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 patterns

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.