

Grammar

Parts of speech

- * **noun**: word used to name a person, place
- * **proper**: Casablanca, Meadon aids, Tom
- * **abstract**: quality: beauty, hate, love
- * **concrete**: table, blackboard, ~~scissors~~ (senses)
- * **collective**: Group, audience, flock, class
- * **Compound nouns**: brain station, gay friend, high school

* **Pronoun**: word used to refer to a place or somebody

* **Personal Pronouns**: I, you, he, she, it, (we), (us)

* **Possessive Pronouns**: my, mine, his, her, our, their, hers, its, ours, theirs, yours.

* **Reflexive Pronouns**: myself, yourself, ...

* **Relative pronouns**: who, whom, whose, which, that. Used to introduce a subordinate clause.

* **Interrogative pronouns**: who, where, when, what, which.

* **Demonstrative pronouns**: Used to point to people. This, these, that, those.

* **indefinite pronouns**: All, any, body, one, both, each, either, everybody, one, few, many, most, neither, nobody, one, other, several, some, somebody (one, each) (not specific)

* **adjective**: word that modifies a noun or pronoun, ex: blue eye. (which kind, how many, which one)

ex: The cold windy night, the night cold windy
 (brain station) what station.
 (c.n.)

* **Verb**: expresses the action. (physical: hit, run; mental: think, believe ...)

< **transitive**: take an object: I quite
 < **intransitive**: don't take: I dropped the ball. (ball ph, men)

* he explained the lesson (fraction)

* Patiently, the teacher explained (in place)

* linking verb: verb does not express an action, but a state, remain

- link subject weather, an other, noun, pronoun or adjective

Be, appear, seem, believe, taste, smell, sound, feel, sound, become, look, remain

* Complements: are always relate to sb

noticed he looked puzzled (if changes to "seem" it is)

- he looked for clothes (Gra)

* helping verbs: main verb + auxiliary (hard play, was eating)

will be walking - - - must have been talking

* adverb: word used to modify a verb, adj, or adv

* how: she drives carefully

* when: she drives only in the morning

* where: she drives everywhere

* to what extent: she can almost drive

* how often: she drives daily

- she can barely drive

- she can really cook - > emphasis

- in deed etc adv ady

* she is really a good student

* he behaves really well

* Prepositions: word used to show the relation of a N or Pra to some other words in the sentence

- he is in the classroom

obj of prep

* Conjunction: link between 2 words or group of words.



1) Coordinating: and, but, nor, yet, or, for, and, nor, but, or, y, so. to join 2 simple sentences.

2) Correlative: either ... or / neither, nor, / not only, but also, whether, or / both, and.

3) Subordinate: until, where, provided, unless, whether, if, as, because.

* Interjection: word going to expresses emotion "hey! oh! wow"

- The toy soldier was made of iron. (n)

- we iron our shirts. (v)

- The iron gate was shut. (adj)

Parts of a sentence

1. Group of words expressing a complete thought. (S-V) Predicate about what is being said, Verb - says sth about the subject
ex: we planned a picnic, at the end of the day comes our activity period.

The subj. can be one word or more,

The students and teachers planned a new schedule. (Compound S by V of Comp V).
ex: Knowledge of Grammar is a good tool of writing:
S

(you) stamp the letters before sending them

Neither of us is coming.
S

inverso. / what drawer did you put the pencil in?
you put the the pencils in which drawer

2) Complements: V E

- he caught a fish
 complements:
 a fish (noun)
 pronoun (he)
 never (adverb)
 verb (caught)
 object (fish)

- she handed me a pen
 comp. (complement)
 verb (handed)
 indirect object (me)
 direct object (a pen)

* Direct objects and indirect objects: / who / what

ex: she ate an apple
 V. (ate)
 D.O. (an apple)
 what (apple)

ex: he promised me a car
 V. (promised)
 i.o. (me)
 D.O. (a car)

- he promised a car to me (part of a phrase)

- they elected me chairman (Gives extra info about the D.O.)
 D.O. (me)
 O.C. (chairman)

- he made me angry (modifies me)
 D.O. (me)
 O.C. (angry)

3) Subject Complements: refers to sub, modifies, identifies

1) * predicable nominative: (n/pr) refers to the person / thing as the sub

2) * adjective: (adj) comp. that modifies the sub

⊙ Casablanca is a big city. (Linking verb)
 subject (Casablanca)
 linking verb (is)
 P-nominal (a big city)

* My best friends are singers and he's a singer

2) * These books seem dull. (Are adjs) always modi. N.

Linking verbs: become, seem, grow, appear, look, feel, smell, taste, remain, sound, stay.

- This boring course, he finally abandoned.
 D.O. (This boring course)
 V. (abandoned)

- This made the children happy
 S (This)
 V (made)
 D.O. (the children happy)

* they ^s made ^v her ⁿ director ^v obj. Co.
Do.

* She ^s is ^{lv} director ⁿ (pre, noun)

* She ^s ~~is~~ seems ^v ^{adj} competent ^v Pre adj

*

The clause

Def: A group of words ~~that~~ contains
a verb + subject, used as part of
a sentence ~~Def~~

it can be: → dependent; doesn't express
a complete thought (cannot
stand alone.
— Independent: ≠ dependent.

Subordinate Clauses: Cannot stand
alone. Always combined to an independent cl.

ex: We left cheerful when the sun
finally came out.

→ Adj. Clause: modifies n. or pr.
ex: The house ^E where he was born
is in Paris.

→ Relative pr.: who(m), which, that
whose.
- precede the n. or pr.

- Connect the clause to the rest of the sentence.

ex: I hat people who act like that.

* Noun clauses: ~~Subj~~ that is used

as ~~is~~ nouns.

ex: ~~whoever~~ was the ~~doctors~~ will have many problems.

- Begin with indefinite relative pr. (that, what(ever), who(ever), which^(ever)...)

* Unlike rel. pr., they don't have an antecedent.

ex: He told me what I wanted to hear

* Adv. Clauses: modify verbs, adj, or adv.

ex: She plays golf whenever she travels. because she enjoys it.

She plays better than ~~me~~ I do.
- she gets out if the weather permits it.

Common Sub Conjunctions.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| - after | - in order that | - whenever |
| - although | - provided | - where |
| - as | - since | - wherever |
| - as if | - so that | - whether |
| - as long as | - then | - while. |
| - as though | - though | |
| - because | - unless | |
| - before | - until | |
| | - when | |

- Sentence structure: ^{purpose} declarative, interrogative?, exclamation?, imperative (expressing feelings)

- Simple: 1 indep cl. No sub cl. ex: I ate an apple.

- Compound: 2 or more indep cl. No sub cl. ex: I ate a cookie and I drank a cup of milk.

Coordinating Conjunction: for, or, so, but, nor, yet, and.

Conjunctive adverbs: moreover,
nevertheless, consequently, otherwise,
furthermore, however, thus, therefore.

- Complex: Indep cl, + 1 sub cl or more.

ex: Great literature, which stirs
the imagination, also stirs the intellect.
ex: Great literature, which challenges
the intellect, is sometimes difficult,
but it is also rewarding.