BBI3427
Grammar for Communicative Purposes
Semester 1, 2019-2020
FTF2
Learning objectives

Students will be able to understand the use of:
1. Modal auxiliaries
2. Active & Passive voice
3. Question forms
4. Clause structures
MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

- Used to signal specific meanings:
  1. Condition
  2. Probability
  3. obligation and
  4. Possibility
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td>ability</td>
<td>James can play badminton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>permission</td>
<td>Yes, you can go shopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(seek or given)</td>
<td>The plant can grow well here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>potentiality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>could</td>
<td>ability</td>
<td>I could ride a bike when I was younger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>permission</td>
<td>He said I could go with you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>potentiality</td>
<td>It could rain in the evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may</td>
<td>permission</td>
<td>Yes, you may go for the concert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>potentiality</td>
<td>It may rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>might</td>
<td>potentiality</td>
<td>It might rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>obligation</td>
<td>You might show some appreciation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>promise certainty command future time</td>
<td>I will be there. The sun will rise tomorrow. You will report to the commander at 9.00 am. They will probably attend the function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>would</td>
<td>past habit obstinacy</td>
<td>Sometimes he would sing to himself. You would do that, wouldn’t you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shall</td>
<td>promise legal command future</td>
<td>I shall accompany you home. The president shall preside at the meeting. We shall take the train instead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should</td>
<td>weak obligation possibility</td>
<td>You should work hard from now on. If he should come, tell him I am not in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>strong obligation deduction</td>
<td>You must see a doctor. The trees are uprooted. There must be a thunderstorm earlier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACTIVE VS PASSIVE VOICE
Active voice
Emphasis on the subject or doer

Passive voice
Emphasis on object
ACTIVE VOICE

▶ Tasha writes an essay.
▶ The girl unlocks the gate.
▶ Many of us use email to communicate.
▶ Adam buys some buns.

PASSIVE VOICE

▶ An essay is written by Tasha.
▶ The gate is unlocked by the girl.
▶ Email is used by many of us to communicate.
▶ Some buns are bought by Adam.

Simple Present
Simple Past

ACTIVE VOICE

- Tasha wrote an essay.
- The girl unlocked the gate.
- Many of us used email to communicate.
- Adam bought some buns.

PASSIVE VOICE

- An essay was written by Tasha.
- The gate was unlocked by the girl.
- Email was used by many of us to communicate.
- Some buns were bought by Adam.
Present Perfect

★ ACTIVE VOICE ★

She has found her purse.
Dad has dug a hole.
I have watered the flowers.
Jack and Jill have climbed the trees.

★ PASSIVE VOICE ★

The purse has been found by her.
A hole has been dug by Dad.
The flowers have been watered by me.
The trees have been climbed by Jack and Jill.
Past Perfect

- **ACTIVE VOICE**
  - She **has found** her purse.
  - I **have watered** the flowers.

- **PASSIVE VOICE**
  - The purse **had been found** by her.
  - The flowers **had been watered** by me.
Active Voice

- Hanah is helping the blind girl to cross the road.
- They are drinking fresh juices.
- We are doing some physical activities to be fit.

Passive voice

- The blind girl is being helped by Hanah to cross the road.
- The fresh juices are being drunk by them.
- Some physical activities are being done by us to be fit.
Past Progressive

Active Voice

- Hanah was helping the blind girl to cross the road.

- The men were cutting down some trees.

Passive voice

- The blind girl was being helped by Hanah to cross the road.

- Some trees were being cut down by the men.
Active voice

- The director will give an opening speech.
- My pet carer will feed the cats.
- My sisters will look after our children when we are away.

Passive Voice

- An opening speech will be given by the director.
- The cats will be fed by my pet carer.
- Our children will be looked after by my sisters when we are away.

Simple Future
MODAL SENTENCES

- Active voice
  - Haza can ride that bike.
  - We should bake a cake for dad’s birthday.
  - The tailor will alter the skirt.
  - They might travel on the ETS.

- Passive voice
  - That bike can be ridden by Haza.
  - A cake should be baked by us for dad’s birthday.
  - The skirt will be altered by the tailor.
  - The ETS might be travelled by us.
Question Forms - Do

- These verbs are used in a myriad of fashions, such as to create questions:
  E.g. *Do* you know Tim?

- To form negatives:
  E.g. I *don’t* want that TV set after all.
Question Forms – Does, Do

- To make emphatic statements:
  
  E.g. The moon *does* look like a big pizza pie tonight!

- The “Do” verbs can also function as main verbs in a multitude of functions:
  
  E.g. I will *do* all the work.
  
  I wonder what Mary *did* after college.
QUESTION FORMS

- Is?
- Are
- Was?
- Were?
- Did?
- Has?
- Have?
- Must?
- Shall?
- Should?
- May?
- Might?
- Can?
- Could?
- Will?
- Would?
Clause structures
Clause refers to sentences that have SUBJECT and VERB

Relative clauses begin with WHO, WHOM, WHICH, THAT, WHOSE, WHERE, WHY and WHEN
I showed the driver who lost his way.
I sold the house which I bought ten years ago.
The man whom I liked was my husband.
He knows the lady whose father is a lawyer.
The apartment where we are staying is close to the airport.
I’ll never forget the day when you said you loved me.
Tell me the reason why you were absent from class yesterday.
Students should have understood the uses of modal auxiliaries, active and passive voice, forms of questions and clauses.

Conclusion