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INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH GRAMMAR



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Tahta Media Group

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PREFACE

The development of "Intermediate English Grammar" was prompted by the identification of a crucial deficiency in the current resources accessible to English language learners who aspire to progress from fundamental to more sophisticated levels of grammatical comprehension. This book aims to fill the gap by offering readers a systematic and comprehensive examination of intricate grammatical structures that are essential for effective communication and advanced language proficiency. Mastery of grammar is essential for achieving language competency, as it serves as the foundation for clear communication and boosts confidence in utilizing the English language. Given this recognition, "Intermediate English Grammar" is specifically designed to cater to the requirements of students who possess a fundamental comprehension of English grammar and are prepared to explore its intricacies in greater depth.

The contents of this book have been carefully structured to offer a systematic and gradual learning experience. The book begins by introducing the fundamental components of phrases, clauses, and sentences in the initial chapter. It then progresses to more intricate structures, including noun phrases and clauses, adjective phrases and clauses, adverbial phrases and clauses, and ultimately, the complexities of verb clauses. Every chapter is specifically structured to concentrate on a particular aspect of grammar, offering thorough explanations followed by a range of examples and tasks to reinforce comprehension. The tasks provided in each chapter aim to strengthen the understanding of the studied concepts and assist learners in applying these concepts in real-life situations. The activities encompass a variety of tasks, starting with basic identification and progressing to more advanced exercises in sentence formation. These exercises aim to test the learner's ability to apply various grammatical principles simultaneously. This book also functions as a valuable tool for educators and mentors seeking a well-organized curriculum to assist their pupils in enhancing their current understanding of grammar. The lucidity of the explanation and the profoundness of the level of information make it an exceptional instrument for both classroom environments and independent study. I trust that "Intermediate English Grammar" will prove to be a beneficial instrument in your quest for proficiency in English grammar.

My intention with this book is for learners to enhance not just their grammatical proficiency but also their entire aptitude for effective communication in English.

Tondano, April 2024
Author

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to "Intermediate English Grammar," a thorough resource for improving your understanding of English sentence structure and communication abilities. This book is divided into five chapters, each of which focuses on basic grammatical aspects required for clear and efficient expression of ideas.

In Chapter 1, we explore the fundamentals of phrases, clauses, and sentences. Understanding how words join to produce meaningful units and how these units function within sentences is the foundation for more sophisticated grammatical notions.

Chapter 2 delves into the complexities of noun phrases and noun clauses, which are critical components for conveying subjects, objects, and complements in sentences. Mastery of these patterns is essential for producing grammatically correct and coherent sentences.

Chapter 3 looks into adjective phrases and adjective clauses, looking at how adjectives and associated structures alter nouns and pronouns to provide detailed descriptions and important information within sentences.

In Chapter 4, we look at adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses, which explain how adverbs and related structures change verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs to communicate manner, time, location, frequency, and degree.

Finally, Chapter 5 goes into the complexity of verb clauses, discussing finite and non-finite verb forms, complementation patterns, and tense usage. A solid comprehension of verb clauses is required to build a variety of sentences with precision and correctness.

CHAPTER 1

PHRASE, CLAUSE, AND SENTENCE

DESCRIPTION

This course focuses on the discussion of the fundamental structures of the English language, which serve as crucial building blocks for comprehending and creating lucid and cohesive texts. The course will cover three fundamental concepts: phrase, clause, and sentence.

OBJECTIVES

After learning this material, the students are expected to be able:

1. Acquire a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles underlying phrases, clauses, and sentences.
2. Examine the structure of sentences, including both dependent and independent clauses.
3. Identify several categories of phrases.
4. Identify different categories of sentences.
5. Construct statements that are grammatically correct and impactful.
6. Enhance proficiency in text analysis

MATERIAL

Phrase

A phrase is a collection of two or more words that function as a cohesive unit inside a sentence or clause. This unit can be a single word, such as "reading," which serves as a single verb phrase, or a complete sentence-like sequence of words that expresses a notion or idea within the framework of a sentence. It is vital to note that phrases cannot be considered whole sentences on their own; they must always be combined with larger sentence structures to provide coherent meaning.

Furthermore, phrases have an important function in the syntactic construction of sentences. They can serve as subjects, objects, complements, or even modifiers in a sentence. For example, in the sentence "The dog is very big," the term "very big" functions as an adverb phrase, offering more information on the dog's size.

Phrases can be classed into distinct sorts depending on their duties or functions inside a sentence, in addition to the fact that they appear in diverse forms and serve different purposes. Common phrases include noun phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, verb phrases, and prepositional phrases. Each form of phrase has unique qualities and grammatical standards that must be understood while creating grammatically accurate and meaningful sentences.

Types of Phrases

Noun Phrase

A noun phrase (NP) is a single unit in a sentence or clause, consisting of a noun or pronoun, modifiers, and determiners. It is a fundamental unit of grammar in language.

Example:

The big black dog (Noun phrase 'The big black' describing 'the dog')

Noun Phrases are exceedingly prevalent throughout languages, often acting as subjects, objects, predicative expressions, and prepositional complements.

Examples:

- The ancient ruins of Rome are a popular tourist attraction ('The ancient ruins of Rome' is a phrase that acts as the subject in the sentence)
- She reads her favorite book ('her favorite book' is a phrase that acts as the object in the sentence)
- The movie was incredibly boring, so we left early ('the movie was incredibly boring' is a phrase that acts as the predicative expression)
- Hard work is the key to success ('the key to success' is a phrase that acts as prepositional complement)

Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase is a phrase that acts as an adjective in a sentence, providing a description or modification of a noun or pronoun. A phrase is a collection of words that is used to modify the noun or pronoun functioning as the subject or object of a sentence. Adjective phrases can be constructed using a variety of elements, such as adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, prepositional phrases, articles, modifiers, and determiners.

- "The book on the table is mine"
(The adjectival phrase 'on the table' describes or modifies the noun 'book', adding information about where the book is)
- "The extremely talented singer won the competition"
(The adjectival phrase 'extremely talented' qualifies or describes the subject 'singer')
- "She bought a pair of stylish sunglasses"
(The adjectival phrase 'of stylish sunglasses' qualifies the object 'pair', describing the type of glasses she bought)
- "He is quite good at playing the piano"
(The adjectival phrase 'quite good at playing the piano' consists of components such as the adverb 'quite', the adjective 'good', and the prepositional phrase 'at playing the piano', all of which together describe the quality of piano playing ability)

Adverb Phrase

An adverb phrase is a phrase that acts as an adverb in a sentence, modifying or describing a verb, adjective, or another adverb. A phrase is a collection of words that modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb by providing more information about the manner, time, place, frequency, or degree of the activity or state being described.

Adverb phrases can be constructed using a variety of elements, such as adverbs, prepositions, prepositional phrases, articles, modifiers, and determiners. Adverbial phrases can vary in complexity, ranging from a single adverb to numerous words working together to provide a precise meaning.

Examples:

- “She runs quite slowly in the morning”
(The adverbial phrase ‘quite slowly in the morning’ describes how she runs (verb ‘runs’), i.e. slowly, and provides information about the time of day the activity is performed.)
- “The movie was surprisingly good”
(The adverbial phrase ‘surprisingly good’ describes the degree of surprise or unpredictability in how good the film is (adjective ‘good’), providing additional information about the quality of the film)
- “He performed quite well despite the pressure”
(The adverb ‘quite well despite the pressure’ describes the degree of success of the action (adverb ‘well’), while providing information about the obstacle or situation (‘despite the pressure’))
- "They usually meet at the café on Fridays."
The adverbial phrase ‘usually meet at the café on Fridays’ provides information about the frequency of meeting (the manner ‘usually’), the place (‘at the café’), and the time (‘on Fridays’).

Verb Phrase

A verb phrase is a cohesive unit in a sentence or clause, comprising a primary verb and its accompanying modifiers, including auxiliary verbs. As a verb in a sentence, it conveys information about the event or activity being

referred to and can include several components to offer more extensive and nuanced explanations.

Examples:

- "She is carefully studying for her exam."
The verb phrase 'is carefully studying for her exam' is a main verb phrase that includes the main verb 'studying' modified by the auxiliary 'is' and the adverb 'carefully'. It provides information about the manner or quality of how she is studying for the exam.
- "They have been working hard all day."
The verb phrase 'have been working hard all day' consists of the main verb 'working' supported by the auxiliaries 'have' and 'been'. It shows an action that started in the past and is still ongoing today.
- "He should have finished his assignment by now."
The verb phrase 'should have finished his assignment by now' contains the modal verb 'should', the auxiliary verb 'have', and the main verb 'finished'. It expresses an obligation, a time of completion, and a current state.
- "They were cooking a delicious meal together."
The verb phrase 'were cooking a delicious meal together' has the main verb 'cooking' reinforced by the auxiliary verb 'were' and detailed by the nominal phrase 'a delicious meal' and the adverb 'together'.

Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is a phrase construction including a preposition, a modifier, and the object of the preposition. A preposition is a word that usually shows the link between entities in terms of place, direction, time, method, or other factors. The object, on the other hand, is the noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that the preposition is connected to. The modifier can be an adverb, adjective, or other words that offer more details regarding the object.

CLAUSE

A clause is an essential element of a sentence, consisting of a subject (such as a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun) and a verb. This combination is

essential for the construction of coherent sentences that effectively express a precise meaning. Clauses are essential for providing structure and coherence to sentences.

Examples:

- "He sat on the comfortable chair near the window."

The prepositional phrase 'on the comfortable chair near the window' consists of the preposition 'on', the adjective 'comfortable' as a modifier, and the object 'chair'. This phrase provides information about where she is sitting.

- "The book is under the table."

The prepositional phrase 'under the table' has the preposition 'under' which indicates location, and the object 'table' which is the focus of the book's position.

- "She arrived after the meeting started."

The prepositional phrase 'after the meeting started' contains the preposition 'after' which indicates time, and the object 'meeting' which is related to the time of arrival.

- "He completed the task with great enthusiasm."

The prepositional phrase 'with great enthusiasm' contains the preposition 'with' which describes the manner of performing a task, and the object 'enthusiasm' which describes the feeling that accompanies the action.

There exist two main categories of clauses: independent clauses and dependent clauses. An independent clause operates as a self-contained sentence, conveying a comprehensive idea. Conversely, a dependent clause depends on an independent clause to create a full sentence and cannot convey a complete idea on its own. Gaining a thorough comprehension of these differences is essential for achieving proficiency in sentence structure and facilitating effective communication.

Examples:

- "She sings beautifully."
'She sings beautifully' is an independent clause because it can stand alone as a complete sentence with a subject ('She') and a verb ('sings').
- 'After she finished her homework'
'After she finished her homework' is a dependent clause because it requires another independent clause to form a complete sentence. This clause only has a subject ('she') and a verb ('finished'), but it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence due to lack of information.

In another sense, a clause is a syntactic unit consisting of a subject and a verb, which together form a complete phrase or a constituent of a complex sentence. Clauses are fundamental components of grammar and can be categorized into two primary classifications: Main Clauses and Subordinate Clauses

Main clauses, often referred to as independent clauses, can function independently as a comprehensive concept or sentence. Independent clauses are not reliant on other clauses and are always finite (they must include a verb that indicates tense). Main clauses are independent and can function as whole sentences. They serve as the fundamental components of sentences.

Subordinate clauses, sometimes referred to as dependent clauses, cannot function alone as a comprehensive idea or sentence. Subordinate clauses rely on other clauses for coherence and are introduced by subordinating conjunctions such as "when," "unless," "after," "before," "despite," "while," "that," "whom," "whose," "who," "which," "if," "though," "although," "because," and so on. Subordinate clauses serve the purpose of providing more information to the main sentence and have the ability to act as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

Types of Clauses

Main Clauses

Main clauses are also known as independent clauses, and they can stand alone as a complete sentence. There are four basic types of main clauses:

No	Types of Main Clauses	Definition	Examples
1	Declarative Clauses	These clauses are the most prevalent form of main clauses and function to make statements. Affirmative or negative statements are employed to describe the present state of affairs or the absence thereof.	• “She sings beautifully” This clause provides an affirmative statement about one's ability to sing beautifully. • He does not like spicy food” This clause makes a negative statement about one's preference for spicy food.
2	Interrogative Clauses	Interrogative clauses are utilized to inquire about information and are introduced by words like as "what," "when," "where," "why," and "how". Interrogatives can have a positive or negative form and are employed to inquire about or obtain clarification on something.	• What time does the bus arrive? • Why didn't he attend the meeting
3	Imperative Clauses	These clauses are employed to convey directives, instructions, or	

		orders. Imperatives are initiated by infinitive verbs and serve to instruct someone to perform a certain action.	
4	Exclamative Clauses	Utilized to convey strong emotions or opinions. Verbosity is distinguished by the initial placement of exclamatory words (e.g., "what" or "how"), succeeded by a subject and a predicate that elicit emotions of astonishment, excitement, or intensity.	What a beautiful morning!

Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause comprises a subject and a verb, but is not self-sufficient to form a complete sentence. Meaning is conveyed through the use of subordinating conjunctions, such as "for," "as," "since," "therefore," "hence," "consequently," "though," "due to," "provided that," "because," "unless," "once," "while," "when," "whenever," "where," "wherever," "before," or "after." Additionally, relative pronouns such as "that," "which," "who," "whose," "whichever," "whoever," and "whomever" may precede subordinate clauses.

Types of Subordinate Clause

Types of Subordinate Clause	Definition	Example
Noun Clause	A noun clause serves the purpose of a noun within a sentence and is a subordinate clause. Predominantly comprising a subject and a verb, it may function in a sentence as the subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object of a preposition, or appositive.	I know what you did last week
Adjective Clause	Adjective clauses are a variety of dependent clauses that provide additional information about a noun or pronoun while functioning as adjectives in a sentence. The phrase generally commences with a relative pronoun, such as "which," "whom," "whose," "that," or "who," and comprises a subject and a verb that furnish descriptions of the noun or pronoun it amends.	The pen that I have given you is not mine
Adverbial Clause	Adverbial clauses are dependent clauses that serve the purpose of adverbial clauses in sentences, thereby supplementing the description of the main action or state. Subordinating conjunctions	We will escape when the sun rises

	such as "when," "where," "why," "how," "since," "after," "before," or "although" are common examples.	
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SENTENCE

A sentence is a collection of words used to communicate a particular meaning or concept. The fundamental linguistic unit, it generally comprises a subject and a principal verb to articulate a coherent idea. Sentences can be categorized according to their structure and function, with declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences among others. Further classification into simple, compound, or complex sentences is possible according to the number of clauses they comprise.

Types of Sentences

Types of Sentences	Definition	Examples
Simple Sentence	The sentence is composed of a single autonomous clause, signifying that it exclusively contains a subject and a predicate (verb).	I Sing
Compound Sentence	A compound sentence is one in which a coordinating conjunction or conjunctive adverb is utilized to join together two or more independent clauses. A subject and predicate are assigned to each independent clause, and	I drink coffee, but they drink green tea

	the clauses are interconnected in order to communicate a more intricate concept or interrelation among them. Compound sentences serve to articulate numerous interconnected concepts or to demonstrate contrast or addition between clauses.	
Complex Sentence	There must be at least one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses in a complex sentence. There is a subordinating conjunction at the beginning of the dependent clause that shows how it is related to the independent clause. People use complex sentences to say more complicated things or to show how one phrase can cause another to happen.	If you want to be an artist then you should join their community
Compound-Complex Sentence	A sentence that combines both compound and complex sentences. There are multiple independent	While the rain fell, my mother slept and dreamed and my father watched a tv

	clauses joined together with coordinating conjunctions or conjunctive adverbs, and also includes one or more dependent clause	
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TASK 1

Analyze the paragraph below, and determine the phrase, main clause, and subordinate clause.

Whenever Sabrina goes to the supermarket, she always checks if there are any discounts on her favorite snacks. She buys them in bulk, which saves her a lot of money, especially since she has a tight budget. Although she tries to stick to her list, she often ends up buying extra items that catch her eye

TASK 2

Analyze the paragraph below, and determine the sentences based on its types

The sun rises in the east. It is a beautiful sight to behold. As the day begins, the birds start singing their morning songs, and the world awakens from its slumber. The morning light casts a warm glow over the landscape, illuminating the vibrant colors of the flowers and the lush greenery of the trees. Meanwhile, the city is bustling with activity, as people rush to start their day, and the sounds of car horns and chatter fill the air. However, amidst the chaos, there is a sense of serenity that pervades the atmosphere, a feeling that is both calming and invigorating.

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"Intermediate English Grammar Book" is a comprehensive guide that deepens your understanding of English sentence structure and improves your communication skills. The book consists of five chapters covering key topics in English grammar.

The first chapter deals with phrases, clauses and sentences as the basics of sentence structure. The second chapter delves deeper into noun phrases and noun clauses, essential components for conveying subjects, objects and complements in sentences. Moving on, the third chapter explores adjectival phrases and adjectival clauses, examining how adjectives and their associated structures modify nouns and pronouns to provide detailed descriptions and important information in sentences. In the fourth chapter, our focus turns to adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses, delving into how adverbs and their related constructions modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs to express manner, time, place, frequency and degree.

Finally, the fifth chapter explores the complexities of verb clauses, including finite and non-finite verb forms, complement patterns, and the use of time. Each chapter comes with explanations, examples, and exercises designed to reinforce student learning and improve your understanding of intermediate English grammar.



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