

THE SENTENCE

What is the Sentence?

Definition of the sentence:

1- A sentence means a group of words that makes complete sense. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. It always contains a finite verb. A sentence may be a statement, question, exclamation or command. It consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses

2- A sentence is a combination of a word put together to convey an idea, fact, thought, request or a command.

Parts of a sentence

1-Subjects – A noun, noun phrase or pronoun that does the action mention in the sentence? It mostly occurs at the beginning of the sentence.

2-Predicates – The remaining part of the sentence. It begins with the verb.

Here are a few examples.

1-Ali teaches English.

Subject – Ali

Predicate – teaches English

2- Sarah called me yesterday.

Subject - Sarah

Predicate - called me yesterday

3- The girl wearing yellow dress
Subject - The girl wearing yellow dress
Predicate is my new neighbor.

Components of a Sentence

There are five components that can make up a sentence. They are,

- Subject – The doer of the action
- Verb – The action in the sentence
- Object – The receiver of the action
- Complement -A word/phrase that modifies the subject or object in the sentence
- Adjunct – An adverb or an adverb clause that provides us with more information about the verb, complement or another adjunct in the sentence

The 4 types of sentence structure

Simple Sentence Structure

A **simple sentence** consists of one independent clause. (An independent clause contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought.)

- I like coffee
- Mary likes tea.
- The earth goes round the sun.
- Mary did not go to the party

Compound Sentence Structure

A **compound sentence** is two (or more) independent clauses joined by a conjunction or semicolon. Each of these clauses could form a sentence alone.

- I like coffee and Mary likes tea.
- Mary went to work but John went to the party.
- Our car broke down; we came last.

Complex Sentence Structure

A **complex sentence** consists of an independent clause plus a dependent clause. (A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun, and contains a subject and verb, but does not express a complete thought.)

- We missed our plane because we were late.
- Our dog barks when she hears a noise.
- He left in a hurry after he got a phone call.
- Do you know the man who is talking to Mary?

Compound-Complex Sentence Structure

A **compound-complex sentence** consists of at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

For example

1- John didn't come because he was ill so Mary was not happy.

2- He left in a hurry after he got a phone call but he came back five minutes later.

Past progressive tense (continuous)

What is the past progressive tense?

The **past progressive tense** is used to describe an ongoing activity in the past.

Often, the past progressive tense is used to set the scene for another action.

The past progressive describes an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past. It can be used to describe an action that started in the past and was interrupted by another action:

He was writing an email when the phone rang.

When the phone rang, he was writing an email.

Forming the Past Progressive Tense

The **past progressive tense** is formed like this:

In the affirmative

For singular:

singular subject + was + verb (ing)

For plural

plural subject + were + verb (ing)

For example

He **was painting** the door when a bird struck the window.

John **was baking** a cake when the storm started.

They **were painting** the fence while I was cutting the grass.

In the Negative sentences

Was not + verb with (ing) with the singular

were not + verb with (ing)

For example

They were not sleeping when the alarm went off.

He was not painting the door when a bird struck the window.

They were not playing football games.

He was not studying English.

In the Question

Was, were + subject + verb (ing)

For example

Was John painting the door when a bird struck the window?

Were they sleeping when the alarm went off?

Was Ali playing football?

(Nothing can bring you comfort but yourself)

Antonyms and Synonyms

Antonyms

An Antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. For example, *hot* and *cold* are antonyms, as are *good* and *bad*. Antonyms can be all types of words: **verbs**, **nouns**, **adjectives**, **adverbs**, and even **prepositions**.

Examples of Antonyms

hot and cold

near and far

tall and short

quiet and noisy

destroy and create

divide and unite

huge and small

smooth and rough

full and empty

narrow and wide

apparent and hidden

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that are similar to another word or have a related meaning. They can be lifesavers when you want to avoid repeating the same word over and over. Sometimes the word you have in mind might not be the most appropriate word, which is why finding the right synonym can come in handy.

For example

ability - capability, competence, skill

achieve - attain, accomplish, realize, reach

angry - furious, irate, livid

appreciate - cherish, treasure, value

baffle - bewilder, confuse, perplex, puzzle

beautiful - attractive, pretty, lovely, stunning

bossy - controlling, domineering, overbearing

but - although, besides, though

challenge - dispute, question

cold - chilly, chilled, wintry

create - generate, make, produce

cute - adorable, delightful, endearing

develop - enlarge, evolve, expand, grow

different - dissimilar, distinct, unusual

difficult - grueling, hard, strenuous

effective - functional, operational, successful

example - illustration, like, such as.

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