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Essay II

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مؤسسة العائدي للخدمات الطلابية



## HELLO EVERYONE!

Let us start with some grammatical information.

# THE TYPES OF SENTENCES

### 1. Simple sentence

This sentence contains one (independent) clause. A **simple sentence** has the most basic elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a verb, and a completed thought.

**1. Joe waited for the train.**

"Joe" = subject, "waited" = verb

**2. The train was late.**

"The train" = subject, "was" = verb

**3. Mary and Samantha took the bus.**

"Mary and Samantha" = compound subject, "took" = verb

**4. I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station.**

"I" = subject, "looked" = verb

**5. Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station early but waited until noon for the bus.**

"Mary and Samantha" = compound subject, "arrived" and "waited" = compound verb.

\*

### 2. Compound sentence

A **compound sentence** refers to a sentence made up of two independent clauses (complete sentences) connected with a **coordinating conjunction**. Coordinating conjunctions are easy to remember if you think of the words "FAN BOYS": For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

**1. Joe waited for the train, but the train was late.**

**2. I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station, but they arrived at the station before noon and left on the bus before I arrived.**

**3. Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, and they left on the bus before I arrived.**

**4. Mary and Samantha left on the bus before I arrived, so I did not see them at the bus station.**

\*

### 3. Complex sentence

A **complex sentence** is made up of an independent clause and one or more **dependent clauses** connected to it. A dependent clause is similar to an independent clause, or complete sentence, but it lacks one of the

elements that would make it a complete sentence.

Examples of dependent clauses include the following:

- *because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon*
- *while he waited at the train station*
- *after they left on the bus*

Dependent clauses such as those above cannot stand alone as a sentence, but they can be added to an independent clause to form a complex sentence.

Dependent clauses begin with **subordinating conjunctions**. Below are some of the most common subordinating conjunctions:

- after
- although
- as
- because
- even though
- if
- since
- though
- until
- when
- whenever
- whereas
- while
- wherever
- unless
- before

A complex sentence joins an independent clause with one or more dependent clauses.

The dependent clauses can go first in the sentence, followed by the independent clause, as in the following:

**Tip:** When the dependent clause comes first, a comma should be used to separate the two clauses.

**1. Because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, I did not see them at the station.**

**2. While he waited at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late.**

**3. After they left on the bus, Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the train station.**

Conversely, the independent clauses can go first in the sentence, followed by the dependent clause.

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#### **4. Compound-complex sentence**

The compound-complex sentence combines elements of compound and complex sentences. It is the most sophisticated type of sentence you can use. Understanding how to construct the compound-complex sentence will help you take your writing to a new level of complexity.

- **Though Mitchell prefers watching romantic films, he rented the latest spy thriller, and he enjoyed it very much.**

- **Laura forgot her friend's birthday, so she sent her a card when she finally remembered.**

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# TRANSITIONAL WORDS

## WORDS THAT ADD INFORMATION:

- The little girl put on her yellow shirt **and** brown overalls.
- Chris is on the basketball team this semester at Indiana School for the Deaf. **In addition**, he is on the soccer team.
- We will be here for one more week so we can finish up our work. **Another reason** we are staying longer is because we do not want to miss the Deaf Way conference.
- **First of all**, pour a half-cup of milk in the bowl; **second**, add two eggs; and **third**, stir the mixture.
- I admire I. King Jordan because he is the first deaf president of Gallaudet. **Besides that**, I admire him because he is a great long distance runner. **Furthermore**, he is a dedicated family man. All in all, there is not much to dislike about the man, except he is too perfect!
- Crystal likes camping in the mountains. **Also**, Crystal is an experienced hiker.
- Texas School for the Deaf is perfectly located. **Moreover**, it has a strong academic program. **For example**, the school has a preschool program where both deaf and hearing children learn together.

## WORDS THAT SHOW CONCLUSION:

- There were a lot of problems discussed at the meeting. **Finally**, after a few hours, we were able to prioritize the problems in the order we wanted to solve the problems.
- Many parents and students have been complaining about the program. **For example**, scores on the end-of-grade tests have gone down from last year; teachers are not very motivated; and everyone is frustrated. **To sum up**, some improvements in the middle school program need to be made.
- **To conclude**, I want to wish you all a very happy holiday season.
- There was a malfunction in the smoke machines and lights, the curtains would not open and close properly, and one of the actors was sick with no stand-in. **In conclusion**, the play was a disaster.

## WORDS THAT SHOW COMPARISON:

- At St. Rita School for the Deaf, a private school, there is a dress code that mandates how the students are to dress. The boys must wear a pair of pants and dress shirts. **Similarly**, the strict dress code requires plaid skirts and

blouses for the girls.

- **Like** her grandmother, Sally loves the Gallaudet Homecoming football game.
- The news reported that Montana would be very cold this week. I said, "**Likewise**, Rochester will be, too."
- Ronda bought a new Saturn car; so **in like manner** the rest of her friends did the same thing.
- **By comparison**, Greensboro, N.C. is much smaller than Washington, D.C. is.
- The cat acts **as if** he is the boss of the house.
- The cat is **as proud as** a king.
- Bob loves to go to parties. **In comparison**, Sue loves to stay at home with her family.
- **Compared to** seven years ago when the printer worked well, it has been "ill" a great deal of the time in recent weeks.

#### **WORDS THAT SHOW CONTRASTS OR DIFFERENCES:**

- I am not able to go to the beach with you. **Nevertheless**, thanks for asking me.
- Karen's cat, Salem is so **unlike** Midnight. Midnight likes to nap a lot and Salem likes to play a lot.
- The idea of attending the play at Gallaudet is nice. **However**, the Theoretical Issues in Sign Language Research conference is scheduled at the same time.
- He prefers to attend the play **rather than** attending the conference.
- **Though** I eat green beans because they are healthy, I hate them.
- **Although** Steven was extremely tired, he washed the dishes.
- The play was great, **nonetheless**, I was sick of seeing it after the fourth time.
- Amber, Sharon, and Megan went to Busch Gardens for the day. **In spite of** the cold weather, they enjoyed themselves.
- Sharon and Megan enjoyed the Loch Ness Monster ride, **but** Amber thought that Alpengist was faster and had more twists.
- Sharon has not visited the Land of the Dragons, **yet** if she had had a kid, she would have gone by now.
- Alexander Graham Bell believed in oral education for deaf children. This is **in contrast to** Edward Miner Gallaudet who believed in using American Sign Language to educate deaf children.

### WORDS THAT LIMIT OR PREPARE FOR AN EXAMPLE:

- Not all birds eat berries. **For example**, vultures eat dead animals.
- Jeff is an interesting person to know. **To illustrate**, he knows a lot about the history of the Deaf community in Ireland.
- There are things that need to be done to improve the company. **For instance**, we can begin by organizing the files.
- I have a few things to take care of **such as** paying bills, cleaning the house, and going to the post office.

### WORDS THAT SHOW CAUSE (EXPLAIN WHY):

- Midnight was not able to move around well **because** his hind legs were in casts. He broke them when he fell off the bookshelf.
- Did you see the tragic accident on I-85 south? It was **caused by** a drunk driver.
- **Because** it is raining today, the homecoming game and the food booths will be cancelled.
- I was late to work **because of** the heavy traffic.

### WORDS THAT SHOW EFFECT/RESULT:

- It is raining today **thus** we are not going to the beach.
- The weather is supposed to be drizzly and chilly today; **as a result**, the Deaf Festival will be cancelled.
- I was too tired; **therefore** I decided not to go to the state fair last night.
- In 1903, William E. Hoy, a deaf baseball player, caught a fly ball in the ninth inning in spite of heavy fog. **Consequently**, Los Angeles won the pennant for that year.
- Ricky worked all day, from 8am until 11pm. **That is why** he stayed home instead of going camping with us.
- The school bus broke down last week and has not been repaired yet. So **for that reason**, our dance group is unable to go to Washington, D.C. to perform at Kennedy Center.

### Words that show CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

#### BEFORE

• Earlier	• Formerly	• In the past	• Not long ago
• Once	• Preceding	• Previously	• Prior to
• Up until that time	• Yesterday		

#### FIRST

• At first	• At the beginning	• At the onset
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• Before	• Commence	• Embark
• From this point	• In the first place	• Starting with
• To begin		

**NEXT**

• After	• After a few days	• After a while
• After that	• As soon as	• Consequently
• Following	• Henceforth	• In time
• In turn	• Later	• Momentarily
• Not long after	• Right after	• Second
• Third	• Shortly	• Since
• Soon	• Soon after	• Then
• Tomorrow	• When	• Presently

**SOMETIMES**

• At times	• From time to time	• Gradually
• Occasionally	• Periodically	• Rarely
• Seldom	• Some of the time	

**LAST**

• Afterward	• At last	• At the end
• Eventually	• Final	• Finally
• Hereafter	• In conclusion	• In the end
• Last of all	• Later on	• Thereafter
• To conclude	• To finish	• Until

**Time Order Transition Words Examples**

- **In the past**, the exam had been overemphasized.
- He was cross **at first**, but later he relented.
- The general had served as a soldier in the **earlier** war.
- Smocks were **formerly** worn by farm workers.
- We're going to Japan **at the beginning** of July.
- Franco began to prepare the ground, **starting with** the Falange.
- **Henceforth** I expect you to be punctual for the meeting.
- She started to sing, and **then** the others chimed in.
- **After a while**, we naturally started talking about the children.
- I like to buy myself little luxuries **from time to time**.
- Let's go to the theatre first and eat **afterward**.
- **To conclude**, I'd like to express my thanks to my family.
- **To begin** with, I don't like his attitude.
- **Not long ago** I had read that each atom was a sort of solar system.
- **As soon as** we can afford it, we'll move out to the suburbs.
- **Eventually**, Roberto backed down and apologized.
- **Presently**, a young woman in a white coat came in.
- **From this point**, we can apply our usual analysis.

Practice chronological order:

Topic:

How to learn a foreign language.

Thank You

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Languages & Training

دورات متابعة ومكتضات

بإشراف نخبة من أفضل الأساتذة الجامعيين

في معهد الكندي

لطلاب الترجمة (التعليم المفتوح) ولجميع المواد



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