

Good Morning!

I want to start by explaining the difference between:

finite verb	Non-finite verb
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It comes with a subject - It shows tense - It has agreement (concord) between subject and verb 	<p>In English there are 3 verb forms which we call non-finite verb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To infinitive (<i>to+V</i>) - Present participle (<i>V+ing</i>) - Past participle (<i>V3</i>)

○ Do we have a verb that comes without a subject?

Yes, *example: to join this department.*

Example: the teacher has asked the student to leave immediately.

Has asked: if we changed the subject (the teachers), then this verb will change to (have) → so, it has agreement with the subject and it's a finite verb.

But even if we change (has, have, or had), the verb (asked) will not change because it's V3, so, it's non-finite verb.

- If I want to give a very simple definition to the sentence, I should say: a sentence is a group of words in which we should have at least 2 elements; we should have a subject and a verb.

Example: I to teach English. → is this a sentence?

Example: I breaking the window. → is this a sentence?

So, we go back to the definition and we will add a word to it:

A sentence is a group of words in which we should have at least these 2 elements; a subject and a **finite verb**.

○ A main clause = simple sentence.

Example: snakes bite.

Example: birds sing.

I can extend this; I can add some extra information.

Example: birds sing beautifully in the morning.

Example: the young children played computer games quietly in their room last night. (simple sentence)

Now, let's talk about the type of sentences in English. We have:

1. Simple sentences.
2. Compound sentences.
3. Complex sentences.
4. Complex compound sentences.

The simple sentence:

The same as a main clause, it has one subject and one finite verb, and with or without other elements.

- coordination: is a grammatical operation (العطف) when we coordinate (link) 2 things together by using one of the coordinators.

○ When we apply coordination:

Example: I went to school, but my wife stayed at home.

2 simple sentences linked together by one of the coordinating conjunctions

Example: I went to school and my wife went to the supermarket.

By applying coordinator, what do we get? If we have 2 simple sentences together, we get a compound sentence.

- **A compound sentence:** is made up of 2 simple sentences linked together by one of the coordinators.

○ Do we join only sentences?

We can coordinate two words, two phrases, two dependent clauses, or two independent clauses; we can coordinate any 2 structures provided they are of a similar structure.

Example: he is either clever or a very stupid man.

○ Either we say, “this is bad English,” or we say “this is wrong,” why?

Because on one hand, we have “clever” which is a single word, and on the other hand, we have a noun phrase made up of article, adjective, and noun. Are these similar structures? No.

:good English ببساطة لتتحقق و تصبح

Example: he is either clever or stupid.

Example: he is either a clever man or a stupid man.

○ The process of coordination gives us a compound sentence.

○ How can we define a compound sentence? A compound sentence is a sentence which is made up of 2 simple sentences joined together by one of the coordinators.

*Example: I worked hard, and I passed the exam easily.
(compound sentence)*

- **A complex sentence:** is when we link one main (independent) clause and one subordinate (dependent) clause, and we use one of the subordinators.

Examples:

- *Because I was ill, I didn't come to collage.*
- *Since I couldn't find a taxi, I arrived late.*
- *When I was at university, I met my wife.*
- *While I was driving to Lattakia, I ran out of fuel.*

A compound sentence uses a coordinator; a complex sentence uses a subordinator:

- ✓ *I opened the cupboard, and a bottle fell out. (compound)*
- ✓ *When I opened the cupboard, a bottle fell out. (complex)*

- **A Complex compound sentences:**

Example: I went to visit my grandmother. (simple)

Example: I went to visit my grandmother who was in hospital. (complex)

Example: I went to visit my grandmother, and I took a box of chocolate with me. (compound)

Example: I went to visit my grandmother, who was in hospital, and I took a box of chocolate with me. (complex compound)

Coordinators in English are many; so, this is why we like to classify them. Now, I'm going to talk about the different kinds of coordinators, and we'll soon discover that coordinators in English are of 3 types:

1- Single-word coordinators:

Example: and, but, yet, so, or, for,...etc

2- Correlative conjunctions

Remember that the word 'correlative' is taken from the verb 'correlate'.

When two things correlate **فهما يمشيان على التوازي**.

Example: either-or, neither-nor, not only-but also, both-and.

Remember that '**both and**' has only one position which is at the beginning of the sentence.

لا نستطيع استخدام 'both' في وسط الجملة، إنما تستخدم فقط في بداية الجملة.

- *Both my wife and I speak English.*

I cannot say:

- *My wife **both and** I speak English.*

Only "both-and" has a fixed position, whereas the other 3, I can start with them and I can use them inside the sentence (they has 2 position).

When do we use ‘either or’?

When you have positive choice, alternative

مثل إذا مثلاً امرأة أصبحت أم للمرة الأولى، فكان ابنها يبكي، ممكن أن تقول:

- *The baby is either sick or he is hungry.*

من وجهة نظرها الطفل إما مريض أو جائع، ما من خيار ثالث.

Here, we have a choice; we have two alternatives, one of them is correct.

‘Both’ here comes inside the sentence.

I can also start the sentence with ‘either’ and say:

- *Either the baby is sick or he is hungry.*

This can also be applied to ‘neither ... nor’.

If I say:

- *The hotel was not clean. The hotel was not cheap.*

دعونا نجمع الكلمات بدلاً من أن نجمع الجملتين.

هل نبقي على النفي هنا أم لا؟

هل نقول:

- *The hotel was not either ... ?*

هذا خطأ لأن نفي النفي إيجاب.

إذاً نقول:

- *The hotel was neither clean nor cheap.*

‘not only but’:

Example: I spoke English very slowly, I spoke English very clearly.

Example: I did not only speak English very slowly, but I also spoke English very clearly.

○ Inversion: the change of position between subject and verb.

- With ‘either or’ we don’t need inversion, with ‘neither nor’ I need inversion after nor.

- *I will neither ask my parents for money nor will I borrow any money from my friends.*

We should ask ourselves, are we going to begin with ‘not only’ or are we going to use it inside the sentence?

عندما نستخدم neither, nor علينا ان نقلب مكان الفعل و الفاعل بعد nor و يجدر

الانتباه هنا إلى أن عملية القلب هذه لا تعني أن الجملة أصبحت سؤالاً.

- If ‘not only’ is used at the beginning of the sentence, and then we need inversion. So, when it’s inside the sentence, no need for inversion.

- *Not only is the baby sick, but he is also tired.*

- *The baby is not only sick, but he is also tired.*

3- Conjunctive adverbs (conjunctives):

There are a difference between these coordinators and the previous two because the first and the second kinds of coordinators can coordinate (link) between any 2 elements (word, phrase, clause,..etc.), but this one 'conjunctive' is specialized in only clauses.

- *My parents were poor but happy.*

- *My flat is small but comfortable.*

Here 'but' linked between 2 adjectives.

- *I ran to the station but I missed the train.*

Here, I used 'but' to link 2 clauses.

We also have 'however'.

Now, can I say:

✗ *My parent were poor however happy.*

No, we can't, but can I say:

✓ *I ran to the station; however, I missed the train.*

So, 'however' which has the same function as 'but' or 'yet', but they are used differently.

The word 'and' has the function of addition. The conjunctives 'moreover, furthermore, besides' all have the same function as 'and'. All of them mean علاوة على ذلك، إضافة إلى ذلك.

الفرق أن 'and' ممكن أن تربط جمل أو كلمات.

أما moreover, furthermore, besides فلا يمكنهم الربط بين الكلمات. وظيفتهم الربط بين الجمل فقط.

1. Conjunctive adverbs of contrast.
2. Conjunctive adverbs of addition.
3. Conjunctive adverbs of cause/result.
4. Conjunctive adverb of condition.
5. Conjunctive adverbs of time sequence.

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Conjunctions list:

And	Addition	<i>The phone rang, and someone knocked on the door</i>
Nor	Addition	<i>You don't have to study, nor do you have to work</i>
Or	Alternative	<i>You can stay at home, or you can go out</i>
Or (else)	Condition	<i>I have to study or (else) I will fail the course</i>

But	Contrast	<i>The teacher was sick, but he taught the class</i>
Yet	Contrast	<i>His voice was very weak, yet they heard him</i>
For	Cause	<i>He couldn't lecture, for he had a sore throat</i>
So	Result	<i>I've been working hard, so I'm going to take a holiday</i>

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Coordinating conjunctions cannot coordinate different structures:

CORRECT: She told her children that they should stay in the house and that they shouldn't open the door.

INCORRECT: she told her children that they should stay in the house and not to open the door.

Coordinating Sentences Using Correlative Conjunctions:

1. **Either\ or:** When there is a positive choice between the subjects of two clauses, you use the pair of words either and or to join the clauses. The use of either... or emphasizes that the two clauses are alternatives and cannot both be true.

i) Before the subject in the first clause of the group.

Either the baby is sick or he is tired.

ii) In front of the main verb and after any auxiliary verb.

The baby is either sick or tired.

2. **Neither ... nor:** When there is a negative choice between the subjects of two clauses, you can use the pair of words neither and nor to join the clauses.

I will neither ask my parents for money nor will I borrow any money from my friends.

3. **Not only ... but also:**

Not only do the children need new clothes, but they also need new school bags.

Not only is the baby sick, but he is also tired.

4. **Both... and:** are usually used to connect words and phrases that are similar in structure. They are rarely used to connect main clauses.

Both my brother and my sister are arriving tonight.

Connecting sentences using conjunctive adverbs:

Conjunctive adverbs join main or independent clauses and express a logical relationship between the ideas in the sentences.

Conjunctive adverbs cannot join single words, phrases, and dependent clauses. They are of different types:

1- Conjunctive adverbs of contrast: however, nevertheless, still, on the contrary.

People smoke less than in the past; however, the number of those who smoke the Hubble-bubble is increasing.

2- Conjunctive adverbs of addition: moreover, furthermore, in addition, besides, in fact.

Her professor encouraged her to do a Master degree; furthermore (moreover, in addition), she helped her apply for a grant.

3- Conjunctive adverbs of cause/ result: therefore, consequently, as a result, hence, thus.

I cannot swim very well; consequently (therefore, as a result), I didn't enjoy our trip to the seaside.

4- Conjunctive adverb of condition: otherwise.

Don't be absent from class; otherwise, you will lose your attendance marks.

5- Conjunctive adverbs of time sequence: then, afterwards, later.

- *The students gathered at the university's main entrance. Then, they marched toward the main city square.*

- *People joined in the march from all over the country. Afterward, they all marched toward the city square.*

- *At first, I was planning to sit for the exam; later I changed my mind.*

Exam question:

I give you some sentences and ask you to tell me whether it's right or wrong (true/false) choose (a) for true and (b) for false:

- We need inversion in all correlative conjunctions. (wrong)
- We need inversion in some correlative conjunctions. (true)
- He wanted to know where had the children gone. (wrong)

بما ان هي reported speech كان الاصل في الجملة:

Where have the children gone?

We want to keep the question word, but we also want to get rid of the question mark, so the sentence will be:

- He wanted to know where the children had gone. (true)

The end

