

the mountain path."

In this sentence, how the cat moves is given more importance than where she moves.

Native speakers often use small particles with verbs although they do not make any change to the meaning of what is being said. For example instead of saying stand, native speakers say, stand up. Up is a particle which is used with the verb stand in this case.

However there are certain particles which change the meaning of the verb when they are used along with a verb. Such verbs are known as phrasal verbs. Examples: look after, put on, put up with etc.

The word put means to place something. For example, "put the book on the table." However the phrasal verb "put on" means to wear. Example: "Put on your hat." On is a particle used with the verb put in this case.

Examples from poetry -

'Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines'

This line is from "Sonnet 18" by William Shakespeare. Instead of saying "the eye of heaven shines too hot", he inverts it to make it literary.

Collocation

Collocations are conventional word combinations which are used in a language. Strong is a word which is often used with tea, but it is not usually used with rain. We often use the phrase strong tea, but we do not say strong rain. Instead we say "Heavy rain". Such combinations in a language are known as collocations.

Examples -

To do the homework

To make the bed

To take a risk

Sense groups

In language the meaning of a sentence may not depend on a single word. Meaning is often dependent on a group of words used together. Such groups of words which contribute to the meaning of a sentence are known as **sense groups**. Sense groups are so important that at times how we group the words in a sentence determines the meaning of the sentence.

For example: "Woman without her man / is a big zero", is different from, "Woman / without her / man is a big zero". In the first sentence a woman is zero without her man whereas in the second sentence, a man is zero without his woman. Thus where we pause within a sentence often determine its meaning. Speakers are expected to pause at the end of a sense group to make the meaning clear.

Example -

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