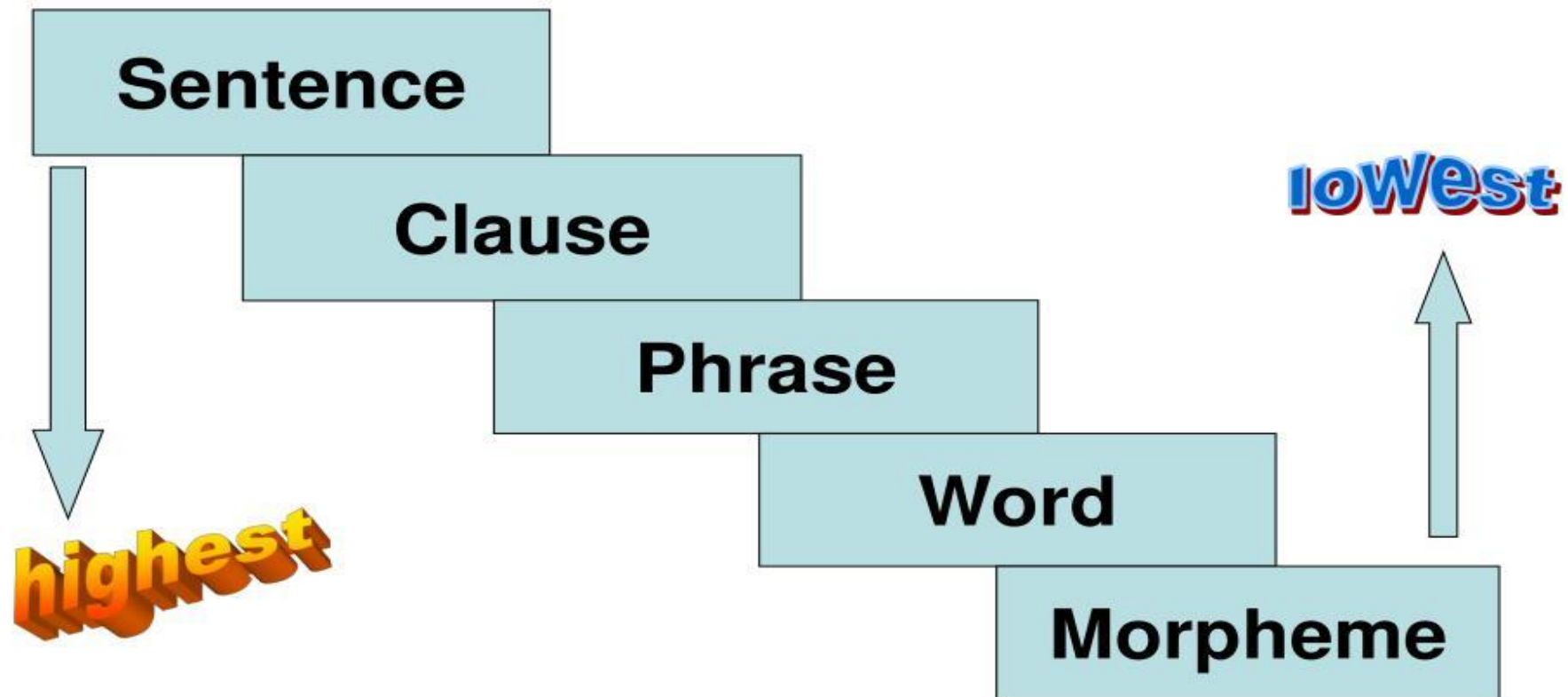


Diagram of the five ranks:

Each rank is composed of **one or more than one** grammatical unit of the immediate lower rank:



Linguistic levels of structure

Sound



Phoneme

ð i: z b j u: t ə f ŭ l w i m i n s ə d w i: w ɜ: t r u: m ə n

Morpheme

These beauti-ful women said we were true men

Word

These beautiful women said we were true men

Phrase

These beautiful women said: "We were true men."

Clause

C(These beautiful women said: "C(We were true men.)")

Sentence

These beautiful women said: "We were true men."

Meaning

?

Notes:

- Each word is a morpheme, but not each morpheme is a word.
- The word is a unit that is preceded and followed by a space.
- The phrases are classified into: noun phrases, verb phrases, adverbial phrases, and prepositional phrases.

Noun Phrase: the blonde girl, the girl

Verb Phrase: have been written, was gone

The letters must have been written.

S

P

NOUN

Refers to the words or phrases that represent a person, a place, a thing or activity, or a quality or idea.

E.g. dog, cat, elephant, , school, work, town, Manila, teacher, etc.

PRONOUN

Refers to the words that are used instead of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence.

E.g. he, I, its, me, my, she, that, this, those, etc.

VERB

Refer to the words or group words that describe an action, experience or express a state of being.

E.g. run, sit, stand, go, have, get, promise, invite, etc.

ADJECTIVE

Refers to the words that describe a noun or pronoun.

E.g. angry, brave, careful, healthy, little, old, generous, tall, some, good, big, etc.

ADVERB

Refers to the words that describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.

E.g. badly, fully, carefully, hardly, nearly, hungrily, never, etc.

ARTICLE

Refer to the words that are used before a noun to modify the noun.

E.g. the, a, an.

PREPOSITION

Refers to the words that are used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction...

E.g. above, except, from, in, near, of, before, since, etc.

CONJUNCTION

Refers to the words that connect words, phrases or clauses in a sentence.

E.g. and, or, so, after, since, before, either, neither, etc.

INTERJECTION

Refers to the words or phrases that are used to express a strong feeling or emotion.

E.g. ahem!, aha!, gosh!, aw!, great!, hey!, hi!, hooray!, etc.

Parts of Speech

1. **Verb** (action or state), e.g.:

- *I went home.*
- *I like English stories.*

2. **Noun** (Thing or person), e.g.:

- *Ali is a teacher.*
- *Jack and Rose live in London.*

3. **Adjective** (describing a noun), e.g.:

- *Our garden is big, I like big gardens.*

4. **Adverb** (describing a verb, adj. or adv.), e.g.:

- *(Quickly, well, badly, tomorrow, in the garden)*
- *I met Ali in the college yesterday lately.*

5. Pronoun (replacing a noun), e.g.:

- *Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.*

6. Preposition (linking a noun to another), e.g.: (to, at, after, on, but)

- *He meets his friends on Friday.*

7. Conjunction (joining clauses or sentences or words), e.g.: (*and, but, when, ... etc.*)

- *He likes Fresh juice but he doesn't like pepsi.*

8. Interjection (short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence), e.g. *oh, ouch, hi, well, ... etc.*

- *Ouch,! that hurts!*
- *Hi! How are you?*
- *Well, I don't know.*

9. Determiner (limiting or determining a noun), e.g.:

- (*a, an, the, some, my, many, ... etc.*)

Examples:

- *Stop.*
- *John works.*
- *John is working.*
- *She loves animals.*
- *Tara speaks English well.*
- *Tara speaks good English.*
- *She ran to the station quickly.*
- *She likes big snakes I hate them.*
- *Well, she and my young John walk to school.*

- *My work is easy. (n.)*
- *I work in London. (v.)*
- *John came but Mary didn't come. (conjunction)*
- *Everyone came but Mary. (preposition)*
- *Are you well? (adj.)*
- *She speaks well. (adv.)*
- *Well, that is expensive. (interjection)*
- *We ate in the afternoon. (n.)*
- *We had afternoon tea. (n. acting as adj.)*

What is Sentence?

- A sentence may be composed of five different elements.
 - Subjects
 - Verbs
 - Objects
 - Complements
 - Adverbials
- The shortest sentence consists subject and verb.
 - He smiles.
 - S V

S. + V. + (C.) + (O.) + (A.)

e.g : She / clean / the white board / everyday.



S



V



O



A

He / is / a student



S



V



C

The Subjects

- Subject is a word or group of words which tells who/what the sentence is about or what/who does the action.
- The subject could be considered as *simple, compound, or complete subject*:
- **Simple subjects**
The simple subject is the main word or words in the complete subject; for examples,
 - A lovely **boy** is playing with his mother.
 - A new generation **tablet** was launched yesterday.

The Subjects

- **Compound subjects**

A compound subject contains two or more subjects that have the same verb; for examples,

- A lovely **boy** and his **mother** are in the house.
- A new generation **tablet** or **computer** was launched yesterday.

- **Complete subjects**

The complete subject includes all the words that tell who or what the sentence is about; for examples,

- A lovely **boy** is playing with his mother.
- A new generation **tablet** was launched yesterday.

The Verbs

- Verb, the second most important element in a sentence, can be just a single word (verb) or group of words containing main verb and auxiliary verbs.
- **a single verb**
 - They **laughed** loudly.
 - We **love** Cambodia.
- **a main verb and auxiliary verb**
 - She **had finished** her meal when we arrived.
 - They **will be traveling** at this time next year.

The Objects

- Object is a word or group of words which receives the action from the verbs; for examples,
- There are three types of objects: direct object, indirect object, and object of preposition.
- **Direct objects**
The direct object receives the action from the verb; it stands after a transitive verb – a verb that needs object; for examples,
 - A boy is playing **football**.
 - We planted **a tree**.

The Objects

- **Indirect objects**

The indirect object tells who the direct object is for or to; it is used with ditransitive verbs – a verb that needs two objects – such as tell, buy, give, offer, sent, provide, etc.

- My mother bought **me** *a dictionary*. ('a dictionary' is for 'me'.)
- We sent **our boss** *a report*. ('a report' is to 'our boss'.)

The Complements

- Complement is a word or group of words which completes the meaning of a subject or object.
- There are two types of complements: subject complements and object complements.
- **Subject complements**
The subject complements complete the meaning of the subjects; they normally stand after linking verbs.
 - Vutha is a **businessman**.
 - The photograph looks **nice**.

The Complements

- **Object complements**

The object complements complete the meaning of the objects; they normally stand after direct objects.

- He appointed her **secretary**.
- We find the food **disgusting**.

The Adverbials

- Adverbial is a word or group of words which is used as an adverb in a sentence.
- The adverbial could be an adverb, adverb phrase, or prepositional phrase used as an adverb.
- **An adverb**
 - I get up **early**.
 - He has gone **home**.
 - We will meet **tomorrow**.
 - He drives **carefully**.

The Adverbials

- **An adverb phrase**
 - They work **very hard**.
 - She came **a bit late**.
 - They lived **very far**.
 - He acted **so carelessly**.
- **A prepositional phrase used as an adverb**
 - They are **at a hotel**.
 - I'm going **to the bank**.
 - He wrote **with red pen**.
 - We will talk **after lunch time**.

Layla	is	in	London	now.		
S.	V.	A.		A.		
John	heard	the explosion	from his office	yesterday.		
S.	V.	O.	A.	A.		
They	ate	the meat	hungrily	in their hut	two days ago.	
S.	V.	O.	A.	A.	A.	

She	made	me	extremely	happy.		
S.	V.	O.	A.	C.		
I	gave	Layla	a book	in the class.		
S.	V.	O.	O.	A.		
Jack	has	put	the letter	on the shelf.		
S.	V.		O.	A.		

Ban	always	comes	early	every morning		
S.	A.	V.	A.	A.		
She	is	early	this morning.			
S.	V.	C.	A.			



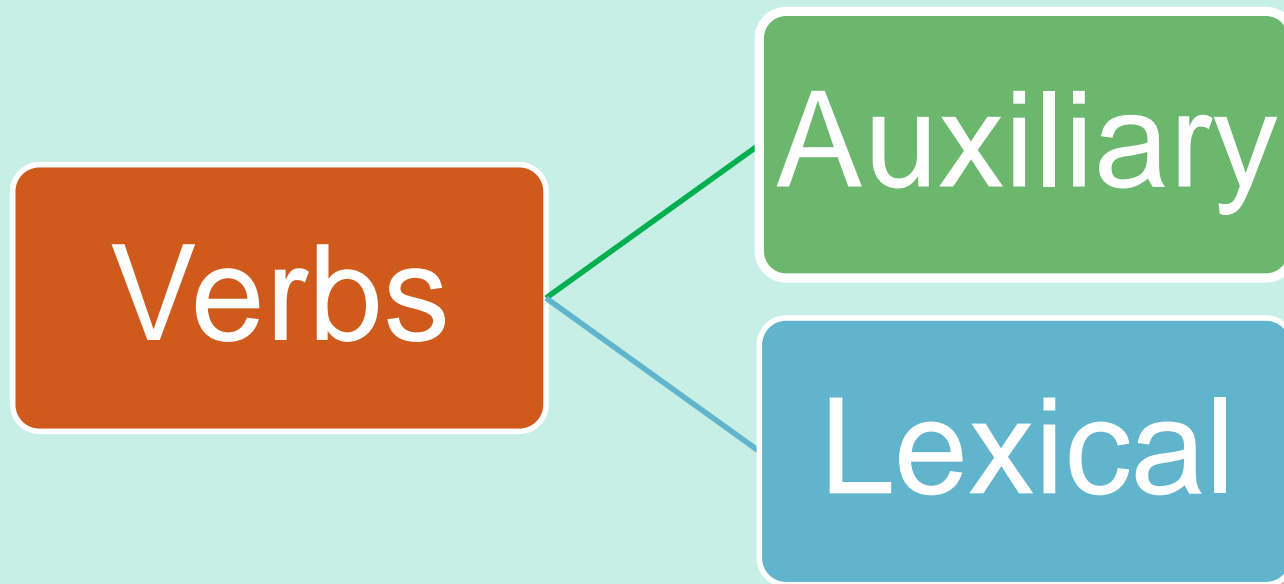
Auxiliary Verbs

An **auxiliary verb** helps the main verb and is also called a helping verb. That action happened in the past or is happening in the present or will happen in the future.

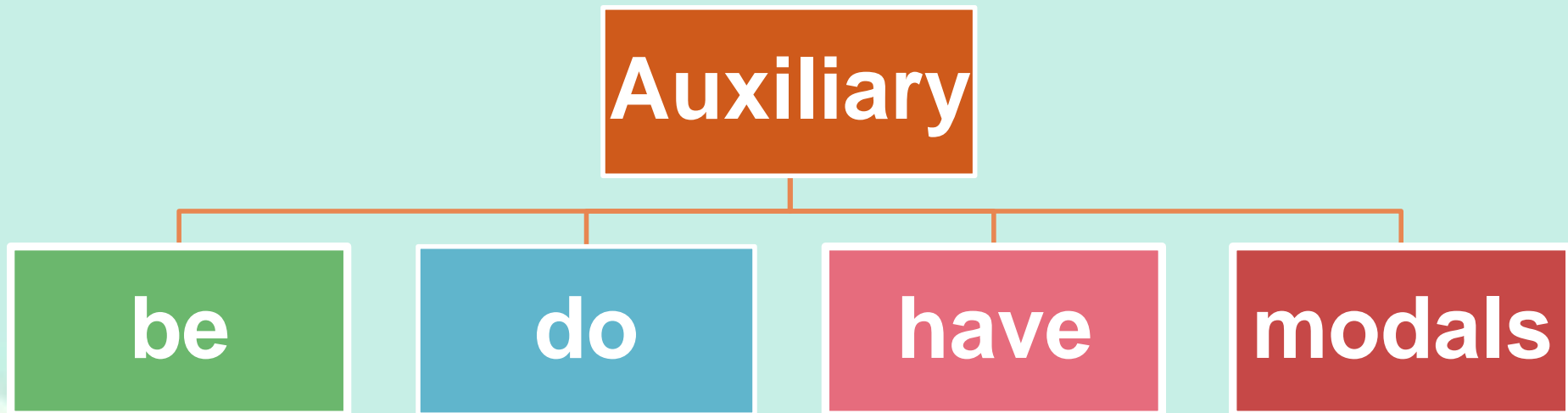
- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|----------|---------|--------------|
| • am | • been | • shall | • must | • ought to |
| • is | • be | • will | • can | • dare |
| • are | • has | • should | • could | • going to |
| • was | • have | • would | • does | • be able to |
| • were | • had | • may | • do | • have to |
| • being | • did | • might | • need | • had better |



VERBS IN ENGLISH



AUXILIARY



AUXILIARY VERBS (FUNCTIONS)

- He has written a letter.
- He is reading a novel.
- He did not come to the library yesterday.
- She did her job perfectly .
- He is a teacher
- He has three books.
- Auxiliary
- Auxiliary
- Auxiliary
- Lexical and auxiliary
- Lexical and auxiliary
- Lexical and auxiliary

VERB TO (BE)

FORMS OF VERB TO (BE)

Subject	Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
We	are	were	been	being
You				
They				
I	am	was		
He	is			
She				
It				

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (am, is, are, was, were).

See the abbreviations below:

(am+ not) = 'm not, (is+ not) = isn't, (are+ not) = aren't, (was+ not)= wasn't, (were + not)= weren't

THE USES OF VERB (TO BE):

As an auxiliary, verb (to Be) is used in:

A. The form of the continuous tense :

1. Present continuous tense as in:

- He is reading a book.
- She is writing a letter.
- They are cleaning the room.

2. Past continuous tense as in:

- He was eating his meal.
- We were playing football .

USES OF VERB (TO BE)

B. Forming the passive voice as in:

- The book is written by Ali .

Ali writes *the book*

The book is written by Ali (Be + P.P)

- Three letters are written by Layla.

Layla writes three letters

Three letters *are* written by Layla.

- These papers were printed last week .



PRACTICE 1:

Many women could _____ at the department store sale.

be see

be seeing

seen

be seen

PRACTICE 2:

Numerous performances of Mozart's operas _____ in Austria long before the beginning of the 19th century.

perform

were performing

had performed

had been
performed

PASSIVE VOICE:

ACTIVE VOICE	VERB (Active)		PASSIVE VOICE PATTERNS
Present Simple	V	Singular	is + pp
	V	Plural	are + pp
Past Simple	V + ed1	Singular	was + pp
	V + ed1	Plural	were + pp
Present Continuous	be + v+ing	Singular	is + being + pp
		Plural	are + being + pp
Past Continuous	be + V+ ing	Singular	was + being + pp
		Plural	were + being + pp
Present Perfect	have + pp	Singular	has + been + pp
		Plural	have + been + pp
Past Perfect	had + pp	Singular	had + been + pp
		Plural	had + been + pp
Present Perfect Continuous	have been + v + ing	Singular	has been + being + (v + ed2)
		Plural	have been + being + (v + ed2)
Past Perfect Continuous	had been + v + ing	Singular	had been + being + (v + ed)
		Plural	

USES OF VERB (TO BE)

C. When comes alone in the sentence, verb (to Be) is used as a lexical verb as in :

1. Characteristics: She is happy.
2. Condition: He is ill.
3. Color: This book is green.
4. Nationality: Ali is Iraqi.
5. Size: This hall is large.
6. Place: They are in the library .
7. Age: This book is old.



PRACTICE:

He used to watch TV a lot when he ----- a child.

had

is

were

was

VERB TO (DO)

FORMS OF VERB TO (DO)

Subject	Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
We	do	did	done	doing
You				
They				
I				
He	does			
She				
It				

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (do, does, did).

See the abbreviations below:

(do+ not) = don't, (does+ not) = doesn't, (did+ not) = didn't

THE USES OF VERB (TO DO):

1. As an auxiliary , verb (to Do) is used in :

A. Interrogation:

❖ WH questions as in:

- Where did you go last week?
- When do you come to the library?
- What does he do for living?

❖ Yes/ No questions as in:

- Do you study English?
- Did you come here yesterday?
- Does he know the truth?



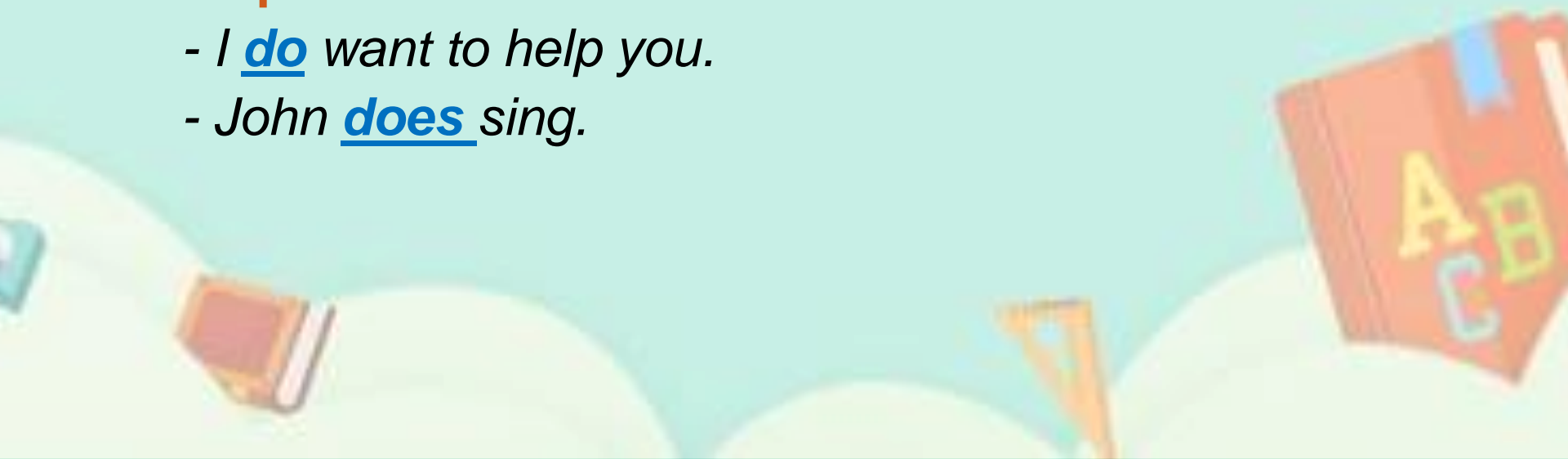
THE USES OF VERB (TO DO):

B. Negation as in:

- They did not study well last year.
- She does not speak English.
- He does not play football.

C. Emphasis or Predication as in:

- I do want to help you.
- John does sing.



THE USES OF VERB (TO DO):

2. When comes alone in the sentence , verb (to Do) is used as a lexical verb as in:

- He does his work properly .
- She did her homework last night .
- They do many jobs.



PRACTICE:

"Where _____ last weekend? "I went to see my aunt and uncle."

did you go

have you gone

do you go

were you going

VERB TO (HAVE)

FORMS OF VERB TO (HAVE)

Subject	Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
We	have	had	had	having
You				
They				
I				
He	has			
She				
It				

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (have, has, had).

See the abbreviations below:

(have+ not) = haven't, (has+ not) = hasn't, (had+ not) = hadn't

THE USES OF VERB (TO HAVE) :

1. As an auxiliary, verb (To Have) is used in :

❖ The perfective form:

a) The present perfect tense as in:

- They have seen him recently.
- He has written a letter lately.

b) The past perfect tense as in:

- They had been in London before they came here.
- He had studied French before studying English .

THE USES OF VERB (TO HAVE) :

2. When comes alone , verb (To Have) is used as a lexical verb with different meaning as in:

- I have three books.
- He has a nice car.
- They had a terrible holiday.



PRACTICE:

I ----- two sisters.

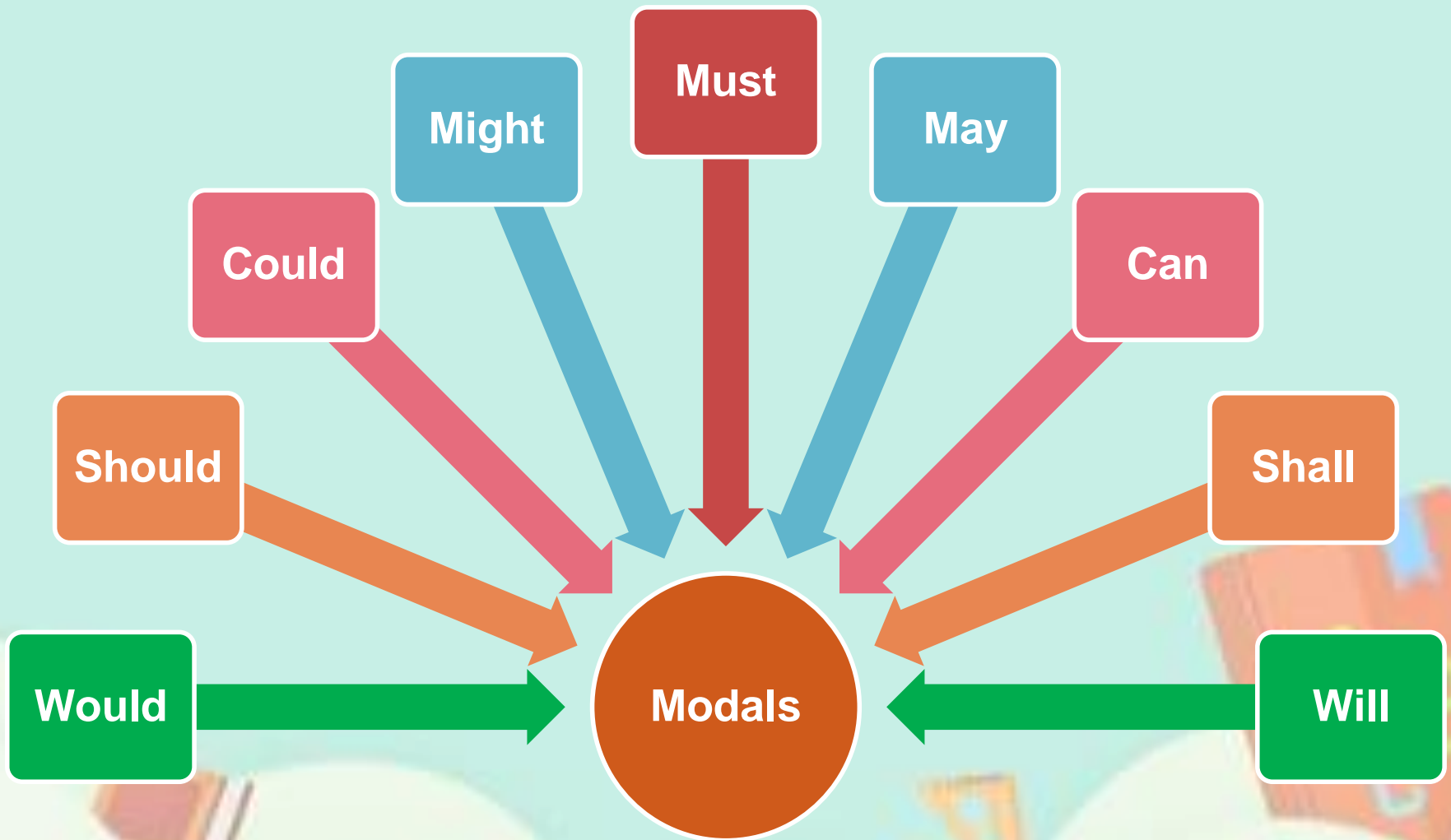
have

has

his

her

MODALS



Modals: Will

Use	Example
Willingness	He <u>will</u> help you if you ask him.
Intention	I <u>will</u> write as soon as I can.
Insistence	He <u>will</u> do it ,whatever you say.
Prediction	The game <u>will</u> be finished by now.

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (will).

See the abbreviation below:

(will+ not) = won't

Modals: Would

Use	Example
Willingness	<u>Would</u> you excuse me?
Insistence	Its your own fault ; you <u>would</u> clean this mess.
Characteristic activity in the past	Every morning he <u>would</u> sit there for hours.
Contingent use	He <u>would</u> smoke too much if I didn't stop him.
Probability احتمالية	That <u>would</u> be his brother.

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (would).

See the abbreviation below:

(would+ not) = wouldn't

Modals: Shall

Use	Example
Willingness	He <u>shall</u> get his money.
Intention	I <u>shan't</u> be long.
Insistence	You <u>shall</u> do as I say.
Legal injunction أمر قانوني	The lessee <u>shall</u> maintain the house in good order.

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (shall).

See the abbreviation below:

(shall + not) = shan't

Modals: Should

Use	Example
Obligation	You <u>should</u> do as he says.
Putative use إستخدام إفتراضي	It is odd that you <u>should</u> say this to me.
Contingent use	We <u>should</u> love to go abroad if we had the chance.
In formal real conditions	If you <u>should</u> change your mind, please let us know.

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (should).

See the abbreviation below:

(should + not) = shouldn't

Modals: Can

Use	Example
Ability	He <u>can</u> speak English.
Permission	<u>Can</u> I smoke in here?
Theoretical possibility	Anybody <u>can</u> make mistakes.

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (can).

See the abbreviation below:

(can + not) = can't

Modals: Could

Use	Example
Past Ability	I never <u>could</u> play the banjo.
Present or Future Permission	<u>Could</u> I smoke in here?
Present Possibility	We <u>could</u> go to the concert.
Contingent Possibility	If we had more money, we <u>could</u> buy a car.

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (could).

See the abbreviation below:

(could+ not) = couldn't

Modals: May, Might & Must

Modals	Use	Example
May	Permission	You <u>may</u> borrow my book.
	Possibility	The road may be blocked.
Might	Permission	<u>Might</u> I smoke in here ?
	Possibility	We <u>migh</u> t go to the cinema.
Must	Obligation	You <u>must</u> write your homework.

Note: For negative pattern add (not) to (must).

See the abbreviation below:

(must+ not) = musn't

Patterns of Declarative Sentences

The child laughed	Subject (S)	Verb (V)		
	The child	laughed		
Ali is in the house	Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Adverb of Place(Ap)	
	Ali	is	in the house	
Sally is a nurse	Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Complement(Cs)	
	Sally	is	a nurse (n) happy (adj)	
Smith passed the ball	Subject (S)	Verb (V)	Object (O)	
	Smith	passed	The ball	
He gave me a book	Subject(S)	Verb(V)	Indirect Object(Oi)	Direct Object(Od)
	He	gave	me	A book
They made us angry	Subject(S)	Verb(V)	Direct Object(Od)	Object Complement(Co)
	They	made	me	Angry (adj) The head of the department
He put the book on the desk	Subject(S)	Verb(V)	Direct Object(Od)	Adverb of Place(Ap)
	He	put	The book	On the desk

ONLINE EXERCISES

1. VERB TO BE

<https://www.english-at-home.com/nationalities-verb-to-be/#>

<https://www.english-4u.de/en/tenses-exercises/verb-to-be.htm>

2. VERB TO DO

<https://www.eamus.it/exercises/verbs-do-does-did.htm>

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/do-does-be-exercises.html>

3. VERB TO HAVE

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/to-have-present-simple-exercises.html>

<https://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/english-verbs-tohave1.html>

4. MODALS

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/will-would-shall-should>

<https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/modals/can2.htm>

<https://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-48099.php>

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/modals/must_not2.htm



THANK YOU



TENSES

The Simple Present Tense:

The simple present expresses:

1. Daily habits, e.g.:

- *Ann takes a shower every day.*

2. Usual activities:

- *I usually eat lunch at the cafeteria.*

3. General statements of fact:

- *Babies cry.*

- *The earth revolves around the sun.*

- *A square has four equal sides.*

Forms of the simple present:

1. Statement:

- I, you, we, they → work.
- He, she, it → works.

2. Negative:

- I, you, we, they → don't work.
- He, she, it → doesn't work.

3. Question:

- Do { I, you, we, they } work?
- Does { He, she, it } work?

Examples:

- *Ali speaks Arabic.*
- *Bob does not speak Arabic.*
- *Marry always eats dinner with her family around six o'clock.*
- *Does it rain a lot in Mosul?*

The following adverbs are used with the simple present tense:

Every morning, every day, once a day, once a week, twice a week, three times a month, several times a year, ... etc., usually, always, often, frequently, generally, sometimes, occasionally, hardly, seldom, rarely, normally.

The Present Progressive Tense:

The present progressive expresses an activity that is in progress (is occurring, is happening) right now. The event is in progress at the time the speaker is saying the sentence. e.g.:

- *She is eating her dinner.*
- *It is raining now.*
- *She is reading the morning paper.*

Forms of the present progressive:

1. Statement:

- you, we, they → are working.
- He, she, it → is working.
- I → is working.

2. Negative:

- you, we, they → are not working.
- He, she, it → is not working.
- I → is not working.

3. Question:

- Are { you, we, they } → working?
- Is { he, she, it } → working?
- Am { I } → working?

Frequency Adverbs: (now, at this moment, at the present time, just now, ...etc.).

Examples:

- *I am drinking tea now.*
- *At this moment, they are celebrating at the night club.*
- *I don't know what they are doing at the present time.*

- *Are you reading the story now?*

The Simple Past Tense:

The simple past is used to talk about activities or situation that began and ended in the past (yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 1990) , e.g.:

- *Mary walked downtown yesterday.*
- *I slept for eight hours last night.*
- *Bob stayed home yesterday morning.*
- *Our plane arrived on time.*
- *I ate breakfast this morning.*
- *Sue took a taxi to the airport.*

Forms of the simple present:

1. Statement:

- I, you, we, they, he, she, it → worked / ate / went ...etc.

2. Negative:

- I, you, we, they, he, she, it → did not work / eat / go ...etc.

3. Question:

- Did { I, you, we, they, he, she, it } → work / eat / go ...etc.?

4. Short answer (yes/no):

- Yes, { I, you, we, they, he, she, it } → did.
- No, { I, you, we, they, he, she, it } → didn't.

Examples:

- *Bob did not speak Arabic.*
- *Layla went home yesterday.*
- *Were you happy in the party held two days ago?*
- *Where did Ahmed go last week?*

The Past Continuous Tense:

Was
Were + v.(ing).

e.g.:

- *Ali was watching T.V.*

We often use the past simple and the past continuous together to say that something happened in the middle of something else.

e.g.:

- *I saw Ann in the park yesterday, she was playing tennis.*
- *I dropped my key when I was trying to open the door.*
- *The television was on but we weren't watching it.*
- *Ann was waiting for me when I arrived.*

The Future Tense:

The future simple tense is used to show that an action will happen in the future. The following adverbs are used with the future tense (tomorrow, next week, soon, in the future). e.g.:

- *There will be a football match next week.*
- *My cousin will buy a new car tomorrow.*
- *We shall not travel to Europe next summer.*

The Passive Voice

The Present Tense:

O. + (am, is, are) + pp.

- *They sell eggs at this shop. (active voice)*
- *Eggs are sold at this shop. (passive voice)*
- *People drink a lot of water in summer. (active voice)*
- *A lot of water is drunk in summer. (passive voice)*
- *He asks me to be there at six p.m. (active voice)*
- *I am asked to be there at six p.m. (passive voice)*

The Past Tense:

O. + (was, were) + pp.

- *A thief stole her hand-bag yesterday. (active voice)*
- *Her hand-bag was stolen yesterday. (passive voice)*
- *The hunter killed two lions. (active voice)*
- *Two lions were killed. (passive voice)*

The Future Tense:

O. + (shall, should, will, would can, could, must, ought to) + be +pp.

- *They will send him to London next year. (active voice)*
- *He will be sent to London next year. (passive voice)*
- *We shall find the ring somewhere in the room. (active voice)*
- *The ring will be found somewhere in the room. (passive voice)*

The Present Continuous:

O. + (am, is, are) + being + pp.

- *They are building a new hospital in the town. (active voice)*
- *A new hospital is being built in the town. (passive voice)*
- *She is washing up the dishes now. (active voice)*
- *The dishes are being washed up now. (passive voice)*

The Past Continuous:

O. + (was, were) + being + pp.

- *They were making a fire near the tent. (active voice)*
- *A fire was being made near the tent. (passive voice)*
- *She was feeding the hens. (active voice)*
- *The hens were being fed. (passive voice)*

The Present Perfect:

O. + (has, have) + been + pp.

- *He has grown some flowers in the garden. (active voice)*
- *Some flowers has been grown in the garden. (passive voice)*
- *They have repaired your car. (active voice)*
- *Your car has been repaired. (passive voice)*