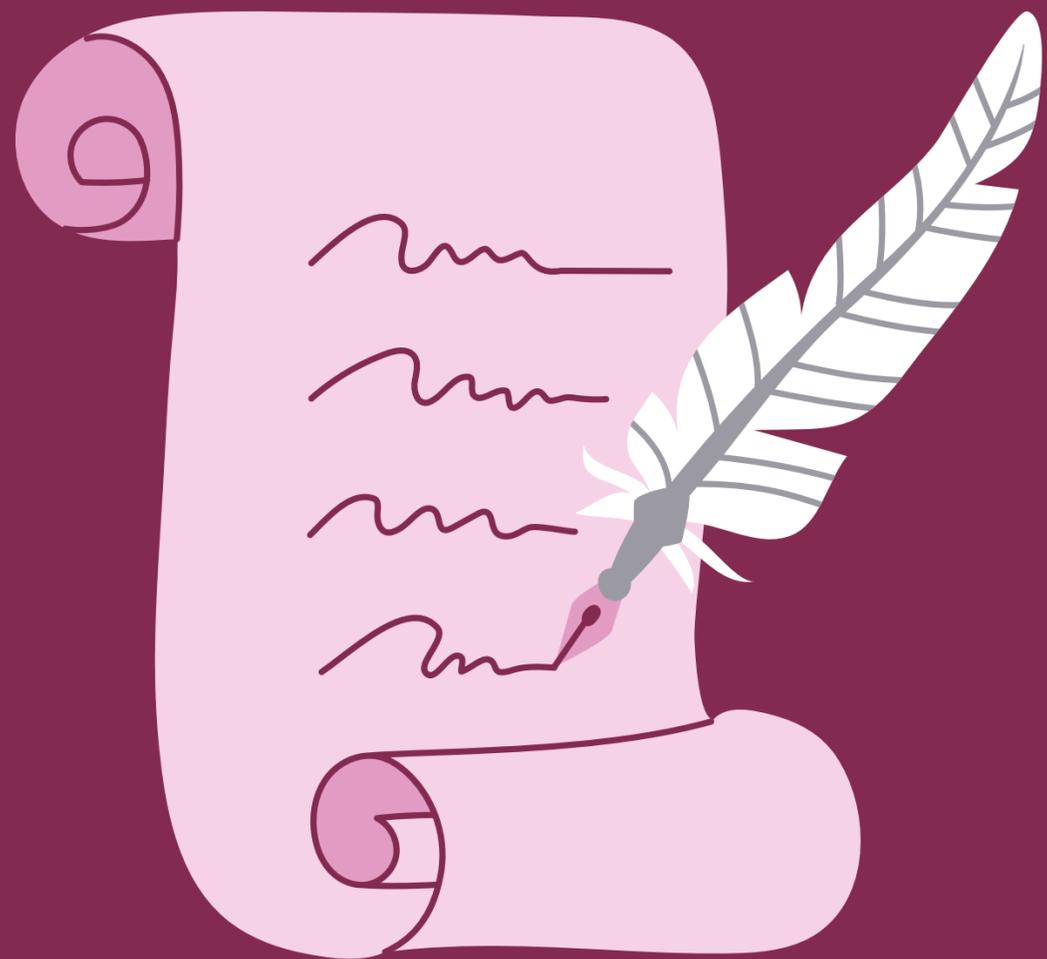


Sentence structure



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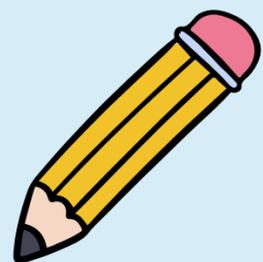
Contents



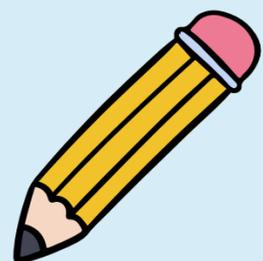
- 1 **Sentence components**
- 2 **Basic English Patterns**
- 3 **Phrases**
- 4 **Clauses**



Which one is the sentence ?



Swimming in the pool.



He likes swimming in the pool.

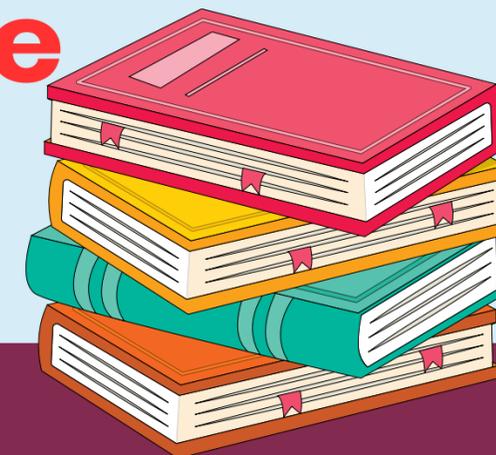


Sentence components

Subject + Predicate



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



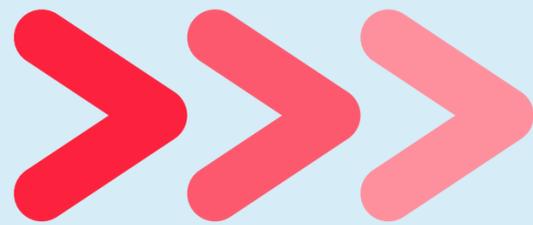


How many sentences ?

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

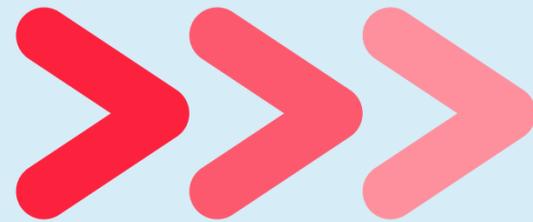


- a common noun (**boys, teachers**)
- a proper noun (**Joe, Phuket**)
- a personal pronoun (**He, She, We**)
- indefinite pronoun (**someone, none, all**)
- interrogative pronoun (**Who is she ?**)



Subject

2 Phrase



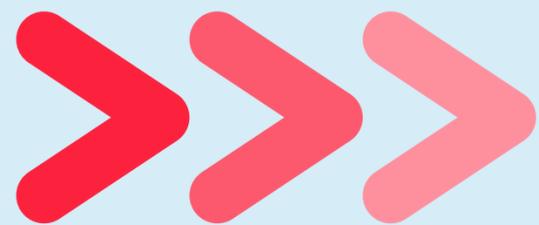
- a noun phrase **(This new house...)**
- an infinitive phrase **(To study hard...)**
- a gerund phrase **(Reading books...)**



Subject

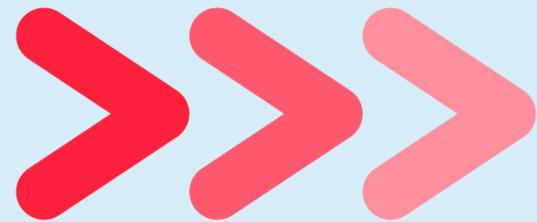
3 Compound subject

- 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 is...**)
- either...or.... (**Either my dad or my sisters are...**)



Subject

4 Clause

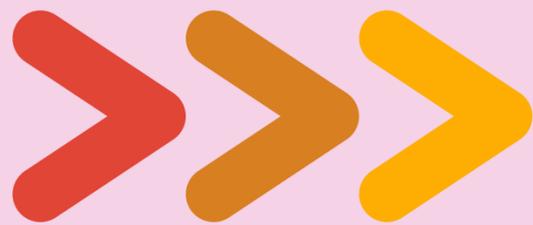


- **What the boss said this morning...**
- **What I need...**
- **Whether we win or lose...**



Predicate

1 Main verb with auxiliaries and objects/complements/modifiers

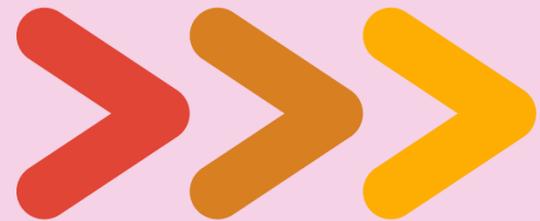


- The boy **drinks** **milk** in the kitchen everyday.
- The boy **will** **drink** **milk** tomorrow morning.
- I **love** **both** **swimming** and **jogging**.



Predicate

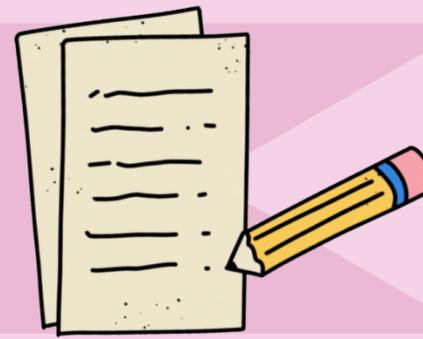
2 Imperative sentence



- **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 function like **nouns, adjectives, or adverbs**



 **Infinitives** (to + base form of verb)

- I want **to eat** pizza.

 **Gerunds** (verb + -ing)

- **Swimming** is my favorite hobby.

 **Participles**

- **Present participle** (verb + -ing)

- The **running** water is cold.

- **Past participle** (usually ends in -ed/-en)

- The **broken** glass is on the floor.

Complement

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





Subject Complement

This **follows a linking verb** (like **is, are, was, seem, become**) and gives more information about the subject.



She is a teacher.



The sky looks blue.

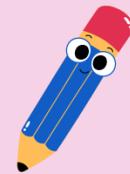


My dream was to travel the world.

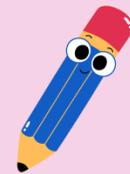


Object Complement

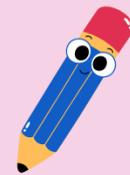
This **comes after the object** of a verb and gives more information about the object.



They elected her **president**.



We painted the wall **blue**.



He named his son **Max**.

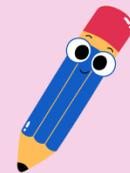


Verb Complement

This **comes after the verb** and is needed to make the sentence complete and meaningful.



She wants to leave.



I enjoy reading books.



I believe that she is honest.

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

The book **on the table**.

verb

I sleep **after lunch**.

➤ **Relative Clause**

noun

The girl **who sings well**
is my friend.



Basic English Patterns

- **Subject + Verb**
- **Subject + Verb + Object**
- **Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object**
- **Subject + Verb + Subjective Complement**
- **Subject + Verb + Object + Object Complement**
- **Adverb + Verb + Subject**

1

Subject + Verb = (S+V)

S	V
I	sleep
She	ran
They	swim

2

Subject + Verb + Object = (S+V+O)

S	V	O
The boys	read	the books.
They	play	football
She	likes	music

3

Subject + Verb + IO + DO = (S+V+IO+DO)

S	V	IO	DO
I	bought	my sister	a shirt
The teacher	taught	me	a lesson
The guide	showed	the tourists	the map

4

Subject + Verb + SC = (S+V+SC)

S	V	SC
Mr. Smith	is	a dentist
The sky	looks	blue
The soup	tastes	delicious
My dream	was	to travel the world

5

Subject + Verb + Object + OC = (S+V+O+OC)

S	V	O	OC
They	elected	her	president
He	made	me	happy
I	call	her	Marry

6

Adverb + Verb + Subject = (Adv+V+S)

Adv	V	S
Here	comes	the bus
There	goes	Charlie
Up	jumped	the tiger



Thank you

