

Enhancing Speaking Skills Through the Basic Sentence Structures of English.

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ABSTRACT: Speaking is an essential element of our professional life, it is a process used to express ideas and feelings from one person to another person for giving information. Structural grammar skills are useful in every aspect of life from education to management and social life to employment opportunities. They are equally important at home where children learn their grammatical structure patterns from their parents and family. Structural grammar skills are important to be an effective leader. Speaking skills are crucial to effectively give direction and provide assurance of leading ability. Grammatical competence was a part of communicative competence, to obtain effective communication people should pay attention to Grammatical structures.

KEYWORDS: Learning, Structures, sentences, speaking.

INTRODUCTION:

Through these structures one can learn speaking skill and develop our professional life, it helps to express ideas and feelings from one person to another person for giving and taking information. Structural skills are useful in every aspect of life from education to management and social life to employment opportunities. They are equally important at all level where children learn their grammatical structure patterns from their parents and family. Structural skills are important to be an effective speaker. Speaking skills are crucial to give direction and provide assurance of leading ability. Speaking ability is a part of communicative aptitude, to obtain effective communication people should pay attention to structures.

3. She goes to the school by a car.
4. He eats breakfast every day.
5. The child drinks milk every day.
6. Sujatha usually comes to the work on foot.
7. They like spend time at home.
8. Ravali goes to the hospital for dialysis three days a week.
9. Nowadays, almost all of the children spend most of their day in front of television.

2. It expresses general truths or scientific facts.

1. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
2. The Moon revolves around the Earth.
3. Water freezes at zero centigrade degree.

3. It expresses scheduled programs or arranged future.

1. The bus leaves at 08:45 am everyday from Nandyal.
2. The examination starts at 9 o'clock tomorrow.
3. The train leaves for Vijayawada at 10:00 pm.
4. AG Sir starts The lesson at nine thirty every day.
5. The plane leaves at 10:30 in the evening.
6. The program starts every day at 10:30 am.

Subject +Verb + Object

1. It expresses habits and repeated (regular) actions.

1. I always listen to music.
2. We get up early in the mornings.

7. My brother comes tomorrow.
8. The bus goes at half past 5 pm.
9. The film starts at 8 o'clock every week.
10. The festival starts on April 15th and closes on May 15th.

4. It is used for instantaneous situations (like sports commentaries)

1. Ronaldo passes the ball to Benzema.
2. Anthony maintains his lead over the other tennis players.

5. it is used when telling stories.

1. Superman opens the door and enters to the room.
2. Suddenly, the window opens and a masket man enters.

6. It is used to give directions and instructions

1. Go straight along the road and turn left at the corner.
2. Pour the contents into a large container and mix with milk.
3. First of all, break the eggs and whisk with sugar.

7. It is used in ceremonial and formal conversations.

1. I name this ship as 'Freedom'.
2. I pronounce you man and wife.
3. I invite the president to the stage

8. Newspaper headlines usually are expressed.

1. PEACE TALKS FAIL
2. GREAT EARTHQUAKE KIILS 1000 PEOPLE IN SAN FRANCISCO
3. MAN ENTERS SPACE
4. TITANIC SINKS, 1500 DIE

Note: In Simple Present Tense, we add the suffix –s / -es / -ies at the end of the verbs for the third singular subjects (He, She, It, Singular Name)

Subject + Do/Does+ Verb + Object

1. Mounam always does her taxes on time.
2. Volunteers do a lot of work around the town.
3. Nijam does speak English well in
4. Sheela does her laundry on Saturdays.
5. He does nothing all day.
8. Rupam does charity work when she has time.

Subject + Don't /Doesn't + Verb + Object

1. I don't like junk food.
3. He doesn't want to get out of bed.
4. It doesn't rain in the desert.
5. Malem doesn't speak our language.
6. Mary likes Japan.
7. This fruit doesn't taste good.
8. This message doesn't make sense.
9. Tom doesn't know much about art.
10. Pogaru doesn't care how she dresses.
11. This sentence doesn't make sense.
12. I guess it doesn't matter anymore.
13. Tuglak doesn't understand me, either.
14. Sigu doesn't want to talk about it.

Do/Does + Subject + Verb + Object

1. Does he like music?
2. Does she cook well?
3. Do they work well?
4. Does Revedha live with his father?
5. Do you learn Bharatanatyam?
6. Do Charan and Mohan ride their bikes to school?
7. Do they play in the backyard?
8. Do the cats sit on the wall?
9. Do Mounam and Mounaragam work in front of their Principal?
10. Do you play the drums?

Don't/Doesn't + Subject + Verb + Object

1. Doesn't he like music?
2. Doesn't she cook well?
3. Don't they work well?
4. Don't Sarah and Linda feed their pets?
5. Does your teacher check your homework?
6. Do they live in the old dwelling?
7. Does Nina play computer games?
8. Does your grandmother answer the phone?
9. Does Andy do the shopping?
10. Do Garry and Ken have a cup of tea in the afternoon?

Subject + Verb + Adverb

1. Muripam writes well
2. Randam runs fast.
3. Raskel answers intelligently.
4. Sujatha speaks honestly.
5. Roundy laughs loudly.
6. The dog jumps high.
7. Anger speaks angrily.
8. Athuratha looks anxiously.
9. Bandi plays boldly.
10. She sings cheerfully.

Subject + am/is/are + VerbIng + Object

1. It is used for things that are happening at the moment of speaking.

1. I'm working at the moment.
2. we are eating dinner now, Please call back.
3. Julie is sleeping.
4. I'm reading a great book.
5. She's staying with her friend for a week.

Note: Compare this with the present simple, which is used for permanent situations that we feel will continue for a long time.

I work in a school. (I think this is a permanent situation.)

I'm working in a school. (I think this is a temporary situation.)

2. The next use is for definite future arrangements (with a future time word). In this case we have already made a plan and we are pretty sure that the event will happen in the future.

1. I'm meeting my father tomorrow.
2. We're going to the beach at the weekend.
3. I'm leaving at three.
5. We are visiting the museum in the afternoon.

Subject + am not/is not/are not + VerbIng +

1. I'm not getting happier and happier.
2. She is not improving her classes.
3. They are not always doing homework.
4. The student is not asking questions repeatedly.
5. I am not always photocopying worksheets for you!

Am/is/are + Subject + VerbIng +

1. Is Frances talking on the phone at the moment?
2. Is she constantly complaining about her sister?
3. Is he buying a computer at the weekend?
4. Are they preparing the class next week?
5. Are The classmates working in groups?

Amn't/isn't/aren't + Subject + VerbIng +

1. Isn't it working now?
2. Isn't he studying?
3. Isn't she singing?
4. Isn't the bus moving?
5. Aren't they coming?

6. Aren't we having dinner?
7. Aren't you missing him?
8. Aren't the children playing cricket?

Subject +has/have + Verb(participle)

It is used to express the events that happened in the recent past.

1. The children have made a mess in the kitchen.
2. Raju has started a new job.
3. Laxmi has finished her chores.
4. Raani has lived here all her life.
5. They have written three letters already.

Has/Have + Subject + Verb(participle)

1. Have I worked here since I graduated school?
2. Has he finished his homework?
3. Have we have eaten Mangoes?
4. Has she forgotten her folder?
5. Have you called your mom yet?

Subject +has not/have not+ Verb(participle)

1. Bindu has not finished her homework yet.
2. Susan hasn't mastered Tamil, but she can communicate.
3. They have still not arrived.
4. The rain hasn't stopped.
5. Reema and Seema have not talked to their teacher.

Hasn't/Haven't + Subject + Verb(participle)

1. Haven't people traveled to Nandyal.
2. Hasn't Usha studied two foreign languages.
3. Hasn't Renuka learned to speak Spanish.
4. Hasn't she gone to the library.
5. Haven't You gone home.

Subject +has/have + been + VerbIng

It is used to express the work which started in the past and is still running

1. Rigvedha have been listening to melodious songs for an hour.
2. Sreenu has been traveling around the world for a month.
3. Leela and Lereka have been playing cricket in that field for five hours.
4. The poet Mohan has been writing romantic poems for several hours.
5. The lyricist Chandrabose has been writing realistic songs since the beginning of his career.

Subject +hasn't/haven't + been + VerbIng

1. Sukumari hasn't been listening to realistic songs since morning?
2. Akila and Arathi haven't been watching the cricket match for an hour.
3. The teachers haven't been preparing the assignment for two hours?
4. Peepa and Peela haven't been helping him to do the task for an hour.
5. The Principal hasn't been cooking for three hours.

Has/Have + Subject + been + VerbIng

1. Have Ringa and Manga been reading the book for two hours?
2. Have Deepu and supu been playing football for an hour?
3. Has Chichu been finding the dress since morning?
4. Has Andri been studying in the library for three hours?

5. Have Sweety and Quiety been shopping at this fair for two hours?

CONCLUSION:

Speaking competence is a part of communicative competence, to obtain effective communication people should pay attention to structures. This will help a lot to the learners to learn a lot of speaking skills. The structures will give you a lucid way to learn English.

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