

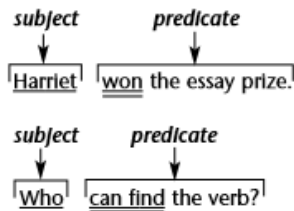
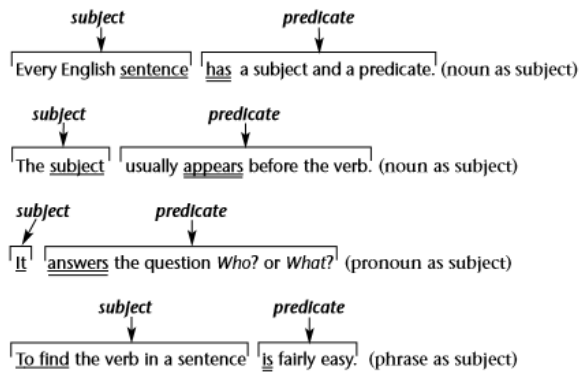


Sentence Types

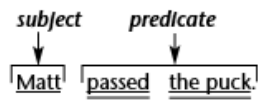
PARTS OF A SENTENCE

Every sentence or independent clause can be divided into two parts: subject and predicate. The subject half contains the subject (simple or compound), together with its modifiers. The predicate half contains the verb (simple or compound), with its modifiers and any other words or phrases that complete the sentence's meaning. These predicate completers may be direct objects, indirect objects, or complements. (In the examples below, direct objects are indicated by a triple underline; indirect objects by a dotted underline; and complements by a broken underline.)

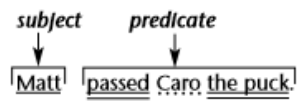
1. The **subject** of a sentence is a noun/pronoun (or phrase or clause used as a noun).



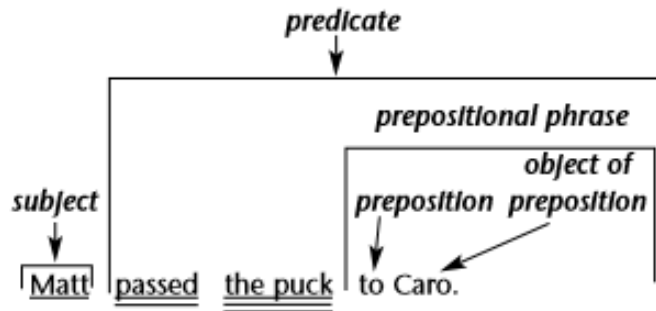
3. The **direct object** is the noun or pronoun that names the receiver of the action of the verb.



4. The **indirect object** is a noun or pronoun that tells to whom something is (was/will be) done. The indirect object normally comes before the direct object.



5. An **object of a preposition** is a noun or pronoun that follows the preposition in a prepositional phrase.



6. A **complement** is a noun, pronoun, or modifier that explains, renames, or describes the subject of a linking verb (e.g., *is*, *seems*, *appears*, *smells*, *tastes*, etc.).

Caro is the captain of the team. (noun complement)

The goal and the game are ours! (pronoun complement)

The crowd went wild. (adjective complement)

Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound-Complex

Simple Sentences

- A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb.
- It expresses a single complete thought that can stand on its own.

Examples:

1. The baby cried for food.

There is a subject and a verb that expresses a complete thought.

2. Professor Maple's intelligent students completed and turned in their homework.

A simple sentence does not necessarily have to be short. It can have adjectives. In this case, there are two verbs "completed" and "turned in." However, the sentence expresses one complete thought and therefore is a simple sentence.

3. Megan and Ron ate too much and felt sick.

Although there are two subjects and two verbs, it is still a simple sentence because both verbs share the same subjects and express one complete thought.

