

# Sentence

English 100

# Words

*a meaningful sound or combination of sounds that is a unit of language or its representation in a text.*

# Sentence

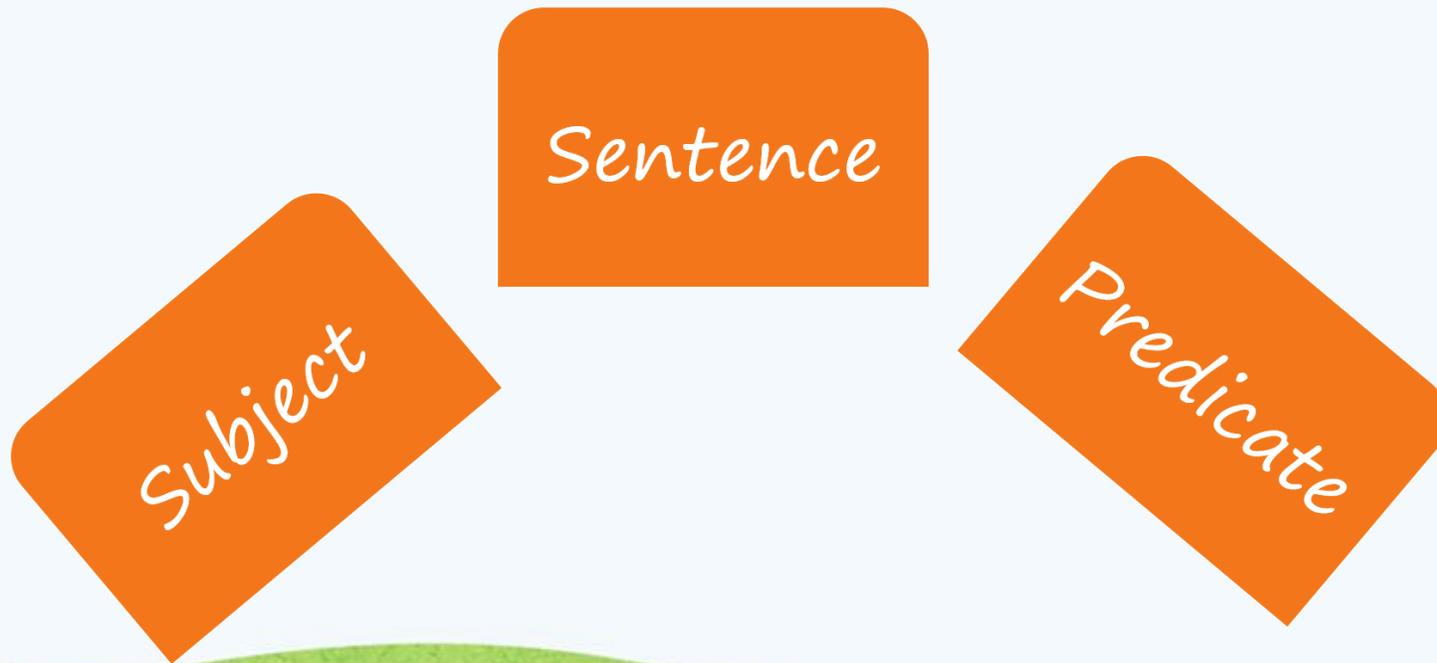
*a group of words that has a complete and independent thought.*

# Paragraph

*a group of related sentences that expresses one single idea or main topic.*

# Sentence

A group of words that has a complete and independent thought and has a subject and a predicate. Also, it is always composed of at least one independent clause.



# A. Subject

The subject is the doer of the action or the one being talked about in the sentence.

All subjects are either nouns, pronouns, gerunds, infinitives, or clauses and are placed before or after the verb.

example: **Jane** went home late.

(doer of the action)

**Myla** is the smartest student in our class.

(one being talked about)

# A. Subject

## Complete Subjects

a noun, a pronoun, or a group of words which is the doer of the one sentence. It may include modifiers.

## Simple Subjects

is the important noun, pronoun or group of words that cannot be subject.

# A. Subject

example:           The new instructor taught English to foreign  
                          students from China.

Complete Subject:   The new instructor

Simple Subject:       instructor

# A. Subject

## Compound Subjects

composed of two or more subjects that have the same verb. The coordinating conjunction “**and**” or “**or**”.

example:            Martha and her young daughter left the house early.

Martha and her young daughter

(Complete Compound Subject)

Martha, daughter

(Simple Compound Subject)

# A. Subject

## Other kinds of subjects:

a. **Dummy Subject** – the subject with no concrete reference.

ex. It is raining hard outside.

It is dark inside the room.

b. **Hidden Subject** – the subject before the verb in imperative sentence.

ex. Keep up the good work! (You)

Please, pass the salt. (You)

## B. Predicate

- it is the information about the subject.
- composed of a group of words that states what the subject does or is.

Example: Jane **went home late.**  
the subject does)

(what

**Myla is the smartest student in our class.**  
the subject is)

(what

## *B. Predicate*

### Complete Predicate

is the verb or verb phrase, as well as any modified and/or subject does or is.

### Simple Predicate

the important verb/verb phrase in the sentence that cannot be taken predicate.



## B. Predicate

### Compound Predicate

composed of two or more verbs that have the same subject. The coordinating conjunction.

example: Martha left the house early but arrived late for work.

... left the house early but arrived late for work  
(Complete Predicate)

... left, arrived  
(Simple Predicate)

# Elliptical

A word or group of words that do not express a subject or predicate or both, but the thought is complete if it is in relation with the previous statement.

Example:

1. Who called? Marta. (predicate)

[ Marta called. ]

2. What did you do? Asked her to come in. (subject)

[ I asked her to come in ]

3. What did she want? Tickets for the concert. (s&p)

[ She wanted tickets for the concert ]

# Exercise

Identify the simple and complete subject and predicate.

1. The participants left early this morning.
2. Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
3. The city was designed to include many beautiful parks.
4. The boxer gave his final blow.
5. Her harsh remarks annoyed everyone.

# Exercise

6. The missionaries have returned home safely.

7. In the exhibit were several paintings by some amateur artists.

8. At the end of the line stood my brother.

9. Do you like green mangoes?

10. Is your mother coming today?

# Complements



# Complement

This is a word or group of words in a sentence that completes a thought that has been partially formed by the subject and its verb.

They could do one of two things:

- a. receive the action of the verb.
- b. follow a linking verb and refer back to the subject.

# A. Complements w/ Action Verb

## Direct Object

the direct object is not the subject of the sentence but the noun or action. It answers the questions **Whom** or **What** after the action verb.

examples: Jane made a **cake** for her sister.

Mrs. Pots cleaned the **living room**.

The young boy called his **mother** at the office.

My youngest sister admires **Daniel Radcliffe**.

# Exercise

Find the direct object in each sentence.

1. The janitor was given a better position because of his character.
2. The orchestra played five classical pieces.
3. He encountered a formidable foe.
4. The concerned student filled a formal protest.
5. She wrote a letter of apology.

# A. Complements w/ Action Verb

## Indirect Object

this acts as a noun and does not receive the action but indicates for something is done. Ask **for/to whom** or **for/to what** after the action verb.

examples: Jane made **her sister** a cake.

Chariz gave **her** a box of chocolate.

Krichelle threw **Jack** the flower bouquet.

The you boy taught **his dog** new tricks.

# Exercise

Find the direct object and indirect object in each sentence.

1. Mother hid the matches in the drawer.
2. The child found the matches and started a bonfire in the living room.
3. The fireman gave the boy a bucket of water.
4. As the flames leapt higher, the boy threw himself on the ground and cried.
5. Later, the mother bought him a new toy fire truck and then told him the story of Prometheus.

# A. Complements w/ Action Verb

## Objective Complement

it is an adjective or noun that appears with a direct object and can only be found in a sentence that has a direct object. (v+do, then ask

examples: I consider Froi my **best friend**.

The principal appointed Ms. Santos **Prefect of Students**.

# Exercise

Find the objective complement in each sentence.

1. Sansa calls her parrot Snow.
2. A simple greeting made my mom happy.
3. They elected Laurente president of the Student Supreme Council.
4. The Chinese considered Confucius a great man.
5. The ambitious employee appointed himself chairman of the board.

## B. Subject Complements

These are nouns, pronouns or adjectives that appears with a linking verb and tells something about the subject of the sentence.

There are two kinds of subject complements found in a sentence after the linking verb: **predicate nominative** and **predicate adjective**.

**Note:** What are linking verbs?

## B. Subject Complements

### Predicate Nominative

it is the noun or the pronoun that appears with a linking verb and explains the subject of the sentence.

example:      A good dictionary is a valuable **tool** for assignments.

Shyla is a great **chef**.

Socrates was a famous **philosopher**.

## B. Subject Complements

### Predicate Adjective

it is an adjective that appears with a linking verb and describes the

example:      The violin solo sounded ~~mournful but~~ beautiful.

Illuminated manuscripts are ~~rare and valuable~~.

The young boy looks smart.

# Exercise

Identify the Predicate Nominative and Predicate Adjective

1. Cassandra's family became rich overnight.
2. Jude's favorite sport is basketball.
3. Mother's voice sounded sad.
4. A pit viper is a poisonous snake.
5. The beef stew tastes delicious.
6. Porcupines are slow moving creatures.

# Exercise

7. The winner in the Poetry Writing contest is George.

8. Our mathematics teacher is ill today.

9. The school's rules and regulations are important.

10. Althea's favorite flower is the white rose.

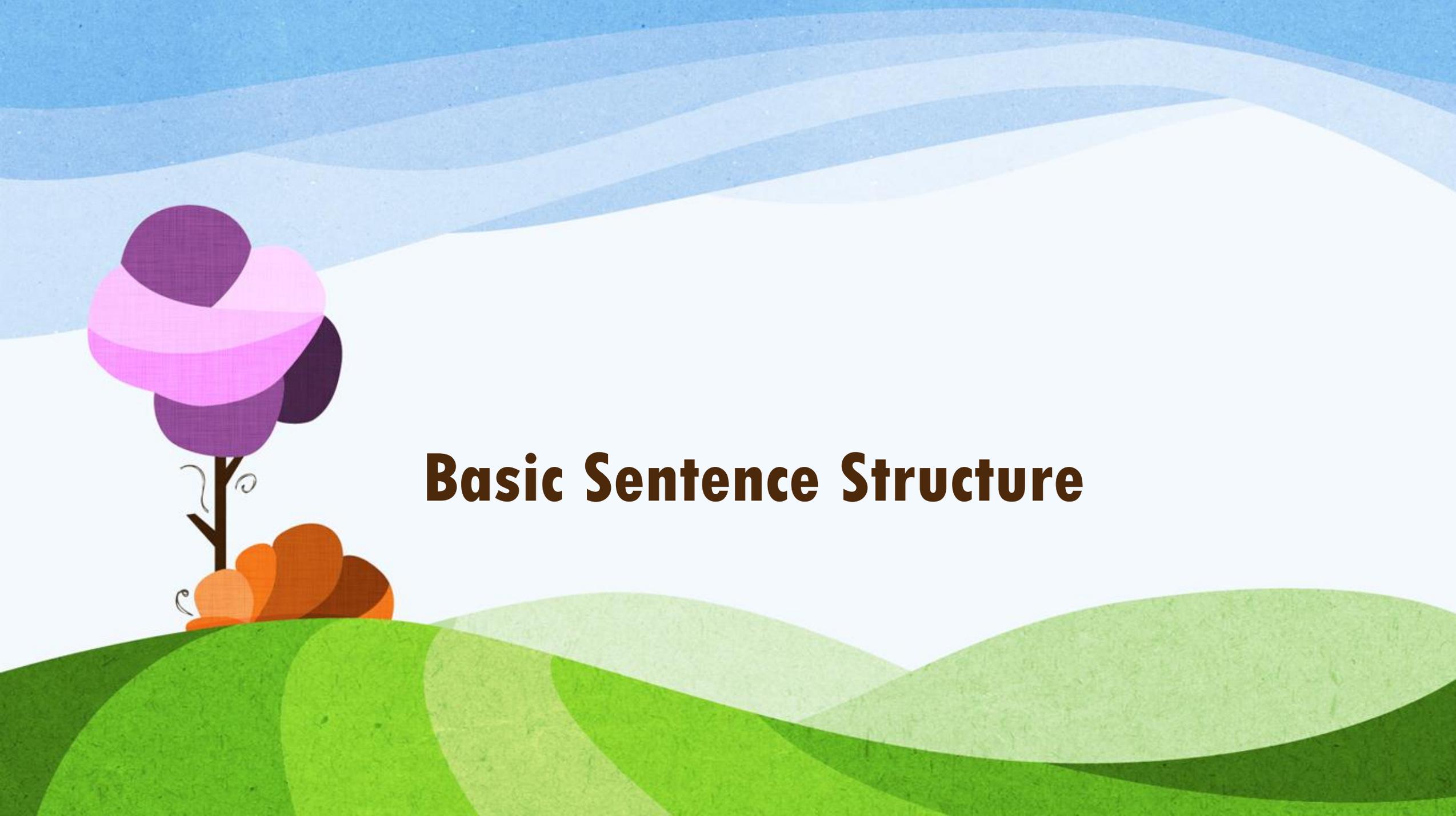
# Activity

Identify the complement/complements used in each sentence below: (DO, IO, OC, PN, PA)

1. His refusal to pay rendered the contract null and void.
2. Sweet are the uses of adversity.
3. His artistic skill won him many honors.
4. Often, the weather defies prediction.
5. The tower of London is an ancient fortress.

# Activity

6. A court judged the defendant guilty beyond reasonable doubt.
7. History judges Abraham Lincoln a fine president.
8. The Christmas parade delighted the child.
9. The travel agency sent her the necessary information
10. The audience remained silent for a few seconds after the performance.



# Basic Sentence Structure

# Simple Sentence

- Subject + Verb (**S+V**)

The simple sentence is composed of a single independent clause. It consists of one or more subjects or one or more verbs.

example:

a. The **bird** built a nest made of twigs and leaves for its young. (1S, 1V)

b. The **actress** cried and laughed at the same time. (1S, 2V)

c. **Pam** and **Tony** were given awards by the school principal. (2S, 1V)

# *Simple Sentence*

- For a sentence to be classified as a simple sentence, it must have at least verb.
- It must have a complete thought.
- It is an independent clause.

# Compound Sentence

- Independent Clause + Independent Clause **(I+I)**
- It has two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction.
- Two or more simple sentences, when put together, can make up a compound sentence.

# Compound Sentence

example:

a. She dictated, and I typed. (I+I)

[the coordinating conjunction **and** joins the two independent clauses]

b. The meal was expensive, but it was spoiled, so I threw it.

[the coordinating conjunction **but** and **so** join the three independent clauses.]

\* For a sentence to be classified as a compound sentence it must have at least two independent clauses combined by a coordinating conjunction.

# Compound Sentence

## Coordinating Conj

\*FANBOYS

- for
- and
- nor
- but
- or
- yet
- so

## Subordinating Conj

after	as though	since	until
although	because	so that	when
as	before	that	where
as if	even though	though	whenever
as long as	if	till	wherever
as soon as	in order that	unless	while



# Complex Sentence

Example #2

[complex]                      The school which was built ten years ago was already renovated when I saw it.

[independent]      The school was already renovated

[dependent]                      which was built the years ago

[dependent]                      when I saw it

# Compound Complex Sentences

- Independent Clause + Independent Clause + Dependent Clause (I+I+D)
- This contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

Example #1

[compound complex]      We can talk about anything, **and** we will go  
anywhere just as long as we are together.

[independent]              We can talk about anything

[independent]              we will go anywhere

[dependent]                just as long as we are together.

# Compound Complex Sentences

## Example #2

[compound complex]      When afternoon comes, most employees chat in the Internet and write e-mail, but others prefer to eat their snack.

[dependent]                      When afternoon comes

[independent]            most employees chat in the Internet and write e-mail.

[independent]            others prefer to eat their snacks.

# Compound Complex Sentences

## Example #3

[compound complex]      The school, which was built ten years ago, was very popular, yet I saw it torn down.

[independent]      The school was very popular

[dependent]                      which was built ten years ago

[independent]      I saw it torn down.

# Compound Complex Sentences

## Example #4

[compound complex]      I danced while he sang, but they won because also played the piano.

[independent]      The school was very popular

[dependent]                      which was built ten years ago

[independent]      I saw it torn down.

\* Compound complex sentences must contain at least two independent clauses and one dependent clause.