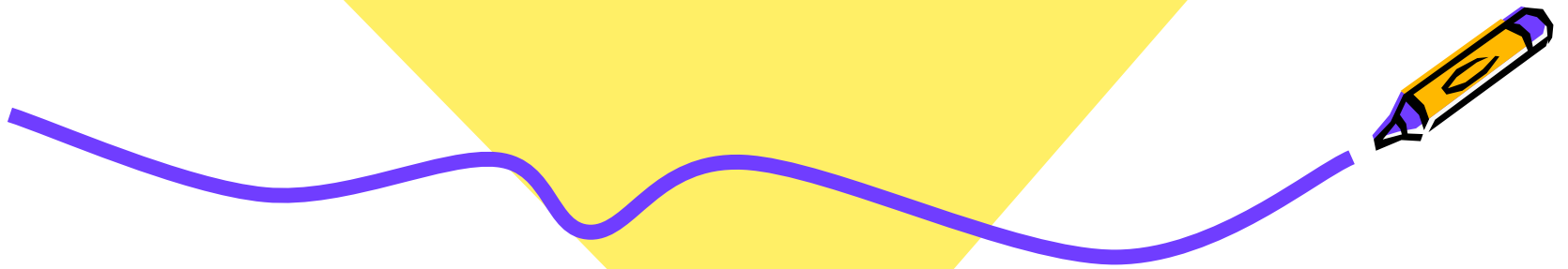




# Sentence Elements

Asst.instructor: Amani M. Hussein

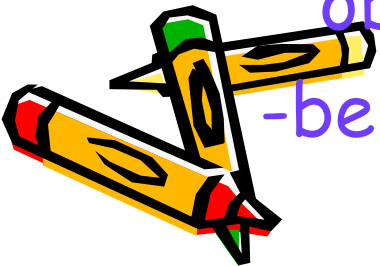


# Learning Objectives



To format a sentence correctly, you have to:

- identify grammatical elements of a sentence: subject and predicate,
- identify the parts of a predicate: predicate verb and objects/complements,
- be able to identify the simple subject.



# What is a sentence?



The sentence is the basic unit of communication.

A sentence expresses a complete thought in the form of

-a statement

- *Shrek* has good animation.
- *Shrek* is a great film!

-a question

- What is your favorite film?
- What is a great film?



# Subjects and Predicates



- Subject + Predicate = Sentence
- 1. Andrea and Rozella are taking College Algebra this semester.
- 2. The loud sirens woke me at 4:00 a.m.
- 3. Doing homework makes me sleepy.
- 4. My boss is grouchy in the morning.
- 5. Creamy mocha cappuccino tastes good.



# Elements of the Predicate:

Just as we can analyze a sentence by breaking it into the subject and the predicate, we can analyze the predicate by breaking it into its constituents.



# What are the parts of the predicate?



The predicate may be divided into two parts:

1. the predicate verb tense and, sometimes,
2. objects, modifiers and/or complements of the predicate verb.



# Special Note:



- While every sentence has a predicate verb, not every predicate contains modifiers and/or complements,
  - For example, “is sleeping” (present continuous verb) is the complete predicate in the sentence “Paul is sleeping.”
  - However, the predicate in “Paul is sleeping on the floor” includes the predicate verb “is sleeping” and the modifier “on the floor.”



# What is the predicate verb?



The predicate verb is the verb tense (present tenses, past tenses, perfect tenses, continuous tenses). It does not include any objects, modifiers, or complements. It is also referred to as the simple verb, for example

- Paul snores during class.
- Cindy was taking notes during the lecture.
- Heather will write her essay over the weekend.
- The policeman could have given me a parking ticket.



- Go on to the next slide for some practice identifying the predicate verb (simple verb).



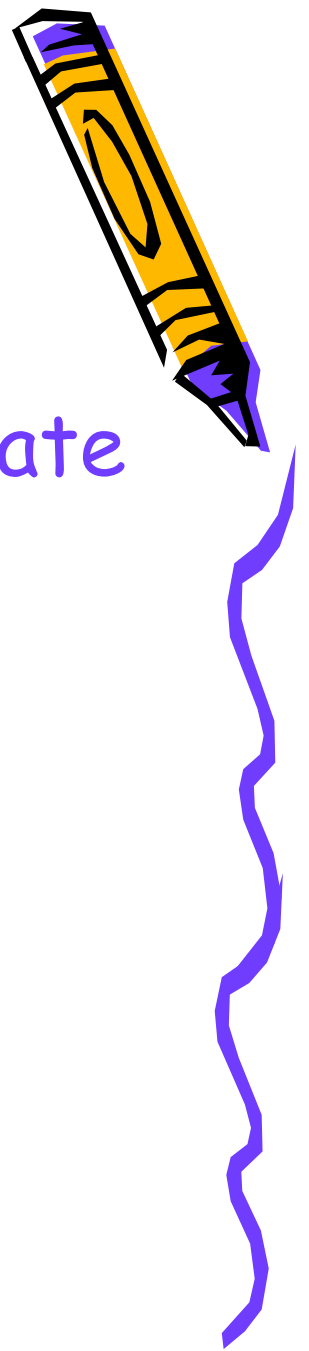
# What are modifiers, objects, and complements of verbs?



complements of the verb include adverbs and objects of the verb, for example

- Paul often snores loudly.
- David is reading the newspaper.
- She has always wanted to be a teacher.
- Sheila will pass the exam today.
- Today, Sheila passed the exam.





# The parts of the subject

Just as the sentence and the predicate can be analyzed into parts, so the subject can be divided into parts.



# What are the parts of the subject?



The subject is made up of the simple subject (the person, place, or thing) and any modifiers (adjectives that come before or after the simple subject). Note that prepositional phrases can be adjectives.

- homework for math class
- the cars in the parking lot
- a gleaming gold Rolex watch
- The soft, squishy orange-flavored jelly in the bowl

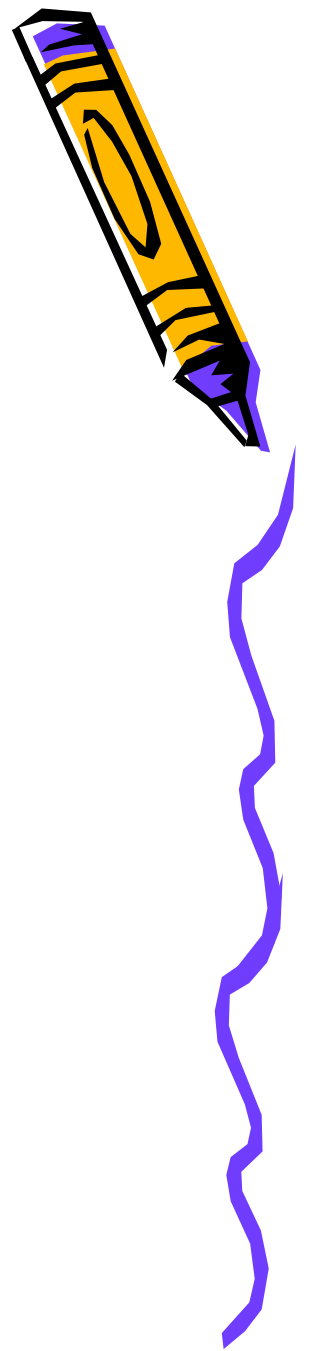


# Complete Subjects + Complete Predicates:

- Homework is time consuming.
- The cars in the parking lot are expensive.
- A gleaming gold Rolex watch would make a great birthday gift.
- The soft, squishy orange-flavored jello in the bowl was the unappealing dessert for lunch.



# Summary: parts of a sentence:



- subject and predicate (also known as a topic and comment about the topic).
- Parts of a predicate:
  - predicate verb (always present ),
  - objects and/or complements (sometimes present)
- Parts of a subject:
  - Simple subject
  - Subject modifiers

