

Lecture n° 02: The Parts of Sentence

*Subject and predicate:

Ex: -Judy runs. -Judy and her dog run on the beach every morning.
sub predicate subject predicate

-To find the **subject** ask the question: **who/what + verb**. The rest of the sentence is called **predicate**.

*Objects and complements:

a) Objects: there are two types of objects, **direct object** and **indirect object**

-To find the **direct object (Od)** ask the question: **verb+ whom/what**.

Ex: He throws the ball (*throws what? the ball*)
s v Od

-To find the **indirect object (Oi)** ask the question: **verb+ to whom/to what/ for whom/for what**. (*The indirect object is the recipient of the direct object*).

Ex: Brown offered Anna a flower (*offered a flower for whom? for Anna*)
s v Oi Od

b) Complements: there are two types of complements, **subject complement (Cs)** and **object complement (Co)**

*Linking Verbs: “be, become, seem, appear, feel, grow, look, smell, taste, sound”

-The word which follows a **linking verb** is called a subject complement (Cs)

A subject complement (Cs) modifies the subject and can be a noun or an adjective.

Ex: he was a radiologist. The driver seems tired.
Noun adjective

(the words “**radiologist**” and “**tired**” are called subject complement (Cs).

-An Object complement(Co) modifies the object

Ex: I consider the driver tired
Od Co

It is black
S v Cs

She paints it black
s v Od Co

The prime minister is sleeping
S v Cs

I saw the prime minister sleeping.
s v Od Co