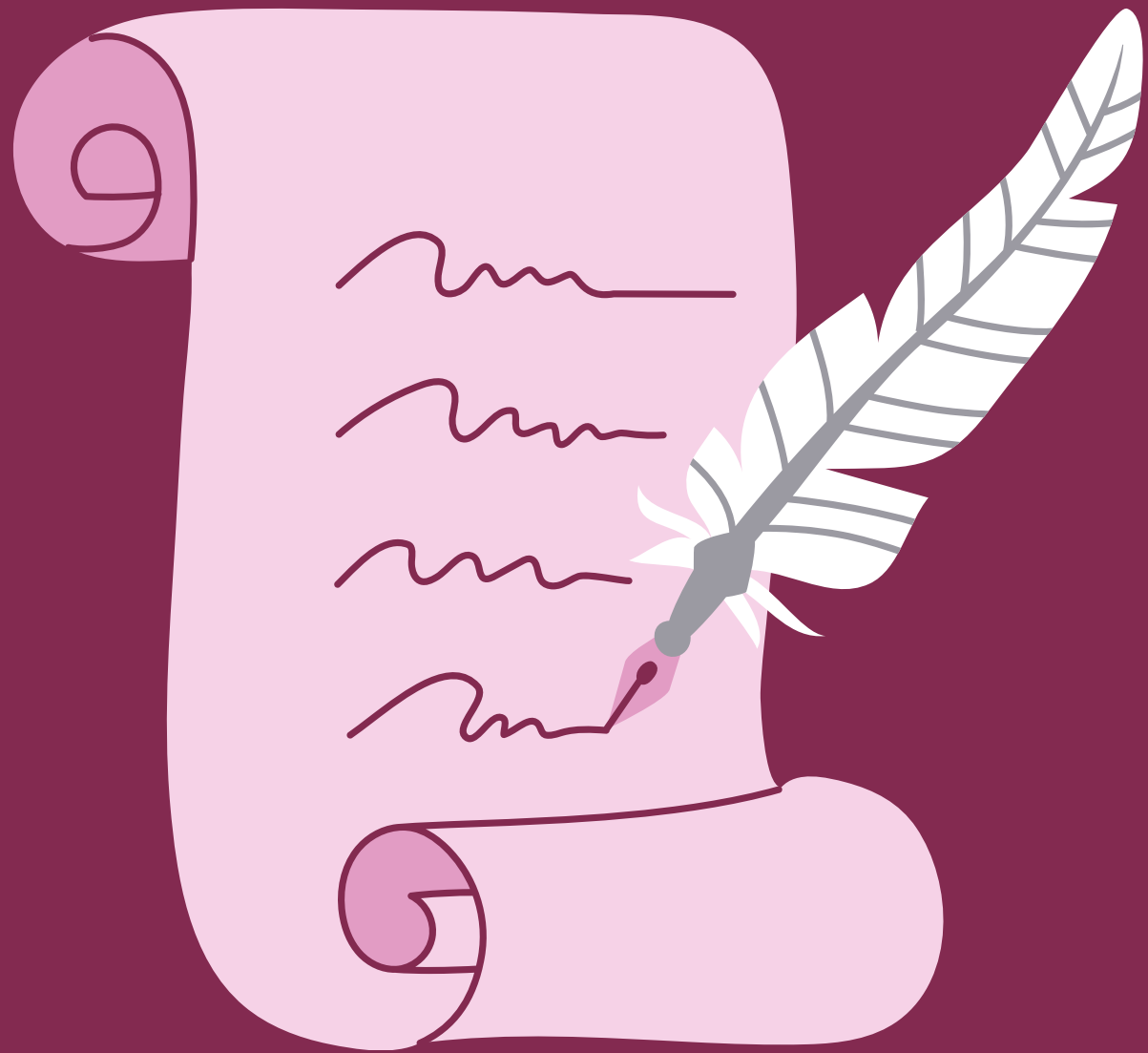




Sentence structure

Asst. Prof. Dr. Teeraporn Plailek
Faculty of Education
Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University

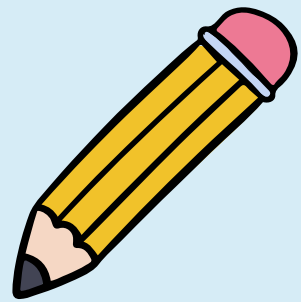
Contents



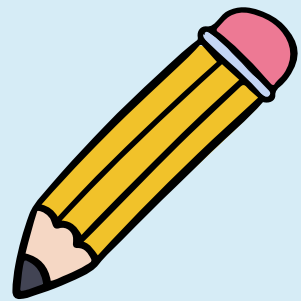
- 1 **Sentence components**
- 2 **Basic English Patterns**
- 3 **Phrases**
- 4 **Clauses**



**Which one is the sentence ?
and why ?**



Reading in the garden.



He likes swimming in the pool.

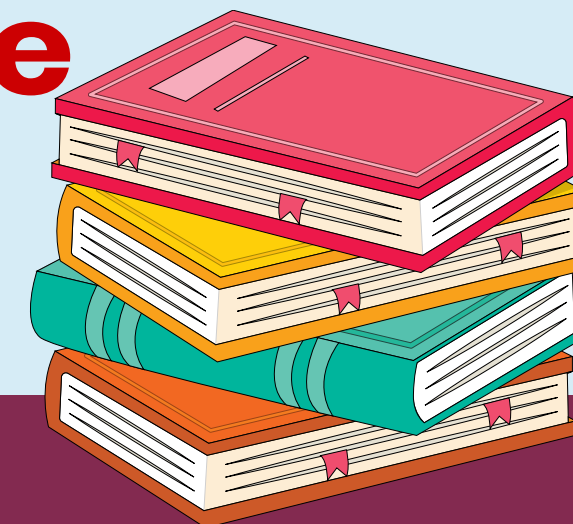


Sentence components

Subject + Predicate



A sentence is a group of words containing **a subject** and **a predicate** and expressing a **complete thought**.





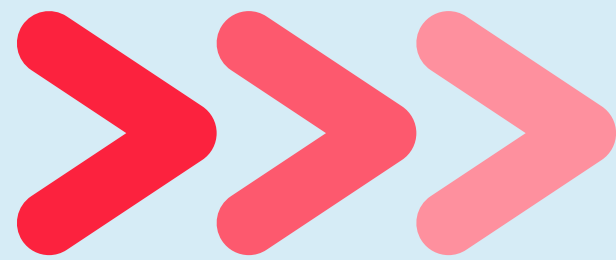
How many sentences ?

Time management is one of the most essential skills for university students. With multiple classes, assignments, exams, and sometimes part-time jobs, students must learn how to balance their responsibilities effectively. Poor time management can lead to stress, missed deadlines, and lower academic performance. On the other hand, good planning helps students stay organized and achieve their goals. Tools such as calendars, to-do lists, and time-blocking methods can be very helpful. Students should also avoid procrastination and set clear priorities. By managing their time wisely, they can improve both their academic success and personal well-being.

Subject

1

Simple subject



- a common noun **(boys, teachers)**
- a proper noun **(Joe, Phuket)**
- a personal pronoun **(He, She, We)**
- indefinite pronoun **(someone, none, all)**
- interrogative pronoun **(Who is she ?)**



2

Compound subject

- and (**a man** and **a woman...**)
- both...and.... (**Both swimming** and **jogging...**)
- >>> - not only...but also....(**Not only Jane** but also **her boss...**)
- neither...nor.... (**Neither a dog** nor **a cat...**)
- either...or.... (**Either my dad** or **my sisters...**)



»» **A man and a woman** are good friends.

»» **Both swimming and jogging** are good exercise.

»» **Not only Jane but also her boss** is attending the meeting.

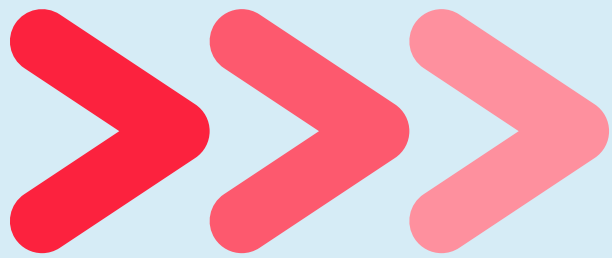
»» **Neither a dog nor a cat** is not allowed in the library.

»» **Either my dad or my sisters** are going to pick me up.



3

Phrase



- a noun phrase **(This new house...)**
- an infinitive phrase **(To study hard...)**
- a gerund phrase **(Reading books...)**



This new house is bigger than the old one.

»» This new house

To study hard is the key to success.

»» To study hard

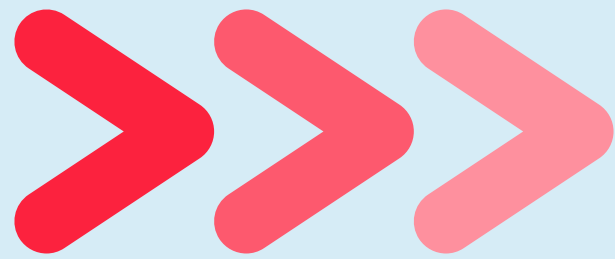
Reading books helps students improve their vocabulary.

»» Reading book.....



Subject

4 Clause



- **What the boss said this morning...**
- **What I need...**
- **Whether we win or lose...**



What the boss said this morning made everyone nervous.

»» What the boss said this morning.....

What I need is your support.

»» What I need.....

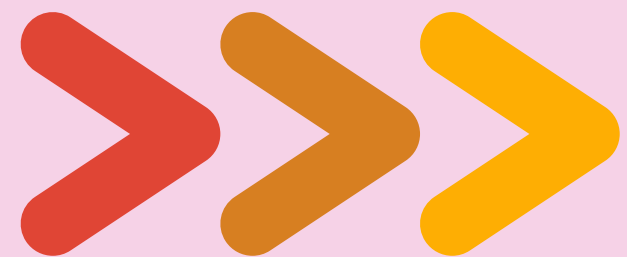
Whether we win or lose does not change our friendship.

»» Whether we win or lose.....



Predicate

- 1 **Main verb with *auxiliaries and objects/complements/adverbial***



The boy drinks milk in the kitchen every day.

The boy will drink milk tomorrow morning.

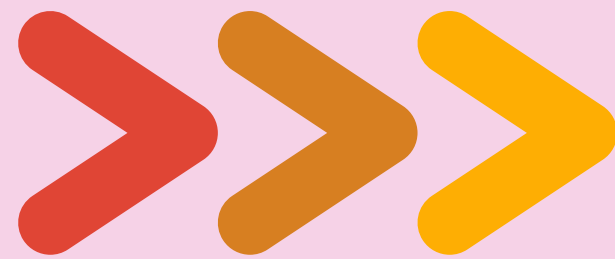
I love both swimming and jogging.



- **in the kitchen**
 - Prepositional Phrase (form)
 - Adverbial of Place (function)
 - modifier of **drinks**
- **every day**
 - Noun Phrase (form)
 - Adverbial of Frequency (function)
 - modifier of **drinks**
- **tomorrow morning**
 - Noun Phrase (form)
 - Adverbial of Time (function)
 - modifier of **drinks**



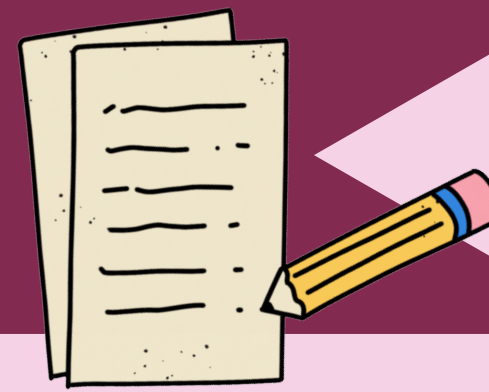
2 Imperative sentence



- **Turn off the light!**
- **Read carefully!**
- **Close your book!**



Verb



➤ Finite Verbs



Expresses tense:

She **swims** every morning.



Agrees with the subject:

He **goes** to school.

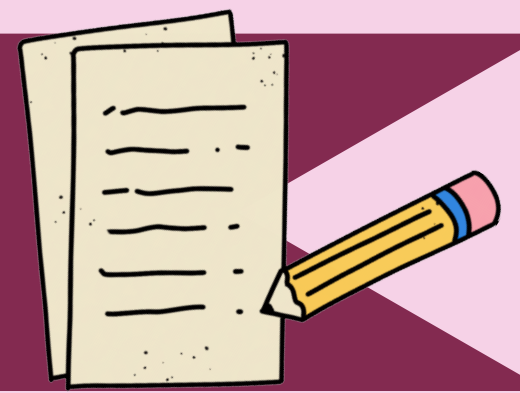
They **go** to school.



Can stand alone:

They **eat** lunch.

Verb



» Non-finite Verbs



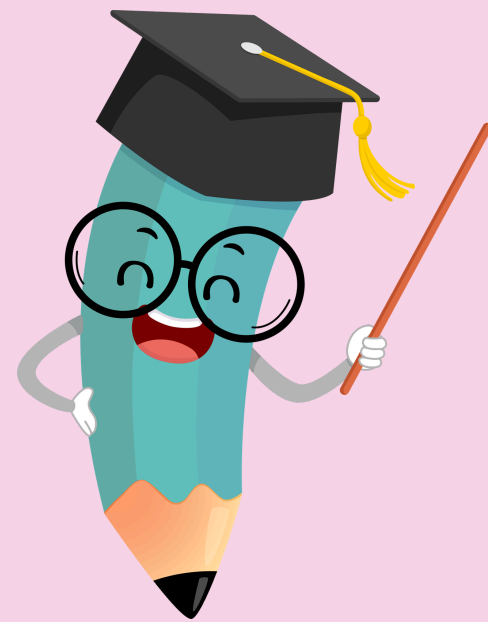
Infinitives (to + base form of verb)

- I want **to eat pizza**.



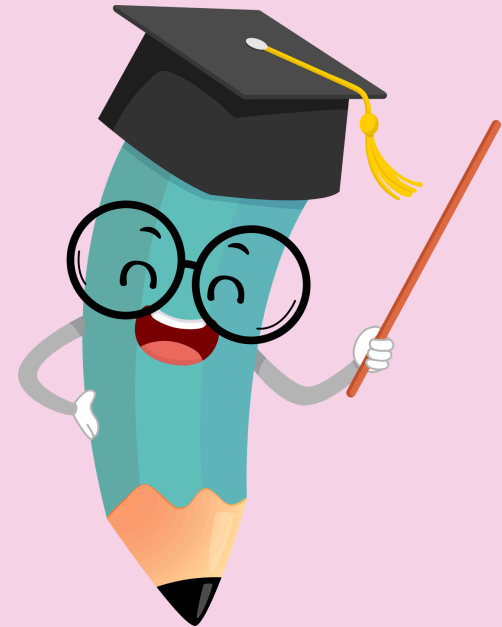
Gerunds (verb + -ing)

- **Swimming** is my favorite hobby.



➤ Non-finite Verbs

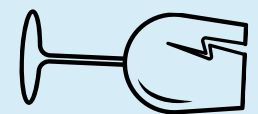
Participles



- **Present participle (verb + -ing)**
 - The **crying** baby is hungry.
 - The students **waiting outside the classroom** are very quiet.
- **Past participle (usually ends in -ed/-en)**
 - The **broken** glass is on the floor.
 - The books **written by famous authors** are displayed in the university library.

Complement

➤ **A complement is necessary to complete the meaning of a subject or verb. Without it, the sentence feels incomplete or ungrammatical.**

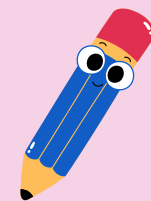




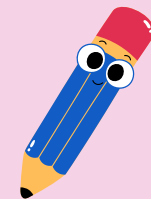
Subject Complement



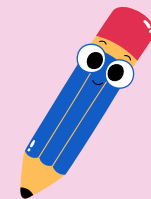
- Follows a linking verb (like, is, are, was, seem, become)
- Gives more information about the subject



She is a teacher.



The sky looks blue.



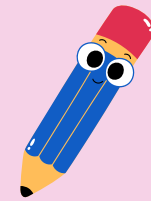
My dream was to travel the world.



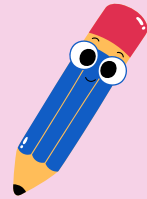
Object Complement



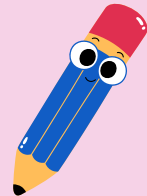
- Comes after the object
- Gives more information about the object



They elected her president.



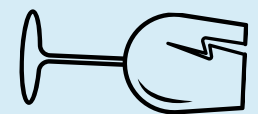
We painted the wall blue.



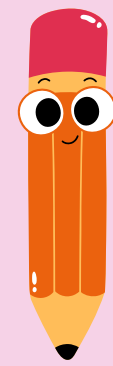
He named his son Max.

Modifier

- **A modifier gives extra information about a word. It can be removed without making the sentence ungrammatical.**



Types of Modifiers



Modifies



Examples

➤ Adjective Modifier	noun	He is a happy boy .
➤ Adverb Modifier	verb adjective adverb	She runs fast . It is very cold . He speaks too loudly .
➤ Prepositional Phrase	noun verb	The book on the table I sleep after lunch
➤ Relative Clause	noun	The girl who sings well is my friend.



Thank you

