

Sentence in English Language

In English sentence begins with capital letter and ends with full-stop or question mark or an exclamation mark. A sentence generally defines as a word or group of words that expresses a thought idea by giving a statement/order or asking questions or exclaiming.

Sentence Structure in English Language

In English Language, a meaningful sentence contains a subject, a verb, an object and prepositional phrase. A sentence may be dependent or independent clause.

Key: Subject = Yellow color, Subject = Green color, Verb = Blue color, Prepositional Phrase = Pink color.

Independent Clause: An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence. It contains a subject and a verb and it is a complete idea.

Examples:

1. I like spaghetti.
2. He reads many books.

Dependent Clause: A dependent clause is not a complete sentence it must be attached to an independent clause to become complete. That is also known as subordinate clause.

Examples:

1. Although I like spaghetti, ...
2. Because he reads many books, ...

Subject: A person, animal, place, thing, or concept that does an action. A subject can be determined in a sentence by asking questions such as "Who or What".

Example: I like spaghetti. He reads many books.

Verb: Expresses what the person, animal, place, thing or concept does. A verb in a sentence can be determined by asking questions such as "What was the action? Or what happened?"

Example: I like spaghetti. He reads many books.

Object: A person, animal, place, thing, or concept that receives the action. An object in a sentence can be determined by asking questions such as "The subject did what? Or To whom?/For whom?"

Example: I like spaghetti. He reads many books.

Prepositional Phrase: A phrase that begins with a preposition (i.e. in, at, for, behind, until, after, of, during) and modifies a word in the sentence. A prepositional phrase answers one of many questions such as "Where? When? In what way?"

Example: I like spaghetti for dinner. He reads many books in the library.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

IN	ON	AT	BY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• in time• in demand• in of focus• in an uproar• in answer to• in anticipation of• in arrears• in danger• in debt• in decline• in defense of• in detail• in disgrace• in disguise• in fact• in fairness to• in favor of• in fear of• in flames• in flower• in full• in future• in gear• in general• in good condition• in good faith• in hand• in harmony (with)• in haste• in hiding• in high spirits• in honor of• in horror• in ink	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• on watch• on schedule• on the record• on the road• on oath• on pain of• on the air• on balance• on a diet• on a journey• on a trip• on a large scale• on a small scale• on a pension• on a regular basis• on a spree• on account of• on an expedition• on an island• on approval• on average• on bail• on behalf of• on board• on business• on order• on remand• on show• on strike• on suspicion of• on the agenda• on the brink of• on the dot• on the edge of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• at high speed• at risk• at one's side• at a fraction of• at the outset• at the end• at sight• at the double• at one time• at a discount• at a distance• at a glance• at a guess• at a loose and• at a loss• at a low ebb• at a price• at a rate of• at a speed of• at a standstill• at all costs• at all events• at issue• at large• at least• at length• at liberty• at most• at night• at noon• at one's leisure• at one's request• at peace• at war	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• by law• by nature• by far• by design• by chance• by the name of• by luck• by accident• by air• by sea• by land• by all accounts• by all means• by any standard• by appointment• by birth• by check• by coincidence• by courtesy of• by definition• by degrees• by design• by dint of• by far• by force• by hand• by heart• by law• by marriage• by means of• by mistake• by no means• by request• by sight

Types of Sentences in English Language

In English language, there are four types of sentences known as simple, compound, complex, compound-complex sentences.

Key: Subject = Yellow color, Subject = Green color, Verb = Blue color, Prepositional Phrase = Pink color.

Simple Sentence: A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb, and it may also has an object and modifiers. However, it contains only one independent clause.

Examples:

- She wrote.
- She completed her story.
- He organized his students in groups.
- They studied exam rules for many hours.

Compound Sentence: A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses. These two independent clauses can be combined by a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon.

Key: Independent clause = Teal color, Comma or Semicolon = Violet color, Coordinating conjunction = Dark Red color.

Examples:

- She completed her story, and she took her lunch.
- He organized his students in groups, then he gave each groups a task.
- They studied exam rules for many hours, but they realized there was still much to learn.

Complex Sentence: A complex sentence contains at least one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Dependent clause can refer to the subject(who, which) the sequence /time(since, while), or the clause causal elements(because, if) of the independent clause.

If a sentence begins with a dependent clause, note the comma after this clause. If, on the other hand the sentence begins with an independent clause, there is no a comma separating the two clauses.

Key: Independent clause = Teal color, Dependent clause = Red color, Comma or Semicolon = Violet color, Coordinating conjunction = Red color Bold Underline color.

Examples:

- Although she completed her story, she still need to work on arranging its contents.
- Because he organized his students in groups, was easier for him to follow their work.
- They studied exam rules for many hours, as they were so interesting.

Compound-Complex Sentence: A compound-complex sentence contains at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

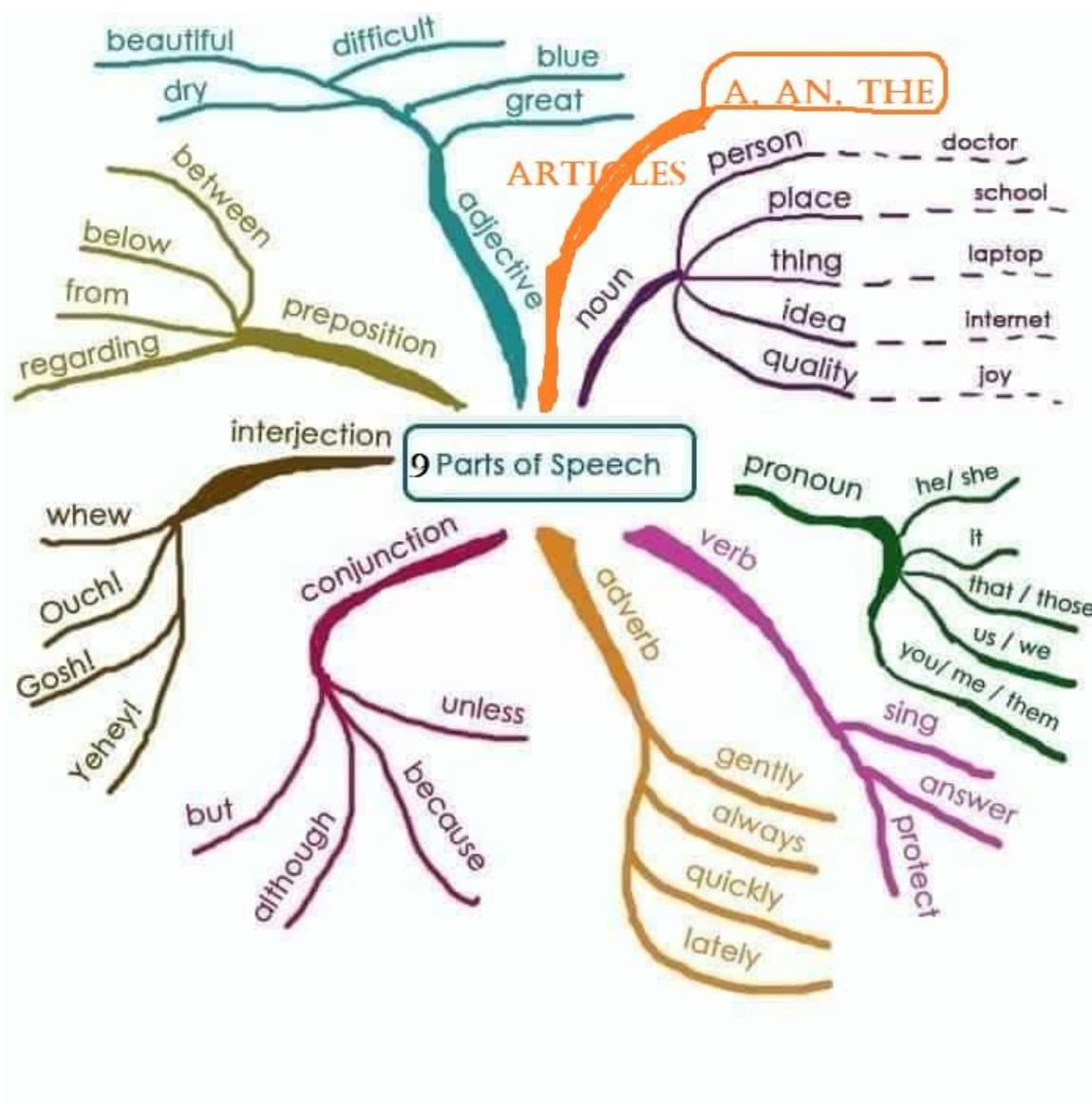
Key: Independent clause = **Teal** color, Dependent clause = **Red** color, Comma or Semicolon = **Violet** color, Coordinating conjunction = **Red color Bold Underline** color.

Examples:

- She completed her story, **but** she still need to work on arranging its contents **even though she finished arranging contents of the story last month.**
- **Although he organized his students in groups,** he decide to put them according to their interest, **and** he carefully went through their backgrounds.

Using some compound-complex sentences in writing allows for more sentence variety. We should pay close attention to the comma usage in compound-complex sentences so that the reader is easily able to follow the intended meaning of the writing.

The Nine Parts of Speech in English Language



9 PARTS OF SPEECH

(Noun)
a person, place, thing or an activity

(Pronoun)
used instead of noun or noun phrases

(Verb)
describe an action or express a state being

(Adjective)
words that describe a noun or a pronoun

(Adverb)
describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

(Article)
used before a noun to modify the noun

(Preposition)
used before a noun, pronoun or gerund to show place, time etc

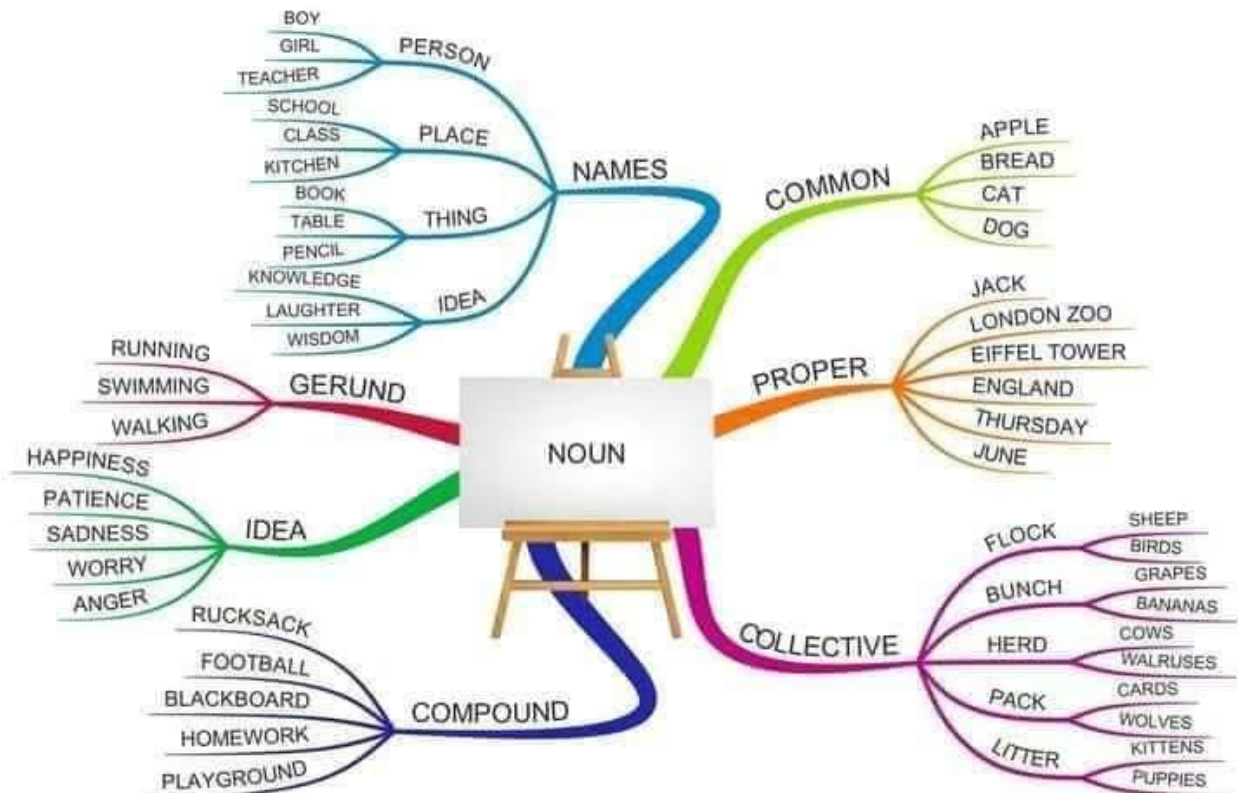
(Conjunction)
these connects words, phrases or clauses in sentence

(Interjection)
used to express a strong feeling or emotions

There are nine parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, articles, conjunction, and interjection.

	Function or Job	Examples	Sentences
Noun	Thing or person	Pencil, cat, work, notebook	This is my cat .
Articles	Words that define a noun as specific or unspecific.	a, an, the	The biggest damp. A kilo of salt. An amateur player
Verb	Action or state	Get, come, cut, open, like	I like apple.
Adverb	Describe a verb, adjective or adverb	Silently, badly, really	My cat eats quickly .
Adjective	Describes a noun	Small, big, good, well, blue	We like big cake.
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, it	He is very clever.
Preposition	Links a noun to another word	At, in, of, on, after, under	She was hiding under the table.
Conjunction	Joins clauses or sentences	But, and while, when	I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.
Interjection	Short exclamation	Oh!, hi!, ouch!, Wow!	Wow! What a beautiful car!

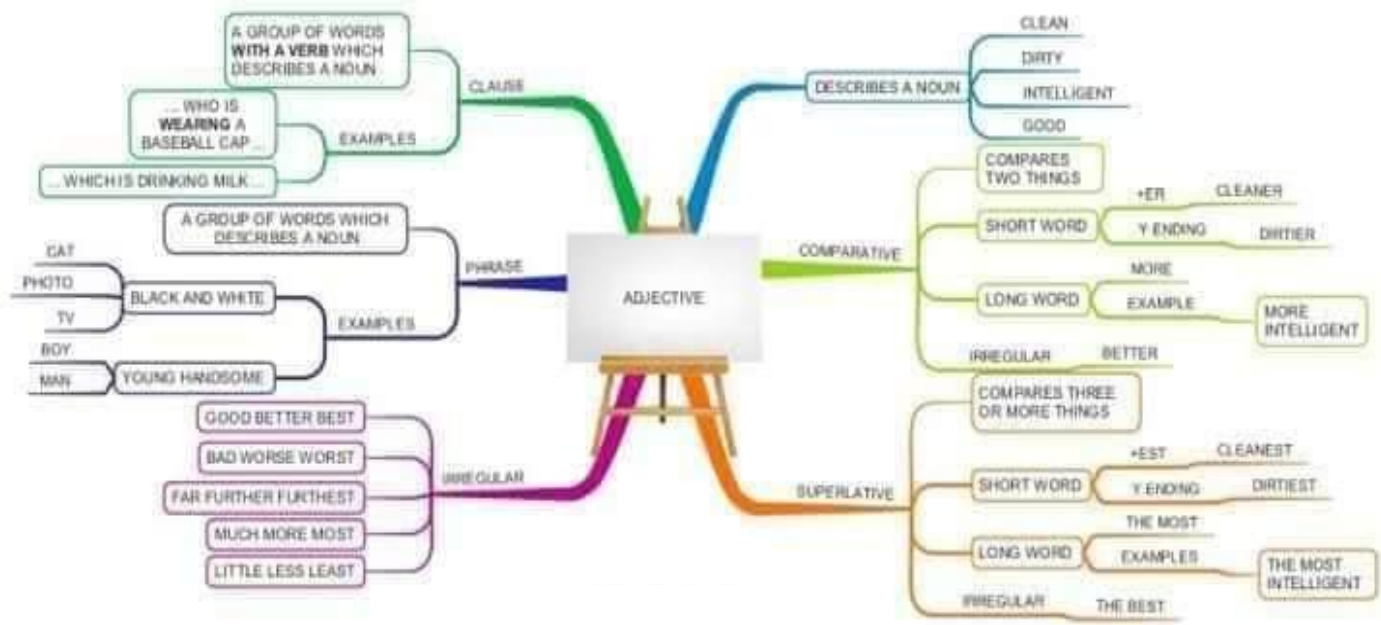
Nouns:



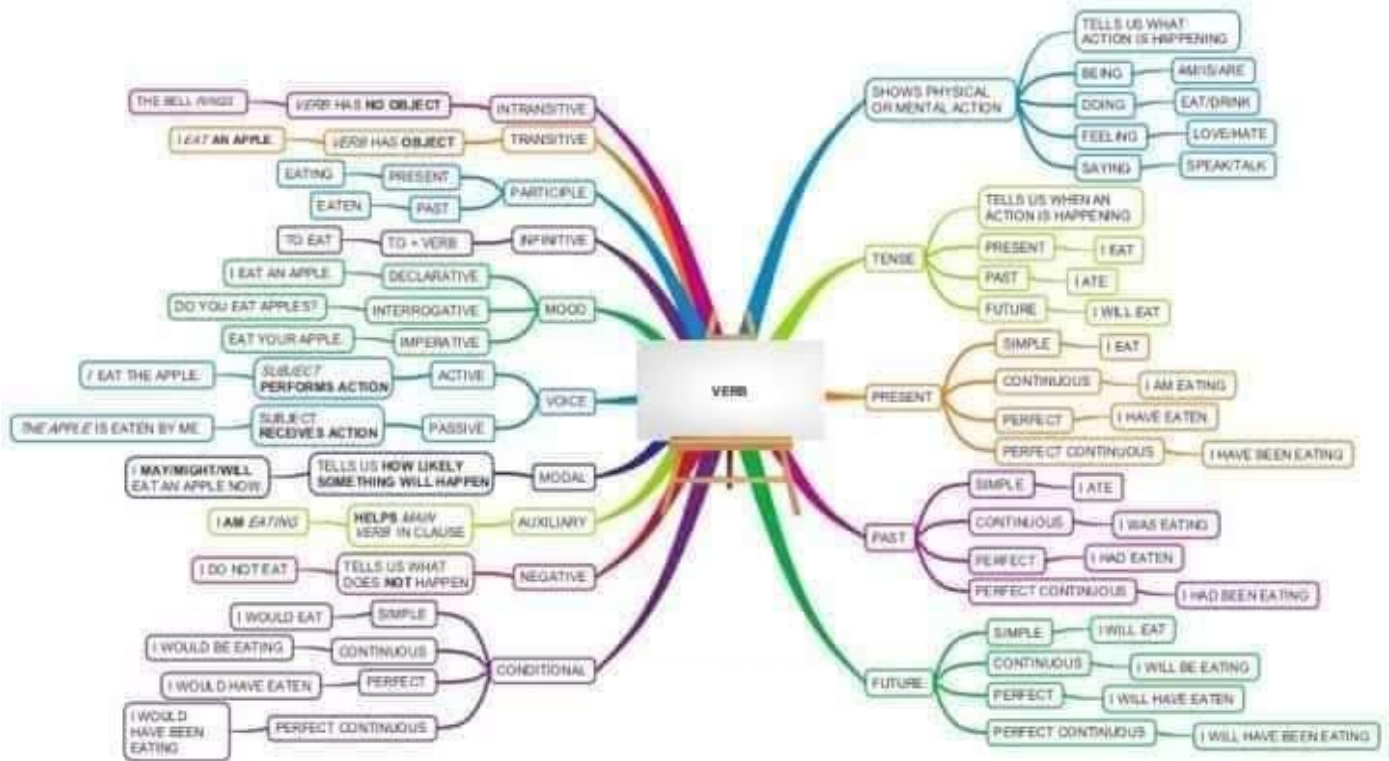
Pronouns:



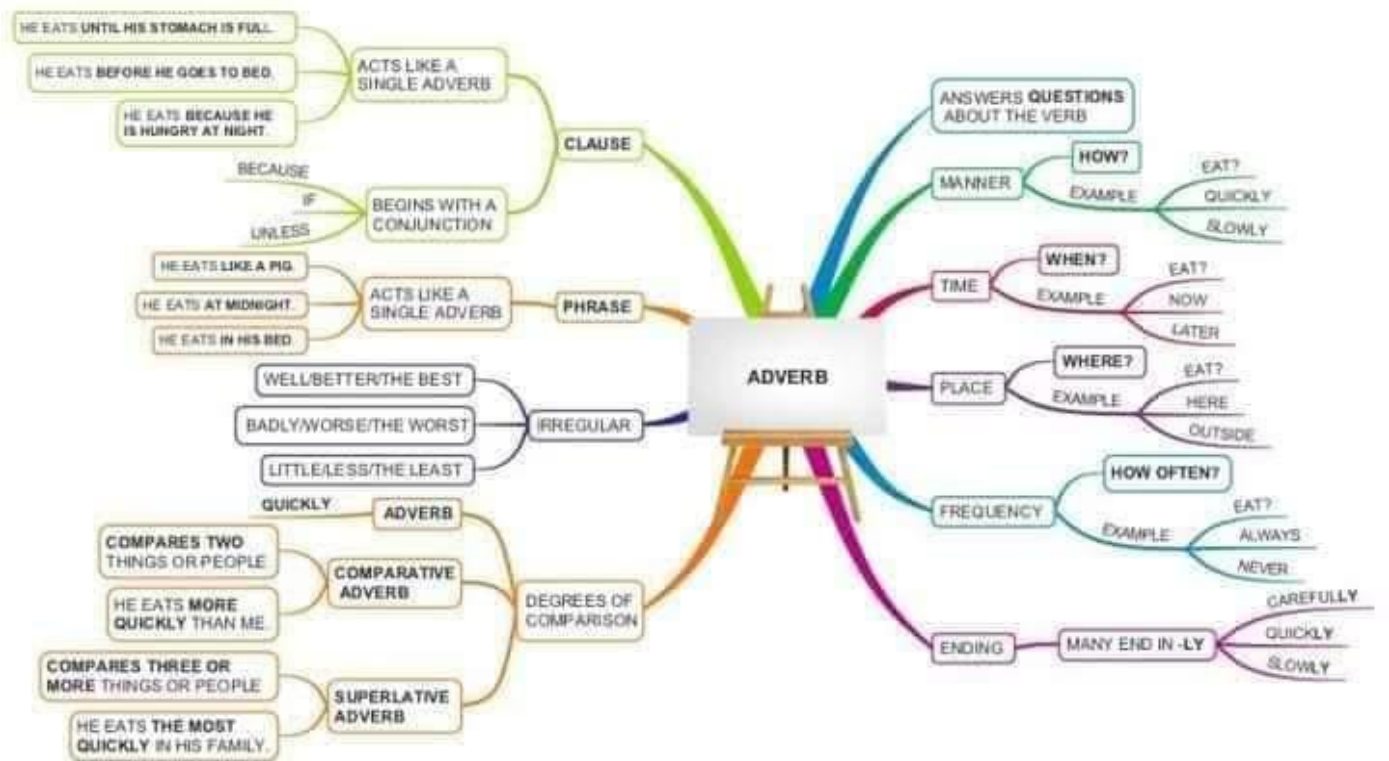
Adjectives:



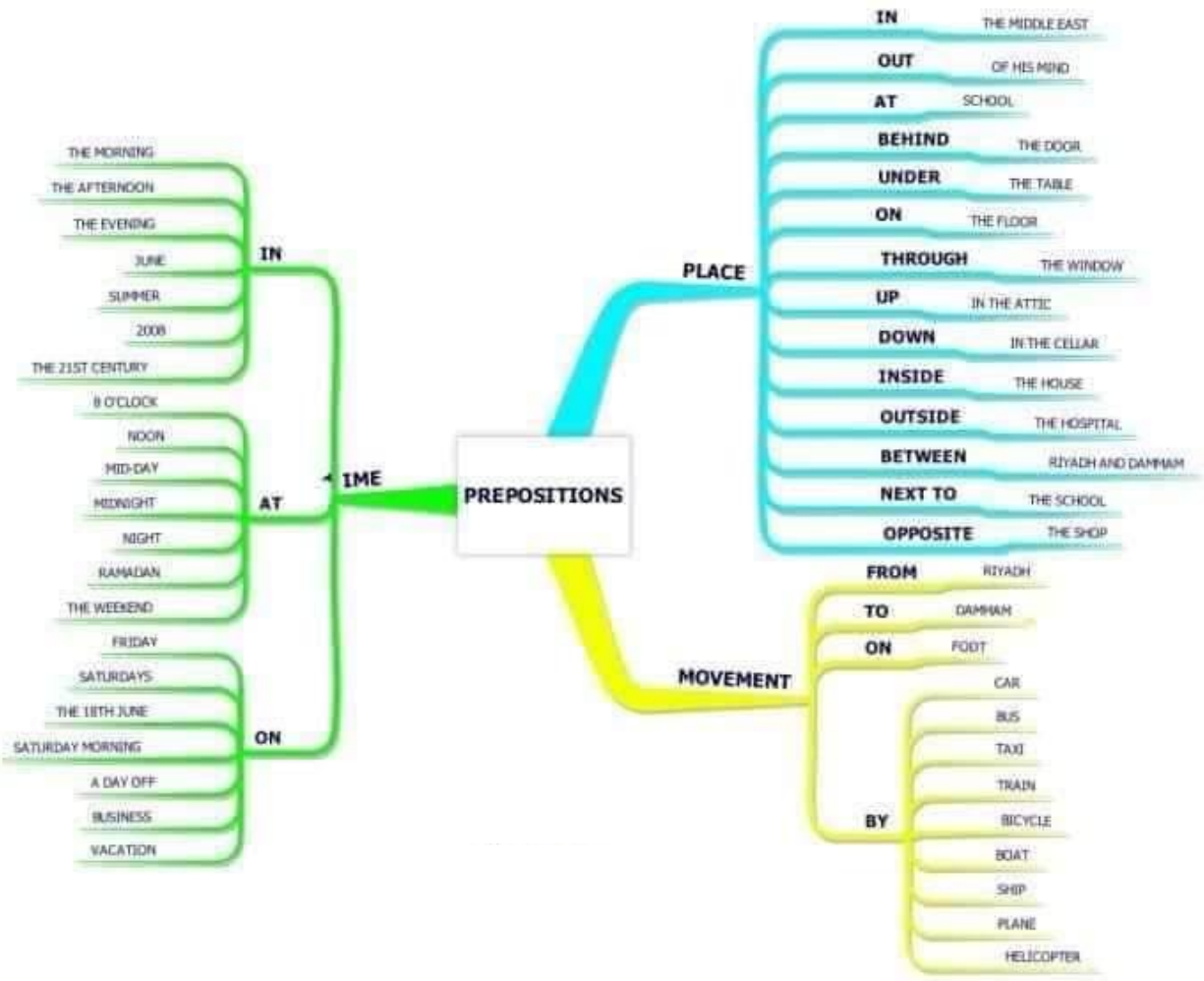
Verbs:




Adverbs:



Prepositions:



Conjunctions:

Conjunctions			Coordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions	
	Coordinating Conjunctions	Subordinating Conjunctions	Correlative Conjunctions			
	They <i>Coordinate</i> (add) between 2 words	They <i>Combine</i> dependent Clause With Independent Clause	They are used in <i>pairs</i>			
	Example and or	Example when while	Example neither nor			
				<p>Coordinating Conjunctions</p> <p>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</p> <p>F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.</p> 	<p>Subordinating Conjunctions</p> <p>after although as as far as as if as long as as soon as as though because before even if when where wherever</p> <p>even though every time if in order that since so so that than though unless until whenever whereas while</p>	<p>Correlative Conjunctions</p> <p>either...or not only...but (also) neither...nor both...and whether...or just as...so the...the as...as as much...as no sooner... than rather...than</p>

Interjections:

An **interjection** is a short exclamation that expresses emotion. An interjection is a part of speech that shows the emotion or feeling of the author. Most important interjections list;

Aah: Exclamation of fear
Ahh: Realization or acceptance
Aww: Something sweet or cute
Bingo: Acknowledge something as right
Eh: Question something
Uh oh: Showing dismay
Whew: Amazement and/or relief
Wow: Expressing surprise or admiration
Yay/Yaay: Congratulatory exclamation
Yeah: Variant of yes
Yikes: For fear or concern (not serious)

Uh: Indicates a pause / need for more time
Hmm: Thinking / Hesitating about something
Er: Not knowing what to say
Um: Pausing or being skeptical
Eww: Something disgusting
Hmph: To indicate displeasure
Oh: I see / I think
Oops: Making a mistake
Ouch: Exclamation of pain
Shh: An indication for silence
Yippee: Exclamation of celebration

Articles:



Informal Contractions in English Language	Modal verbs																								
<p>Informal Contractions: Informal contractions are short form of other words that people use when speaking casually. They are not exactly slangs, but they are a little like slang. For example, “gonna” is a short form of “going to”. If you say going to very fast, without carefully pronouncing each word, it can sound like gonna.</p> <p>Informal Contractions in English Language</p> <p>ain't - am not/is not/are not - <i>I ain't gonna lie.</i></p> <p>cos - because - <i>I'm happy cos we won.</i></p> <p>cuppa - cup of - <i>I'd love a cuppa tea.</i></p> <p>dunno - don't know - <i>I dunno what to say.</i></p> <p>gimme - give me - <i>Can you gimme a ride?</i></p> <p>gonna - going to - <i>I ain't gonna lie.</i></p> <p>gotta - have got to - <i>I gotta get some sleep.</i></p> <p>hadda - had to - <i>She hadda go.</i></p> <p>hafta - have to - <i>I hafta leave early.</i></p> <p>hasta - has to - <i>He hasta do her homework.</i></p> <p>kinda - kind of - <i>It was kinda funny.</i></p> <p>lemme - let me - <i>Let me tell you a story.</i></p> <p>outta - out of - <i>I gotta get outta here.</i></p> <p>sorta - sort of - <i>I'm sorta hungry.</i></p> <p>wanna - want to - <i>I wanna hold your hand.</i></p>	<p>Modal Verbs: A modal verb is a type of verb that is used to indicate modality (likelihood, ability, permission, request, suggestions, order, obligation, or advice).</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>CAN</td> <td>Ability, doubt, astonishment, permission, Polite request</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAY</td> <td>Permission, if not prohibition, supposition with doubt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUST</td> <td>Obligation, firm necessity, logical conclusion, probability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHALL</td> <td>intention, supposition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WILL</td> <td>Wish, desire, will, confidence, in the future</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OUGHT TO</td> <td>Moral duty, insistent advice, strict recommendation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEED</td> <td>(un)necessity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BE TO</td> <td>Obligation arising out of arrangement or agreement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HAVE TO</td> <td>Unwillingness, forced circumstances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WOULD</td> <td>Wish (with “to like”), polite request, a habit of the past</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHOULD</td> <td>Necessity, advice, blame, recommendation, reproach, regret</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USED TO</td> <td>Repeated action in the past</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CAN	Ability, doubt, astonishment, permission, Polite request	MAY	Permission, if not prohibition, supposition with doubt	MUST	Obligation, firm necessity, logical conclusion, probability	SHALL	intention, supposition	WILL	Wish, desire, will, confidence, in the future	OUGHT TO	Moral duty, insistent advice, strict recommendation	NEED	(un)necessity	BE TO	Obligation arising out of arrangement or agreement	HAVE TO	Unwillingness, forced circumstances	WOULD	Wish (with “to like”), polite request, a habit of the past	SHOULD	Necessity, advice, blame, recommendation, reproach, regret	USED TO	Repeated action in the past
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