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Forth Stage/ Translation

Sentences

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Sentences: is group of words that expresses a complete thought . It consists of a subject and predicate , which work together to form a meaningful unit of communication . For example :

The cat curled up on the cozy blanket and fell asleep.

Subject : it is refer to the part of a sentence that indicates to the complete subject , simple subject and compound subject . as in the following example :

James is an excellent baseball player.

The powerful storm *swept up the coast.*

Roberto and Anna are twins.

Typical errors associated with the usage of subject include the following:

Don't use present continuous to express possession; use present simple tense.

Incorrect: I **am having** four cars.

Correct: I **have** four cars.

Avoid using "do not" after subject pronouns such as **he, it,** and.

Incorrect: She **do not** possess a mobile phone.

Correct: She **does not** possess a mobile phone.

When using "cope," don't add "up to it" to describe the coping ability of the subject.

Incorrect: Jackson struggled to **cope up** with the pressure.

Correct: Jackson struggled to **cope** with the pressure.

When comparing two individuals items, “than” should be followed by “that.”

Incorrect: The quantity of his rice is **higher than** yours.

Correct: The quantity of his rice is **higher than that** of yours.

Predicate is the part of a clause or sentence that reveals the action of the subject. The predicate also tells us what the subject is. It is every other thing in a sentence that is not the subject. The predicate is divided to the complete predicate , simple predicate and a predicate may be compound as in the following example :

The snow *will fall throughout the night.*

I sing .

Jason *swims* and *jogs* for exercise.

There are many errors students and professionals make due to the wrong usage of predicates. Some of them are covered here:

When you start a statement with “once upon a time," you have to use past tense all through.

Incorrect: Once upon a time, there **is** a dog named Elvis.

Correct: Once upon a time, there **was** a dog named Elvis.

“Did” should be followed by present tense.

Incorrect: Philip did not **trained** with the first team yesterday.

Correct: Philip did not **train** with the first team yesterday.

Pronouns must agree with the nouns they are replacing.

Incorrect: Bob and **her** friend were not around when we got there.

Correct: Bob and **his** friend were not around when we got there.

MCQs: Choose the appropriate options from the statements below:

1. He _____ possess leadership qualities. (A. do not B. does not)

Answer: B

2. Poor people _____ the tendency to blame others for their predicaments. (A. has B. have)

Answer: B

3. Once upon a time, a village chief _____ a magic box. (A. was given B. is given)

Answer: A

4. Fernandez and Ricardo did not _____ until our arrival. (A. leave B. left)

Answer: A

The Parts of Speech

Each word in English can be classified according to the way it is used in a sentence. Some words may be used only one way. Others may be used in more than one way. When we refer to the *parts of speech*, we are speaking of the different ways words are used in sentences. There are eight parts of speech.

- Noun: names a person, place, thing, or idea

Examples: James, sister, sky, rabbit, freedom

- Verb: shows action or state of being

Examples: walk, run, is, were

- Pronoun: takes the place of a noun

Examples: I, you, he, she, it, they, them, anybody

- Adjective: describes a noun or pronoun

Examples: little, happy, silly, big

- Adverb: describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb

Examples: suddenly, now, quietly, quickly, very

- Conjunction: joins words or groups of words

Examples: and, but, or, yet, as, although, when

- Preposition: relates a noun or pronoun to other words in a sentence

Examples: from, in, on, to, below

- Interjection: shows strong feeling or emotion

Examples: Oh no! Wow! Look out!

Nouns

A *noun* names a person, place, thing, or idea. There are many different kinds of nouns:

- *Common nouns*
- *Proper nouns*
- *Singular nouns*
- *Plural nouns*

- *Possessive nouns*
- *Count nouns*
- *Non-count nouns*, also known as *mass nouns*
- *Collective nouns*

There is some mistakes we have to avoid it :

Incorrect: Please pack your **baggages**.

Correct: Please pack your **baggage**.

Incorrect: We are ready to receive **informations** on the product.

Correct: We are ready to receive **information** on the product.

Incorrect: We are buying some **furnitures**.

Correct: We are buying some **furniture**.

Incorrect: Our government needs to care for the **poors**.

Correct: Our government needs to care for the **poor**.

Incorrect: He said his **need** are numerous.

Correct: He said his **needs** are numerous.

Incorrect: Is there **bread** on the table?

Correct: Is there **bread** on the table?

Do not use **brother** with **cousin**:

Incorrect: He's my **cousin brother**.

Correct: He's my **cousin**. (cousin is either male or female. "He" already states the sex)