

Dep. Of Arabic Language and literature

English Language

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1st year, groups 5,6,7, and 8

English Grammar Points:

- English **always** sentences **start** with a “**CAPITAL LETTER**” and **end** with a **period (.)**, **exclamation mark (!)**, or a **question mark (?)**.
- English sentences **express** a **single, full thought or idea**.
- The **components** of an English sentence (**words**) are **called parts of speech**.

Word order in English Sentences:

- **Word order** refers to the way **words are arranged** in a sentence.
- The **standard word order** in English is:
Subject + Verb + Object
- The **SUBJECT** can be a **noun or a pronoun** (a person, place, or thing)
- The **VERB** can be an **action or state of being**.
- The **OBJECT** can be a **word or group of words influenced by the verb**.

e.g.:

1. The boy dropped the ball.
 S V O
2. Sam crossed the street.
 S V O

3. Max reads books.
S V O

NB:

Changing the sequence of words can change the meaning of the sentence.

e.g.:

The chicken crossed the road.

The road crossed the chicken.

Crossed the road the chicken.

Articles (Indefinite and Definite):

- In English **there are three articles**: “**a**”, “**an**”, and “**the**.”
- Articles are used **before** nouns.
- They are a type of adjective because **they describe** a noun (whether it is **known** or **unknown**).
- There are two types of articles “**indefinite**” and “**definite**”.

1/ Indefinite Articles

- They include “**a**” and “**an**.”
- They are used **before a noun** that is **general**, or its **identity** is **unknown**.
- “**a**” is used **before nouns** that **begin with a consonant sound**.

e.g.: They are looking for a house.

Article Noun

- “**an**” is used **before nouns** that **begin with a vowel sound**.

e.g.: Linda saw **an animal** in the garage.

Article Noun

- Use the **indefinite articles only** with a **singular count noun** whose identity is **unknown to the reader!**
- Use the **indefinite articles** to indicate “**one**” in number as opposed to **more than one in a series of items.**

e.g.: I own **a cat** and **two dogs**. a means 1

She needs **an egg** and **six potatoes**.

2/ The Definite Article:

- “**the**” is the **definite article** used to indicate **a specific or known noun.**
- Use “**the**” with **any noun (singular/ plural, count/ noncount)** when the **specific identity** of the noun is **known** to the reader!
- Use the **definite article** when a **noun** has **already been mentioned previously.**

e.g.: I ate **an orange** yesterday. **The orange** was delicious.

- Use the **indefinite article** when an **adjective, phrase, or clause describing the noun clarifies its identity!**

e.g.: **The** boy **sitting next to me** raised his hand.

She bought **the** red bag **she saw last week**.

- Use **the** definite article “**the**” when **the noun** refers to **something unique**.

e.g.: **The theory of relativity**.

The 2003 federal budget.

- Use “**the**” with **united countries** like **the United States of America**, **the United Kingdom**, and **the United Arab Emirates**!
- Use the **definite article** with **oceans, seas, gulfs, canals, rivers, mountain ranges, groups of islands, and peninsulas**!

e.g.

- **The** Gobi Desert
- **The** Sacramento River
- **The** Suez Canal
- **The** Maldives
- **The** Appalachians
- **The** Gulf of Mexico
- **The** Arabian Peninsula

- **Do not** use “**the**” with **streets, parks, cities states, counties, most countries, continents, bays, single lakes, single mountains, and islands**.

e.g.

- Greenland
- Japan
- Mt. Everest
- San Francisco

- **Do not** use **any article** with **plural count nouns or any noncount nouns** used to **mean all or in general**.

e.g.: **Trees** are beautiful in fall. (all trees)

He was asking for **advice**. (advice in general)

Max doesn't like **coffee**. (all coffee not a specific brand)

Nouns:

- A **noun** is a **word** that **names something, person, place, or idea**.
- In a sentence, **nouns** can play the role of the **subject or the object**.

1/ Types of Nouns:

- **Nouns** come in **variety of types**. They can be:
 - **A Person**: e.g. Will Smith, the president, a mother, a boy, etc...
 - **A Place**: e.g. Mount Rushmore, the university, the park, etc...
 - **Things**: e.g. table, shoes, computer, desk, etc...
 - **Ideas**: e.g. freedom, happiness, goodness, etc...

2/ Proper Nouns Vs Common Nouns:

- A **proper noun** is the **specific name of a person, place, or a thing**.
- It is **always capitalized**.
e.g. **Dan** will arrive soon. (**Dan** is the **specific name** of a person).
- A **common noun** is the **name of an item that is not known**. It is **not capitalized** unless it appears at the beginning of a sentence.
e.g.: The **girl** crossed the river. (The **girl** is **not known**).
- **Common nouns** can be divided into **concrete nouns and abstract nouns, collective nouns, count and noncount nouns**.

Concrete Nouns:

- It is the **noun of something real/ physical** (can be **touched, seen or experienced with the 5 senses**).

e.g. door, bell, cat, sea, phone, the sky, etc...

Abstract Noun

- It is the **noun of something that cannot be sensed touched**.

e.g. courage, love, hate, anger, etc...

Collective Nouns:

- A **noun** that refers to a **group or collection of things, persons, or animals**.

e.g. A murder of crows

- **Collective nouns** take **singular verbs**.

e.g.: A pride of lions roams the Savana.

Count Vs Noncount Nouns:

- **Countable noun** are nouns which **can be counted**, have a **plural form**, and **can be used with the articles “a” and “an.”**

e.g.: a chair, a table, a pen, a house, etc...

- **Uncountable nouns** are nouns which **cannot be counted**. They come in a **form impossible to count** like **liquids** or **abstract nouns**, and they **don't need indefinite articles**.

e.g.: air, water, milk, sand, rice, coffee, tea, freedom, intelligence, happiness, etc...

Adjectives:

- An **adjective** modifies a noun or a pronoun.
- **Adjectives** usually come **before the noun** they are modifying.
- **Adjectives** add **meaning** by telling us **which or what kind of the thing it is describing**.
- They **describe the qualities or state of being of nouns**:
e.g.: silly, yellow, fun, fast, etc...
- **Adjectives to describe taste**:

Bitter, sweet, salty, spicy, tasty, delicious, etc...
- **Adjectives to describe color**:

Gray, blue, black, yellow, red, violet, white, silver, gold, etc...
- **Adjectives to describe size**:

Big, huge, small, tall, short, tiny, vast, great, massive, etc...
- **Adjectives to describe shape**:

Low, square, triangular, round, deep broad, etc...
- **Adjectives to describe emotion**:

Afraid, angry, lazy, happy, sad, mad, enthusiastic, mischievous, kind, friendly, etc...

- There are many more adjectives out there!

Degrees of Comparison:

- **Adjectives** come in their **absolute form**, their **simple** and **basic form**.
e.g.: cool, messy, mischievous, etc...
- **Adjectives** allow us **to compare two or more nouns by using their comparative or superlative forms**.
- **Comparative**: comparison between **2 or more nouns**.

➤ When the **adjective is short** (1 syllable), we add **“er”**
(or **“r”** if the adjective ends with **“e”**).

➤ When **the short adjectives** end with **“y,”** we change the **“y”** with **“ier.”**

e.g.:

cool cooler

nice nicer

messy messier

➤ When the **adjective is long** (more than 2 syllables), we add **“more”** before the absolute form of the adjective.

e.g.:

more mischievous

more enthusiastic

more beautiful

more fearful

- **Superlative:** used when something or someone has achieved the highest degree of the quality in question.

- When the **adjective is short** (1 syllable), we add “**est**” (or “**st**” if the adjective ends with “**e**”).
- When the **short adjectives end with “y,”** we change the “**y**” with “**iest.**”
- **Always add the definite article “the” before the superlative form of the adjective!**

e.g.:

cool **the coolest**

nice **the nicest**

messy **the messiest**

- When **the adjective is long** (more than 2 syllables), we add “**most**” before the absolute form of the adjective.

e.g.:

The most mischievous

The most enthusiastic

The most beautiful

The most fearful