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## PATTERN 2: (N BE AV)

As with pattern 1, the verb in pattern 2 is (be) too, but the third position is occupied by (Av) which is an adverb like, here, there, yesterday, tomorrow, up, downstairs, soon, ...etc

Av

e.g. The test was <u>yesterday</u>. ..... N Be Av Pattern 2

In addition to those adverbs, some prepositional phrases can be considered as adverbs if they refer to time or place, thus can be substituted by there or then.

Av

e.g. Your books are on the table. Your books are there. .....N Be Av Pattern 2



The party will be <u>on Thursday</u>. The party will be then......N Be Av Pattern 2.



## EXAMPLES OF PATTERN 2

Examples:	Ν	Ве	Av
The danger can be anywhere outside	The danger	Can be	Anywhere outside
My keys were not on the kitchen table. $\longrightarrow$	My keys	Were not	On the kitchen table
The interview will be tomorrow.	The interview	Will be	tomorrow
Are you in the house?			
	you	are	in the house





# PATTERN 3: $(N^1 BE N^1)$

#### $\geq$ In this pattern the verb is (be)

The superscript (<sup>1</sup>) after both Ns indicates that both nouns have the same referent: they both refer to the same person or thing.

The first and the third positions should be occupied by nouns or noun phrases and they should refer to the same person or thing.

> The first N<sup>1</sup> is the subject of the sentence

> The second N<sup>1</sup> is called the subject complement; it completes the meaning of the subject

e.g. John is a doctor. (John and a doctor refer to the same person)It might be a difficult question. (it and a difficult question refer to the same thing)



## EXAMPLES OF PATTERN 3

	N <sup>1</sup>	be	N <sup>1</sup>
My cousin is a fool.	my cousin	is	a fool
Was she the new nurse?	she	was	The new nurse
Don't be a careless person !	(you)	Don't be	A careless person
That broken phone might be mine.	That broken phone	might be	mine
This is a nice cup of tea.	this	is	A nice cup of tea



