

Syntax

3rd grade

2023 - 2024

1st Class

- 
- 1. Parts of speech**
2. Sentence Patterns

1. Parts of speech

(a) noun - John, room, answer, play

(b) adjective - happy, steady, new, large, round

(c) adverb - steadily, completely, really, very, then

(d) verb - search, grow, play, be, have, do

1. article - the, a/an

2. demonstrative - that, this, those ..

3. pronoun - he, they, anybody, one, which ..

4. preposition - of, at, in, without, in spite of ..

5. conjunction - and, that, when, although ..

6. interjection - oh, ah, ugh, phew..

2. Sentence Pattern

1. **Subject** + **Verb** (SV)
2. **Subject** + **Verb** + **Object** (SVO)
3. **Subject** + **Verb** + **Complement** (SVC)
4. **Subject** + **Verb** + **Adjunct** (SVA)
5. **Subject** + **Verb** + **Object** + **Complement** (SVOC)
6. **Subject** + **Verb** + **Object** + **Adjunct** (SVOA)
7. **Subject** + **Verb** + **Indirect Object** + **Direct Object** (SVOO)
8. **Adjunct** + **Subject** + **Verb** + **Complement** (ASVC)
9. **Adjunct** + **Subject** + **Verb** + **Object** (ASVO)
10. **Adjunct** + **Subject** + **Verb** + **Indirect Object** + **Direct Object** (ASVOO)
11. **Subject** + **Verb** + **Adjunct** + **Adjunct** (SVAA)
12. **Adjunct** + **Subject** + **Verb** + **Adjunct** + **Adjunct** (ASVAA)

Sentence Example

The stars are shining. **SV**

I have a pencil. **SVO**

Carol is pretty/ a nurse. **SVC** (adjective/ noun)

He went upstairs. **SVA**

My friends make me happy. **SVOC**

My brother plays football everyday. **SVOA**

The Board offered me the job. **SVOiOd**

Normally, the weather is good. **ASVC**

Every year, we visit the orphanage. **ASVO**

Today, the teacher gave us our papers. **ASVOiOd**

Jancy went to the grocery store last Saturday. **SVAA**

Last year, my friends and I went to Mecca for a month. **ASVAA**

Exercises

- **Give some examples of sentence structure.**

SVO – The students completed their assignments.

SVC – mom is a teacher.

ASVO – Last week, we watched a movie.

ASVA – Normally, I don't go to the hospital.

SVOAA – The boys were playing football on the turf all day.

Identify the sentence structure

Marked Activity

1. It is getting too cold here.
2. The sky is blue.
3. Nobody knows the answer.
4. The movie was great.
5. My brother's phone is not working.
6. Brittany bought me a pair of shoes. (SVIODO)
7. Every year, the company updates its registry. (ASVO)
8. I will come home as soon as I finish work. (SVAA)
9. My dog is acting weird lately. (SVCA)
10. In September, she will be travelling to New York. (ASVA)

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Second Class



Parts of a sentence

Parts of a sentence

TWO classifications

1. **Sentence**= Subject + Predicate
2. **Predicate**= Auxiliary + Predication

NB: *how negation and interrogation are formed.*

1. Subject + Predicate

Subject

Predicate

John

carefully searched the room

The girl

is now a student at a large university

His brother

grew happier gradually

It

rained steadily all day

He

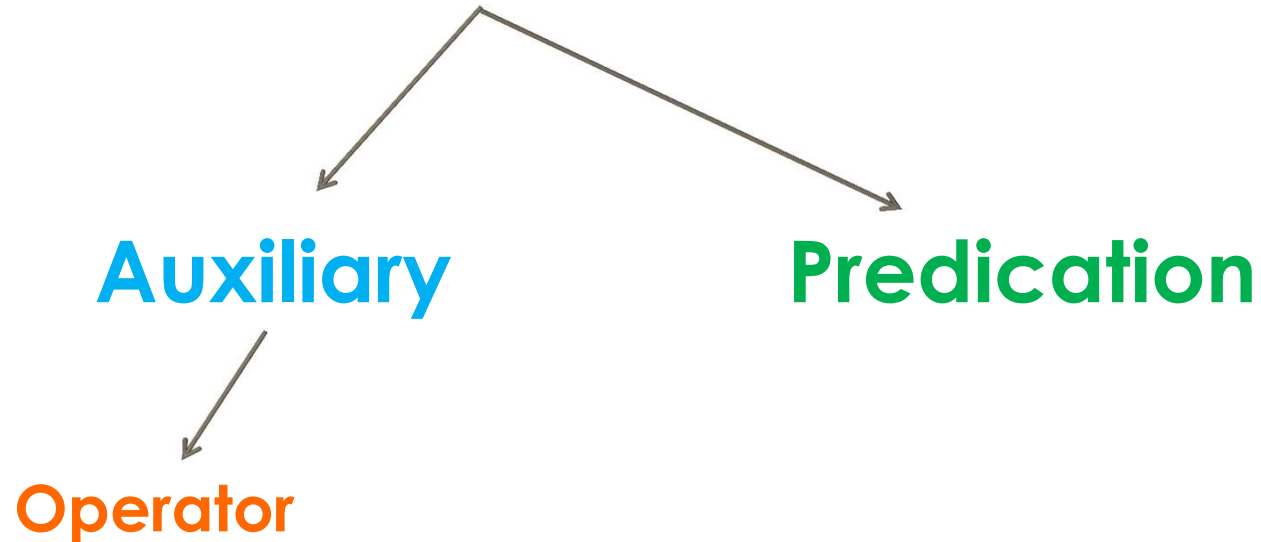
had given the girl an apple

They

make him the chair man every year

That the world is round is a fact.

2. Predicate



e.g.

- He **had** given the girl an apple.
- He **should have been** questioned by the police.

3 Aux. verbs

Question

EXAMPLE

Should he have been questioned by the police?

Should= Aux. 1 = Operator = making question

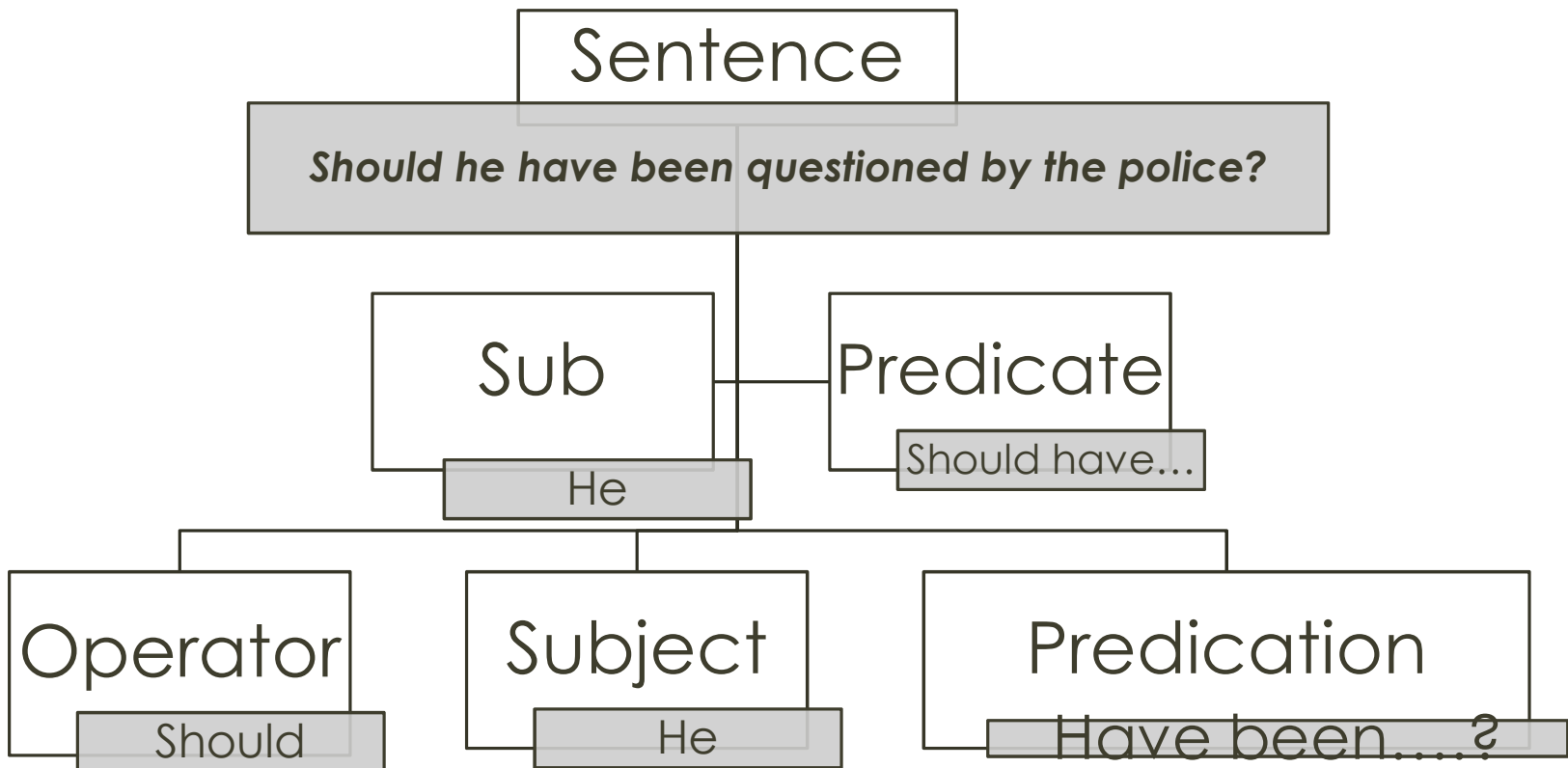
Have = Aux. 2

Been= Aux. 3

Question

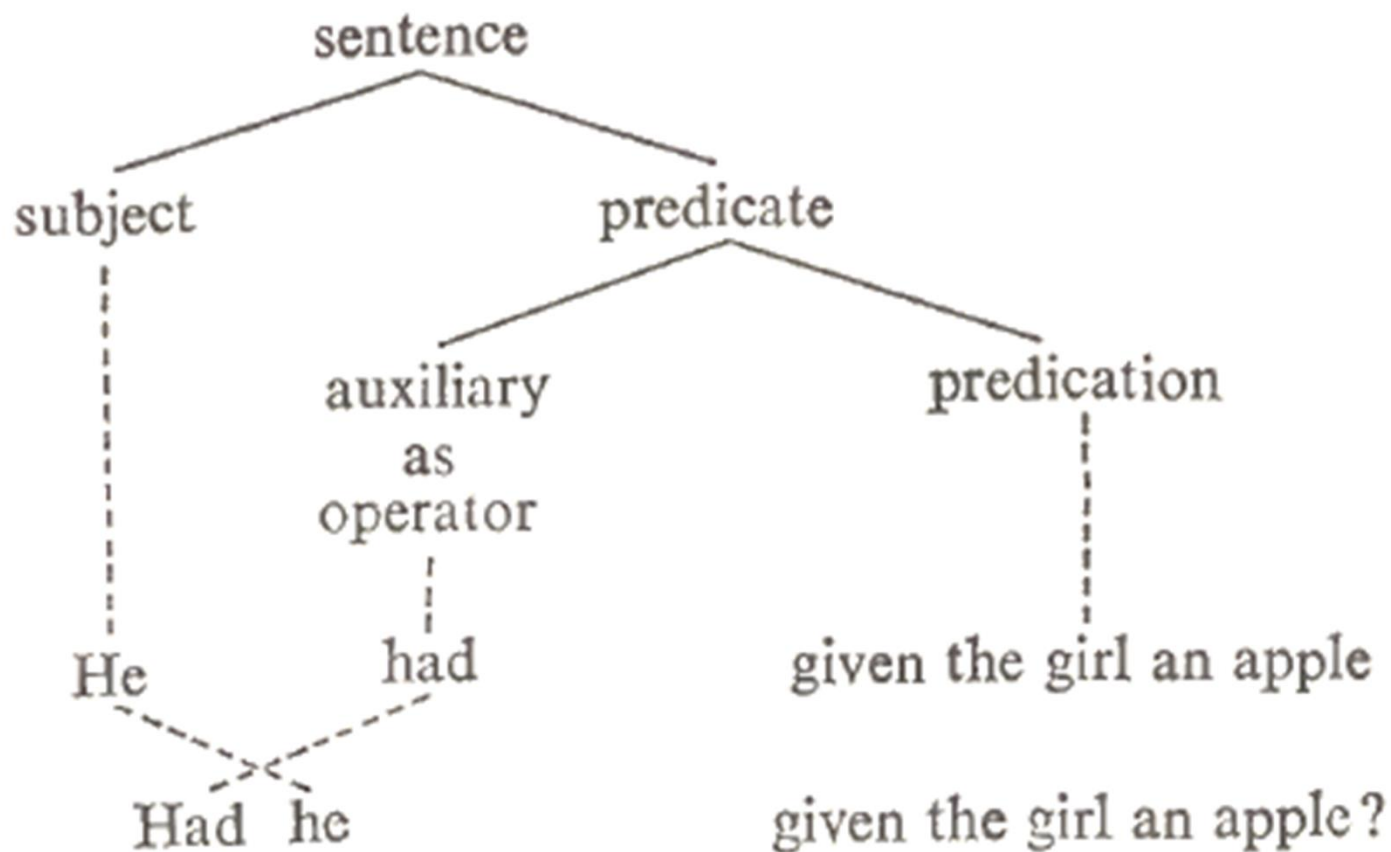
EXAMPLE

Should he have been questioned by the police?



Questions:

Had he given the apple?



No Auxiliary Verb

Example

- **He went to the movie yesterday.**
- **Did** he go to? (Question)
- He didn't go to (Negative)

- He has a car.
- **Does** he have a car? (Question)

Exercise

Identify the **Parts of the sentence** of the following.

- The children are in bed.
- They were working hard to get to the point.
- The book had been sold in the auction.
- I'm happy.
- She exercises every morning.
- His dog barks loudly.
- My school starts at 8:00.
- We should have eaten the apple that day.
- Did They take the bus to work?
- He doesn't like vegetables at all.

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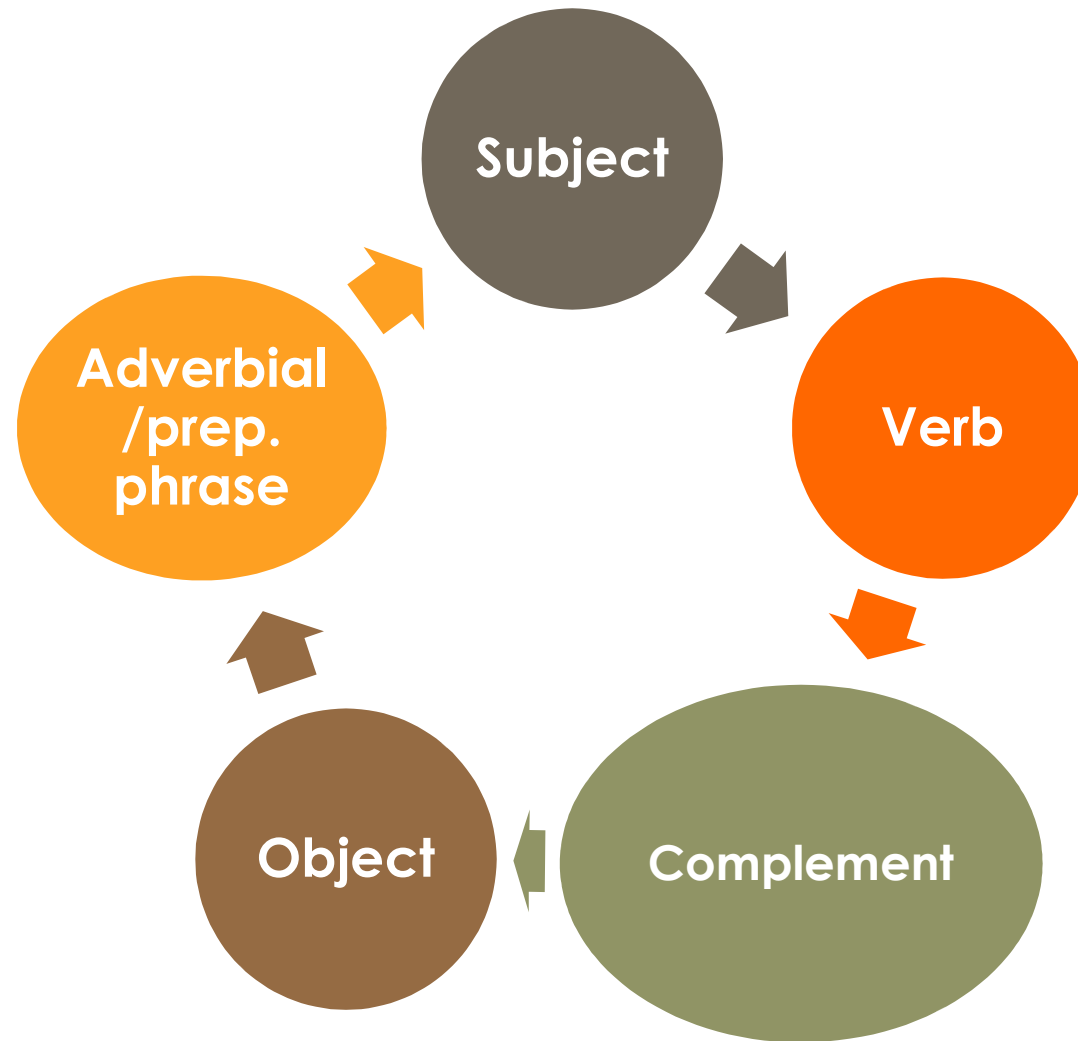
Third Class

Rozhgar J. Khidhir



Sentence Elements

Sentence Elements



The Elements

Examples

- John (S) carefully (A) searched (V) the room (O).
- The girl (S) is(V) now (A) a student (C) at a large university (A).
- His brother (S) grew (V) happier (C) gradually (A).
- It (S) rained (V) steadily (A) all day (A).
- He (S) had given (V) the girl (O) an apple (O).
- They (S) make (V) him (O) the chairman (C) every year (A).

Examples

- **She saw that it rained all day.**

She (S) saw (V) that [it (S) rained (V) all day (A)] (O)

- **His brother grew happier when his friend arrived.**

(A) His brother (S) grew (V) happier (C) when [his friend (S) arrived (V)] (A)

Exercise: identify the sentence elements

7. No one knows why she is afraid of lizards.

No one **S** knows **V** why [she **S** is **V** afraid **C** of lizards **A/PP**] **O**.

8. I sold one customer five pairs of shoes yesterday.

8. I **S** sold **V** one customer **O_i** five pairs of shoes **O_d** yesterday **A**.

9. My uncle buys and sells antiques for a living.

10. Are you feeling ill?

11. In 1603, James became King of England.

12. Where the candy bar is hidden remains a mystery.

Exercise: identify the sentence elements

MARKED

That she answered the question correctly pleased him enormously.

That [she (S) answered (V) the question (O) correctly (A)] (S)
pleased (V) him (O) enormously (A))

He obtained his degree.

He S obtained V his degree O.

He organized his sources by them.

He S organized V his sources O by theme A/PP.

They studied APA rules for many hours.

They S studied V APA rules O for many hours A/PP.

The wicked man left his children in the rood

The wicked man S left V his children O in the rood A

Reading in the night is not a good habit

[Reading in the night] S is not V a good habit C.

That you know him is not the problem

{That you know him} S is not V the problem O

Syntax

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Fourth Class

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Category of Verbs

Verb Categories

The Verb
Be

Linking
Verbs

Intransitive
Verbs

Transitive
Verbs

1. Verb BE

1. The verb be requires a **subject complement** which can be an **adjective phrase** or a **Noun phrase**.

-Is Amy married? Yes, she *has been* married for ten years.

-I'm busy.

-The food *is* poisonous.

-It was they.

-His wife *is* a doctor

2. Adverbials can go after the verb be.

-The children *are* in bed.

-The game *will be* at three o'clock.

-He'll *be* here in half an hour.

2. Linking Verb

Linking verbs connect the subject of a sentence with its Complement. The Subject Complement is an adjective phrase as in these examples:

EXAMPLES

- The cyclist *appears* weary.
- The apprentice *looks* careful.
- The driver *seemed* extremely nervous.

Some of the common linking verbs are ***seem, appear, become, grow, remain, taste, look, feel, smell, sound, get, continue, and go.***

Note:

The **Subject Complement** with the such linking verbs as *become, remain, and seem* can be an **adjective phrase** or a **noun phrase**, and with *make* is **only a noun phrase** as in:

- The boy *remained* silent.
- The weather *became* warmer.
- John *will not remain* a student.
- He *will become* an engineer.
- He *will make* a good engineer.

Note:

Note that the **Subject Complement** with some linking verbs can be a **noun clause**, as in these examples:

- It *appears* **that all the files have been deleted.**
- The survey *appears* **to contradict motor industry claims.**

3. Intransitive Verb

An intransitive verb is *self-sufficient*; it can stand alone with its subject. It does not take an object.

- The sportsman *fished*.
- The sportsmen *were fishing*.
- Jack *left* early.
- Please, don't *cry*.
- Jack Cade does not *appear*.

4. Transitive Verb

THREE categories

1. **Mono-Transitive**= ONE OBJECT
2. **Di-Transitive**= TWO OBJECTs
3. **Complex-Transitive**= ONE OBJECT+ O Complement

1. Mon transitive Verbs

- He *is reading* a newspaper.
- Both soldiers *saluted* the colonel.
- They *found* each other.
- Mrs. Grundy *grew* roses every year.
- I don't *know* who he is.

4. Transitive Verb

THREE categories

1. **Mono-Transitive**= ONE OBJECT
2. **Di-Transitive**= TWO OBJECTs
3. **Complex-Transitive**= ONE OBJECT+ O Complement

2. Di-transitive Verbs

Ditransitive verbs take two objects. These two objects are called, in order, *the indirect* and *the direct object*.

-He *sold* the student a ticket. (S V Oi Od)

-He *sold* a ticket to the student. (S V Od A)

give, make, find, tell, buy, write, send, ask, play, build, teach, assign, feed, offer, throw, hand, pass, sell, pay.

4. Transitive Verb

THREE categories

1. **Mono-Transitive**= ONE OBJECT

2. **Di-Transitive**= TWO OBJECTS

3. **Complex-Transitive**= ONE OBJECT+ O Complement

3. Complex transitive Verbs

The verbs *elect, choose, make, appoint, find, declare, name, consider, and imagine* are examples of this type.

-He *appointed* Ruth secretary. (Co is an NP)

-The committee *declared* Isabelle the winner.

-I *consider* them friendly. (Co is an adjective)

-This movie made him a star.

-His attitude made him very unpopular with colleagues.

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Fourth Class

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Category of Verbs

Give examples

1. Linking verb + C (noun)
2. Linking verb + C (adjective)
3. Verb Be+ C (adverbial)
4. Intransitive verb + adverbial
5. Intransitive verb
6. Ditransitive verb
7. Complex Transitive verb

Exercises

1. I *like* all of Katy Perry's songs. –
2. Billie Eilish *is* a singer. – **Intransitive** Verb
3. Will *built* a doll house for his eight-year-old daughter. –
Transitive Verb
4. I *ate* a sandwich for breakfast. – **Transitive** Verb
5. All of them *danced* at my wedding party. – **Intransitive** Verb
6. The mosquito bat *does not seem* to be working. – **Intransitive**
Verb
7. No tomato *is* ripe. – **Intransitive** Verb
8. Sherin *bought* a phone for her mother. – **Transitive** Verb
9. The footballs and basketballs *are kept* in the third cupboard. –
Transitive Verb
10. It was *raining* until a few hours back. – **Intransitive** Verb
11. The cat *chased* the mouse around the house. – **Transitive** Verb
12. The doctors *helped* the patients in need. – **Transitive** Verb
13. Marley *found* the solution to the problem. – **Transitive** Verb

Exercises **MARKED**

Identify the underlined verbs.

She looks fine. **Linking Verb**

They buy the kid a car for his birthday. **Di-transitive Verb**

She looked into the street. **Transitive Verb**

We considered him a hero. **Complex transitive**

He is the best soccer player in the world. **Verb be**

He seems confused. **Linking Verb**

They tasted the pizza. **Transitive Verb**

We elected Alice a representative. **Complex transitive**

The pizza tasted good. **Linking Verb**

I stayed at the hotel. **Intransitive Verb**

He grew tired of running. **Linking Verb**

They will make great engineers. **Linking Verb**

They are coming home. **Intransitive**

She passed me the ball. **DiTransitive**

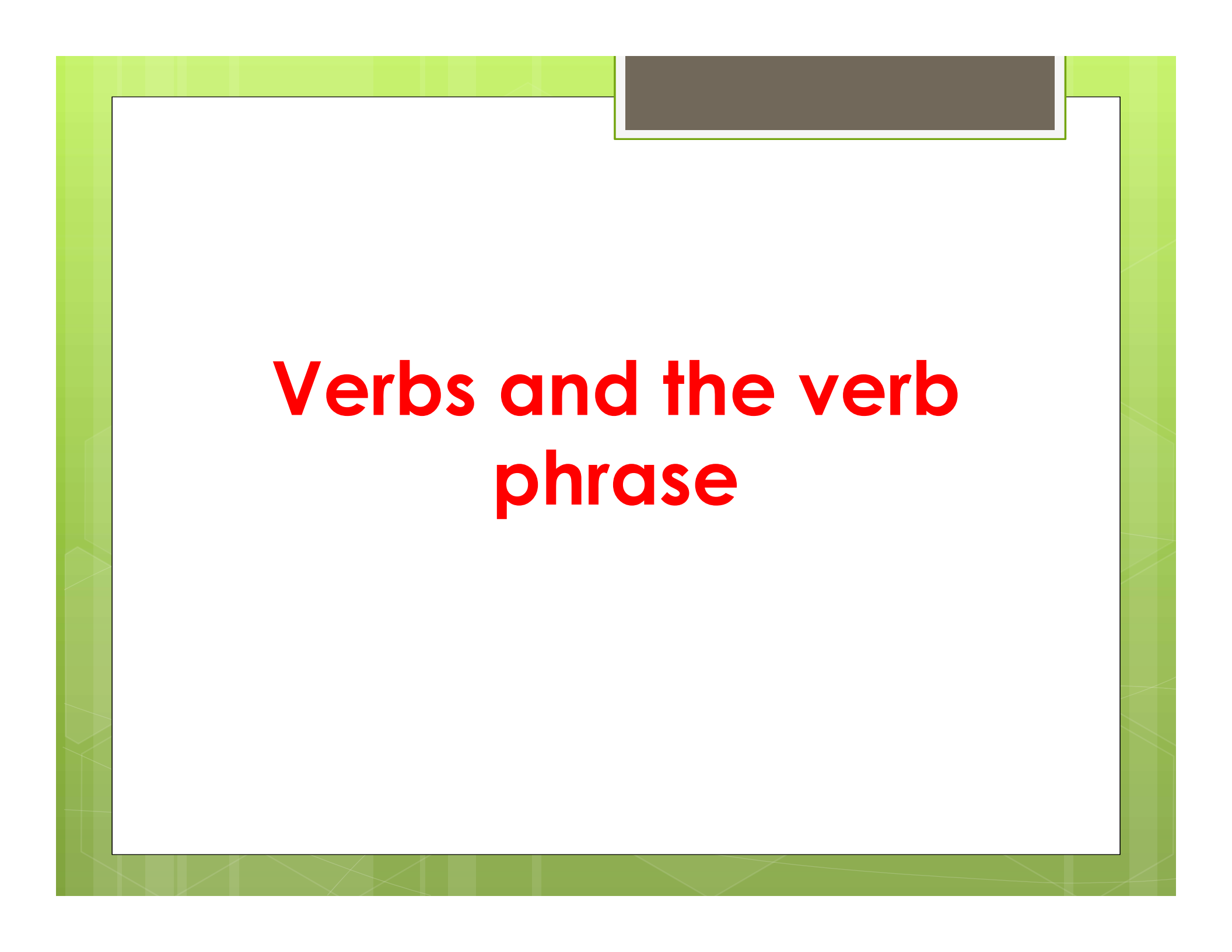
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Fifth Class

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Verbs and the verb phrase

Types of verb

1. **Lexical verbs**
2. **Auxiliary verbs**

1. Lexical Verbs

A lexical verb is a verb that **provides information**. They are an **open class** type of verbs and are used to express states and actions. Such verbs are also known as **main verbs**.

e.g.

*I **understand** what you are saying.*

*The door **opened** and Billy **walked** in.*

2. Auxiliary verbs

Auxiliary verbs serve **grammatical functions** (**tense, modality, mood, aspect, voice**), for this reason they are said to belong to the functional category of words.

Auxiliary verbs are said to belong to a '**closed**' **category** of words, because new ones cannot be added to this class.

Classification of auxiliary verbs:

a. Primary auxiliaries

- **Do**: (do, does, did)
- **Have** (have, has, had)
- **Be**: (be, is, are, am, was, were, being, been)

b. Modal auxiliaries

(can, may, shall, will, could, might, should, would, must, ought to, used to, need, dare)

a. Primary auxiliaries

1. Do is followed by an *infinitive without to*, as in:

- *I do think she has behaved badly.*
- *Doesn't Rose look wonderful?*
- *I didn't believe the story and neither did he.*

2. Perfective auxiliaries are always followed by-en form, as in:

- *Getting the job has done a lot for her selfesteem.*
- *I have written to my MP, and to the city council.*
- *The glass had left a mark on the table.*

a. Primary auxiliaries

3. Progressive auxiliaries are always followed by

- an *-ing* form, as in:

- *The car was going much too fast.*

4. Passive auxiliaries are always followed by an *-en* form as in:

- *I was told about it yesterday.*

- *The furniture had been attractively finished in*

- *a walnut veneer.*

a. Primary auxiliaries

5. Modal auxiliaries are always followed by an *infinitive without to*, as in:

- *I am so afraid that I dare not **move**.*
- *Would you **like** a cup of coffee?*
- *I might **have** missed the train.*
- *You should **stop** smoking.*
- *Jim need never **find out** what I said.*
- *I used to **swim** every day.*

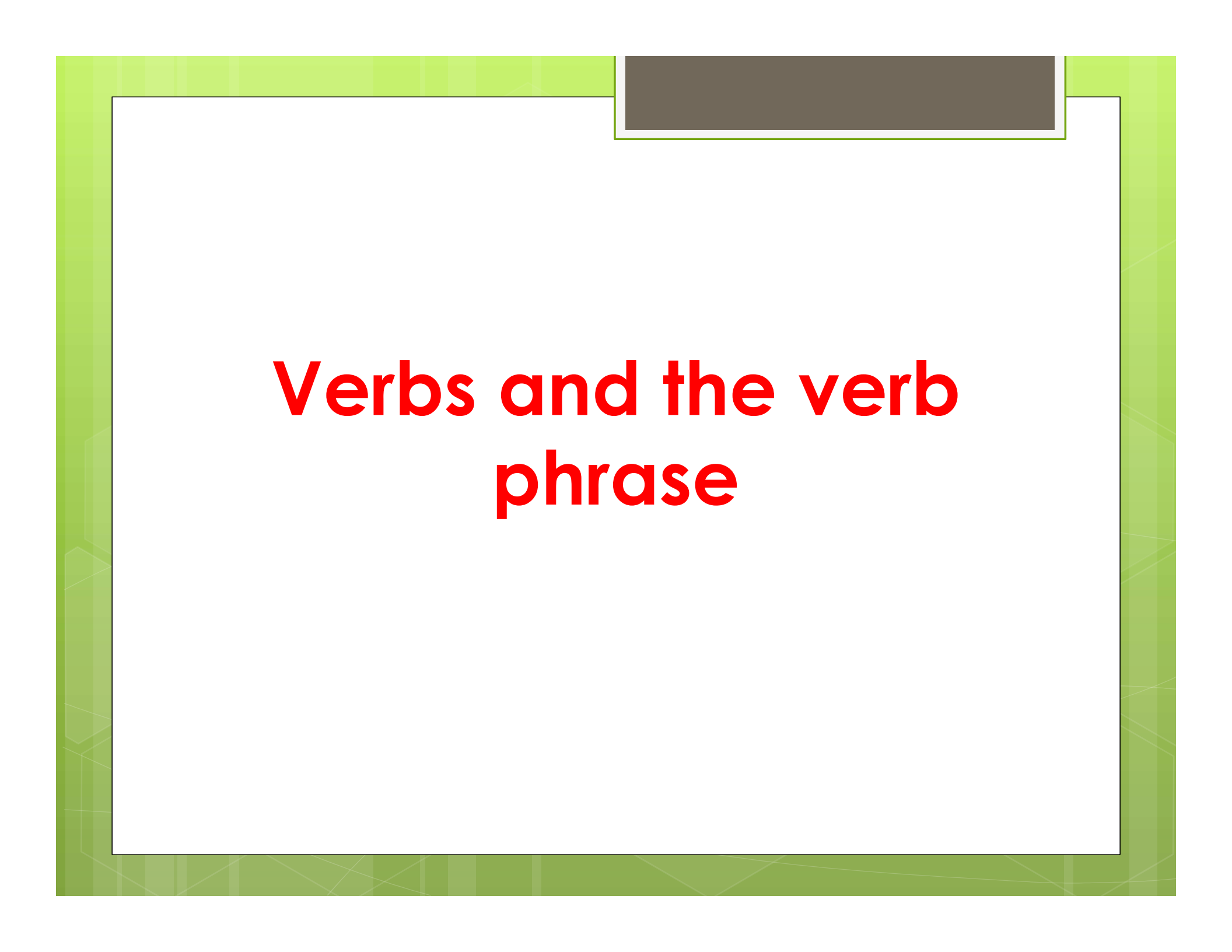
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Fifth Class

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Verbs and the verb phrase

Use the verb correctly

1. I have _____ (buy) my sister a watch.
2. You didn't _____ (make) your shirt dirty.
3. We are _____ (wait) for Rohan.
4. These books _____ (belong) to me.
5. She _____ (want) to go.
6. My brother will _____ (enjoy) playing cricket.
7. We ought to _____ (study) to pass the exam.
8. Does she _____ (assure) us that she is ready to help?
9. We _____ (have) two houses.
10. They would _____ (like) to visit the museum.

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Sixth Class

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Syntactic functions of the adjective

Types of adjectives

1. **Attributive**
2. **Predicative**
3. **Postpositive**
4. **Head of a noun phrase**

1. Attributive

Adjectives are attributive when they pre-modify nouns, i.e. appear between the determiner and the head of the noun phrase:

e.g.

- They do a *lively trade* in souvenirs and gifts.
- Her *main argument* was a *moral one*.

GIVE EXAMPLES

2. Predicative

Predicative adjectives can be:

a. **Subject complement:**

- Your daughter is pretty.*
- Whether he will resign is uncertain.*
- Driving a bus isn't easy.*

b. **Object complement:**

- He made *his wife happy.*
- I consider *what he did foolish.*
- I consider *playing so hard foolish.*

3. Postpositive

Adjectives can sometimes be postpositive, i.e. they can sometimes follow the item they modify:

- I met the former *Secretary General* of NATO.
- The *president elect* will be sworn in next week.

Note: Indefinite pronouns ending in *-body*, *-one*, *-thing*, *-where* can be modified only postpositively:

- I want to try *something* larger.

Note: In several compounds the adjective is postposed:

attorney general

body politic

Notary public

court martial

heir apparent

Postmaster general

e.g.

-Navy commanders recommended that he be tried by *court martial*.

Exercise MARKED: Give examples of postpositive adjectives with these words in sentences:

Somebody

Someone

Something

Somewhere

4. Head of a noun phrase

Adjectives can often function as heads of noun phrases. The adjectives have **generic and plural reference**.

- The wise* look to *the wiser* for advice.
- The young in spirit* enjoy life.
- The extremely old* need a great deal of attention.

Exercise 1: Are the underlined words right or wrong? Correct them where necessary:

1. *The old who resists change can expect violence.*
2. *The British has control of the bridge.*
3. *The rich help only the humble people.*

Exercise 2 MARKED: Give examples of adjectives as heads of NPs in sentences:

