

The background features a large, faint watermark of the University of Basrah logo. The logo is circular and contains a central emblem of a palm tree above an open book. The text 'جامعة البصرة' (University of Basrah) is written in Arabic at the top, and 'COLLEGE OF EDUCATION FOR HUMAN SCIENCES' is written in English at the bottom. The year '1975' is visible on both the left and right sides of the emblem.

**English Grammar
Fourth Year
2019-2020**

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Week 1:
The Simple Sentence

Lecture No. 1:
Sentence Element
Realization Types

Sentence Elements

- Subject (S)
- Verb (V)
- Complement (C)
- Object (O)
- Adverbial (A)

Element Realization Types

The Verb: (Finite & Non-Finite)

Whether finite or non-finite, the verb phrase can consist of one word, or of more than one word, in which case the verb phrase consists of a '*head verb*' preceded by one or more '*auxiliary verbs*' as it is indicated by the *Four Basic Verb Combinations Rules* below:

Basic Verb Combinations Rules

- A. **Modal + inf.** as in: We can do nothing.
- B. **Perfect (have+p.p)** as in: He had forgotten their wedding anniversary.
- C. **Progressive (be+ v+ing)** as in: The wind is growing stronger.
- D. **Passive (be+p.p)** as in: He was challenged rudely.

Basic Verb Combinations Rules

Further Combine

- **A+B=** He must have typed the report himself.
- **A+C=** He may be typing at the moment.
- **A+D=** The report could be typed by Jane.
- **B+C=** He has been typing all morning.
- **B+D=** The report has been typed already.
- **C+D=** The report is being sent to the FBI.
- **A+B+C=** He must have been typing the report himself.
- **A+B+D=** The reports must have been typed by the secretary.

Intransitive Verbs

- Verbs such as *agree, explode, sleep*, which do not require any other words after them, are called *intransitive verbs*. Intransitive verbs, however, can (optionally) have adverbials after them, e.g.
 1. I agree *completely. (how)*
 2. I slept *without any difficulty. (how)*
 3. The stars exploded *a million years ago. (when)*
 4. Sara is sleeping *quietly in her bed, because she is tired. (how) (where) (why)*

Transitive Verbs

- Verbs which have an **object** after them are called transitive verbs. An object is a noun phrase (**pronoun, noun or noun clause**) which follows a verb and which usually answers the question ‘what?’ or ‘whom?’ after the verb, e.g.
 1. I like **ice cream**. (I like what?)
 2. I asked **Sam**. (I asked who or whom?)
 3. I asked **a question**. (I asked what?)

Element Realization Types 1

The Subject:

1. ***Noun Phrase***, at its simplest a pronoun such as ***she, he, they...etc*** or a proper noun such as ***Tom, Julia...etc***. But a noun phrase may be an indeterminately long and complex having a ***noun as a head, preceded by other words such as an article, an adjective, or another noun, and followed by a prepositional phrase or by a relative clause***.

EX. ***The new gas stove in the kitchen which I bought yesterday*** has a very efficient oven.

Element Realization Types 2

The Subject:

2. *Clause*: as in the following examples:

- *That the invading troops have been withdrawn* has been welcomed by the international community.
- *How the book will sell* depends on the reviewers.
- *To be neutral in his conflict* is out of question.
- *Watching television* keeps them out of mischief.
- *Turn off the tap* was all I did.

Element Realization Types 3

Subject complement, direct object, and object complement

These elements may be realized by the **same range of structures as the subject**. **But subject and object complements have the additional possibility of being realized by adjectival phrases (having the adjective as the head word)**, as in:

- She made him *happy*.
- She made him *very much happier*.

Element Realization Types 4

The Indirect Object

- The indirect objects have fewer possibilities than subjects and *their realizations are chiefly noun phrases*, as in:
- He had given *the girl* a book.

Unlike direct objects and subjects, they cannot be realized by *that-clauses*.

Element Realization Types 5

Adverbials:

Adverbials can be realized (a) by adverb phrases, having an adverb as a head; (b) by noun phrases; (c) by prepositional phrase -that is, structure consisting of a noun phrase dominated by a preposition as a head; and (d) by clauses, finite or non-finite:

- John *very carefully* searched the room.
- They make him the chairman *every year*.
- She studied *at a large university*.
- He grew happier, *when his friend arrived*.