

## Sentence Pattern

- S – Subject**
- V - Verb**
- O - Object**
- C - Complement**
- A – Adjunct**

There are 5 sentence patterns:

1. Subject+ verb (s v)
2. Subject+ verb+ object (s v o)
3. Subject+ verb+ indirect object+ direct object (s v io do)
4. Subject+ verb+ Complement (svc)
5. Subject+ verb+ object+ complement (s v o c)

**Note:** Adjunct could be added to all these five pattern

**Subject:** The part of a sentence which denotes the person or thing about which something is said is called subject.

To get SUBJECT “**S**” ask the question ‘**who**’? Before the verb

**Ex:**

Who sings?

Who speaks?

**Verb:** It shows action or activity or work done.

Ex: sita **sings**. Ramu **speaks**.

**Object:** it's a noun or pronoun that is governed by a verb or a preposition.

To get the object ‘**O**’ ask the question ‘**what**’ or ‘**whom**’?

**What** is for things and **whom** is for persons.[persons may be nouns or pronouns]

**Ex:**

He bought a book.

I saw him

**Direct object** : receiver of the action

Ex: Rama gave **a ball**

**Indirect object:** recipient of the direct object

Ex: Rama gave **Hari** a ball

**Adjunct:** it is an adverb used to modify a verb.

To get adjunct "**A**" ask the question "**when**", "**where**", "**how**".

**When** : TIME → at 1'o clock, in the morning, etc.,

**Where** : PLACE → at the railway station, etc.,

**HOW** : MANNER → slowly, fast, etc.,

**Ex:**

I saw him at the station-**where**?

He wrote a letter yesterday-**when**?

He walks very fast-**how**?

[The adjunct can come before **S**, after **S**, before **V** and after **O** (it does not often come between **V** and **O**)]

**Complement:** it's a word needed to complete the meaning of a sentence.

**Ex:** "he painted the door **red**", the word "**RED**" completes the meaning of the sentence. Therefore "**red**" is "**c**".

"They appointed him" we do not know they appointed him as what (as secretary, accountant or as steno)

But if the sentence is: “they appointed him secretary [the word secretary completes the meaning] so it is ‘c’.

**Note:**

**The basic difference between the object and the complement is that object can be used to change the verb into the passive voice but a complement cannot be used for this purpose.**

**Ex:**

1. He / wrote/ **a letter** (active voice).

S / V / O

**A letter** was written by him (passive voice)

2. They /appointed/ him/ **captain**.

S / V / O / C

Here the word captain cannot become the subject in the passive form, only he (him) can serve this purpose.]

**C** comes after verbs in the **be** form: **am, is, are, was, were, etc...**

**Ex:** he is a doctor.

I am a doctor

Similarly the verbs become, make, appoint, choose, select, elect, nominate, etc have a **C**

**Ex:** He became a journalist

They chose him captain.

## Examples

### 1. S V

Birds fly.

He came.

They ran.

### 2. S V C

Gopal is an artist.

They are my friends

She is a doctor

She became rich.

### 3. S V O

I bought a book.

They won the match.

### 4. S V IO DO

When there are two objects, the question 'what' for things gives the direct object and the question 'whom' for persons gives the indirect object.

She gave me a book.

My uncle sent me some coins.

### 5. S V O C

They appointed him president

They elected him chairman.