

Sentence:

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. It contains at least one subject and one verb and may also include objects, complements, and modifiers. A sentence must convey a full idea

Example: *The cat sat on the mat.* (This is a complete thought with a subject "The cat" and a verb "sat.")

Clause:

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. Clauses can be divided into two types:

1. Dependent (Subordinate) Clause: Cannot stand alone as a sentence because it does not express a complete thought. It depends on an independent clause to form a full sentence.

◦ **Example: *Although she sings beautifully.***

2. Independent Clause: Can stand alone as a sentence because it expresses a complete thought.

◦ **Example: *She sings beautifully.***

A dependent clause (also called a subordinate clause) is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought. Because

it does not form a complete idea, it cannot stand alone as a sentence and relies on an independent clause to make sense.

Features :

Has a subject and a verb: Like an independent clause, it contains both a subject and a verb.

Does not express a complete thought: It leaves the reader waiting for more information to complete the idea.

Requires an independent clause: A dependent clause must be attached to an independent clause to form a complete sentence.

Examples:

Although she was tired

(This is a dependent clause because it has a subject "she" and a verb "was," but it doesn't form a complete idea. It needs an independent clause to complete the thought.)

Because he forgot his keys

(This also contains a subject "he" and a verb "forgot," but it leaves the reader wondering what happened next.)

When combined with an independent clause, dependent clauses add more detail to a sentence. For example:

Although she was tired, she finished her homework.

(Now, the dependent clause is complete because it's attached to the independent clause "she finished her homework.")

Because she was late

(This has a subject "she" and a verb "was," but it doesn't express a complete thought. It needs more information.)

Although the weather was bad

(The subject is "the weather" and the verb is "was," but it leaves the reader waiting for the rest of the idea.)

When I finish my homework

(The subject is "I" and the verb is "finish," but the thought is incomplete on its own.)

If they come to the party

(This clause has the subject "they" and the verb "come," but it requires further information to be complete.)

Since he didn't call

(With the subject "he" and the verb "didn't call," the

sentence feels incomplete without an independent clause.)

Independent clauses are often used in compound sentences when they are combined with another independent clause using conjunctions like and, but, or.

For example:

- *She walks to school, and he drives to work.*

(Here, both parts of the sentence are independent clauses connected by the conjunction "and.")

- *I enjoy cooking.*

(It has a subject "I" and a verb "enjoy," and it expresses a complete thought.)

- *The sun is shining brightly.*

(This clause has a subject "The sun" and a verb "is shining," and it forms a complete idea.)

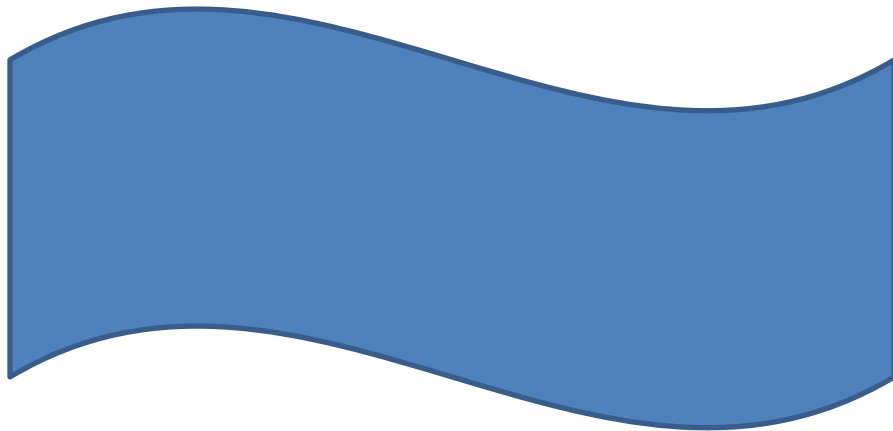
- *They went to the park.*

(The subject is "They" and the verb is "went," forming a clear, complete thought.)

- *She will arrive tomorrow.*

(This independent clause contains the subject "She" and the verb "will arrive," expressing a complete idea.)

- *We finished our homework early.*
(With the subject "We" and the verb "finished," it presents a full and complete thought.)



Compound words are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word with a distinct meaning. There are three types of compound words:

Closed compound words: These are written as a single word without spaces or hyphens.

Example: sunflower, notebook, toothbrush

Hyphenated compound words: These are connected by a hyphen.

Example: mother-in-law, well-being, part-time

Open compound words: These are written as separate words but function together as a single concept.

Example: ice cream, high school, post office

Compound words often combine nouns, verbs, or adjectives to form new meanings.

حروف العطف Coordinating conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions are words used to connect two independent clauses, which are complete sentences that can stand on their own. These conjunctions link the clauses in a way that shows the relationship between them. The most

common coordinating conjunctions in English can be remembered by the acronym **FANBOYS**, which stands for:

- **F**or (shows reason or cause)
- **A**nd (adds information)
- **N**or (indicates a negative alternative)
- **B**ut (shows contrast)
- **O**r (presents a choice)
- **Y**et (indicates contrast or exception)
- **S**o (shows result or consequence)

For (لأن - تُظهر السبب)

And (و - للإضافة)

Nor (ولا - تُظهر البديل السلبي)

But (لكن - للتباين)

Or (أو - للاختيار)

Yet (لكن - تُظهر التباين أو الاستثناء)

So (إذن - تُظهر النتيجة)

Example:

- "I wanted to go to the park, **but** it started raining."

- Here, "I wanted to go to the park" and "it started raining" are independent clauses. They are connected by the coordinating conjunction "but," which shows a contrast between the two ideas.