

promise not to + (verb)

When using the word 'promise' you are giving your word that what you are saying is true. You might also be assuring someone a guarantee that you will follow thru on what you are saying to them.

When using 'promise not to' you are stating you will not do a particular thing. Here are some examples:

"I promise not to tell."

"I promise not to leave without you."

"I promise not to be so late."

"I promise not to hurt your feelings."

"I promise not to wake you up."

You can also just use the word 'promise' to assure someone of your intentions.

Here are some examples:

"I promise I am telling the truth."

"I promise to practice my math."

"I promise to call you."

"I promise I will tell you."

"I promise I will come to your party."

I'd rather + (verb)

'I'd' is a contraction of the words 'I had' or 'I would.'

When using it with the word 'rather' you are suggesting you would like to do or prefer one thing more than another.

Here are some examples:

"I'd rather talk about this later."

"I'd like to eat at home than go get fast food."

"I'd rather ski than snowboard."

"I'd rather stay late than come in early tomorrow."

"I'd rather handle the problem myself."

"I had rather go home than stay out too late."

"I had rather listen to my parents or get in trouble."

"I would rather exercise than sit on the couch all day."

"I would rather complete my task early."

"I would rather know the answer."

I feel like + (verb-ing)

Here you are expressing to someone something you would enjoy doing. Here are some examples:

"I feel like going for a bike ride."

"I feel like going to the beach."

"I feel like having a snack."

"I feel like talking."

"I feel like dancing."

"I feel like having friends over to my house."

"I feel like watching TV."

By adding 'don't' or 'do not' you can change what you are saying to express something you would not enjoy or express a concern about something.

Here are some examples:

"I don't feel like leaving yet."
"I don't feel like explaining."
"I don't feel like going to bed."
"I do not feel comfortable talking about it."
"I do not feel like we are going in the right direction."

I can't help + (verb-ing)

The word 'can't' is contraction for 'cannot.' Combined with 'help' you are communicating something you are unable to control or having a hard time gaining a grasp for. This can be a physical or mental action.

Here are some examples:

"I can't help thinking about it."
"I can't help shopping so much."
"I can't help working all the time."
"I can't help smiling when I see her."
"I can't help eating so much."
"I can't help loving you."
"I can not help biting my nails when I am nervous."
"I can not help smoking when I have been drinking."
"I cannot help feeling so sad."
"I cannot help remembering the things you did."

I was busy + (verb-ing)

When using the word 'was', you are referring to something in a past tense, or something that happened before. Combining it with the word 'busy' you can express something that was occupying you in a past time.

Here are some examples:

"I was busy thinking."
"I was busy working."
"I was busy cooking dinner."
"I was busy talking on the phone."
"I was busy cleaning the house."
"I was busy studying for my test."
"I was busy thinking of ideas for our website."
"I was busy entertaining our neighbors."
"I was busy completing my housework."
"I was busy learning new things."

By changing 'was' to 'am' you change your message from past tense to present tense and refer to something you are doing 'now.'

Here are some examples:

"I am busy working."
"I am busy cooking dinner."
"I am busy studying for my test."
"I am busy completing housework." "I am busy talking on the phone."

I'm not used to + (verb-ing)

Here you are using 'not used to' to inform someone that you are unfamiliar or uncomfortable with a topic at hand.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm not used to talking English."
- "I'm not used to studying so much."
- "I'm not used to being around new people."
- "I'm not used to talking in front of groups of people."
- "I'm not used to having so much stress."
- "I'm not used to traveling so much."
- "I'm not used to working so early."
- "I'm not used to having so much responsibility."
- "I'm not used to drinking so much."

I want you to + (verb)

'I want you to' is telling someone that you have a desire or would like for them to do something. Here are some examples:

- "I want you to clean the dishes."
- "I want you to come home right after school."
- "I want you to call once you get there."
- "I want you to explain yourself to me."
- "I want you to educate me."

By using the word 'need' instead of 'want' you are expressing something that is required or wanted.

Here are some examples:

- "I need you to study harder in school."
- "I need you to stop and listen to me."
- "I need you to greet our guests."
- "I need you to introduce me to your family."
- "I need to request a refund."

I'm here to + (verb)

You are informing someone that you are at a particular place to accomplish something. Here are some examples:

- "I'm here to apply for the job."
- "I'm here to take a test."
- "I'm here to receive my gift."
- "I'm here to support all your decisions."
- "I'm here to watch a movie."
- "I'm here to work on your computer."
- "I'm here to welcome you to the neighborhood."
- "I'm here to raise awareness for cancer."
- "I'm here to start the job."
- "I'm here to receive the award."

I have something + (verb)

When using the expression 'I have something' you are communicating that you possess something or need to do something that is unspecified or undetermined.

Here are some examples:

- "I have something to complete."
- "I have something to share with you."
- "I have something important to tell you."
- "I have something to encourage you."
- "I have something to explain to you."
- "I have something special planned for your birthday."
- "I have something else to consider."
- "I have something to apologize about."
- "I have something to attend tonight."
- "I have something to ask you."
- "I have something fun for us to do."

I'm looking forward to

When telling someone that you are 'looking forward to' you are saying that you are waiting or hoping for something, especially with pleasure.

Here are some examples:

- "I'm looking forward to meeting you."
- "I'm looking forward to talking with you."
- "I'm looking forward to going on vacation."
- "I'm looking forward to spending time with my family."
- "I'm looking forward to learning the English language."
- "I am looking forward to visiting another country."
- "I am looking forward to having a family."
- "I am looking forward to graduating from college."
- "I am looking forward to watching the baseball game."
- "I am looking forward to running in a race."