

Grammar Course

Course Name

Grammar

Instructor

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Department

College of Arts – Department of English

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Decoding English: Mastering Sentence Patterns

Explore English sentence structure and its key components. Understand why mastering sentence patterns is essential for clear communication.

○ By Dr. Ahmed A. Mohammed

The Subject-Verb (SV) Pattern

Definition

The simplest sentence structure with a subject and verb.

Examples

"Birds sing." "The dog barks."

Usage

Used for simple statements and expressing actions clearly.



The Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) Pattern

Definition

Subject performs an action on an object.

Requires transitive verbs that take objects.

Examples

- "She reads books."
- "He kicks the ball."

Importance

The most common sentence pattern in English.



The Subject-Verb-Adjective (SVA) Pattern

Subject linked to descriptive adjectives through linking verbs.

Key Elements

- Linking verbs like is, was, seem, become
- Connect subject to its state or condition

Examples

- "She is happy."
- "The sky is blue."



The Subject-Verb-Adverb (SVI) Pattern

Definition

Subject linked to adverbial phrase by intransitive verb.

Examples

- "The meeting is today."
- "I am here."

Function

Provides context of where or when with adverbs.

The Subject-Verb-Indirect Object-Direct Object (SVIODO) Pattern

Definition

Ditransitive verbs where subject gives something to someone.

Examples

- "He gave her the book."
- "I sent him an email."

Key Verbs

- Give, send, tell, show, offer

Compound Sentences: Combining Ideas

1 Definition

Two or more independent clauses joined together.

2 Methods

- Coordinating conjunctions (and, but, or, so, yet)
- Semicolons

3 Examples

- "She sings, and he dances."
- "I study hard; therefore, I succeed."

4 Importance

Connect related thoughts seamlessly.



Complex Sentences: Adding Depth

1

Definition

Independent clause plus dependent clauses add detail.

2

Dependent Clause

Introduced with subordinating conjunctions like because, if, although.

3

Examples

- "Because it was raining, we stayed inside."
- "I will go if you come."



Variations and Exceptions

Passive Voice

Focus on object receiving action: "The ball was kicked by him."


Expletive Constructions

"There is a cat on the roof." "It is raining."

Importance

Helps recognize diverse sentence structures.





Mastering Sentence Patterns: Key Takeaways

Understand Structures

Build your skills around fundamental sentence patterns.

Practice Regularly

Enhance writing and comprehension through consistent use.

Apply Knowledge

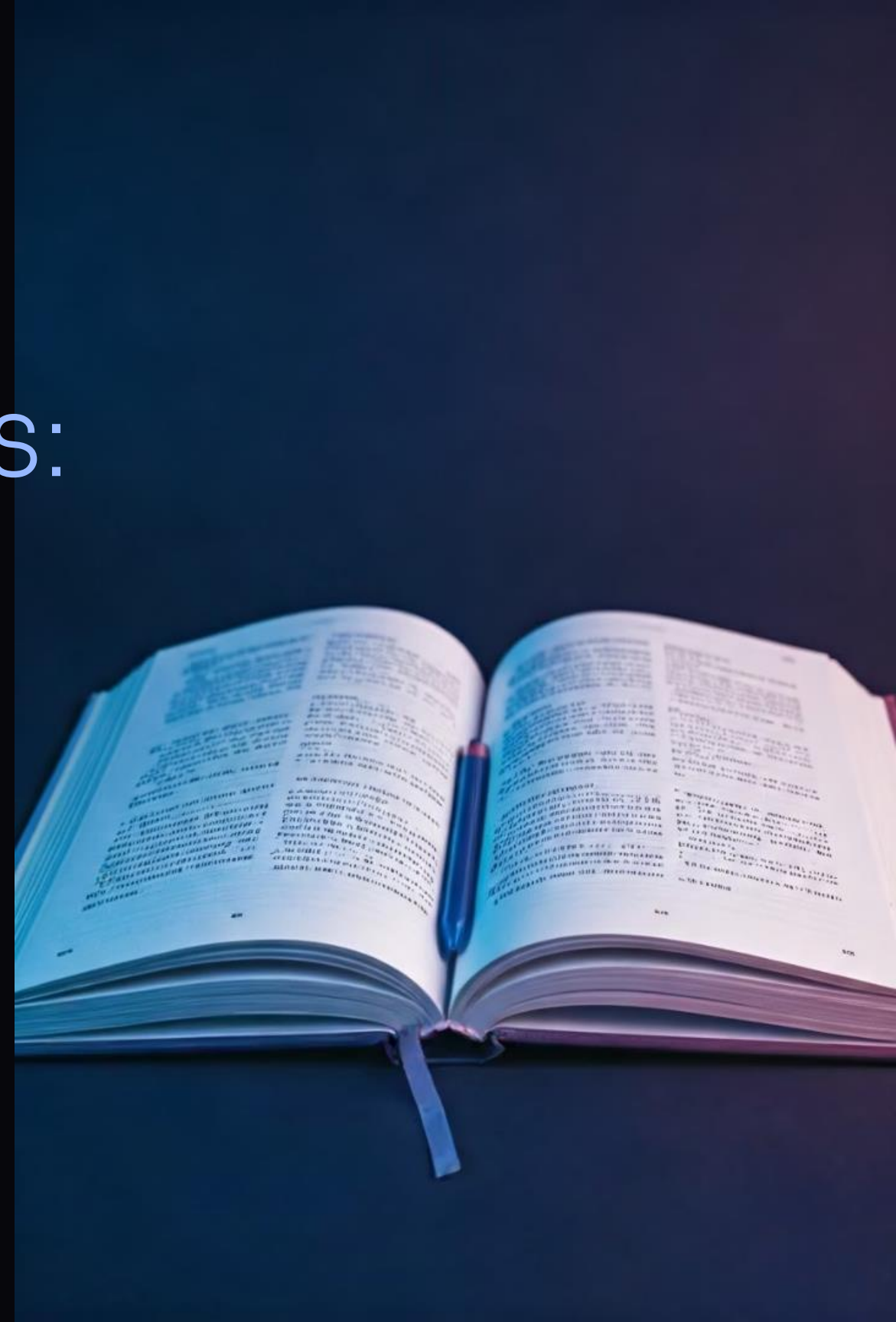
Use sentence patterns effectively in daily communication.

Mastering English Tenses: A Comprehensive Guide

Demystifying English verb tenses to improve your communication.

Unlock fluency through proper tense usage and practical examples.

○ By Dr. Ahmed A. Mohammed





Present Simple: Structure & Uses

Structure

Base form of verb; add -s/-es for he, she, it

Uses

- Habits and routines
- General truths and facts

Examples

- "I *drink* coffee every morning."
- "The sun *rises* in the east."

Present Continuous: Structure & Uses

Structure

am/is/are + verb-ing

Uses

- Actions happening now
- Temporary situations
- Future plans

Examples

- "I *am studying* English at the moment."
- "They *are moving* to a new house next month."



Present Perfect: Structure & Uses

1

Structure

have/has + past participle

2

Uses

- Past actions continuing now
- Life experiences

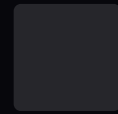
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Examples

- "I *have lived* in New York for five years."
- "She *has traveled* to many countries."

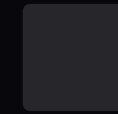


Past Simple: Structure & Uses



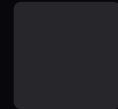
Structure

Verb + -ed (regular), or
irregular forms



Uses

Completed past actions
with specific timing



Examples

"I *visited* Paris last summer."

"He *bought* a new car yesterday."

Past Continuous: Structure & Uses

Structure

was/were + verb-ing

Uses

- Ongoing past actions
- Interrupted activities

Examples

- "I *was watching* TV when the phone rang."
- "They *were playing* football at 3 PM yesterday."

Past Perfect: Structure & Uses

1

Structure

had + past participle

2

Uses

Actions completed before another past event

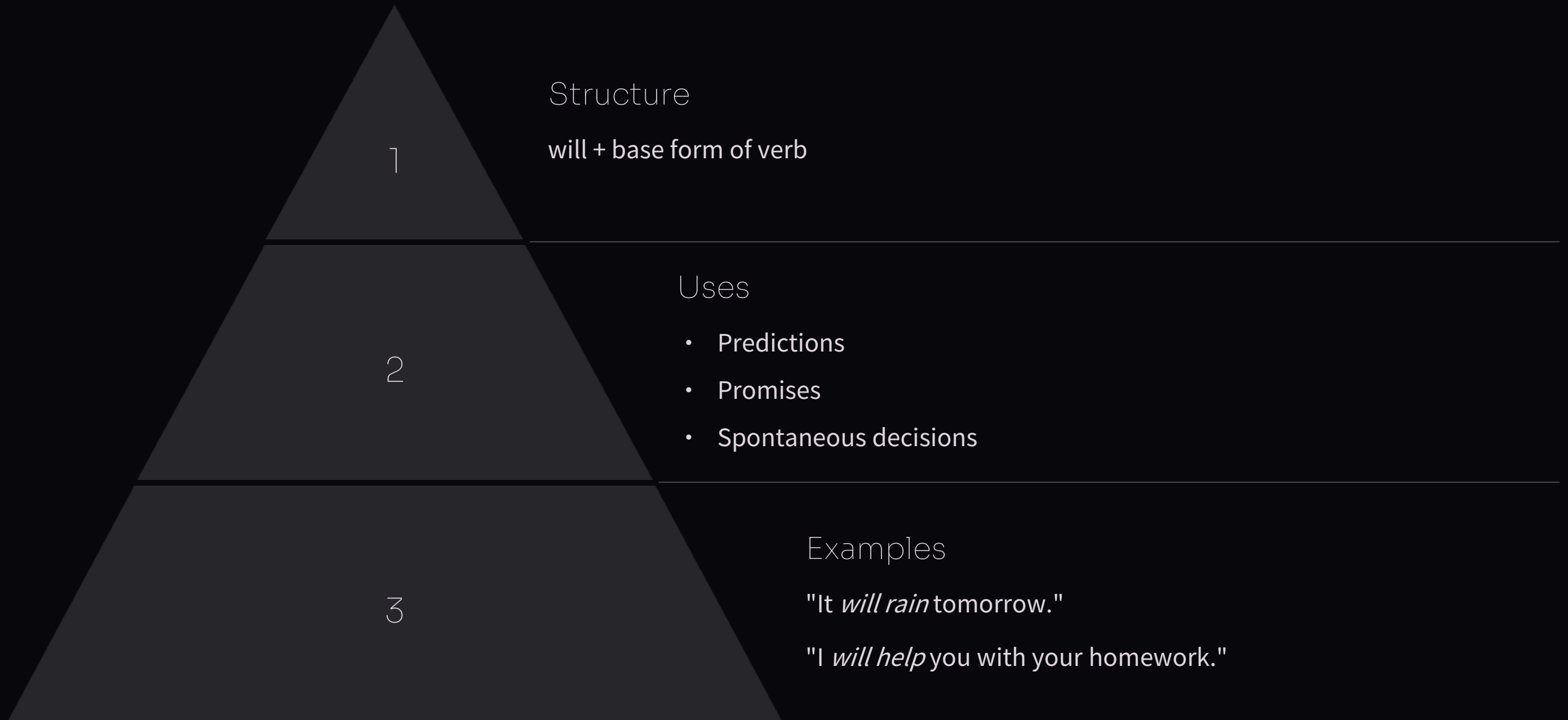
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Examples

"I *had finished* my work before they arrived."

"She *had never seen* snow before visiting Canada."

Future Simple: Structure & Uses



Future Continuous: Structure & Uses

Structure
will be + verb-ing



Uses

Actions in progress at a future time

Examples

"I *will be working* at 9 AM tomorrow."

"They *will be traveling* to Europe next month."

Mastering English Tenses: Key Takeaways



Understand
Tenses

Essential for clear
communication



Practice Often

Accuracy improves
with use



Keep Learning

Enhances fluency and
confidence



What are Pronouns?

Pronouns replace nouns or noun phrases to avoid repetition. They make language clearer, concise, and effective. For example, "John is a student. He studies hard." Pronouns are essential for smooth communication.

By Dr. Ahmed A. Mohammed





Subject Pronouns



Definition

Pronouns that act as the subject of a sentence.



Usage

"I went to the store." "They are coming over later."



Examples

I, you, he, she, it, we, they



Common Mistakes

Mixing up subject and object pronouns.

Object Pronouns

Definition

Pronouns acting as the object of verbs or prepositions.

Examples & Usage

- Me, you, him, her, it, us, them
- "The teacher helped me."
- "Give it to them."



Possessive Pronouns

Definition

Show ownership or possession in sentences.

Types

Mine, yours, his, hers (stand-alone); my, your, their (adjective form)

Usage

"This book is mine." "That is their car."

Note

No apostrophe: Avoid confusion with contractions like its vs. it's.

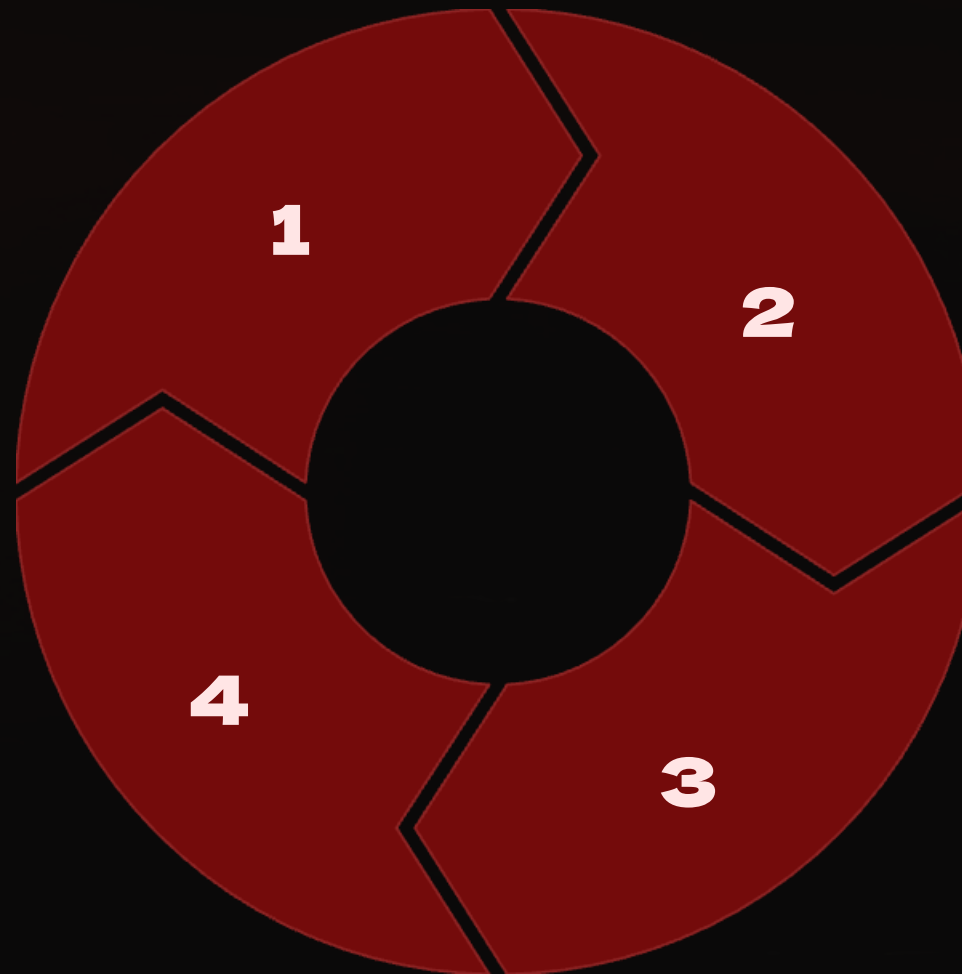
Reflexive Pronouns

Definition

Refer back to the subject of the sentence.

Necessity

Required when subject and object are the same.



Examples

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves

Usage

"She made it herself." "We treated ourselves."



Intensive Pronouns



Definition

Pronouns used to emphasize a noun or pronoun.



Examples

Same as reflexive pronouns



Usage

"I myself saw it happen." "The president herself attended."



Note

Can be removed without changing sentence meaning.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Definition

Point to specific nouns or objects.

Examples & Usage

- This, that, these, those
- "This is my favorite."
- "Those are expensive."

Distance

This/these refer to nearby; that/those for distant things.

Indefinite Pronouns

? Definition

Refer to nonspecific people or things.

☐ Examples

- Someone, anyone, everyone, no one
- Something, anything, everything, nothing
- Several, few, many, all, some, none

⚖ Agreement

Can be singular or plural depending on context.



Pronoun Quiz: Test Your Knowledge!

1

Multiple Choice

Identify the pronoun type in sentences.

2

Fill in the Blank

Choose correct pronoun to complete sentences.

3

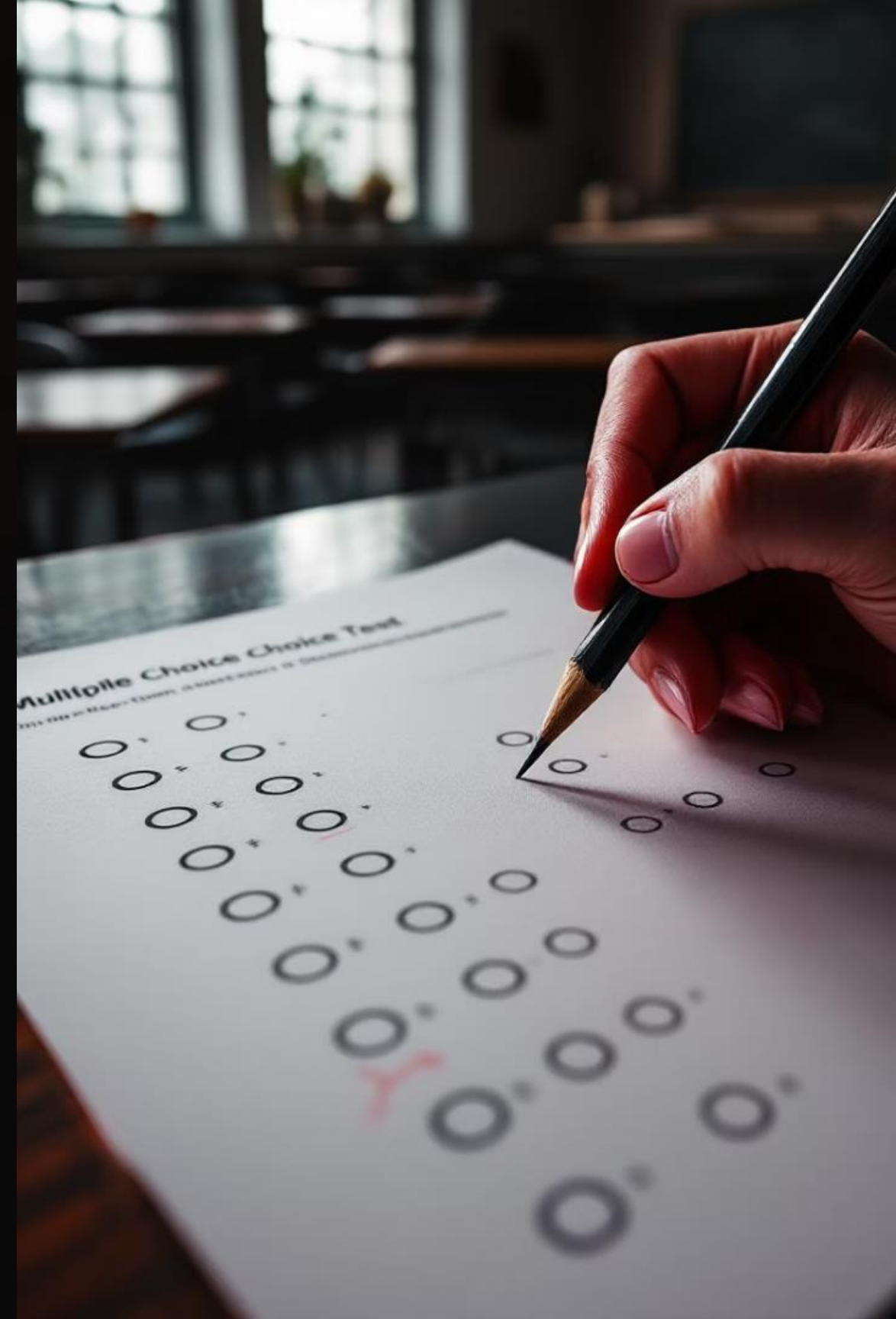
True or False

Statements on pronoun usage.

4

Example Questions

- "They went to the store." What type is "They"?
- "The book is ____." Choose the possessive pronoun.





Conclusion & Key Takeaways

Fundamentals

Pronouns make communication clearer and concise.

Mastery

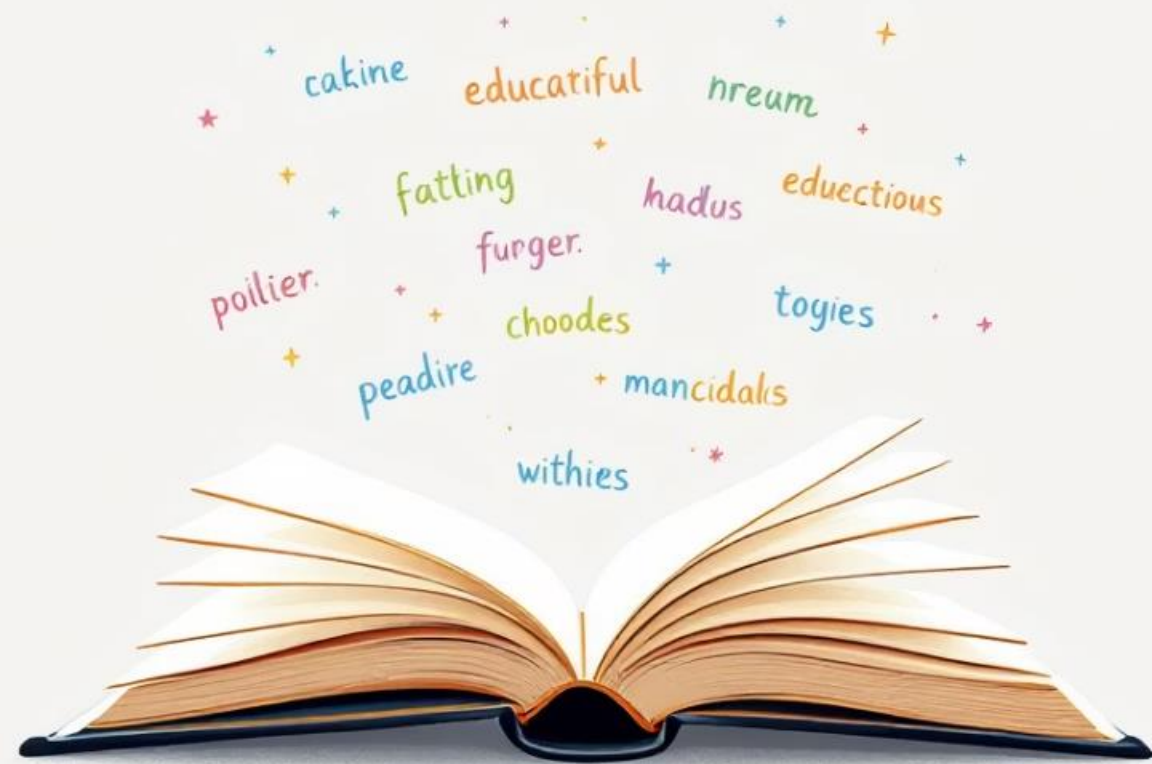
Knowing types improves writing and speaking skills.

Practice

Attention to usage ensures correctness.

Resources

Use grammar websites, style guides, and workshops.



Understanding Adjectives in English

Explore the types and characteristics of adjectives with examples.

by Dr, Ahmed A. Mohammed

What Are Adjectives?

Definition

Words that describe nouns or pronouns.

Function

Add detail, specify qualities, give context.

Example

"The **blue** car," "Happy people."

azule
cheerful
kitant
radiant
pastel
viman
af

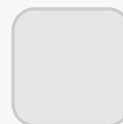


Descriptive Adjectives



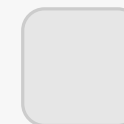
Definition

Describe qualities or characteristics.



Examples

**beautiful, tall, heavy, interesting,
delicious**



Practical Use

"A beautiful sunset," "A tall building."

Quantitative Adjectives

Definition

Indicate quantity or amount.

Examples

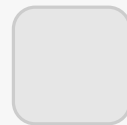
- one, two, few, many
- some, all, little, enough

Use in sentences

"Few apples," "Many books," "Some water."

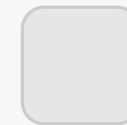


Demonstrative Adjectives



Definition

Point out specific nouns.



Examples

this, that, these, those



Practical

"This book," "That house," "These flowers," "Those cars."

Possessive Adjectives

Definition

Show ownership or possession.

Examples

my, your, his, her, its, our, their

Use in context

"My car," "Your book," "His house," "Their garden."

Interrogative Adjectives



Which

Used to ask about specific items.



What

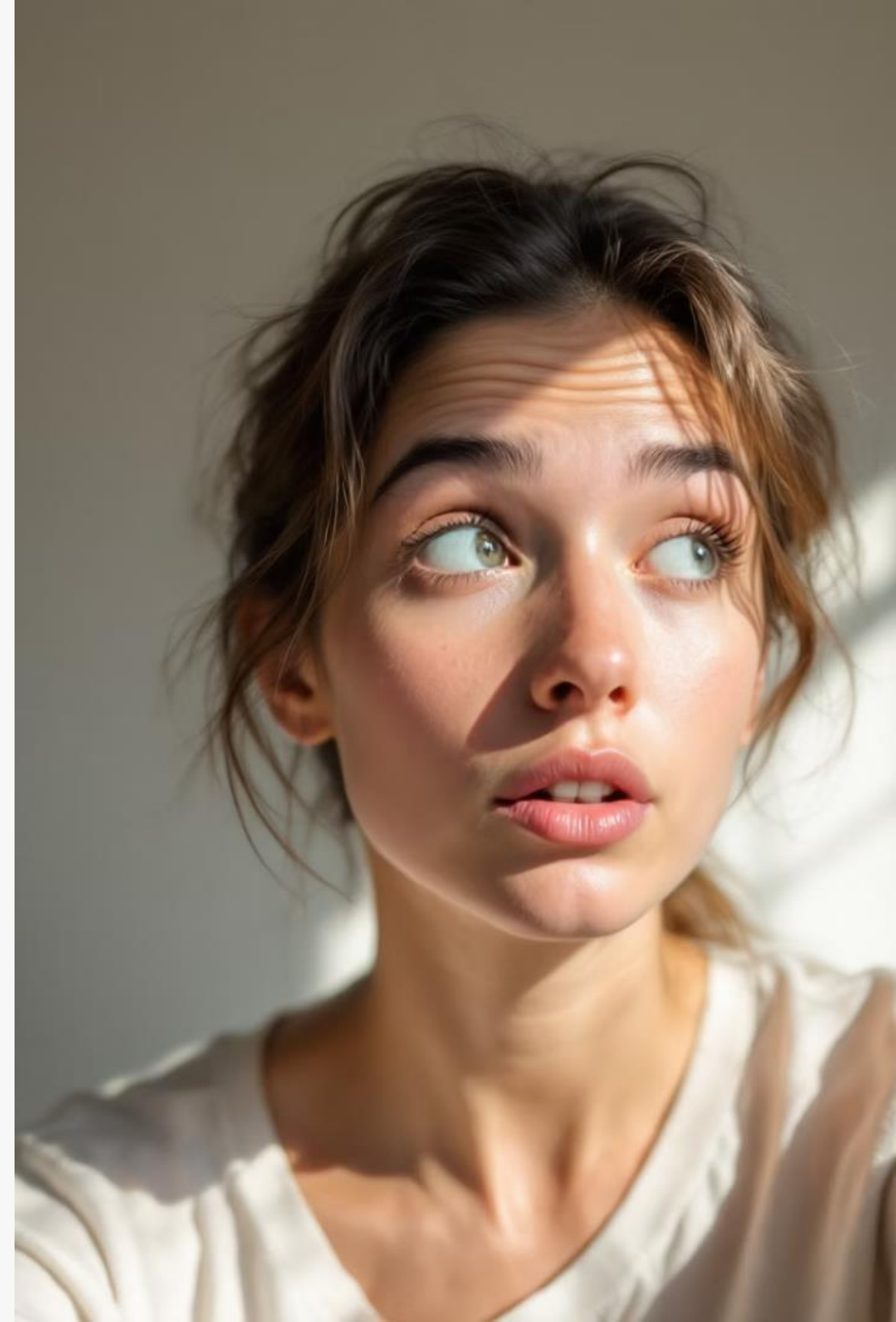
Used to inquire about qualities or identity.



Whose

Asks about possession or ownership.

"Which car is yours?", "What color is it?", "Whose book is this?"



Distributive, Proper, and Compound Adjectives

Distributive

Refer to group members individually.

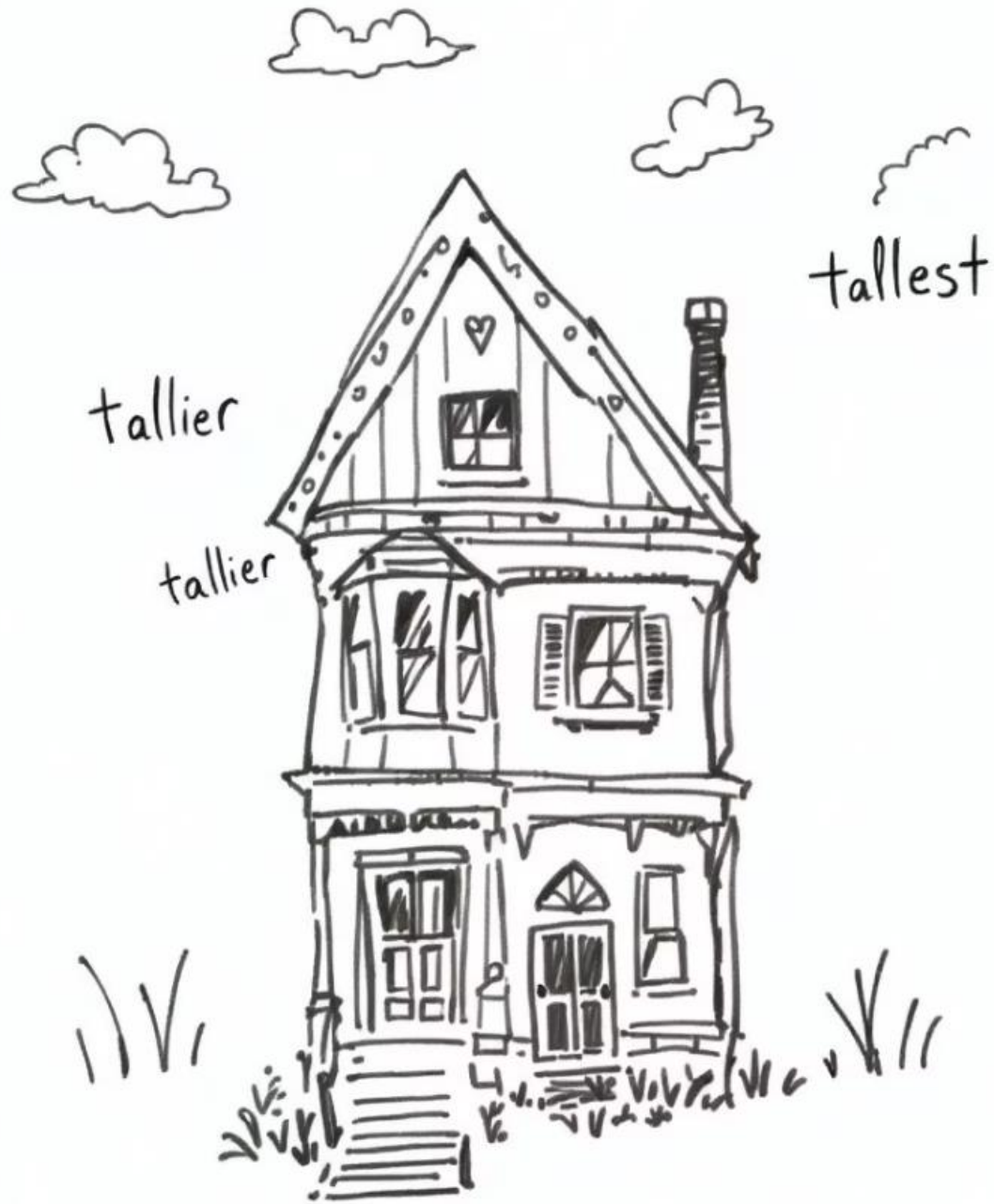
- each
- every
- either
- neither

Proper

From proper nouns: **American**,
Shakespearean.

Compound

Two or more words: **well-known**, **part-time**.



Characteristics of Adjectives

1

Position

Before nouns or after linking verbs.

2

Degrees

Positive, comparative, superlative forms.

3

Order

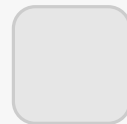
Follow general order with multiple adjectives.

Conclusion and Next Steps



Summary

Adjectives enhance description and add rich detail.



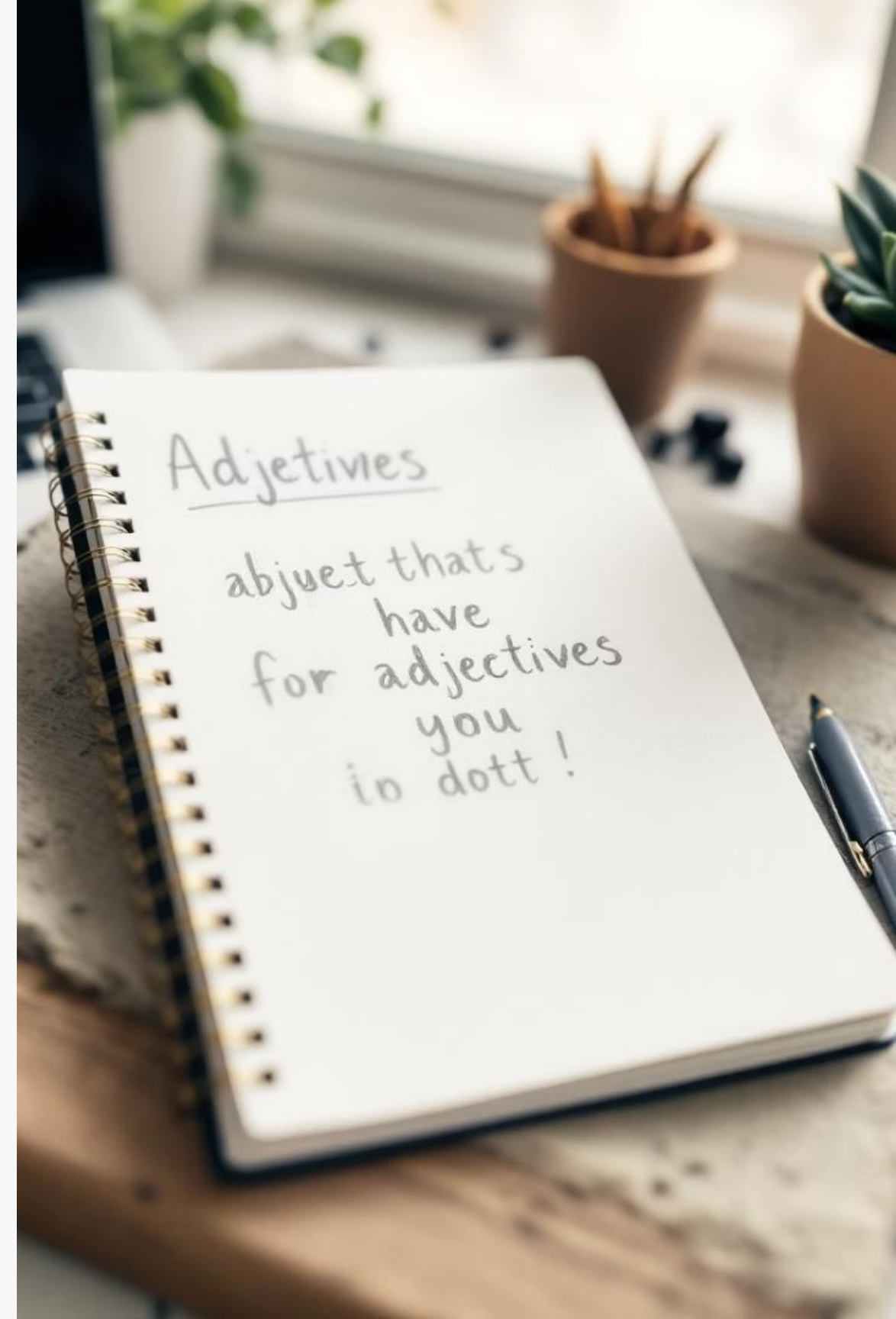
Benefit

Mastery improves clear, vivid communication.



Practice

Identify and use adjectives regularly for skill growth.





Adverbs

Elevate your English by mastering the art of adverbs. Understand definitions and practical uses. Learn why adverbs matter for clarity and style.

by Dr. Ahmed A. Mohammed



Adverb

adverb

What is an Adverb? Definition and Function

Definition

A word modifying a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

Function

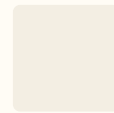
Shows how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.

Examples

- "He runs *quickly*."
- "She is *very* happy."
- "He spoke *really* quietly."

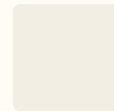


Types of Adverbs: Manner



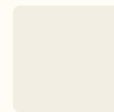
Describes How

Indicates how an action is performed.



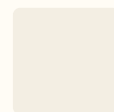
Ends in -ly

Commonly formed by adding -ly to adjectives.



Examples

- She sings *beautifully*.
- He writes *carefully*.
- The dog barked *loudly*.



Identify by Asking

"How?"

Types of Adverbs: Time

Definition

Indicates when an action happens.

Examples

- *Yesterday*, I went to the store.
- They will arrive *soon*.
- He *always* drinks coffee in the morning.

Identify by Asking

"When?"

Types of Adverbs: Place

Definition

Specifies where an action takes place.

Examples

- They live *nearby*.
- The children are playing *outside*.
- She looked *everywhere* for her keys.

Identify by Asking

"Where?"



Types of Adverbs: Degree

Definition

Expresses intensity or extent of an action or quality.

Examples

- I am *very* tired.
- He is *completely* wrong.
- She *almost* finished the race.

Identify by Asking

"To what extent?"

Adverb or Adjective? A Tricky Distinction

Key Difference

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or adverbs; adjectives modify nouns.

Examples

- "He is a *fast* runner." (adjective)
- "He runs *fast*." (adverb)

Tip

Look closely at what the word modifies in the sentence.

The cheetah is fast.

adjective → runs fast!



The cheetah runs fast

adjective → 'adverb



What did student make your grammar mistakes?

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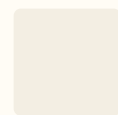
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Beacon examples

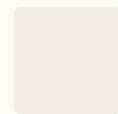
Common Mistakes with Adverbs



Incorrect Usage

Don't use adjectives where adverbs belong.

Wrong: "He did *good*." Correct: "He did *well*."



Misplaced Adverbs

Placement affects sentence meaning.

"Only I saw the accident." vs "I saw only the accident."

Practice Exercises

1

Identify Adverbs

1. The cat slept *soundly* on the rug.
2. They will visit us *tomorrow*.
3. She is *incredibly* talented.
4. He searched *everywhere* for his wallet.
5. The rain fell *heavily*.

2

Determine Type

Ask the questions: How? When? Where? To what extent?





Conclusion: Mastering Adverbs

Enhance Communication

Use adverbs to improve writing and speaking clarity.

Practice Regularly

Identify and apply adverbs correctly with exercises.

Keep Learning

Expand your English skills and command over time.