a specific object.

EX:

He has **arrived**.

Many verbs can be transitive or intransitive.

*The **direct object** receives the action of the verb.

* The **indirect object** tells to **whom** or for **whom** the action is done, usually comes before the direct object, and also comes at the end of sentence after(to).

Note: *the object in a sentence can be noun or pronoun.*

Subject**Verb****Indirect Object****Direct Object**

The bank

lends

people

money.

Madison

is making

her doll

a dress.

I

am writing

Grandma

a letter.

Grandma

is reading

Diana

a story.

Andrew

gave

his dog

a bone.

Types of verbs:

2- Regular and irregular verbs:

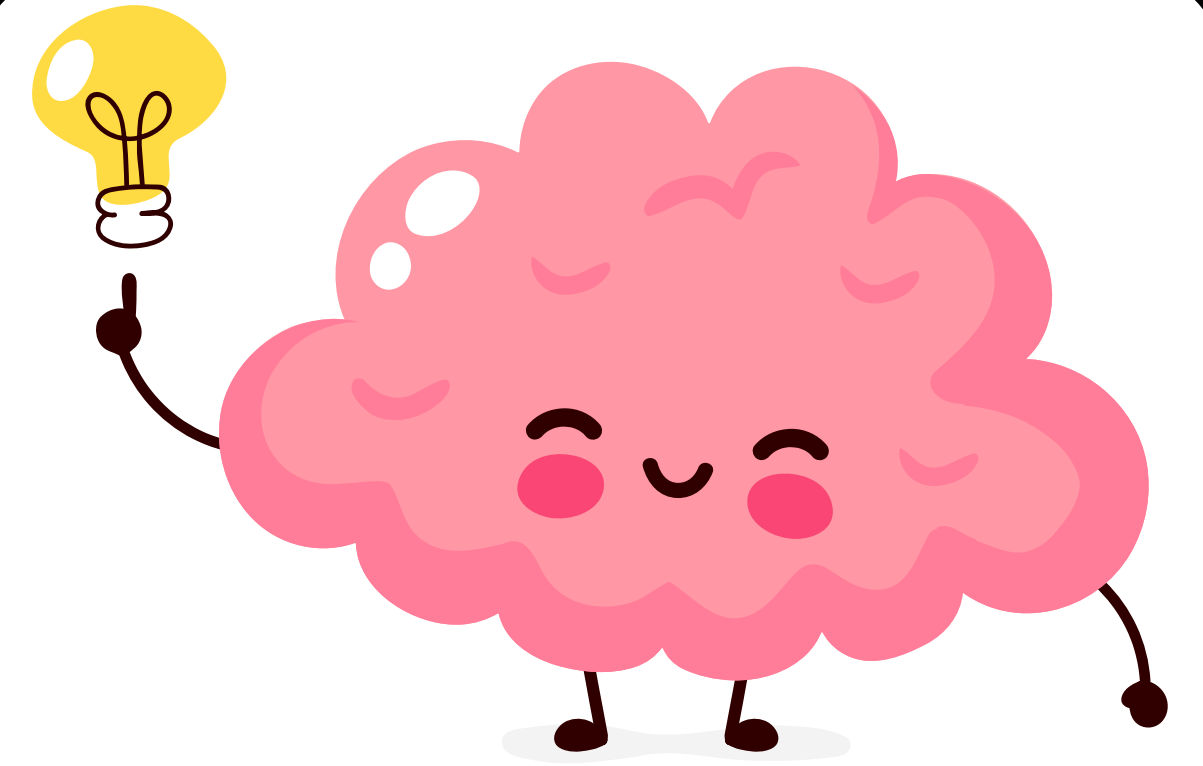
This is more a question of vocabulary than of grammar. The only real difference between regular and irregular verbs is that **they have different endings for their past tense and past participle forms.**

For **regular verbs**, the past tense ending and past participle ending is always the same: **-ed**”

For **irregular verbs**, the past tense ending and the past participle ending is **variable**, so it is necessary to learn them by heart.

A. Regular verbs:	base	past tense	past participle
	work	worked	worked

B. Irregular verbs:	base	past tense	past participle
	do	did	done



These were the necessary types of the main verbs that we need.

2-Helping verbs:

Helping verbs are also called "auxiliary verbs", are verbs that don't have a real meaning or definition by themselves, but are necessary for the grammatical structure of the sentence. They usually "help" the main verbs of a sentence to form different tenses or meaning. They come before the main verb in a positive statement .

All helping verbs are used with a main verb.

There are 2 groups of helping verbs:

1-**Tense helping verbs**, used to change the tense of the main verb.

The three most common auxiliary verbs to do, to be, to have [Do ,does, did/ is ,am, are <to Be/ Has & have]

ex. The accountant **is preparing/ has prepared** the financial reports.

2-**Modal helping verbs** : modify the **main verb** by expressing different meaning or idea to it like **necessity ,possibility, ability** and **suggestion**. [can, could, will, would, might, shall, should]

How to use modal verbs? Modal verbs come directly before the main verb except for in questions.

2-Modal Helping verbs

examples:

1-Possibility & Permission

In a situation when something is **possible** but not certain, use the modal verb could, may, or might. **May** is also more formal and polite usage for asking if you are allowed to do something or give someone permission to do something.

ex. An increase in expenses **might** affect the company's profitability. (**possibility**)

ex. Students, you **may** leave early today. (**permission**)

2-Ability

The modal verb **can** expresses whether the **subject** of a sentence is **able to do** something.

Likewise, the negative form, **cannot or can't**, shows that the subject is **unable** to do something.

ex. She **can/can't** speak three languages.

3-Requests

If you want to ask someone else to do something, start your question with **will, would, can, could**

[modal verb] + [subject] + [main verb infinitive].

ex. **Will you prepare** the annual budget please?

4- Suggestions

If you want to recommend a course of action but not a command or giving advice you can use the modal verbs shall/**should**. ex. Managers **should** review the monthly financial reports to make correct decisions.

5- Obligation

All financial statements **must** comply with the relevant accounting standards.

Modal Verbs

Ability

can
could

Possibility

may
might

Permission

can
may

Obligation

must
have to

Prohibition

can't
mustn't

Offers

will
would

Suggestions

shall
should

Requests

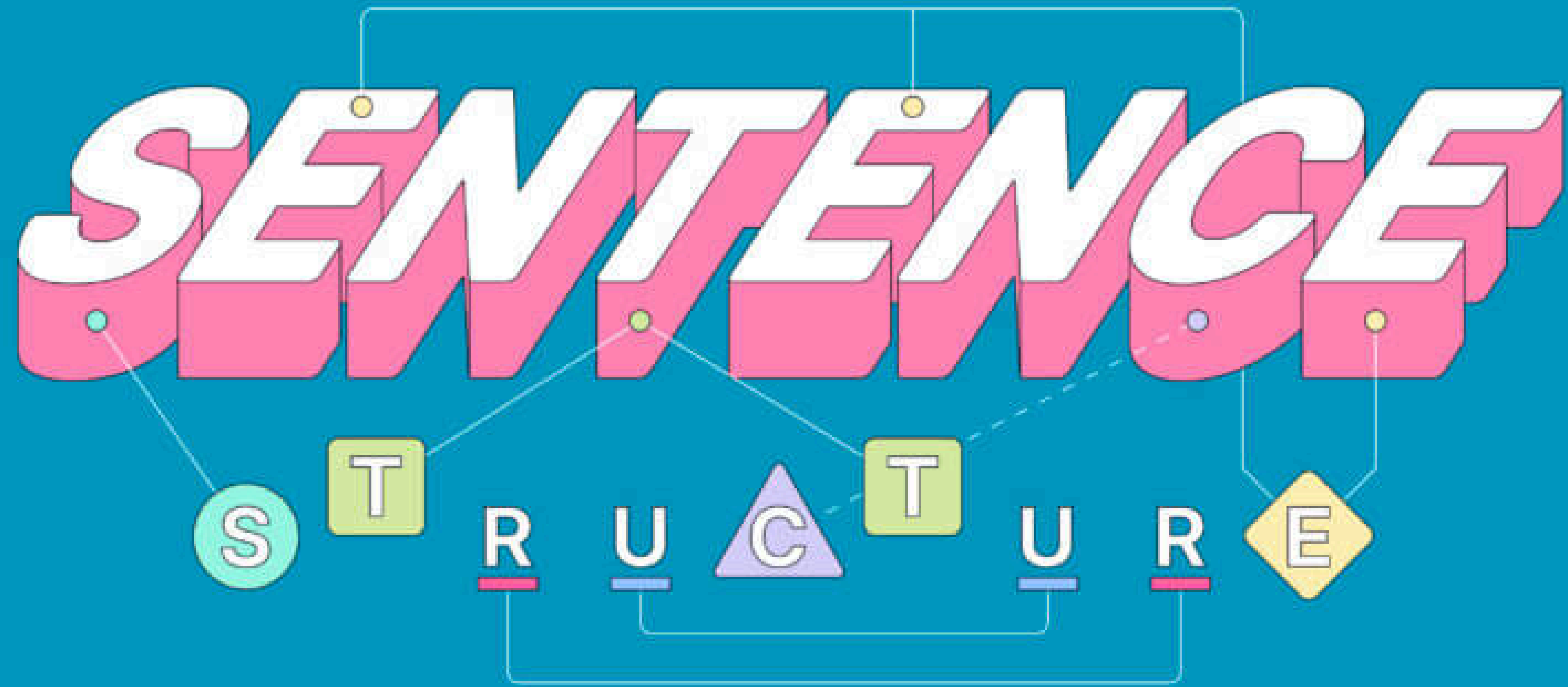
could
would

Future Probability

will
shall

Past Probability

could have
would have



B-Sentence Structure

Why studying Sentence structure?

If you want to write & communicate your ideas correctly, clearly and confidently you first have to understand how sentence structure works. Because choosing what types of sentences to use in an essay can be challenging , we must consider the following questions:

1. Are my ideas simple or complex?
2. Do my ideas require shorter statements or longer explanations?

What is a Sentence ?

- A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

What is a Sentence Structure?

- It is the way a sentence is arranged, grammatically.
It is **HOW** all the parts of a sentence fit together



Basic parts of a sentence:

A sentence must have a **subject** and a **verb**.

1-Subject: The **noun** or **pronoun** performing the action. The **subject** comes **before** the verb.

2-Verb: the action performed by the subject.

Example: **Sara** reads a book .

She reads a book .

3-Object :The person or the thing that receives the action .

Sometimes the sentence needs more information besides this basic parts of a sentence. We have another part of a sentence called the **complement**.

A complement is a word or phrase that completes the meaning of the verbs or provides additional information about the subject or object.

examples:

subject complement : Provides more information about the subject. its an adjective or a noun

ex. My room is **blue**.

My room > **subject**

blue > **complement adjective**

Object complement: follows and provide more information about the direct object .

ex. We named our company **DAL**

DAL is a noun complement that provides more information about the direct object “company”.

Kinds of Sentences:

● A **declarative sentence** makes a **statement**. Tells a fact , gives information and explains something. It always ends with a period (.)
ex: The laptop on the table is mine.

● An **interrogative sentence** asks a **question and request an information or answer**. It can be made either by **Wh question** words or **helping verbs**. It ends with a **question mark ?**

ex: What is your name?
Are you going to work?



● An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong emotion or excitement. It always ends with an exclamation mark.

ex: What lovely weather!



● An **imperative sentence** gives an **order , command or issue an instruction**.
ex: Please sit down. Dont be late.

What is a clause?

A **clause** is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

Sometimes a clause is a complete sentence on its own, but other times it needs help before it gives a complete thought.

Types of clauses: There is only two types of clauses

1)An independent clause is a group of words stands on its own as a complete sentence . It has a subject and a verb and expresses a **complete** thought.

Example: The manager reads the report.

Explanation: This clause has a subject (the manager) and a verb (reads) and makes sense on its own.

2)A dependent clause (also called a subordinate clause)

- It also has a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought. It depends on an independent clause to give its meaning.

Example: "Because the manager reads the report"

Explanation: This clause has a subject (the manager) and a verb (reads) but does not make sense on its own. It needs more information to be complete.

Types of sentences Structure:

1-Simple sentences are the most basic, and are made up of **only one independent clause**.

It has a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.

ex: The manager reads the report.

● **Explanation:** This sentence has one subject (**the manager**) and one verb (**reads**)

ex. The manager and the employees read the report. (**two subjects the manager & the employees**) and one verb (read)

ex. **The manager** **reads** and **corrects** the report. (**one subject**) and (**two verbs**)

2-Compound sentence contains **two or more independent clauses** and a coordinating **conjunction** (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) that often links the **two** independent clauses and is preceded by a comma.

ex: **The manager reads the report, and the team takes note.**

Explanation : This sentence has two independent clauses (the manager reads the report) and (the team takes note) **joined** by the coordinating conjunction **and**.

Types of sentences Structures:

3-A complex sentence contains **one independent clause** and at least **one dependent clause** that can't stand alone as a complete sentence and is introduced by at least one **subordinating conjunction**. (because , since, although, if, etc)

🕒 **ex:** The team takes notes **because** the manager reads the report.

Explanation: The independent clause is "The team takes notes." The dependent clause is "because the manager reads the report."

ex: Although she was tired , she finished the financial analysis.

Explanation : This sentence has **one independent clause (she finished the financial analysis)** and **one dependent clause (Although she was tired)**

4-Compound Complex Sentence it contains **two independent clauses** that are also joined to one or more dependent clauses

ex: Although the manager reads the report, the team takes notes, and they discuss the findings.

Explanation: The independent clauses are "the team takes notes" and "they discuss the findings." The dependent clause is "Although the manager reads the report."

Four sentence structure grammar rules :

1. Capitalize the first letter of the first word in a sentence. ex. **T**he report is on the desk.
2. End a sentence with a **period** (.), **question mark** (?), **exclamation point** (!), or **quotation marks** (“).
3. Most of the time, the subject comes **first**, the verb **second**, and the object come **last**.

(**Subject** -> **Verb** -> **Object**)

ex: **Ahmed** **loves** **pizza**.

4. subject-verb agreement. ” refers to matching the subject and verb of a sentence in tense .If the subject is **singular** noun , or the pronoun **he, she, it** , you need a singular **verb**.

for example in present continuous we use “**is**” with singular subject and “**are**” with plural subject:

He is playing now. **They are** playing now.

He **are** playing now . They **is** playing now. ❌

ANY QUESTIONS?