

Semester III

Group B

Grammar 3

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Sentence structure

➤ The subject is a noun, noun phrase or pronoun representing the person or thing that performs the action of the verb.

➤ There are two types of subject:

a) **Simple subject**: it is a word or group of words.

Examples:

✓ The university gives to their students theoretical



Simple subject

knowledge.

✓ The university of Casablanca contains many



Simple subject

departments: Arabic department, English department...

b) **Compound subject**: two subjects are joined together by the words "and" or "or"

Examples:

✓ The man or the woman sat.



Compound subject

✓ The man and the woman sat.



Compound subject

➤ The verb is a word or group of words that expresses actions, events or state. There are two types of verb:

a) Simple verb: example: they planned



Simple verb

b) Compound verb: two verbs joined together.

Example:

They planned and wrote their essays.



Compound verb

➤ Examples:

❖ Stamp the envelop: in this sentence the subject is "you". It doesn't mentioned, but we understand it from the meaning.

❖ Neither of the rivals survived the duel.



Subject

❖ Knowledge of Grammar is a tool to good writing.



Subject

❖ What drawer did you put your book in?



Subject

- The predicate is that part which says something about the subject. It includes a verb in its conjugated form and any complements that may accompany it.

Example:

John went home.



Subject predicate

- The complement can be understood as a word, phrase or clause that is necessary to complete the meaning of a given expression.

Examples:

✓ He thinks. ⇒ Complete taught (this sentence does not need a complement).

✓ He caught a fish.



Complement

✓ She seems happy.



Complement

✓ He called me lazy.



Complement

- The object is a noun, noun phrase or pronoun that refers to a person or thing that is affected by the action of the verb (the

direct object), or that the action is done to or for (the indirect object):

- a) **Direct object:** it is a complement that receives or that is affected by the action of the verb. It answers "whom" or "what".

Examples:

✓ I took him with me.



Direct object

✓ I ate an apple.



Direct object

- b) **Indirect object:** it is a noun, noun phrase or pronoun in a sentence, used after some verbs, that refers to the person or thing that an action is done to or for. It precedes the direct object and answers "to whom" or "to what".

Examples:

✓ My father promised me a car.



Indirect Direct
object object

✓ She gave John and me a present.



Indirect
object

direct
object

- To complete their meaning, some action verbs requires additional complement following their objects:

a) **Objective complement:** it refers to the object. It can be a noun or an adjective.

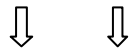
Examples:

✓ They elected Mary chairman



Direct objective complement
object (noun)

✓ You made her happy.



Direct Objective
Object complement

b) **Subject complement:** it describes, explains and identifies the subject. It always follows the linking verbs.

There are two types of subject complements:

1. **Predicate nominative:** a noun or a pronoun that refers to the same person or thing as the subject of the verb. It follows a linking verb.

Examples:

✓ Casablanca is our largest city.



Subject linking predicate
 verb nominative

✓ My best friends are Charlie and Sue.



Subject linking predicate
verb nominative

2. **Predicate adjective:** it modifies the subject of the verb. It follows a linking verb.

Examples:

- ✓ She (subject) looks (linking verb) tired (predicate adjective).
- ✓ The movie (subject) was (linking verb) dull (predicate adjective).
- ✓ Happy and healthy (predicate adjective) was (linking verb) our life (subject) in the countryside.

➤ **Examples:**

- ✓ Children (subject) play (verb).
- ✓ Children (subject) play (verb) games (direct object).
- ✓ He (subject) gave (verb) the children (indirect object) toys (direct object).
- ✓ This (subject) made (verb) the children (direct object) happy (objective complement: adjective).
- ✓ They (subject) made (verb) her (direct object) director (objective complement: noun).
- ✓ She (subject) is (linking verb) a director (predicate nominative).
- ✓ She (subject) seems (linking verb) competent (predicate adjective).

➤ **The phrase and the clause:**

- ❖ The phrase is a group of words that does not contain a subject and verb. It cannot stand alone. For example: **on the spot, under the table, after dinner, within my group, for the exam...**

Example:

It was under the table



Prepositional phrase

✓ **Appositive phrase:**

The appositive phrase is a word or group of words that set beside a noun to explain it or identify it.

Examples:

- ✓ Casablanca, the largest city in Morocco, has a



Appositive phrase

population of nearly 8 millions.

- ✓ My brother, Tom, was late.



**Appositive
phrase**

- ❖ The clause is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate. There are two types of clauses:

a) **Independent/ main clause:** a group of words that includes a subject and a verb and can form a complete sentence with a complete sense. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

b) **Dependent/ subordinate clause:** a group of words that is not a sentence but adds information to the main part of a sentence. It can't stand alone. It needs the independent clause in order to make a sense.

Examples:

✓ We order pizza, which everyone liked.



Independent
clause

Dependent
clause

✓ When the sun came out, the children went to the



Subordinate clause

main

park.

Clause

➤ **The sentence classified by structure:**

a) **Simple sentence:** it contains one independent clause.

Example:

The children play football.



Subject predicate

b) **Compound sentence:** it contains two or more independent clauses joining together by coordinating conjunctions/ conjunctive adverbs (**therefore, likewise, furthermore, otherwise, besides, however, moreover, consequently, hence, thus, still, also, then...**).

Example:

I tried to speak Spanish, but my friends tried to Speak





The 1st main clause

the 2nd main

English.

clause

- c) **Complex sentence:** it contains one independent clause and one or more subordinate clause.

Example:

Great literature, which stirs the imagination, also



Main

subordinate clause

changes the intellect.

clause

- d) **Compound complex sentence:** it contains two or more independent clause and one or more subordinate clause.

Example:

Great literature, which challenges the intellect, is



The 1st

the subordinate clause

sometimes difficult, but it is rewarding.

main clause

the 2nd main clause