

Structure of a typical sentence:

There are three main factors which contribute in completion of a typical sentence's structure which are following.

(Subject+ Verb + Object)

Subject:

The performer of an action is subject.

OR

The doer of an action is called subject.

OR

What or who the sentence is about.

Example:

Ali sings a song. (Ali performs the action of singing a song, so “Ali” is the subject of the sentence.)

Types of subject

1: Singular/Simple subject:

When the performer of an action is only one that can either be noun or pronoun is called singular subject.

Simple subjects are; (I, he, she, it, or a single name like Naeem).

Example:

1. **Ali** brings a glass of water.
2. **She** does not give her final term exam.
3. **I** always teach English.

2: Plural/Compound subjects:

When the performer of an action is more than one is called plural or compound subject.

The plural subjects are; (**We, you, they, or plural names like, Ali and Aslam**).

Example:

1. **We** are playing cricket.
2. **Ali and Aslam** are catching fish.

Verb:

It shows either action or state in a sentence. Furthermore, it shows possession.

Example:

1. Ali scored (action verb) half century against India.
2. Ali is (state verb) a teacher.
3. Ali has (Possession) a book.

Object:

The receiver of an action is known as object.

Types of object:**1: Direct object:**

Direct objects are directly affected by verbs they complete—that is, the verb's action is happening directly to them.

For example:

1. The dog chased its tail.
2. Marry reads a new book every week.

2: Indirect object:

An indirect object is the person or thing who receives the direct object of the verb.

For example:

1. Please pass me **the** salt.
2. I sent the **company** an application for the job.

3: Object of preposition:

When a noun or pronoun comes after preposition.

Examples:

1. She lives among **us**.
2. Cook without **salt**.
3. Sit with **them**.

Complement:

In English Grammar, the term complement is used to complete the meaning of a sentence or apart of sentence.

Types of Complements:

1: Subject Complement:

A type of complement which renames or describes the subject of a sentence. In other words, it complements the subject and is always followed by a linking verb.

Examples:

- 1 My uniform is **dirty**.
- 2 The earth is **round**.
- 3 She looks **sad**.

2: Object Complement:

An object complement always follows the direct object and either renames or describes the direct object.

Examples:

1. She names the baby Ali.
2. I call my students pumpkin.
3. The teacher's remarks made me angry.
4. Why does she practice **a lot**?

Predicate:

In English Grammar, the term "Predicate" tells us about the subject what it is or what it does.

Examples:

1. Ali **sings a song**. (sings a song is the predicate.)
2. The exam **was difficult**. (was difficult is the predicate.)

Articles:

In English Grammar, the term "Articles" is used to modify a noun as specific or unspecific.

Types of Article

There are three types of articles which are following.

1: Definite Article:

The word "The" is called definite article and it is used before such a noun which is specific

4. I would love to go to Dubai, **which is my favorite city**. (The adjective clause here gives non-essential information about the noun 'Dubai'. The information it gives here is non-essential as Dubai is already a proper or identified noun.)

3: Adverb Clause:

An adverb clause, also known as an adverbial clause, is a dependent clause that works as an adverb in a sentence. It modifies the main verb and tells us WHY, WHEN, WHERE, and HOW an action happens. Since it is a dependent clause, it starts with a subordinating conjunction.

Here's a list of subordinating conjunctions that are used in adverb clauses when they answer the following questions:

- **HOW:** As if, provided, like
- **WHY:** Since, as, because, because of, now that, given that, so that, that
- **WHEN:** when, whenever, after, before, since, until, while, as soon as, by the time, once
- **WHERE:** where, anywhere, everywhere

Examples:

1. They treat me **as if I am a kid**. (Notice the dependent clause is working as an adverb in the sentence and modifying the main verb in terms of how the action happens. 'As if' is the subordinating conjunction in it.)
2. Ali is not playing with us **because he injured his knees last night**. (Here, the dependent clause works as a reason for the main verb or the action in the main clause (dependent clause). Notice that it starts with a subordinating conjunction (because)).
3. I will leave the room **until you give me my money back**. (The dependent clause, in this example, tells the time of the main clause and renders a sense of a condition too)
4. We will meet **where we had our first date**. (The dependent clause tells the place of the main clause; it modifies the main verb of the main clause and indicates where the action is going to take place.)

1: Conditional Clauses:

Conditional sentences consist of a main clause and a conditional clause (sometimes called an if-clause). The conditional clause usually begins with if or unless. The conditional clause can come before or after the main clause.

Examples:

1. We will be late if we don't leave now.
2. We will be late unless we leave now.
3. If we don't leave now, we'll be late.
4. Unless we leave now, we'll be late.

Material Noun Vs Concrete Noun

Concrete nouns are specific, tangible objects or things that you can directly observe or experience, while material nouns refer to the substances or materials from which those objects are made. For example, "table" is a concrete noun, and "wood" is a material noun because tables are often made of wood.

7: Collective Nouns:

Those nouns which are used for group of people or things.

Examples:

Team, class, family, etc.

8: Compound Nouns:

When two or more than two words combine together to form a single noun are called compound nouns.

Examples:

Washing machine, Mother-in-law, classmate, etc.

Noun Gender:

On the basis of gender, noun has been divided into four sub groups which they are following.

Masculine:

It is used for the male gender of person, animal, birds, insects etc.

Examples:

Father, dog, cock, etc.

Feminine:

It is used for the female gender of person, animal, birds, insect, etc.

Examples:

Mother, bitch, hen, etc.

Common:

It is used for both male and female genders.

Examples:

Nurse, teacher, student, driver, etc.

Examples:

1. She lives in a big house.
2. Ali is a lazy boy.
3. Salma is a crazy girl.

Degrees of Adjectives:

There are three degrees of adjectives which are given below.

1: Simple/Positive Degree:

The adjectives which only describe a noun or pronoun, but not compare are called simple degrees of adjectives.

Examples:

1. She is a lazy girl.
2. Ali is a smart boy.

2: Comparative Degree:

A degree of adjective which is used to compare a person with another person, a thing with another thing, and a place with another place.

Examples:

1. Ali is smarter than Aslan.
2. Salma is lazier than Subia.

3: Superlative Degree:

A degree of adjective which is used to compare a person with group of people, a thing with group of things, and a place with group of places.

Note: It is essential to use 'the' before using superlative degree.

Examples:

1. Ali is the smartest boy in the team.
2. Salma is the laziest girl in our college.

Note: Degrees of Adjectives may either be regular and irregular.

Regular Degrees of Adjectives:

When we add "er, ier" with the simple degree of adjective, it becomes comparative is called Regular Degree.

Preposition of Spatial Relationships:

To refer to a spatial relationship, use the prepositions “above,” “across,” “against,” “ahead of,” “along,” “among,” “around,” “behind,” “below,”

“beneath,” “beside,” “between,” “from,” “in front of,” “inside,” “near,” “off,” “out of,” “through,” “toward,” “under,” and “within.”

Examples:

- 1 The post office is across the street from the grocery store.
- 2 We will stop at many attractions along the way.
- 3 The kids are hiding behind the tree.
- 4 His shirt is off.
- 5 Walk toward the garage and then turn left.
- 6 Place a check mark within the box.

Note: Some Common Verb+ Preposition Combination: About: worry, complain, read

Examples:

1. He worries about the future.
2. She complained about the homework.
3. I read about the flooding in the city.

At: arrive (a building or event), smile, look

Examples:

1. He arrived at the airport 2 hours early.
2. The children smiled at her.
3. She looked at him.

From: differ, suffer

Examples:

1. The results differ from my original idea.
2. She suffers from dementia.

For: account, allow, search

Examples:

1. Be sure to account for any discrepancies.
2. I returned the transcripts to the interviewees to allow for revisions to be made.
3. They are searching for the missing dog.

In: occur, result, succeed

3: Correlative Conjunctions:

This type of conjunction always comes in a pair and is used to join grammatically equal elements in a sentence.

Common pairs include either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also, and both ... and.

Note: In most cases, no comma should be used between the two elements.

Examples:

1. She planned to collect data by either using an online survey or conducting phone interviews.
2. I visited not only Peshawar but also Islamabad.
3. Neither I can speak English nor can you.

8: Interjection:

An interjection is a word used to express a strong feeling or sudden emotion.

Examples:

1. Yes! I passed! ("Yes" expresses joy.)
2. Ouch! That is really sharp! ("Ouch" expresses pain.)
3. Ahem, you weren't meant to see that. ("Ahem" expresses embarrassment.)

Note: Interjections are included in a sentence (usually at the start) to express a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm.

Note: An interjection is not grammatically related to any other parts of the sentence.

Examples:

1. Hey! Get off that floor!
2. Oh, that is a surprise.
3. Good! Now we can move on Jeepers, that was close.

Figure of Speech:

A figure of speech is a deviation from the ordinary use of words in order to increase their effectiveness.

Basically, it is a figurative language that may consist of a single word or phrase.

Note: Some common and very useful figures of speech are given below.

Oxymoron:

An oxymoron is a figure of speech that connects two opposing ideas, usually in two-word phrases, to create a contradictory effect.

Examples:

Open secret Alone together
True lies Controlled chaos Pretty ugly

6. Paradox:

A paradox is a figure of speech that appears to be self-contradictory but actually reveals something truthful.

Examples:

1. You have to spend money to save it.
2. What I've learned is that I know nothing.
3. You have to be cruel to be kind.
4. Things get worse before they get better.
5. The only rule is to ignore all rules.

Euphemism:

Euphemism is a figure of speech that refers to figurative language designed to replace words or phrases that would otherwise be considered harsh, impolite, or unpleasant.

Examples:

1. Last night, Ali's grandfather passed away (died).
2. She was starting to feel over the hill (old).
3. Our company has decided to let you go (fire you).

Alliteration:

It is a series of words, which start with the same letter. Alliteration consists of the repetition of a sound or of a letter at the beginning of two or more words.

Examples:

1. Dirty dolphins dove across the ocean.
2. Purple pandas painted portraits.
3. She sells seashells.
4. Nick needed new notebooks.

Hyperbole:

Hyperbole is when you use words to exaggerate what you mean or emphasize a point. It is used to make something seem bigger or more important than it actually is.

7. Hyphen:

1. Use a hyphen to join two or more words together into a compound term. Do not separate the words with spaces.

Examples:

- 1 My eight-year-old boy loves reading.
- 2 I work part-time.

Self-expression

Self-confidence Self-consciousness

Nineteenth-century history Self-paced learning exercises

2. To link prefixes to words.

Examples:

These things happened before the pre-enlightenment era.

3. To indicate word breaks

Example:

Unlike what some people might think, the twentieth-century was very different from other preceding time periods.

Exclamation Mark (!)

An exclamation mark is used to show emphasis. It can be used in the middle of a sentence or at the end of a sentence. When used at the end of a sentence, it also takes on the role of a full stop or a period.

Note: We often use an exclamation mark (!) to show strong emotion or give a command.

Examples:

Stop!

Yeah!

Sit down!

What a lovely view you have here!

That's fantastic!

Quotation Marks/ Speech Marks

We use quotation marks (” “) for direct quotations in English.

Helping Verbs:

‘Do and Does’ are the helping verbs used in simple present tense.

Do: It is used with plural subjects such as “I, we, you, they, or plural names.”

Does: It is used with singular subject such as “He, she, it, or a single name.”

2. Present Continuous Tense:

1.P.S: Sub + ‘is, am, are’ + 1st verb + ing + obj + ROTS +.

Examples:

1. Ali is taking tea.
2. They are playing cricket.
3. I am teaching English.

2.N.S: Sub+ ‘is, am, are’ + not + 1st verb + ‘ing’ obj + ROTS +.

Examples:

1. Ali is not taking tea.
2. They are not playing cricket.
3. I am not teaching English.

I. S: Is/Am/Are + sub + 1st verb + ing + obj + ROTS +?

Examples:

1. Is Ali taking tea?
2. Are they playing cricket?
3. Am I teaching English?

4.C.S: Is/Am/Are + sub + not + 1st verb + ‘ing’ + obj + ROTS +?

Examples:

1. Is Ali not taking tea?
2. Are they not playing cricket?
3. Am I not teaching English?

Note: ‘ing’ with the first form of verb shows continuation of an action.

Usages:

1. This tense is used to show an action which is happening right now. It shows a continuous action or the action which is in progress.

Example:

They are going to Karachi. (they have started their journey, but not reached.)

2. This tense is also used for such actions which are supposed to happen in the near future.

Examples:

I am going to Karachi tomorrow morning.

This tense is also used for annoying habits.

Example:

Salma is constantly complaining about her mother-in-law.

Helping Verbs:

There are three helping verbs in the above tense which are given below.

IS: It is used for singular subjects such as 'he, she, it, or a single name'.

AM: It is only used with 'I'.

ARE: It is used for plural subjects such as 'We, you, they, or two names'.

3. Present Perfect Tense:

1.P.S: Sub + has/have + 3rd verb + obj + ROTS +.

Examples:

- 1 They have strived hard to pass the test.
- 2 She has cleaned the room.

2.N.S: Sub + has/have + 3rd verb + obj + ROTS + .

Examples:

1. They have not gone to Karachi.
2. She has not taken all of us for granted.

S: Has/Have + sub + 3rd verb + obj + ROTS +?

Examples:

1. Have we decided to go to Islamabad?
2. Has Ali promised us?

C.S: Has/Have + sub + not + 3rd verb + obj + ROTS +?

Examples:

1. Have they not planned to go to Karachi?
2. Has Ali not taken a cup of tea?

Usages:

This tense is used to show or talk about an action which has started and ended at an unparticular or unspecific time.

Examples:

Someone has eaten my soup!

This tense is also used for an action happened in the past, but have present results

Examples:

1. I have lost the keys of my house, so I can't enter into the house.
2. She has hurt her finger and it is bleeding right now.

Note: We can't use finished time word such as 'yesterday, 2010, etc' in Present Perfect Tense.

Examples:

I have graduated in 2021. (This is wrong)

Helping Verbs:

There are two helping verbs in this tense which are given below.

HAS: It is used for singular subjects such as 'he, she, it, or a single name'.

HAVE: It is used with 'I, we, you, they, and plural nouns'

Example:

I will be studying in this college.

Helping Verbs:

WILL BE: It is used with both singular and plural subject.

3. Future Perfect Tense:

P.S: Sub + will + have + 3rd verb + obj + ROTS +.

Examples:

- 1 Ali will have finished his homework.
- 2 Salma will have killed a snake.

N.S: Sub + will + not + have + 3rd verb + obj + ROTS.

Examples:

- 1 Ali will not have reached to Karachi.
- 2 Salma will not have ordered a pizza.

I.S: Will + sub + have + 3rd verb + obj + ROTS

Examples:

1. Will he have contacted them for a meeting?
2. Will she have published a book?

C.S: Will + sub + not + have + 3rd verb + obj + ROTS +?

Examples:

- 1 Will Ali not have informed her about meeting?
- 2 Will she not have married to her cousin?

USAGES

1. This tense is used to talk about something that will be completed before a specific time in the future.

Example:

1. The guests are coming at 8 p.m.
2. I will have finished cooking by then.
3. She will have finished the course by 20th June.

Helping Verbs:

WILL HAVE: It is used for both singular and plural subjects.

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

P.S: Sub + will + have + been + 1st verb + ing + obj + since/for + ROTS +.

Examples:

1. Ali will have been waiting at the bus station for half an hour.
2. She will have been cooking food since 3 o'clock?

N.S: Sub + will + not + have + been + 1st verb + obj + since/for + ROTS +.

Examples:

1. Ali will not have been washing his car for an hour.
2. Salma will not have been cleaning her room since 5 p.m.

I. S: Will + sub + have + been + 1st verb + obj + since/for + ROTS +?

Examples:

1. Will she have been arguing with her mother-in-law?
2. Will Ali have been studying English?

C.S: Will + sub + not + have + been + 1st verb + obj + since/for + ROTS +?

Examples:

1. Will she not have been waiting for her turn?
2. Will Ali not have been receiving his money from the guest?

USAGES

1. This tense is used when we are looking back to the past from a point in the future and we want to emphasize the duration of an activity or event:

Examples:

In September, the head teacher will have been teaching at the school for 20 years.

Helping Verbs:

Will have been: The only helping verb which is used for both singular and plural subjects.

3.Future Perfect Tense (Will + Have to Would Have)

Examples:

P.S: Ali said, "I will have gone to London."

Ali stated that he would have gone to London.

N.S: Ali said, "I will not have gone to London."

Ali stated that he would not have gone to London.

I.S: Ali said, "Will I have gone to London?"

Ali asked that if he would have gone to London.

C.S: Ali said, "Will I not have gone to London?"

Ali confirmed that if he would not have gone to London.

4.Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Will Have Been to Would Have Been).

Examples:

P.S: Ali said, "I will have been going to London."

Ali stated that if he would have been going to London.

N.S: Ali said, "I will not have been going to London."

Ali stated that he would not have been going to London.

I.S: Ali said, "Will I have been going to London?"

Ali asked if he would have been going to London.

C.S: Ali said, "Will I not have been going to London?"

Ali confirmed that if he would not have been going to London.

Rule No: 3 Change in Other Words

Time Expressions

- now → then

- today → that day

3. Gerund as a complement of main verb:

A Gerund can function as a complement of main verb when it is just followed by Gerund.

Examples:

1. I like **singing**.
2. She loves **dancing**.
3. Salma hates **teaching**.

4. Gerund as a complement of to be verbs:

When a Gerund is followed by 'to be verbs', it functions as a complement of 'to be verbs'.

Examples:

1. The hardest thing about **learning** English is understanding Gerund.
2. One of the life's pleasures is **having** breakfast in bed.

Where to use Gerund?

After main verb:

There are some specific verbs which are usually followed by Gerund such as; love, hate, like, regret, mind, etc.

Formula:

Main verb + Gerund (Verb + ing).

Examples:

1. Ali minds **giving** me his pen.
2. I like **teaching**

After Preposition:

A Gerund can be used after preposition following the structures.

Adjective + Preposition + Gerund (verb + ing).

Examples:

1. Ali is sad about **losing** his friend.
2. She is excited for **getting** award.

Verb + preposition + Gerund (verb + ing).