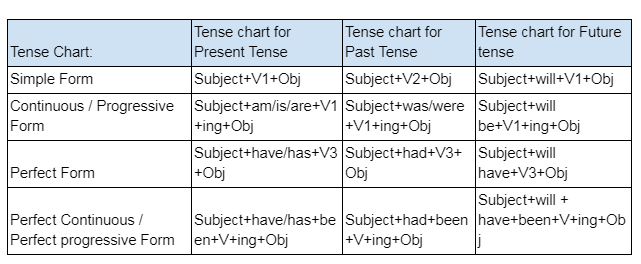
**ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES:**

1. **Verbs**:
   * Verbs express actions (run, jump) or states of being (is, am).
   * They can be classified into various forms: base form, past tense, present participle, past participle, etc.
2. **Nouns**:
   * Nouns are words that represent people (teacher), places (city), things (book), or ideas (freedom).
   * They can be common (desk) or proper (London), countable (chair) or uncountable (water).
3. **Pronouns**:
   * Pronouns replace nouns to avoid repetition (he, she, it, they).
   * They include personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, etc.
4. **Adjectives**:
   * Adjectives describe or modify nouns or pronouns (beautiful, tall, happy).
   * They can be categorized as descriptive, demonstrative, possessive, etc.
5. **Adverbs**:
   * Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs to provide more information (quickly, very, carefully).
   * They answer questions like how, when, where, or to what extent.
6. **Prepositions**:
   * Prepositions show relationships between nouns or pronouns and other words in a sentence (in, on, at, by).
   * They indicate time, place, direction, or relationship.
7. **Conjunctions**:
   * Conjunctions connect words, phrases, or clauses within a sentence (and, but, or, because).
   * They can be coordinating, subordinating, or correlative.
8. **Determiners**:
   * Determiners introduce nouns and provide information about them (a, an, the, this, that).
   * They specify which noun is being referred to.
9. **Interjections**:
   * Interjections express strong emotions or feelings (wow, hey, oh).
   * They are often followed by an exclamation mark.
10. **Articles**:
    * Articles are a type of determiner used to specify a noun as definite (the) or indefinite (a, an).
11. **Numeric**:
    * Numeric include numbers and words representing numbers (one, two, 1, 2).
12. **Tenses**:
    * Tenses indicate the time of action or state expressed by a verb (present, past, future).
    * They include simple, continuous (progressive), perfect, and perfect continuous forms.



1. **Modals**:
   * Modals are auxiliary verbs that express necessity, possibility, permission, or ability (can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would).
2. **Subject-Verb Agreement (SVA)**:
   * SVA ensures that the subject and verb in a sentence agree in number and person.
   * Singular subjects take singular verbs, and plural subjects take plural verbs.
3. **Phrases and Clauses**:
   * **Phrase**: A group of words that functions as a single unit within a sentence.
   * **Clause**: A group of words containing a subject and predicate (verb) that forms part of a sentence.
4. **Simple, Compound, Complex Sentences**:
   * **Simple Sentence**: Contains one independent clause and expresses a complete thought.
   * **Compound Sentence**: Contains two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions or semicolons.
   * **Complex Sentence**: Contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.
5. **Direct and Indirect Speech**:
   * Direct speech reports the exact words spoken (She said, "Hello.").
   * Indirect speech reports what someone said without quoting exactly (She said that she was tired).
6. **Active and Passive Voice**:
   * **Active Voice**: The subject performs the action expressed by the verb.
   * **Passive Voice**: The subject receives the action expressed by the verb.
7. **Punctuation**:
   * Punctuation marks (comma, period, semicolon, colon, quotation marks, etc.) clarify meaning and separate elements within sentences.
8. **Conditionals**:
   * Conditionals express a condition and its consequence (if..., then...).
9. **Modifiers**:
   * Modifiers include adjectives and adverbs that provide additional information about other words in a sentence.
10. **Idioms**:
    * Idioms are expressions whose meanings are different from the literal meanings of the words used.

**SENTENCE STRUCTER RULES**

 **Subject + Verb (SV)**:

* Every sentence must contain at least a subject and a verb to express a complete thought.
* Example: "She sings."

 **Subject + Verb + Object (SVO)**:

* This pattern includes a subject that performs an action (verb) on an object.
* Example: "She reads books."

 **Subject + Verb + Complement (SVC)**:

* Here, the verb links the subject to a complement that describes or renames it.
* Example: "He is a doctor."

 **Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object (SVOO)**:

* Some verbs can take both an indirect object (to whom/for whom the action is done) and a direct object (what receives the action).
* Example: "She gave him a book."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Complement (SVOC)**:

* This structure includes an object that receives the action and a complement that describes or renames it.
* Example: "She painted the wall blue."

 **Subject + Verb + Adverbial**:

* Adverbials provide additional information about the action (verb), such as time, place, manner, or frequency.
* Example: "She sings beautifully."

 **Subject + Verb + Adjective (SVA)**:

* Includes an adjective that describes the subject after the verb.
* Example: "She seems happy."

 **Subject + Verb + Adjective + Complement (SVAC)**:

* Combines an adjective that describes the subject and a complement that further describes or renames it.
* Example: "She appears happy today."

 **Subject + Verb + Adverb (SAdv)**:

* Includes an adverb that modifies the verb directly.
* Example: "She sings loudly."

 **Subject + Verb + Adverb + Complement (SVAdvC)**:

* Combines an adverb that modifies the verb and a complement that describes the subject.
* Example: "She sings very beautifully."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial (SVOAdv)**:

* Adds an adverbial phrase that modifies the entire action (verb + object).
* Example: "She read the book in the library."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective (SVOA)**:

* Includes an adjective that describes the object of the verb.
* Example: "She found the book interesting."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial + Complement (SVOAdvC)**:

* Combines an adverbial phrase that modifies the action with a complement that further describes the subject or object.
* Example: "She read the book in the library quietly."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Object (SVOO)**:

* Some verbs can take two direct objects, typically one representing a person or thing and the other representing what is given or done to that person or thing.
* Example: "She gave her friend a gift."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Object + Complement (SVOOC)**:

* Combines two direct objects with a complement that further describes one of the objects.
* Example: "She painted her room pink."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Indirect Object + Complement (SVOIC)**:

* Includes an indirect object (recipient of the direct object) and a complement that describes the action or the indirect object.
* Example: "She gave her friend a book."

 **Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Indirect Object (SVDIO)**:

* Includes a direct object (the thing acted upon) and an indirect object (the recipient of the direct object).
* Example: "She gave him a book."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Object + Adverbial (SVOOA)**:

* Combines two direct objects with an adverbial that modifies the action.
* Example: "She sent her friend a gift yesterday."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Complement (SVOAC)**:

* Includes an adjective that describes the object and a complement that further describes it.
* Example: "She found the movie interesting."

 **Subject + Verb + Complement + Adverbial (SVCA)**:

* Combines a complement that describes the subject and an adverbial that modifies the action.
* Example: "He became a doctor yesterday."

 **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Object (SVAO)**:

* Starts with an adverbial that modifies the entire action followed by an object.
* Example: "Yesterday, she read the book."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial + Adjective (SVOAA)**:

* Includes an adverbial that modifies the action and an adjective that describes the object.
* Example: "She completed the project on time."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Adverbial (SVOAA)**:

* Combines an adjective that describes the object and an adverbial that modifies the entire action.
* Example: "He found the movie boringly long."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Complement (SVOAC)**:

* Includes an adjective that describes the object and a complement that further describes it.
* Example: "She painted the wall blue."

 **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Complement (SVAC)**:

* Starts with an adverbial that modifies the action and a complement that further describes the subject.
* Example: "Yesterday, he was in a hurry."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Complement + Adverbial (SVOACA)**:

* Combines an object with an adjective and a complement that further describes it, followed by an adverbial.
* Example: "She found the assignment very challenging."

 **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Object + Complement (SVAOC)**:

* Includes an adverbial that modifies the action, followed by an object and a complement that further describes it.
* Example: "She carefully placed the vase on the table."

 **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Adjective + Object (SVAAO)**:

* Starts with an adverbial that modifies the action, followed by an adjective that describes the object.
* Example: "He quickly solved the difficult problem."

 **Subject + Verb + Adjective + Object + Complement (SVAOC)**:

* Includes an adjective that describes the subject, followed by an object and a complement that further describes it.
* Example: "She was happy to receive the award."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Adverbial (SVOAA)**:

* Combines an object with an adjective that describes it, followed by an adverbial that modifies the entire action.
* Example: "She made a delicious dinner last night."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Complement + Adverbial (SVOACA)**:

* Includes an object with an adjective that describes it, followed by a complement that further describes it and an adverbial that modifies the entire action.
* Example: "They found the task surprisingly easy to complete."

 **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Object + Adjective + Complement (SVAOAC)**:

* Starts with an adverbial that modifies the action, followed by an object with an adjective that describes it, and a complement that further describes it.
* Example: "He regularly visits his elderly neighbor in good spirits."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial + Complement (SVOAC)**:

* Includes an object followed by an adverbial that modifies the entire action, and a complement that further describes it.
* Example: "She painted the fence red with great care."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Complement + Adverbial (SVOCA)**:

* Combines an object followed by a complement that further describes it, and an adverbial that modifies the entire action.
* Example: "They declared the event a success yesterday."

 **Subject + Verb + Object + Object + Complement (SVOOC)**:

* Includes two objects with a complement that further describes the second object.
* Example: "He considers the painting his masterpiece."

 **Subject + Verb + Adjective + Object + Adverbial (SVAOA)**:

* Starts with an adjective that describes the subject, followed by an object and an adverbial that modifies the entire action.
* Example: "She was delighted with her new job immediately."

**Subject + Verb + Prepositional Phrase (SVP):**

* A prepositional phrase follows the verb, providing additional information about the action.
* Example: "She lives in the city."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Prepositional Phrase (SVOP):**

* Combines a direct object with a prepositional phrase that modifies the entire action.
* Example: "She placed the book on the table."

• **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Prepositional Phrase (SVAP):**

* An adverbial modifies the verb and is followed by a prepositional phrase that provides more details.
* Example: "She sings beautifully in the shower."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial + Prepositional Phrase (SVOAP):**

* Combines an object and adverbial that modify the action, followed by a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She read the book quickly in the library."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Prepositional Phrase + Complement (SVOPC):**

* Includes an object, a prepositional phrase that modifies the action, and a complement that further describes the object.
* Example: "She placed the vase on the table carefully."

• **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Prepositional Phrase + Complement (SVAPC):**

* Combines an adverbial and prepositional phrase that modify the action, followed by a complement.
* Example: "She sings beautifully in the shower every morning."

• **Subject + Verb + Prepositional Phrase + Adverbial (SVPA):**

* A prepositional phrase is followed by an adverbial that provides additional details.
* Example: "She lives in the city happily."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Prepositional Phrase + Adverbial (SVOAP):**

* Combines an object, a prepositional phrase that modifies the action, and an adverbial that provides additional information.
* Example: "She placed the book on the table gently."

• **Subject + Verb + Adverb + Prepositional Phrase (SVAdvP):**

* An adverb modifies the verb and is followed by a prepositional phrase that provides more details.
* Example: "She sings loudly in the shower."

• **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Object + Prepositional Phrase (SVAOP):**

* Combines an adverbial, an object, and a prepositional phrase that provides additional details about the action.
* Example: "She quickly placed the book on the table."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Complement + Prepositional Phrase (SVOCP):**

* Combines an object, a complement that describes the object, and a prepositional phrase that provides additional information.
* Example: "She painted the wall blue with a brush."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverb + Prepositional Phrase (SVOAdvP):**

* Combines an object, an adverb that modifies the verb, and a prepositional phrase that provides additional details.
* Example: "She read the book quietly in the library."

**Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase (SVN):**

* A noun phrase follows the verb, providing additional detail or clarification about the subject.
* Example: "She became a teacher."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Noun Phrase (SVON):**

* Combines an object with a noun phrase that provides more information about the object.
* Example: "She called him a genius."

• **Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Complement (SVNC):**

* A noun phrase followed by a complement that provides further detail.
* Example: "She named her dog Buddy."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Prepositional Phrase (SVOAP):**

* Combines an object, an adjective describing the object, and a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She found the task difficult in the extreme."

• **Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Adverbial (SVNA):**

* A noun phrase followed by an adverbial providing additional context.
* Example: "She became a teacher after graduation."

• **Subject + Verb + Adverb + Noun Phrase (SVAdvN):**

* An adverb modifies the verb, followed by a noun phrase providing more detail.
* Example: "She quickly became a leader."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Noun Phrase + Adverbial (SVONA):**

* Combines an object, a noun phrase providing additional information, and an adverbial.
* Example: "She called him a genius yesterday."

• **Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Adverb + Prepositional Phrase (SVNAdvP):**

* A noun phrase followed by an adverb and a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She became a leader very quickly in her team."

• **Subject + Verb + Adjective + Prepositional Phrase (SVAP):**

* An adjective describing the subject followed by a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She seemed happy with her results."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Noun Phrase (SVOAN):**

* Combines an object, an adjective describing the object, and a noun phrase.
* Example: "She found the book interesting and informative."

• **Subject + Verb + Adjective + Noun Phrase + Complement (SVANC):**

* An adjective describing the subject followed by a noun phrase and a complement.
* Example: "She became tired of the same routine."

• **Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Adjective + Complement (SVNAC):**

* A noun phrase followed by an adjective and a complement.
* Example: "She remained a loyal friend throughout."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Noun Phrase + Prepositional Phrase (SVONP):**

* Combines an object, a noun phrase, and a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She called him a genius at problem-solving."

• **Subject + Verb + Adverb + Noun Phrase + Prepositional Phrase (SVAdvNP):**

* An adverb modifies the verb, followed by a noun phrase and a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She quickly became a leader in the company."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Adjective + Noun Phrase + Prepositional Phrase (SVOANP):**

* Combines an object, an adjective, a noun phrase, and a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She found the book interesting and full of useful information."

• **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Noun Phrase + Complement (SVANC):**

* An adverbial followed by a noun phrase and a complement.
* Example: "Yesterday, she became a teacher, inspiring her students."

• **Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Adjective + Prepositional Phrase (SVANP):**

* A noun phrase followed by an adjective and a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She became a leader, confident in her abilities."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Prepositional Phrase + Noun Phrase (SVOPN):**

* Combines an object, a prepositional phrase, and a noun phrase.
* Example: "She gave the book to her friend, an avid reader."

**Clausal Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Clause (SVC):**

* A clause (subject + verb) follows the main verb, providing additional information.
* Example: "She said that she was tired."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Clause (SVOC):**

* Combines an object with a clause that provides additional information about the object.
* Example: "She told him that the meeting was canceled."

• **Subject + Verb + Adverbial + Clause (SVAC):**

* An adverbial phrase modifies the action, followed by a clause.
* Example: "She spoke loudly so that everyone could hear."

• **Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + Clause (SVNC):**

* A noun phrase followed by a clause providing more details.
* Example: "She made a promise that she would return."

**Compound Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Conjunction + Subject + Verb (SVCVS):**

* Combines two independent clauses with a conjunction.
* Example: "She likes coffee, and he prefers tea."

• **Subject + Verb + Conjunction + Subject + Verb + Object (SVCVSO):**

* Combines two clauses with a conjunction, with the second clause containing an object.
* Example: "She likes coffee, but he drinks tea every morning."

**Complex Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Clause + Adverbial (SVCA):**

* A clause providing additional information about the action, followed by an adverbial phrase.
* Example: "She realized that she was late for the meeting."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Clause + Adverbial (SVOCA):**

* Combines an object with a clause and an adverbial phrase.
* Example: "She told him that the meeting was canceled yesterday."

• **Subject + Verb + Clause + Prepositional Phrase (SVCP):**

* A clause followed by a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She knew that he was waiting at the bus stop."

**Relative Clause Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Noun + Relative Clause (SVNR):**

* A noun followed by a relative clause providing more information about the noun.
* Example: "She met the man who lives next door."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Relative Clause (SVOR):**

* Combines an object with a relative clause.
* Example: "She read the book that he recommended."

**Interrogative Sentence Structures**

• **Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (AUXSV):**

* An auxiliary verb followed by a subject and main verb, forming a question.
* Example: "Is she coming?"

• **Question Word + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (QWAUXSV):**

* A question word followed by an auxiliary verb, subject, and main verb.
* Example: "Where is she going?"

**Passive Voice Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle (SAUXP):**

* A subject followed by an auxiliary verb and past participle.
* Example: "The book was read."

• **Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Past Participle + Prepositional Phrase (SAUXPP):**

* A subject followed by an auxiliary verb, past participle, and prepositional phrase.
* Example: "The book was read by her."

**Conditional Sentence Structures**

• **If-Clause + Main Clause (IFMC):**

* An if-clause followed by a main clause, indicating a condition and result.
* Example: "If it rains, we will stay indoors."

• **Main Clause + If-Clause (MCIF):**

* A main clause followed by an if-clause, indicating a result and condition.
* Example: "We will stay indoors if it rains."

**Infinitive Phrase Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Infinitive Phrase (SVI):**

* An infinitive phrase following the main verb.
* Example: "She likes to read."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Infinitive Phrase (SVOI):**

* Combines an object with an infinitive phrase.
* Example: "She asked him to leave."

**Gerund Phrase Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Gerund Phrase (SVG):**

* A gerund phrase following the main verb.
* Example: "She enjoys reading."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Gerund Phrase (SVOG):**

* Combines an object with a gerund phrase.
* Example: "She caught him stealing."

**Participle Phrase Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Participle Phrase (SVP):**

* A participle phrase following the main verb.
* Example: "She stood waiting for the bus."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Participle Phrase (SVOP):**

* Combines an object with a participle phrase.
* Example: "She saw him running."

**Imperative Sentence Structures**

• **Verb + Object (VO):**

* An imperative verb followed by an object.
* Example: "Close the door."

• **Verb + Adverbial (VAdv):**

* An imperative verb followed by an adverbial phrase.
* Example: "Run quickly."

**Compound-Complex Sentence Structures**

• **Main Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Main Clause + Subordinate Clause (MCCMS):**

* A compound sentence where one or both main clauses are followed by a subordinate clause.
* Example: "She likes coffee, but he prefers tea because it is less bitter."

• **Subordinate Clause + Main Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Main Clause (SCMCMC):**

* A subordinate clause followed by a compound main clause.
* Example: "Although she was tired, she finished her work, and she went to bed early."

**Inversion Sentence Structures**

• **Adverbial Phrase + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (AdvAUXSVM):**

* An adverbial phrase is placed at the beginning, followed by an auxiliary verb, subject, and main verb.
* Example: "Rarely have I seen such a beautiful sunset."

• **Negative Adverbial + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (NegAdvAUXSVM):**

* A negative adverbial phrase is placed at the beginning, followed by an auxiliary verb, subject, and main verb.
* Example: "Never have I been so surprised."

**Parenthetical Sentence Structures**

• **Main Clause + Parenthetical Element + Main Clause (MCPEMC):**

* A main clause is interrupted by a parenthetical element.
* Example: "The project, despite the challenges, was completed on time."

• **Parenthetical Element + Main Clause (PEMC):**

* A parenthetical element begins the sentence, followed by the main clause.
* Example: "Despite the challenges, the project was completed on time."

**Appositive Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Appositive + Verb (SAV):**

* An appositive phrase follows the subject, providing additional information.
* Example: "My friend, a skilled guitarist, plays beautifully."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Appositive (SVOA):**

* An appositive phrase follows the object, providing additional information.
* Example: "She gave her friend, a talented artist, a gift."

**Absolute Phrase Sentence Structures**

• **Absolute Phrase + Main Clause (APMC):**

* An absolute phrase modifies the entire main clause.
* Example: "Her arms folded across her chest, she waited patiently."

• **Main Clause + Absolute Phrase (MCAP):**

* The main clause is followed by an absolute phrase.
* Example: "She waited patiently, her arms folded across her chest."

**Elliptical Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Ellipsis + Verb (SEV):**

* A subject and verb with an ellipsis indicating omitted but understood words.
* Example: "She can play the guitar, and he the piano."

• **Verb + Ellipsis + Object (VEO):**

* A verb followed by an ellipsis indicating omitted but understood words.
* Example: "She can play the guitar, and he the piano."

**Prepositional Phrase Sentence Structures**

• **Prepositional Phrase + Subject + Verb (PPSV):**

* A prepositional phrase at the beginning, followed by the subject and verb.
* Example: "In the garden, she found a rare flower."

• **Subject + Verb + Prepositional Phrase (SVPP):**

* The subject and verb are followed by a prepositional phrase.
* Example: "She found a rare flower in the garden."

**Comparative Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Comparative Adjective + Than + Clause (SVCAC):**

* A comparative adjective followed by a clause.
* Example: "She is smarter than her brother is."

• **Subject + Verb + More/Less + Adjective + Than + Clause (SVMLAC):**

* The use of "more" or "less" with an adjective, followed by a clause.
* Example: "She is more diligent than he is."

**Cleft Sentence Structures**

• **It + Be + Subject + That-Clause (ItBSthat):**

* A cleft sentence that emphasizes the subject.
* Example: "It was she who solved the problem."

• **What-Clause + Be + Subject (WhatBSubj):**

* A cleft sentence that emphasizes the action or object.
* Example: "What she did was remarkable."

**Reduced Relative Clause Sentence Structures**

• **Noun + Reduced Relative Clause (NRRC):**

* A noun followed by a reduced relative clause.
* Example: "The man standing by the door is my uncle."

• **Subject + Verb + Noun + Reduced Relative Clause (SVNRRC):**

* A subject and verb followed by a noun and a reduced relative clause.
* Example: "She saw the man standing by the door."

**Multiple-Clause Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Relative Clause + Adverbial Clause (SVORCAdvC):**

* An object followed by a relative clause and an adverbial clause.
* Example: "She read the book that he recommended before going to bed."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial Clause + Relative Clause (SVOAdvCRC):**

* An object followed by an adverbial clause and a relative clause.
* Example: "She read the book before going to bed that he recommended."

**Conditional Sentence Structures**

• **If-Clause + Main Clause (IfMC):**

* A conditional clause (if) followed by a main clause.
* Example: "If it rains, we will stay indoors."

• **Main Clause + If-Clause (MCIf):**

* A main clause followed by a conditional clause (if).
* Example: "We will stay indoors if it rains."

• **Unless-Clause + Main Clause (UnlessMC):**

* A conditional clause (unless) followed by a main clause.
* Example: "Unless it rains, we will go for a hike."

• **Main Clause + Unless-Clause (MCUnless):**

* A main clause followed by a conditional clause (unless).
* Example: "We will go for a hike unless it rains."

**Causative Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Causative Verb + Object + Bare Infinitive (SCVOBI):**

* A subject followed by a causative verb, an object, and a bare infinitive.
* Example: "She made him wash the dishes."

• **Subject + Causative Verb + Object + Past Participle (SCVOPP):**

* A subject followed by a causative verb, an object, and a past participle.
* Example: "She had her car repaired."

**Passive Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Be + Past Participle + By-Agent (SBPPBA):**

* A subject followed by a form of 'be', a past participle, and a by-agent phrase.
* Example: "The cake was baked by Mary."

• **Subject + Be + Past Participle + Adverbial (SBPPA):**

* A subject followed by a form of 'be', a past participle, and an adverbial phrase.
* Example: "The cake was baked yesterday."

**Infinitive Phrase Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Infinitive Phrase (SVInfP):**

* A subject and verb followed by an infinitive phrase.
* Example: "She decided to go home."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Infinitive Phrase (SVOInfP):**

* A subject, verb, and object followed by an infinitive phrase.
* Example: "She asked him to leave."

**Gerund Phrase Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Gerund Phrase (SVGPh):**

* A subject and verb followed by a gerund phrase.
* Example: "She enjoys reading books."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Gerund Phrase (SVOGrPh):**

* A subject, verb, and object followed by a gerund phrase.
* Example: "She caught him stealing."

**Participial Phrase Sentence Structures**

• **Participial Phrase + Main Clause (PPhMC):**

* A participial phrase at the beginning, followed by the main clause.
* Example: "Running quickly, she reached the station on time."

• **Main Clause + Participial Phrase (MCPPh):**

* A main clause followed by a participial phrase.
* Example: "She reached the station on time, running quickly."

**Correlative Conjunction Sentence Structures**

• **Both + Subject + And + Subject + Verb (BSASV):**

* Using "both...and" with subjects and verb.
* Example: "Both John and Mary are coming."

• **Either + Subject + Or + Subject + Verb (ESOSV):**

* Using "either...or" with subjects and verb.
* Example: "Either John or Mary will call."

• **Neither + Subject + Nor + Subject + Verb (NSNSV):**

* Using "neither...nor" with subjects and verb.
* Example: "Neither John nor Mary is available."

• **Not Only + Subject + But Also + Subject + Verb (NOSBASV):**

* Using "not only...but also" with subjects and verb.
* Example: "Not only John but also Mary was surprised."

**Relative Clause Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Noun + Relative Clause (SVNRC):**

* A subject, verb, and noun followed by a relative clause.
* Example: "She met a man who works at the bank."

• **Noun + Relative Clause + Verb (NRCV):**

* A noun followed by a relative clause and a verb.
* Example: "The man who works at the bank is my friend."

**Comparative Clause Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Comparative Adjective + Than-Clause (SVCATC):**

* A comparative adjective followed by a than-clause.
* Example: "She is taller than her sister."

• **More/Less + Adjective + Than-Clause (MLATC):**

* Using "more" or "less" with an adjective and a than-clause.
* Example: "She is more diligent than he is."

**Concessive Clause Sentence Structures**

• **Although-Clause + Main Clause (ACMC):**

* A concessive clause (although) followed by a main clause.
* Example: "Although it was raining, they went for a walk."

• **Main Clause + Although-Clause (MCAC):**

* A main clause followed by a concessive clause (although).
* Example: "They went for a walk although it was raining."

**Restrictive and Non-Restrictive Clause Sentence Structures**

• **Noun + Restrictive Relative Clause + Verb (NRRCV):**

* A noun followed by a restrictive relative clause and a verb.
* Example: "The book that she borrowed is new."

• **Noun + Non-Restrictive Relative Clause + Verb (NNRRCV):**

* A noun followed by a non-restrictive relative clause and a verb.
* Example: "Her book, which is new, is on the table."

**Hypothetical Sentence Structures**

• **If-Clause + Main Clause + Conditional Clause (IfMCCC):**

* An if-clause followed by a main clause and a conditional clause.
* Example: "If I had known, I would have told you."

• **Main Clause + If-Clause + Conditional Clause (MCIfCC):**

* A main clause followed by an if-clause and a conditional clause.
* Example: "I would have told you if I had known."

**Advanced Adverbial Clause Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Adverbial Clause + Main Clause (SVAdvCMC):**

* A subject, verb, and adverbial clause followed by the main clause.
* Example: "After she finished, she went home."

• **Main Clause + Adverbial Clause + Verb (MCAdvCV):**

* A main clause followed by an adverbial clause and verb.
* Example: "She went home after she finished."

**Inverted Sentence Structures**

• **Verb + Subject (VS):**

* The verb comes before the subject.
* Example: "Running was he."

• **Adverbial + Verb + Subject (AdvVS):**

* An adverbial phrase followed by the verb and then the subject.
* Example: "Quickly ran he."

• **Negative Adverbial + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (NAuxSVM):**

* A negative adverbial phrase, followed by an auxiliary verb, the subject, and the main verb.
* Example: "Never have I seen such beauty."

**Elliptical Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Ellipsis (SVE):**

* Part of the sentence is omitted because it is understood from context.
* Example: "She can sing, and he can (sing), too."

• **Subject + Ellipsis + Verb (SEV):**

* The subject is stated, and the verb is implied.
* Example: "John can play the guitar, and Mary (can) the piano."

**Parallel Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Noun Phrase + and + Noun Phrase (SVNPNP):**

* Two noun phrases connected by "and."
* Example: "She likes apples and oranges."

• **Subject + Verb + Gerund Phrase + and + Gerund Phrase (SVGPGP):**

* Two gerund phrases connected by "and."
* Example: "He enjoys reading and writing."

**Appositive Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Appositive + Verb (SAV):**

* A noun or noun phrase that renames or explains the subject.
* Example: "John, a skilled guitarist, performed well."

• **Appositive + Subject + Verb (ASV):**

* An appositive phrase before the subject.
* Example: "A skilled guitarist, John performed well."

**Clauses within Clauses**

• **Main Clause + That-Clause (MCTC):**

* A main clause followed by a clause beginning with "that."
* Example: "She said that she would come."

• **That-Clause + Main Clause (TCMC):**

* A clause beginning with "that" followed by a main clause.
* Example: "That she would come was certain."

• **Main Clause + Whether-Clause (MCWC):**

* A main clause followed by a clause beginning with "whether."
* Example: "I don't know whether she will come."

• **Whether-Clause + Main Clause (WCMC):**

* A clause beginning with "whether" followed by a main clause.
* Example: "Whether she will come is uncertain."

**Comparative Sentence Structures**

• **More + Adjective + Than-Clause (MATC):**

* Using "more" with an adjective followed by a "than" clause.
* Example: "She is more diligent than he is."

• **Less + Adjective + Than-Clause (LATC):**

* Using "less" with an adjective followed by a "than" clause.
* Example: "She is less diligent than he is."

**Sentences with Modal Verbs**

• **Subject + Modal Verb + Base Verb (SMVB):**

* A subject followed by a modal verb and a base verb.
* Example: "She can sing."

• **Subject + Modal Verb + Not + Base Verb (SMVNB):**

* A subject followed by a modal verb, "not," and a base verb.
* Example: "She cannot sing."

**Mixed Sentence Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial + Relative Clause (SVOARC):**

* An object followed by an adverbial phrase and a relative clause.
* Example: "She read the book on the table that she bought yesterday."

• **Subject + Verb + Adjective + Adverbial + Clause (SVAAC):**

* An adjective followed by an adverbial phrase and a clause.
* Example: "She was happy with the results because she worked hard."

**Complex Sentences with Multiple Clauses**

• **Main Clause + Because-Clause + Although-Clause (MCBCA):**

* A main clause followed by a "because" clause and an "although" clause.
* Example: "She stayed home because she was sick although she wanted to go out."

• **Although-Clause + Main Clause + Because-Clause (ACMCBC):**

* An "although" clause followed by a main clause and a "because" clause.
* Example: "Although she was sick, she stayed home because she wanted to rest."

**Emphatic Sentence Structures**

• **It + Be + Subject + That-Clause (ItBSCT):**

* An emphatic structure using "it" and "that."
* Example: "It was John who broke the vase."

• **What + Subject + Verb + Be + Complement (WSVBC):**

* An emphatic structure using "what" and "be."
* Example: "What she wants is peace."

**Complex Sentences with Conditionals**

• **If-Clause + Main Clause + Unless-Clause (IfMCUC):**

* An if-clause followed by a main clause and an unless-clause.
* Example: "If it rains, we will stay indoors unless it stops."

• **Main Clause + Unless-Clause + If-Clause (MCUCIf):**

* A main clause followed by an unless-clause and an if-clause.
* Example: "We will stay indoors unless it stops raining if it starts."

**Mixed Sentence Structures with Gerunds and Infinitives**

• **Subject + Verb + Gerund + Infinitive (SVGInf):**

* A verb followed by a gerund and an infinitive.
* Example: "She started singing to please her friends."

• **Subject + Verb + Infinitive + Gerund (SVInfG):**

* A verb followed by an infinitive and a gerund.
* Example: "She began to sing, enjoying the moment."

**Structures with Emphatic "Do"**

• **Subject + Do/Does/Did + Base Verb (SDoBV):**

* Using "do/does/did" for emphasis with a base verb.
* Example: "She does like ice cream."

**Mixed Sentence Structures with Various Conjunctions**

• **Subject + Verb + and + Subject + Verb + but + Subject + Verb (SVASVBSV):**

* Combining multiple clauses with different conjunctions.
* Example: "She likes to read and he likes to write, but they both enjoy music."

**Conditional Sentence Structures**

• **First Conditional (IF + Present Simple + WILL):**

* Used for real and possible situations.
* Example: "If it rains, we will stay inside."

• **Second Conditional (IF + Past Simple + WOULD):**

* Used for hypothetical situations.
* Example: "If I had a car, I would drive to work."

• **Third Conditional (IF + Past Perfect + WOULD HAVE):**

* Used for past hypotheticals.
* Example: "If she had studied, she would have passed the exam."

• **Mixed Conditional (IF + Past Perfect + WOULD):**

* Combines past and present implications.
* Example: "If he had taken the job, he would be living in New York now."

**Relative Clause Structures**

• **Defining Relative Clause (Subject + Verb + Object + Relative Clause):**

* Essential information about the noun.
* Example: "The book that she lent me is fascinating."

• **Non-defining Relative Clause (Subject + Verb + Object, + Relative Clause):**

* Additional information about the noun.
* Example: "My brother, who lives in Canada, is visiting us."

**Passive Voice Structures**

• **Simple Passive (Subject + BE + Past Participle):**

* The focus is on the action, not who did it.
* Example: "The cake was eaten."

• **Passive with Modal (Subject + Modal + BE + Past Participle):**

* Using modals in the passive voice.
* Example: "The report must be finished by tomorrow."

• **Passive with Two Objects (Subject + BE + Past Participle + By-Agent):**

* The action receiver and the action doer.
* Example: "A gift was given to her by John."

**Infinitive and Gerund Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Gerund (SVG):**

* Using gerunds as objects.
* Example: "She enjoys swimming."

• **Subject + Verb + Infinitive (SVI):**

* Using infinitives as objects.
* Example: "She decided to leave."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Gerund (SVOg):**

* Using gerunds as objects of transitive verbs.
* Example: "They saw him running."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Infinitive (SVOi):**

* Using infinitives as objects of transitive verbs.
* Example: "She asked him to leave."

**Cleft Sentence Structures**

• **It-Cleft (It + BE + Subject + THAT-Clause):**

* Emphasizing a part of the sentence.
* Example: "It was John who broke the vase."

• **Wh-Cleft (What + Subject + Verb + BE + Complement):**

* Emphasizing the result.
* Example: "What she needs is a good rest."

**Double Object Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Indirect Object (SVDIO):**

* Two objects with a direct and indirect object.
* Example: "She sent a letter to her friend."

• **Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object (SVOO):**

* Indirect object comes before the direct object.
* Example: "She sent her friend a letter."

**Advanced Adverbial Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Adverbial Clause (SVAdvC):**

* Using adverbial clauses to provide additional context.
* Example: "She sings when she is happy."

• **Adverbial Clause + Subject + Verb (AdvCSV):**

* Starting with an adverbial clause.
* Example: "When she is happy, she sings."

**Reported Speech Structures**

• **Reported Statement (Subject + Reporting Verb + THAT-Clause):**

* Indirect speech for statements.
* Example: "He said that he was tired."

• **Reported Question (Subject + Reporting Verb + IF/WH-Clause):**

* Indirect speech for questions.
* Example: "She asked if he was coming."

**Comparative and Superlative Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Comparative Adjective + THAN-Clause (SVCAT):**

* Comparing two entities.
* Example: "She is taller than her sister."

• **Subject + Verb + Superlative Adjective + IN-Clause (SVSAC):**

* Highlighting the highest degree.
* Example: "He is the best player in the team."

**Sentence Structures with Conjunctions**

• **Subject + Verb + AND + Subject + Verb (SVASV):**

* Combining two independent clauses.
* Example: "She likes to read, and he likes to write."

• **Subject + Verb + OR + Subject + Verb (SVOSV):**

* Presenting alternative actions.
* Example: "You can stay here, or you can go."

• **Subject + Verb + BUT + Subject + Verb (SVBSV):**

* Contrasting two independent clauses.
* Example: "She is friendly, but he is reserved."

**Advanced Emphatic Structures**

• **DO/DOES/DID + Subject + Verb (DoSV):**

* Using auxiliary "do" for emphasis.
* Example: "Do attend the meeting!"

• **Subject + Did + Verb (SDV):**

* Emphasizing past actions.
* Example: "She did finish the project."

**Sentences with Participle Phrases**

• **Present Participle Phrase + Subject + Verb (PPP+SV):**

* Starting with a present participle phrase.
* Example: "Running down the street, she fell."

• **Past Participle Phrase + Subject + Verb (PPP+SV):**

* Starting with a past participle phrase.
* Example: "Exhausted by the hike, they rested."

**Complex Sentences with Subordinate Clauses**

• **Main Clause + Subordinate Clause (MC+SC):**

* Combining a main clause with a dependent clause.
* Example: "She left early because she was tired."

• **Subordinate Clause + Main Clause (SC+MC):**

* Starting with a subordinate clause.
* Example: "Because she was tired, she left early."

**Interrogative Sentence Structures**

• **Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (AuxSVM):**

* Standard question structure.
* Example: "Is she coming?"

• **Question Word + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (QAuxSVM):**

* Wh-questions.
* Example: "What is she doing?"

**Elliptical Constructions**

• **Subject + Verb + … + Subject + Verb (SV…SV):**

* Omitting repeated elements for brevity.
* Example: "She likes tennis, and he football."

• **Subject + Verb + … + Verb (SV…V):**

* Omitting repeated subjects.
* Example: "She will sing, and dance."

**Inverted Structures**

• **Verb + Subject (VS):**

* Common in questions and for emphasis.
* Example: "Here comes the bus."

• **Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (AuxSVM):**

* Used in questions.
* Example: "Have you finished?"

• **Negative Adverbial + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb (NAdvAuxSVM):**

* For emphasis with negative adverbials.
* Example: "Never have I seen such beauty."

**Appositive Structures**

• **Subject + Appositive + Verb (SAppV):**

* Renaming or clarifying the subject.
* Example: "John, my brother, is a doctor."

• **Subject + Verb + Object + Appositive (SVOApp):**

* Renaming or clarifying the object.
* Example: "She called her friend, a nurse."

**Absolute Phrases**

• **Absolute Phrase + Subject + Verb (APSV):**

* Adding information or context.
* Example: "Weather permitting, we will go hiking."

**Parallel Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Object + AND + Verb + Object (SVO + V + O):**

* Ensuring grammatical balance.
* Example: "She likes swimming and running."

• **Subject + Verb + Adjective + AND + Adjective (SVA + A):**

* Balancing adjectives.
* Example: "He is smart and diligent."

**Subjunctive Mood**

• **If + Subject + Were + Complement (IfSWC):**

* Hypothetical situations.
* Example: "If I were you, I would apologize."

• **Subject + Suggest/Recommend/Insist + That + Subject + Base Verb (SSRITSVBV):**

* Expressing necessity or demand.
* Example: "I suggest that he go."

**Exclamatory Structures**

• **What + Adjective + Noun + Subject + Verb (WANSV):**

* Expressing strong emotion.
* Example: "What a beautiful day it is!"

• **How + Adjective/Adverb + Subject + Verb (HAd/AdvSV):**

* Emphasizing quality or manner.
* Example: "How quickly she runs!"

**Causal Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Because + Subject + Verb (SVBSV):**

* Indicating cause.
* Example: "She stayed home because she was sick."

• **Because + Subject + Verb, + Subject + Verb (BSV, SV):**

* Starting with the cause.
* Example: "Because it was raining, we stayed inside."

**Concessive Clauses**

• **Subject + Verb + Although + Subject + Verb (SVAUSV):**

* Showing contrast.
* Example: "She went to work although she was tired."

• **Although + Subject + Verb, + Subject + Verb (ASV, SV):**

* Starting with the concession.
* Example: "Although he tried hard, he failed."

**Result Clauses**

• **Subject + Verb + SO + Adjective/Adverb + THAT + Subject + Verb (SVSAd/AdvTSV):**

* Indicating result.
* Example: "He is so tall that he can reach the top shelf."

• **Subject + Verb + SUCH + Noun Phrase + THAT + Subject + Verb (SVSNPTS):**

* Emphasizing with result.
* Example: "It was such a difficult exam that many failed."

**Purpose Clauses**

• **Subject + Verb + TO + Base Verb (SVT + BV):**

* Indicating purpose.
* Example: "She studied hard to pass the exam."

• **Subject + Verb + SO THAT + Subject + CAN/COULD + Base Verb (SVSTSCBV):**

* Explaining purpose.
* Example: "He left early so that he could catch the train."

**Comparative Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + AS + Adjective/Adverb + AS + Subject + Verb (SVAAd/AdvASV):**

* Making comparisons.
* Example: "She is as tall as her brother."

• **Subject + Verb + Comparative Adjective/Adverb + THAN + Subject + Verb (SVCAd/AdvTSV):**

* Comparative degree.
* Example: "He runs faster than she does."

**Time Clauses**

• **Subject + Verb + WHEN + Subject + Verb (SVWSV):**

* Indicating time.
* Example: "Call me when you arrive."

• **WHEN + Subject + Verb, + Subject + Verb (WSV, SV):**

* Starting with time clause.
* Example: "When he arrived, they started dinner."

**Degree Clauses**

• **Subject + Verb + TOO + Adjective/Adverb + TO + Verb (SVTA/AdvTV):**

* Indicating degree.
* Example: "She is too tired to walk."

• **Subject + Verb + ENOUGH + Noun/Adjective/Adverb + TO + Verb (SVEN/Ad/AdvTV):**

* Sufficient degree.
* Example: "He is old enough to vote."

**Emphatic Structures**

• **It + IS/ARE + Subject + THAT + Verb (ItIS/ARSTV):**

* Emphasizing subject.
* Example: "It is John that I want to see."

• **DO/DOES/DID + Subject + Base Verb (D/D/DSBV):**

* Emphatic action.
* Example: "Do sit down!"

**Advanced Coordination**

• **Not Only + Subject + Verb + BUT + Subject + Also + Verb (NOSVBSA):**

* Adding emphasis to coordination.
* Example: "Not only did she sing, but she also danced."

• **Either + Subject + Verb + OR + Subject + Verb (ESVO):**

* Presenting alternatives.
* Example: "Either you leave or I will."

**Conditional Structures**

• **If + Subject + Present Simple, + Subject + Future Simple (IfSPSSF):**

* First conditional (real present/future).
* Example: "If it rains, we will stay inside."

• **If + Subject + Past Simple, + Subject + Would + Base Verb (IfSPSWSV):**

* Second conditional (unreal present/future).
* Example: "If I had a car, I would drive to work."

• **If + Subject + Past Perfect, + Subject + Would + Have + Past Participle (IfSPPWSHPP):**

* Third conditional (unreal past).
* Example: "If I had known, I would have called you."

**Passive Voice**

• **Subject + BE + Past Participle (SBPP):**

* Focusing on the action or the recipient of the action.
* Example: "The book was read by her."

• **Subject + BE + Being + Past Participle (SBBPP):**

* Present continuous passive.
* Example: "The car is being washed."

• **Subject + HAVE + Been + Past Participle (SHBPP):**

* Present perfect passive.
* Example: "The project has been completed."

**Cleft Sentences**

• **It + BE + Subject + WHO/THAT + Verb (ItBSWTV):**

* Emphasizing the subject.
* Example: "It is John who called."

• **It + BE + Object + THAT + Subject + Verb (ItBOTSV):**

* Emphasizing the object.
* Example: "It is a book that she read."

**Relative Clauses**

• **Subject + Verb + Relative Pronoun + Subject + Verb (SVRPSV):**

* Adding essential information.
* Example: "The person who called is my friend."

• **Subject + Verb, + Relative Pronoun + Subject + Verb (SV, RPSV):**

* Adding non-essential information.
* Example: "My brother, who lives in New York, is visiting."

**Comparative and Superlative Structures**

• **Subject + BE + More + Adjective + THAN + Subject + BE (SBMAThSB):**

* Comparative degree.
* Example: "She is more intelligent than her sister."

• **Subject + BE + The + Most + Adjective + Subject + BE (SBTMASB):**

* Superlative degree.
* Example: "He is the most talented musician."

**Correlative Conjunctions**

• **Both + Subject + AND + Subject + Verb (BothSASV):**

* Coordinating two subjects.
* Example: "Both John and Mary are coming."

• **Not Only + Subject + Verb + BUT ALSO + Subject + Verb (NOSVBASV):**

* Emphasizing two actions.
* Example: "Not only did she sing, but she also danced."

**Infinitive and Gerund Phrases**

• **Subject + Verb + Infinitive (SVI):**

* Expressing purpose or intention.
* Example: "She wants to learn."

• **Subject + Verb + Gerund (SVG):**

* Using a verb as a noun.
* Example: "He enjoys swimming."

• **Subject + Verb + Preposition + Gerund (SVPG):**

* Combining a preposition with a gerund.
* Example: "She is good at cooking."

**Quantifier Phrases**

• **Quantifier + Noun + Verb (QNV):**

* Expressing quantity.
* Example: "Many people attended."

• **Quantifier + OF + Noun + Verb (QONV):**

* Expressing quantity with a noun phrase.
* Example: "Some of the students passed."

**Clause Combinations**

• **Subject + Verb + THAT + Subject + Verb (SVTSV):**

* Noun clause as the object.
* Example: "She believes that he is honest."

• **Subject + Verb + WH-Word + Subject + Verb (SVWSV):**

* Noun clause with a WH-word.
* Example: "She knows where he lives."

**Result and Purpose Clauses**

• **Subject + Verb + SO + Adjective + THAT + Subject + Verb (SVSAThSV):**

* Expressing result.
* Example: "She was so tired that she fell asleep."

• **Subject + Verb + IN ORDER TO + Base Verb (SVIOTBV):**

* Expressing purpose.
* Example: "She left early in order to catch the train."

**Conditional and Temporal Clauses**

• **Subject + Verb + IF + Subject + Verb (SVISV):**

* Conditional clause.
* Example: "Call me if you need help."

• **Subject + Verb + WHEN + Subject + Verb (SVWSV):**

* Temporal clause.
* Example: "We will start when everyone arrives."

**Descriptive Structures**

• **Subject + Verb + Noun Clause (SVNC):**

* Adding descriptive detail.
* Example: "He explained how it works."

• **Subject + Verb + WH-Word + Noun Clause (SVWNC):**

* Combining WH-word with noun clause.
* Example: "I asked why she left."
* **Structure of Compound Sentences**

Independent Clause + Coordinating Conjunction + Independent Clause

Example: She wanted to go to the beach, but it was raining.

Independent Clause + Semicolon + Independent Clause

Example: She wanted to go to the beach; it was raining.

Independent Clause + Semicolon + Conjunctive Adverb + Independent Clause

Example: She wanted to go to the beach; however, it was raining.Top of Form

* **Coordinating Conjunctions**

Using a Semicolon + Conjunctive Adverb

**1.Yes/No Questions**

Structure:

Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb + (Rest of Sentence)?

Rules:

Use auxiliary verbs (do/does/did, is/are/am, has/have, will, can, etc.) to form yes/no questions.

The subject follows the auxiliary verb.

Examples:

Present Simple: Do you like pizza? (Yes, I do. / No, I don't.)

Present Continuous: Are you coming to the party? (Yes, I am. / No, I’m not.)

Past Simple: Did she finish her homework? (Yes, she did. / No, she didn’t.)

Future Simple: Will you help me with this? (Yes, I will. / No, I won’t.)

Modal Verbs: Can she drive a car? (Yes, she can. / No, she can’t.)

**2. Wh- Questions**

Structure:

Wh- Word + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb + (Rest of Sentence)?

Wh- Words: who, what, where, when, why, how, which, whose, whom

Rules:

Wh- words are used to ask about specific information.

The auxiliary verb comes after the wh- word.

Examples:

Who: Who is your best friend?

What: What did you buy at the store?

Where: Where do you live?

Negative Questions

Structure:

Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Not + Main Verb + (Rest of Sentence)?

Rules:

Negative questions seek confirmation or clarification about a negative situation.

Examples:

Aren’t you coming to the party?

Didn’t you see the announcement?

**CODE IMPLEMENTATION:**

import spacy

from spacy.matcher import Matcher

nlp = spacy.load("en\_core\_web\_sm")

matcher = Matcher(nlp.vocab)

patterns = {

"NP": [{"POS": {"IN": ["DET", "ADJ"]}, "OP": "\*"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}],

"VP": [{"POS": {"IN": ["VERB", "AUX"]}, "OP": "+"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["ADV", "PART"]}, "OP": "\*"}],

"PP": [{"POS": "ADP"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["DET", "ADJ"]}, "OP": "\*"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}],

"SBAR": [{"LOWER": "if", "OP": "?"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["ADV", "ADP", "DET", "PRON"]}, "OP": "\*"},

{"POS": {"IN": ["VERB", "AUX"]}, "OP": "\*"}],

"CONJP": [{"POS": "CONJ"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["ADV", "VERB", "NOUN", "ADJ", "PART"]}, "OP": "\*"}],

"INTJ": [{"POS": "INTJ"}],

"ADJP": [{"POS": "ADJ", "OP": "+"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["NOUN", "PROPN"]}}],

"ADVP": [{"POS": "ADV", "OP": "+"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["ADJ"]}, "OP": "?"}],

"RELCL": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["ADV", "NOUN", "ADJ"]}, "OP": "\*"}],

"SQ": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["ADV", "AUX", "NOUN", "ADJ"]}, "OP": "\*"}],

"ACT": [{"POS": {"IN": ["NOUN", "PROPN", "PRON"]}}, {"POS": "VERB"}],

"PASS": [{"POS": {"IN": ["AUX", "VERB"]}, "DEP": {"IN": ["auxpass", "ROOT"]}}, {"POS": {"IN": ["VERB"]}}],

"CONJ": [{"POS": "CCONJ"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["ADV", "ADP", "DET", "PRON"]}, "OP": "\*"},

{"POS": {"IN": ["VERB", "NOUN", "ADJ", "PART"]}, "OP": "\*"}],

"ART": [{"POS": "DET"}],

"NUM": [{"POS": "NUM"}],

"TENSE": [{"POS": "AUX"}, {"POS": "VERB"}],

"MODAL": [{"POS": "AUX"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["VERB"]}}],

"SVA": [{"POS": {"IN": ["NOUN", "PROPN", "PRON"]}}, {"POS": "VERB"}],

"PC": [{"POS": "ADV"}, {"POS": "VERB"}],

"SC": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}],

"D&S": [{"POS": "DET"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}],

"C": [{"POS": "CCONJ"}, {"POS": {"IN": ["ADV", "ADP", "DET", "PRON"]}, "OP": "\*"},

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"SVOAdv": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}, {"POS": "ADV"}],

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"SVOAC": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}, {"POS": "ADJ"}],

"SVCA": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}, {"POS": "ADV"}],

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"SVAOA": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}, {"POS": "ADJ"}, {"POS": "ADV"}],

"SVAOC": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}, {"POS": "ADJ"}, {"POS": "ADV"}],

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"SVOACA": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}, {"POS": "ADJ"}, {"POS": "ADV"}],

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"SVOAC": [{"POS": "PRON"}, {"POS": "VERB"}, {"POS": "NOUN"}, {"POS": "ADJ"}, {"POS": "ADV"}],

}

for label, pattern in patterns.items():

matcher.add(label, [pattern])

sentence = input("Enter a sentence: ")

doc = nlp(sentence)

matches = matcher(doc)

print("Matched Syntactic Patterns:")

for match\_id, start, end in matches:

match\_id\_str = nlp.vocab.strings[match\_id]

span = doc[start:end]

print(f"{match\_id\_str}: {span.text}")Bottom of Form