

Grammar:

SENTENCE PATTERN-REVISION

This is to help you recall what you have already learnt.

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a 'SENTENCE'.

Sentences are formed with the following:

1) Subject(S)

The person who does the action in the sentence is the subject of the sentence.

e.g: Ram studies well.

Priya plays games well.

2) Verb(V)

The word that indicates an action done by the subject or expresses a state of being or shows possession, is called the verb.

e.g: She went home.

Kannan is a doctor.

I have a sister.

3) Subject Complement(C)

The word or phrase which completes the meaning is called a complement.

e.g: Solomon was wise.

He became the leader.

4) Object Complement:

They elected him leader.

Experience makes one wiser.

The chill weather made them shiver

5) Direct Object(DO) and Indirect Object(IO):

Read the following sentence:

My uncle gave **me** a **present**.

This sentence has two objects 'me' and 'a present'.

My uncle gave a **present** (DO). (**What** did my uncle give?)

My uncle gave **me**(IO) a present. (To **whom** did my uncle give a present?)

The second sentence is incomplete in meaning without the direct object.

6) Object (O)

The word which receives the action from the subject is the object of the sentence.

e.g: He wrote **a novel**.

He ate **fruits**.

We applauded **the leader**.

7) Adjunct (A)

An adjunct is a word or group of words which provides answers to the questions: 'How', 'When', 'Why' or 'Where'.

e.g.: They came **by bus**.

She went **to Chennai**.

I shall meet you **tomorrow**.

You speak English **well**.

Look at the following patterns :

S + V - Raju woke up.

S V

S + V + O - He wore his new uniform.

S V O

S + V + IO + DO - His father gave him his school bag.

S V IO DO

S + V + C - He was excited.

S V C

S + V + O + C - Reading made him a complete man.

S V O C

S + V + A - He was going to school.

S V A