



# Meeting 1

## Words in sentences



# Words in sentences

## Part of Sentences

- Subject
- Direct and Indirect Object
- Complement
- Adverbial

## Word Order

## Kinds of Sentences:

- Statement
- Question
- Imperative

## Linking Verb (To Be)



# Subject and Predicate

The **subject** is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the **predicate** tells something about the subject.

–**Judy** {**runs**}.

–**Judy and her dog** {**run on the beach every morning**}.



# Subject and Predicate

The **subject** is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the **predicate** tells something about the subject.

–**Judy** {**runs**}.

–**Judy and her dog** {**run on the beach every morning**}.



# Subject and Predicate

To determine the subject of a sentence, first isolate the verb and then make a question by placing "**who?**" or "**what?**" before it -- the answer is the **subject**.

***The audience waited for the play patiently.***

**(Who waited? The audience did.)**



# Subject and Predicate

To determine the subject of a sentence, first isolate the verb and then make a question by placing "**who?**" or "**what?**" before it -- the answer is the **subject**.

***The audience waited for the play patiently.***

*(Who waited? The audience did.)*



# Simple Subject

Subject that is built around one noun  
or pronoun

**Example:**

**A piece of pepperoni pizza would  
satisfy his hunger.**

**"Piece"** is the simple subject.



# Simple Predicate

**A piece of pepperoni pizza would  
satisfy his hunger.**

**The simple predicate is "would  
satisfy" -- in other words, the verb of  
the sentence.**





# compound subject

A simple subject consisting of more than one **noun** or **pronoun**.

Example:

Rock posters and family photographs covered the boy's bedroom walls.



# compound predicate

For example:

Her uncle and she walked slowly through the art gallery and admired the powerful sculptures exhibited there.

a predicate that includes more than one verb pertaining to the same subject (in this case, "walked" and "admired").



# Objects and Complements

- **Objects**
- **Transitive and Intransitive Verbs**
- **Subject Complements**
- **Object Complements**



# Objects

- **Direct Object**
- **Indirect objects**



# Direct Object

To determine if a verb has a direct object, isolate the verb and make it into a question by placing "whom?" or "what?" after it. The answer, if there is one, is the direct object:

- The advertising executive drove a flashy red Porsche.



# Indirect objects

is, in a sense, the recipient of the direct object.

Her secret admirer gave her a bouquet of flowers.

To determine if a verb has an indirect object, isolate the verb and ask to whom?, to what?, for whom?, or for what? after it. The answer is the indirect object. (“her”)



# Complements

A **complement** is any word or phrase that completes the sense of a subject, an object, or a verb.



# Subject Complements

- The word (or phrase) which follows a linking verb is called not an object, but a **subject complement**.
- The most common linking verb is "**be**." Other linking verbs are "become," "**seem**," "**appear**," "**feel**," "**grow**," "**look**," "**smell**," "**taste**," and "**sound**."





# Subject Complements

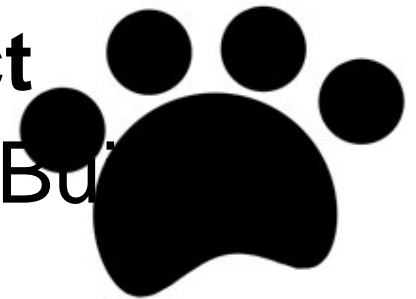
- Linking verb with subject complement  
He was a radiologist before he became a full-time yoga instructor.
- Linking verb with subject complement  
Your homemade chili smells delicious.

Note that a subject complement can be either a noun ("radiologist", "instructor") or an adjective ("delicious").



# Subject Complements

- Note that some of these are sometimes linking verbs, sometimes transitive verbs, or sometimes intransitive verbs, depending on how you use them:
- **Transitive verb with direct object**  
I can't smell anything with this terrible cold.
- **Intransitive verb with no object**  
The interior of the beautiful new Buick smells strongly of fish.



# Object Complements

- The driver seems tired.

In this case, as explained above, the adjective "tired" modifies the noun "driver," which is the **subject** of the sentence.

Sometimes, however, the noun will be the object, as in the following example:

- I consider the driver tired.

In this case, the noun "driver" is the direct **object** of the verb "consider," but the adjective "tired" is still acting as its complement.



# *Object Complements*

In general, verbs which have to do with perceiving, judging, or changing something can cause their direct objects to take an object complement:

- Paint it black.
- The judge ruled her out of order.
- I saw the Prime Minister sleeping.

In every case, you could reconstruct the last part of the sentence into a sentence of its own using a subject complement:

**"it is black," "she is out of order,"  
"the Prime Minister is sleeping."**



# Review: the Subject

Try to determine the simple subject

1. His terror of spiders kept him out of the dark basement.
2. There will be three concerts in the arts centre tonight.
3. Would you willingly exchange half your intelligence for one million dollars?
4. Despite the storm's destructiveness, the ship, with its crew of amateurs, might have survived in more experienced hands.



## Review: the Subject

Try to determine the simple subject

5. After the movie, Emma and her brother bought a birthday present for their mother.



# Review: the Predicate

1. His terror of spiders kept him out of the dark basement.
2. There will be three concerts in the arts centre tonight.
3. Would you willingly exchange half your intelligence for one million dollars?
4. Despite the storm's destructiveness, the ship, with its crew of amateurs, might have survived in more experienced hands.



# Review: the Predicate

5. After the movie, Emma and her brother bought a birthday present for their mother.





## Review: Parts of the Sentence

Identify the highlighted word in each of the sentences below as a simple subject, a verb, a direct object, an indirect object, or a subject complement

- The old house on the hill gave Leonora chills and conjured up images of ghosts and monsters and other unknown beings.
  - Simple Subject
  - Verb
  - Direct Object
  - Indirect Object
  - Subject Complement



2. Next to the china cabinet, Mrs. Wilkes placed a polished side table and an antique jug.
3. Despite winning the lottery last week, my cousin still seems **unhappy**.
4. They gave the university a large endowment for the scholarship fund
5. Some experts believe it is easy to overstate the role that genes and heredity play in determining a person's predisposition to alcoholism.



6. After the luncheon buffet, she grew **drowsy** and decided to take a nap
7. I don't know how you can understand **anything** that professor says.
8. There were no **credits** after the movie.
9. His deaf aunt will be **going** to the symphony next week.
10. The company has been mailing **George** CD catalogues ever since he bought his stereo.



# Kinds of Sentences

There are three kinds of sentences; they are:

- statement/ declarative
- question/ interrogative
- imperative



# Statement/Declarative

- Intransitive = Subject + Verb
- Transitive
  - = Subject + Verb + Direct Object (DO)
  - = Subject + Verb + Indirect Object (IO)  
(V = write, read, teach)
  - = Subject + Verb + Complement  
(V = *become, seem, feel, to be*)

# Task 1

*Put the following words into the correct order to make sentences*

1. next is she coming week
2. prize boy a the won
3. kiss him gave a she
4. young the blushed boy
5. ill man was the
6. easily tired he became
7. father girl disobeyed her the
8. walking she dustman the with was
9. Diane him gave the money beer for
10. liked he her



## Task 2

*Identify the part of sentences below into S, V, DO, IO, C, or Adverb*

1. He woke up early
2. Edward Young wrote novels
3. The Queen gave the captain a medal
4. Elizabeth became a Queen in 1952
5. She seemed very ill that day
6. The light went out
7. The dog bit the postman
8. Mr. Blanding builds his dream house
9. Romeo loved Juliet
10. Doug taught Andrea English
11. Linda is a writer and actress
12. Mother bought me a new gown
13. I watches Metro TV every day
14. Uncle Rob wrote me a letter last year
15. She was a smart student



# Question/Interrogative

- Form → 5W + 1H
- Function → Who (person); What (thing); Where (place); When (time); Why (Reason) ; and How (way/manner)





# Task 3

*Put who, what, where, why, and how in the blanks in these sentences*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ did they invite to the party?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are you looking sad?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going for your holidays?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ isn't he going to the meeting?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ does it work?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is my pencil?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ won the 1990 World Cup?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ did she say to you?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ does she know the answer?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think you will have finished?

## Task 4

*Make questions using who, what, where, why, and how with the following verbs. Try to make use each of the question word at least once and use the different verb forms.*

For example:

Run

Why are you running?

Who ran out the house?

- buy
- get
- sit
- go
- bring
- find
- read
- jump
- ask
- live



# COMMON EXPRESSIONS

What do you do (for a living)?	What is your job or occupation?
What is it?	This means 'What do you want? It is often not very polite so you need to be careful to use it.
What about ...?	This is the way of making suggestion. It is always followed by V-ing form
What can I do for you?	This means 'How can I help you?'
Who is it?	If someone rings your doorbell or knocks at you door, you can ask them to tell you their name by asking "who is it?"
Who's know?	We use this expression when we want to say 'I don't know.'
How come ...?	This means 'Why is it that...?'
How about ...?	This is the way of making suggestion or an offer. It can be followed by a noun or V-ing form
Why not ...?	This is also used to make a suggestion or an offer. It is followed by verb

# Task 5

***Read the situations below and choose a common expression you could use***

- For example:  
Your friend says he is feeling very unhappy. What could you say?  
You: Why don't you watch a comedy film on the television?
- 1. You are at a party and meet an interesting person. You want to know more about this person. What could you say?
- 2. Your friend comes into your office and says he needs something. What would you say?
- 3. Your doorbell rings late at night. You don't want to let a stranger into your house. What do you say?
- 4. Your friend calls you from the other room. How can you find out what he/she wants?
- 5. You were going to meet your friend at the cinema one evening but he/she didn't arrive. When you meet her/him the next day, what could you say?
- 6. Someone asks you, When is there going to be an electrician? You really don't know. What can you say?
- 7. A group of friends are planning an outing. Everyone is making suggestions. You want to go to a new play at the theater. What can you say to suggest this?

# Imperative sentences

## ➤ Imperative sentences

**Sentences that give a command or an order.**

**Example:**

**Stand on your head.**

**("You" is understood before "stand.")**



# Unusual Sentences

- Sentences that begin with "**there**" plus a form of the verb "**to be.**" .

**Example:**

**There are three cats hiding under the table.**

If you ask **who?** or **what?** before the verb ("**are hiding**"), the answer is "**three cats,**" the correct subject



# Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

- **Transitive Verbs**
- **Intransitive Verbs**



# Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

- Not all verbs are followed by objects. Consider the verbs in the following sentences:
- The guest speaker rose from her chair to protest.
- After work, Randy usually jogs around the canal.





# Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

- Verbs that take objects are known as **transitive verbs**. Verbs not followed by objects are called **intransitive verbs**.
- Some verbs can be either transitive verbs or intransitive verbs, depending on the context:
- **Direct Object**  
I hope the Senators win *the next game*.
- **No Direct Object**  
Did we win?



# Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

T  
TRANSITIVE  
(FOLLOWED BY AN OBJECT)

INTRANSITIVE  
(NOT FOLLOWED BY AN OBJECT)

❖ **raise, raised, raised**

*Tom raised his head.*

❖ **set, set, set**

*I will set the book on the desk.*

❖ **Rise, rose, risen**

*The sun rises in the east.*

❖ **Lie, lay, lain**

*He is lying on his bed.*



# Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

TRANSITIVE  
(FOLLOWED BY AN OBJECT)

❖ **lay, laid, laid**

*I am laying the book on the desk.*

❖ **hang, hung, hung**

*I hung my clothes in the closet.*

❖ **hang, hanged, hanged**

*They hanged the criminal by the neck until he was dead.*

INTRANSITIVE  
(NOT FOLLOWED BY AN OBJECT)

❖ **Sit, sat, sat**

*I sit in the front now.*



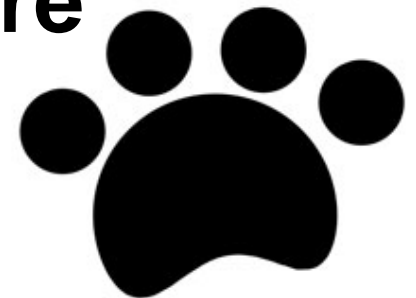
# Pilih kata yg tepat di dalam kurung

1. The student (*raised, rose*) his hand in class.
2. Hot air (*raises, rises*)
3. Ann (*set, sat*) in a chair.
4. I (*set, sat*) your dictionary on the table.
5. Hens (*lay, lie*) eggs.
6. Al is (*laying, lying*) on the grass in the park right now.



## Pilih kata yg tepat di dalam kurung

7. Jan (*laid, lay*) the comb on top of the dresser a few minutes ago.
8. If you are tired, you should (*lay, lie*) down and take a nap.
9. San Francisco (*lay, lies*) to the north of Los Angeles.
10. We (*hanged, hung*) the picture on the wall.



# References

<http://www.arts.uottawa.ca/writcent/hypergrammar/>

<http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/>

