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BASIC SENTENCE STRUCTUREParts of Sentences: Subject, Predicate, Object, Indirect Object, Complement Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose in the structure of this particular sentence. According to the rules of grammar, the structure of the sentence can sometimes be quite complex. For simplicity, however, the main parts of the proposal are discussed here. The two main parts of the sentence are the subject and the predicate. **SUBJECT** The subject of the sentence is the person, place or thing that performs the action of the sentence. The subject represents what or who is involved. A simple item usually contains a noun or pronoun and may include a change of words, phrases, or positions. Man... **PREDICATE** Predicate expresses action or being in a sentence. A simple predicate contains a verb and may also contain changing words, phrases, or positions. Man / builds a house. The theme and predicate are the two main structural parts of any complete proposal. In addition, there are other elements contained in the subject or predicate that add meaning or detail. These elements include a direct object, an indirect object, and a subject addition. All of these elements can be expanded and further combined into simple, complex, complex, or complex sentences. (See TIP sheet on Sentence Type and Purpose.) **DIRECT OBJECT** Direct Object receives the offer action. A direct object is usually a noun or a pronoun. A man builds a house. A man builds it. **INDIRECT OBJECT** Indirect object indicates to whom or for whom the sentence is carried out. An indirect object is usually a noun or a pronoun. A man builds a house for his family. A man builds a house for them. **THE SUBJECT COMPLEMENT** Theme complements either renames or describes the topic, and therefore is usually a noun, pronoun or adjective. Subject additions occur when there is a binding verb in a sentence (often binding verb is a form of verb). This man is a good father. (father and noun that renames the subject) Man seems kind. Note: As an example of the difference between parts of speech and sentence parts, a noun can function in a sentence as a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, an object of an offer, or a substantive addition. For more information on the structure and formation of sentences, see the following TIP sheets: Suggestions types and goalsContinmeat FragmentsIndependent and Dependent Clauses: Coordination and SubmissionPrepositions and Preposition phrasesArly, Positive, AbsolutCom Splices and Run-on Offers Eight Parts Of SpeechNounsPronounsAdject types of offers. Please check out these archival webinars for more information. Key: yellow, bold and object; Green emphasize verb, blue, italics object, pink, regular font and prepositional phrase Independent clause: Independent reservation can stand alone as a proposal. It contains a theme and a verb and is a complete idea. I love spaghetti. He reads a lot of books. Dependent clause: A dependent clause is not a complete offer. It must be attached to an independent reservation to become complete. This is also known as a subordinate position. Although I love spaghetti,... Because he reads a lot of books,... Subject: A person, an animal, a place, a thing, or a concept that makes an action. Identify the item in the sentence by asking who or what? I love spaghetti. He reads a lot of books. Verb: Expresses what a person, an animal, a place, a thing, or a concept does. Identify the verb in the sentence by asking the question, What was the action or what happened? He reads a lot of books. It's a good movie. (Being a verb is also sometimes referred to as a copy or binding verb. Object: human, animal, place, thing, or concept that gets action. Identify the object in the sentence by asking the question the subject did what? Or to whom?/For whom? I love spaghetti. He reads a lot of books. Preposition phrase: a phrase that begins with an excuse (i.e. in, on, behind, before, after, during) and changes the word in the sentence. The preposition phrase answers one of many questions. Here are a few examples: Where? When? How? I love spaghetti for dinner. He reads a lot of books in the library. English sentences follow certain grammatical templates, and once you are familiar with these sentence templates, your writing and understanding of English will improve. Examples of each template can help you recognize these types of sentences in everyday life and learn to use them in your own writing. Offers come in a variety of styles, but below are some of the most common grammatical templates you'll see. If you learn these eight patterns, you'll have a good idea of how English works. The theme-Verb PatternA simple sentence has a theme and a verb. It can be one item, such as a cat, or it can be a complex subject like a cat and a dog. Similarly, it can have one verb like wounds or a verb compound as it ran and jumped. Here are some examples of sentences with subjective verb patterns. The rabbit was jumping. Two ducks swam. Sam and Beth were studying. Sam read and studied. Subject-Verb-Object PatternAnother's very common sentence pattern in English is the use of an object and a verb direct object. A direct object is a noun or noun phrase that acts Direct objects are only needed with transit verbs, verbs that act on someone or something. These examples will help you understand. Ellen sent a letter. My cat can open the doors. She washed and waxed the car. The boy was racing with the dog. Subject-Verb-Adverb PatternAn adverb changes the verb, and you'll find it in many English sentences. The adverbs often end -ly and tell how the verb did something. Sometimes you can see the adverb before the verb, but the general pattern of the sentence is to see it after the verb. Here are some examples of the sentence template that include the verb-adverb subject. Fireworks exploded loudly. Two friends recalled happily. The door opened slowly. She got up suddenly. The adjective Subject-Verb-Adjective PatternAn changes the noun. It may come before a noun in a simple sentence, but it is also very common to see the adjective come after the verb. Here are a few examples. The cat was black. These boys are funny. She seemed upset. Dinner looks delicious. The verb-Noun PatternAnother subject is a common grammar pattern in English. In this pattern, the verb is often a form of being, showing that the subject and ending of the noun are equivalent. You can see it in these examples. My father is a teacher. This character is a villain. She's a doctor. This woman is my mother. The independent Clause-Independent PatternYou'll also see complex proposals that consist of two or more independent provisions. These provisions include an object and a verb, and they are related to a compound, a semi-a-cent or another punctuation mark. Here are a few examples. The package arrived, and it was too late. Her blue dress is perfect and she looked beautiful. I trained my dog, he sits every time. I loved this book; I couldn't put it down. Independent Clause-Dependent Clause Pattern This common type of proposal may also have a grammatical pattern of dependent reservation-independent clause. Regardless of the order, this pairing of an independent provision and a dependency position can add context. Here are a few examples. When I went to the doctor, he told me I was healthy. Sarah cleaned the dishes when everyone finished eating. Just as the boy was blowing out his birthday candle, Aaron took a photo. When I read his letter, I missed him even more. Independent Clause-Dependent Clause PatternWhen, when you combine two or more independent provisions and one or more dependent provisions, you create a complex, complex proposal. It's a complex grammar template that will make your writing and speech seem more professional. Regulations can be in any order, and independent provisions must be merged compounds or appropriate punctuation. These examples will show you how it works. When I to the shop, the cashier greeted me, and I smiled at her. The doughnuts disappeared when I got there and I didn't get it. The girl was rude because she was but no one knew that. My mom said I couldn't eat dessert until I ate broccoli, but I snuck cookies. There are many types of sentences in English, and these common model suggestions are just a few. However, if you know these basic patterns, you can see how other sentence templates work. These grammatical patterns are the building blocks of the English language. The next step is to learn how to combine sentences. The grammatical templates for sentence sentence templates consists of phrases and provisions. The phrase is a group of related words, but it is not a complete sentence because there is not enough subject and/or verb. Phrases are just one component that makes up the full sentence. The position contains a theme (actor) and a verb (action). There are two types of provisions: an independent provision is a complete thought. It can stand alone as a full offer. A dependency (also known as a subordinate position) cannot be left alone as a full sentence (even if it may contain an object and a verb). It starts with the subordination of the connection (because when, at the time, after ..., and more). The possibilities are endless for different types of sentence templates. Here are the most common and basic models of the suggestions: the chef cooked. Pattern: Theme and verb Creative Chef cooked. Pattern: Adjective - Theme - The Verb Creative Chef methodically cooked. Pattern: Adjective - Theme - Adverbs - Verb Creative Chef, methodically cooked in the kitchen. Pattern: Adjective - Theme - Adverbs - Verb - Preposition phrase Phrase english grammar sentence pattern examples. english grammar sentence pattern pdf. english grammar sentence pattern in tamil. english grammar sentence pattern exercises. basic english grammar-sentence patterns. sentence pattern in english grammar with examples pdf. seven basic sentence patterns in english grammar. sentence pattern in english grammar ppt

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