

Living Words

a Bible Based English Language Course

Living Words

level one

GRAMMAR

REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

TERMS

1. SENTENCE:

= a group of words which make complete sense.

We know where it is.

It is under the tree.

2. CLAUSE:

= a group of words with a verb, which forms part of a sentence.

... *where it is*

3. PHRASE:

= a group of words without a verb.

... *under the tree.*

In English every sentence has 2 parts:

The **SUBJECT** always comes first:

identifies the thing in mind

(sometimes understood and not spoken as is “*you*” in a command)

then the **PREDICATE**:

states something about the subject.

(may be only a verb, or a verb + complement)

SUBJECT

PREDICATE

VERB

COMPLEMENT

I

die.

(You)

Go

into all the world.

Syntax (word order) is very important in English

PARTS OF SPEECH / WORD TYPES

1. VERB:

= an action or “doing” word.
(the simplest form of a predicate)

The VERB is the most important word in a sentence (Latin *verbum* = principle word) – it is how we make a statement, ask a question and give a command.

I write.
I play football.
Do you see?
Stop!

A verb may express an action or a state.
However, the commonest verb, “BE”, does not describe an action, but always a STATE.

I am a student.
I have brown eyes.
I love you.

The **INFINITIVE** is the base stem verb form to which inflections (changes) are made, and the word “TO” usually comes before it, but not always.

There are 2 types of verbs:

i. TRANSITIVE:

= an action affects someone or something other than the subject
(Latin *transire* = to pass over).

This sentence is not complete if the verb does not have an object.

He takes an apple.
I throw a ball.
She loves him.

The person or thing (apple, ball, him) is a **DIRECT OBJECT**.

He gives her an apple.
He gives an apple to her.

The person or thing denoted by “*her*” is an **INDIRECT OBJECT**,
It is normally placed before the direct object, but also after it with the word “TO”.

A verb and its object must never be separated!

He loves her very much *He loves ~~very much~~ her.*

ii. INTRANSITIVE:

= an action which has no affect on anything or anyone else.
This sentence is a complete statement in itself.

I'll stay.
The sun is shining.

2. NOUN:

= a name of any person, place, thing or idea (Latin *nomen* = name).
(the simplest form of a subject)

John
London
a brother
love

We put a noun and a verb together to form a sentence,
defining “who” or “what” is “doing” an action.

Jesus saves.

Compounds may be formed by putting together two nouns or a noun and a directive.

birthday, copyright, milkman, newspaper, outhouse, overland, raincoat, sundown

Plural nouns are formed by adding 's.'

brothers, books, bags

Some spellings are irregular.

knife – knives wife – wives leaf – leaves
baby – babies
bus – buses box – boxes church – churches watch – watches

Some nouns are always plural.

people, children, men, women, clothes, teeth, feet

Some nouns are the same in both the single and plural forms

fish, sheep, news, scissors, jeans

Some nouns are uncountable and thus have no plural form.

love, sand, milk, fruit, luggage, money, work

3. PRONOUN:

= a word used instead of a noun (Latin *pro* = for, *nomen* = name).

A pronoun can be either the subject or the object of the verb.

I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, them, who

4. ADJECTIVE:

= a word which qualifies a noun (Latin *adjectum* = a thing thrown to).

It describes/ adds meaning to a noun.

good a good man
beautiful beautiful weather
many many people
my my Lord

Comparatives and Superlative are formed by putting “more” and “most” respectively in front of the adjectives, or by adding “er” and “est” onto short words.

small – smaller, smallest
heavy – heavier, the heaviest
beautiful – more beautiful, the most beautiful

Exceptions: *good, better, best,*
bad, worse, worst

Personal adjectives: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their* + noun

5. AUXILIARY VERB:

= a word which is added to a sentence to help the verb form a question or become negative.

An auxiliary is a type of verb (do, be, have) which may be used when talking about the past, present or future time, but it has no meaning itself – it simply assists the main verb.

	Past	Present	Future	
Simple tense	<i>did</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>will</i>	+ <i>infinitive</i>
Continuous tense	<i>was / were</i>	<i>is / are</i>	<i>will be</i>	+ <i>present participle</i>
Perfect tense	<i>had</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>will have</i>	+ <i>past participle</i>

Present Simple Do you know Jesus?
Present Continuous What are you doing?
Present Perfect I haven't read the Bible.

The verb BE describes a state, not an action, and is the only verb which does not use any auxiliary.

6. MODAL VERB:

= a word which is added to a sentence to change the mood of the verb.

A modal may express many functions including ability, permission, possibility, condition, probability, desire, commitment, deduction, obligation, necessity, or suggestion.

can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, have to.

I can speak English.

May I open the window, please?

I'll get it for you.

Shall we go?

You must answer all questions.

Could you come with me.

He might be there tonight.

Would you like a drink?

You shouldn't get there late.

You don't have to wear a tie.

7. ADVERB:

= a word which qualifies a verb (Latin *ad* = to, *verbum* = verb).

immediately, well, quickly, often

An adverb sometimes qualifies an adjective or another adverb.

very good, very well

The usual form is *adjective + ly*

quick quickly

happy happily

Some adverbs are the same as their adjective.

fast, hard, early, more, less

Some adjectives are prevented by definition from forming the comparative and superlative.

first, second, last, past, present, future, right, left, male, female, cut, same

Adverbs answer the questions *How? Why? When? Where?* and *How much?*

An adverb of frequency answers the question *How often?*

8. PREPOSITION:

= a word before a noun (or pronoun) to show its relationship to another thing.
(Latin *praepositum* = placed before).

A preposition shows connection, place, time, direction, etc.

on, in, at, to, of, by, with

A particular preposition sometimes goes with a particular verb.

look at, listen to, wait for, want to

Adding different prepositions alters the meaning of the verb (called *phrasal* verbs).

look after, look into, look through, look for, look forward to

9. CONJUNCTION:

= a word that joins sentences, clause and words (Latin *conjungo* = I join).

and, but, because, so, then, however, though

10. ARTICLE:

= a kind of adjective which defines a noun.

Definite article: *the*
Indefinite article: *a / an*

We use the indefinite article **a** before a single item to mean *one of many*:

I have a pen. ~~I have one pen~~

We use **an** before all words which begin with a *vowel sound*:

an address book an umbrella a half an hour

We use the definite article **the** to *specify a particular item or items* that we know about:

*Marge has a daughter and a son.
The daughter's name is Jessica and the son's name is Jeremiah
The children are at the park. (We know which children and which park)*

11. INTERJECTION:

= a word thrown in to express a feeling (Latin *interjicio* = I throw in).

Wow! Oh! No!

HOW TO DETERMINE PARTS OF SPEECH

The same word may have a variety of functions according to its place in the sentence and thus a different part of speech each time.

Many words can be nouns or verbs.

answer, judge, work, glory, hope, need, cry

Some words can be adjectives or verbs.

clean, free, dream, love

Others may be nouns, adjectives or verbs.

stone

A few adverbs can also be adjectives.

early, late, hard, fast

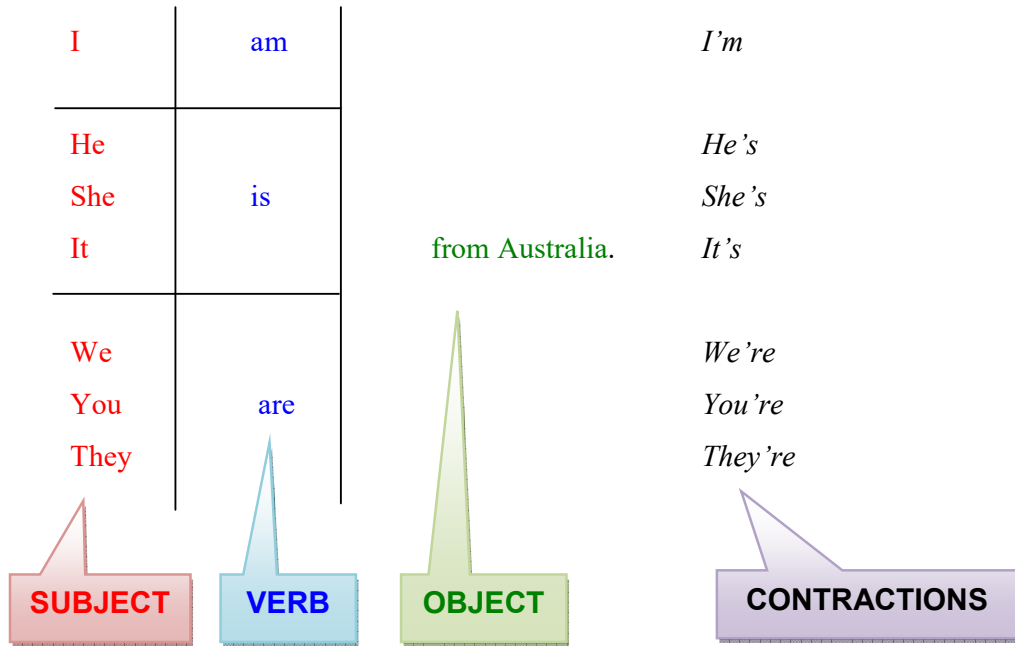
Remember to always consider the word in context to the sentence, by asking the following questions:

1. Is it the name of anything? Then it's a noun.
2. Can a previous noun be substituted without changing the meaning? Then it's a pronoun.
3. Does it answer questions referring to a noun such as: What kind? Which? How many? Then it's an adjective.
4. Does it describe an action or activity, make a statement, ask a question, give a command? Then it's a verb.
5. Does it answer questions referring to a verb such as: How? When? Where? Then it's an adverb.
6. Does it go before a noun or pronoun and show its relation to something? Then it's a preposition.
7. Does it join sentences, clauses or words? Then it's a conjunction.

VERB "BE"

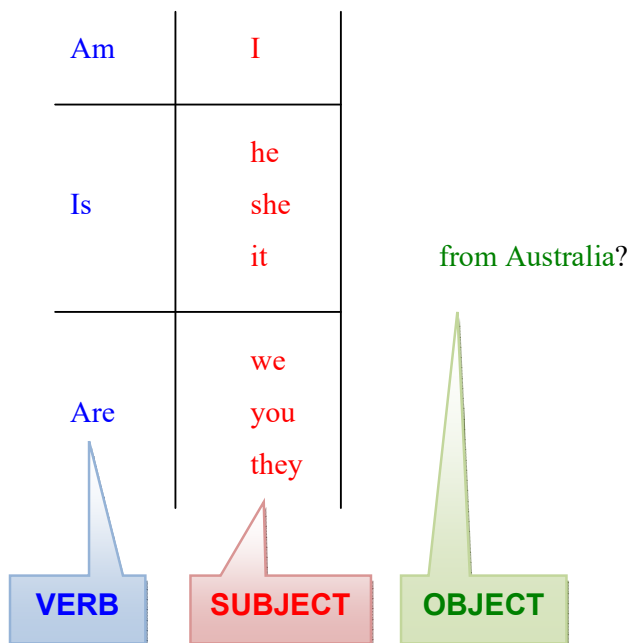
POSITIVE

SUBJECT + VERB

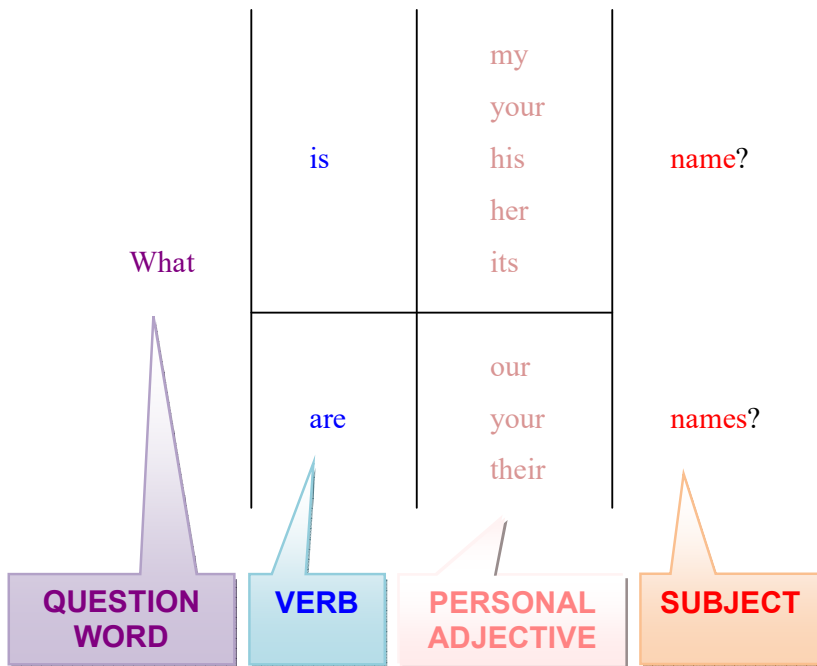
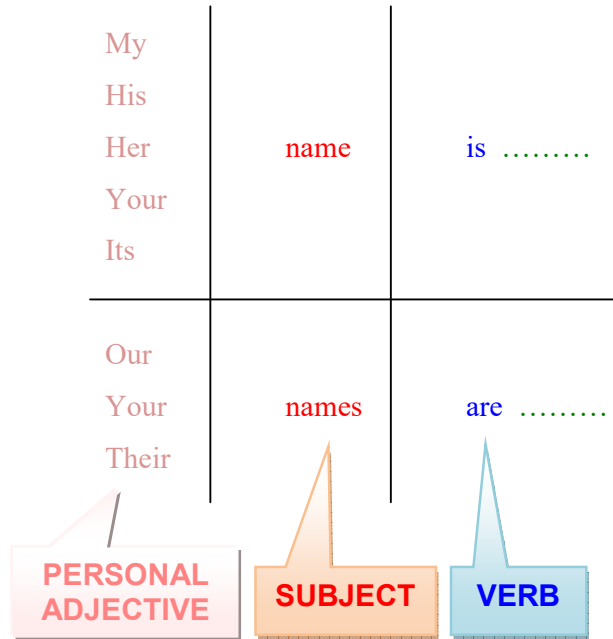


QUESTIONS

VERB + SUBJECT



PERSONAL ADJECTIVES



PRONOUNS

CONTRACTIONS

NUMBERS 1-20

PRONOUNS

SUBJECT

I am Paul

I
he
she
it
we
you
they

OBJECT

That is me

me
him
her
it
us
you
them

ADJECTIVE

PERSONAL

My name is Paul

my
his
her
its
our
your
their

CONTRACTIONS

I'm = /aim/	I am /ai (j) æm/	We're = /weə (r)/	We are /wi: (j) ɑ:(r)/
He's = /hi:z/	He is /hi: ɪz/	You're = /jo:(r)/	You are /ju: (w) ɑ:(r)/
She's = /ʃi:z/	She is /ʃi: ɪz/	They're = /θeə(r)/	They are /θei (j) ɑ:(r)/

NUMBERS 1-20

1 one	2 two	3 three	4 four	5 five
6 six	7 seven	8 eight	9 nine	10 ten
11 eleven	12 twelve	13 thirteen	14 fourteen	15 fifteen
16 sixteen	17 seventeen	18 eighteen	19 nineteen	20 twenty
30 thirty	40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy
80 eighty	90 ninety	100 a hundred	123 a hundred and twentythree	
1,000 a thousand		1,234 one thousand, two hundred and thirtyfour		
1,000,000 a million				

stress