

Introducing Sentences (1)

Lecture: 1

Part: 3

Introducing Sentences

Parts of the Sentence

1. Parts of the sentence
 - A. Subject
 - B. Verb
2. Combining sentences
3. Connecting words

Introducing Sentences Parts of the Sentence

An English sentence is a group of words that communicates a complete thought. Sentences, start with a capital letter and end with a period (.) , question mark (?) or exclamation point (!). Sentences may be long or short, but all sentences must have a subject and a verb.

Every sentence has a subject and a verb. Who or what the sentence speaks about is called the subject; what the sentence says about the subject is the verb. In the following sentences, the subject is underlined one; the verb is underlined twice.

The boy cried.

That girl swims fast.

Many people speak English.

The movie is interesting.

A simple way to find a subject

If you ask *who* or *what* the sentence is about, your answer will be the subject.

Who is the first sentence about? The boy

What is the second sentence about? That girl

Who is the third sentence about? Many people

What is the fourth sentence about? The movie

A simple way to find a verb

If you ask what the sentence *says about* the subject, your answer will be the verb.

What does the first sentence *say about* the boy? He cried.

What does the second sentence *say about* the girl? She swims.

What does the third sentence *say about* the people? They speak.

What does the fourth sentence *say about* the movie? It is interesting.

A second way to find the verb is to put *I, you, we, he, she, it,* or *they* in front of the word you think is a verb. If the result makes sense, you have a verb. For example you could put *he* in front of *cried* in the first sentence, with the result, *he cried*, making sense. Then you know that *cried* is a verb.

Also remember that *most verbs show action*. In the sentences above, there are three action verbs: *cried, swims, and speak*. Some verbs, like *is* do not show action; they give information about the subject. These are called *linking verbs*. Other linking verbs include *am, are, was, were, feel, appear,* and *become*.

Part of sentence	Examples
<p style="text-align: center;">subject</p> <p>The subject is a person or thing that does the action. It is usually a noun or a pronoun. The subject comes at the beginning of a sentence before the verb.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">subject</p> <p>Adel speaks Arabic.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">subject</p> <p>He plays football.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">verb</p> <p>The verb usually describes the action. It comes after the subject. The verb may be one word or more than one word.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">verb</p> <p>Ahmad drives the car.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">verb</p> <p>She is singing a song.</p>

Circle the verb in each sentence. Underline the subject.

Abdurrahman is tried.
Nada kicked the ball.
She is shy.
Adel and Maher ride bikes.
He is a teacher.

Introducing Sentences Combining Sentences

Conjunction	Use	Example
And	Joins two similar ideas together.	Ahmad has a close family, <i>and</i> he loves them very much.
But	Joins two contrasting ideas.	Sarah enjoys spending time with her family, <i>but</i> she doesn't get to see them very often.
Because	shows cause and effect	I like honey <i>because</i> it is sweet.
Or	shows choosing between things.	In the mall, you can shop, eat, <i>or</i> watch a film.

Combine the pairs of sentences using *and*, or *but* :

- Sarah goes out with her cousins. She goes out with her friends too.
.....
- Maria likes to spend more time with her sisters. She is usually too busy.
.....
- Huda wants to e-mail her mother. Her computer is broken.
.....
- Alma is from Turkey. Ali is from Turkey , too.
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