

Analysis of Simple SentenceI Introduction by the Teacher

In the first unit of this self-instructional material, you have learnt about various types of sentences according to their function and structure. I hope that you have made yourselves familiar with those varieties of sentences. But, a simple or nominal study of these terms would not be of any use unless you go into the structural details of these sentences.

You have learnt that, sentences are classified into simple, compound or complex sentences. However these sentences differ from one another in their structure. To see these differences, one should know the functions of each and every word in a sentence. Happy indeed will that person be, who knows the details of the structural patterns of sentences, for when anything goes wrong, he only will be able to set the things right (who knows the details of it.) Otherwise he will be just like a driver who knows only driving but nothing of the mechanism of the engine he is driving. So long as the machine is all right, it will go on functioning, but the moment something goes wrong, the entire process is altogether stopped. It is the same case with languages. You will go on using them as freely as you can on all occasions and situations. But when something goes wrong, you will not be able to set it all right if you do not know the mechanism of sentences. Therefore, to avoid all possible pitfalls you have to start yourself working at sentences and their mechanism.

You have already noted the necessity of going into the detailed study of the structure patterns of sentences. For this purpose, you should be able to divide each and every sentence into parts and see the relationship existing among them. This process of cutting a sentence into parts and studying the relationship existing among them is known as Analysis.

In this unit we shall deal with the analysis of Simple sentence. The analysis of complex and compound sentences will be taken up in the next unit.

But, before starting the process of analysing the simple sentences, I would like to bring to your notice a fact or two regarding simple sentences in general.

The first thing that I would like to mention regarding the Simple sentences is their length. You have already learnt that a simple sentence is a sentence that has a subject and a predicate. It is true. Yet, on the one hand, you will find simple sentences made of a single word, on the other, you will find simple sentences running into a large number of words.

Now, let us examine a few sentences. What about the following words ? Are they mere words or sentences ?

(a) Stand.

(b) Look.

Of course, they are sentences. They are called 'One word sentences'. Such one word sentences usually belong to imperative sentences. Such sentences are usually made of a single verb in imperative mood. The subjects of imperative sentences are often omitted, but they are understood.

Thus : (You) Stop, - (You) Look.

This shows that the 'one word sentences' also have their subjects and predicates and therefore they are really sentences.

The above discussed fact is only one aspect of simple sentences, On the other hand, as it is already mentioned there are simple sentences that contain a number of words although they consist of a subject and a predicate.

(eg) (a) East, and west and south of the clearing, the land was covered with thick bush, containing many scattered lofty forest trees.

(b) On the ground floor, a Varandah, twelve feet deep, ran in front of the whole house and along one side of it.

If you just examine, you will find the one word sentences already discussed and the examples given above belong to the same category of sentences called Simple sentences.

You have to know yet another thing about simple sentences. As you know, in English there is generally agreement in person and number between the Gramatical subject and predicate. A verbal form capable of assuming these changes according to person and number is called a finite or Predicative verb, whereas that verbal form which is incapable of assuming such changes is called Non-finite or Non-Predicative verbs.

Let us see some examples : (a) Jumping up, he escaped.

(b) Taking pity on the beggar,
he gave him some money.

In the above sentences the verbal forms 'Jumping' and 'taking' are non-finite as they do not have to agree with the subject in person and number. On the contrary the verbal forms 'escaped' and 'gave' are finite verbs as they have to agree with their subject in number and person. Only finite verbs can form a predicate and hence they are known as predicative verbs. A non-finite verb may be a part of the predicate but not the predicate itself. Hence it is known as non-predicate verbs.

So the sentence : 'Taking pity on the beggar, he gave him some money' is a simple sentence because it has only one finite verb and therefore one subject.

The above discussion might have given you some idea about the complication involved in the structure of simple sentences.

Now, you will study in detail the analysis of simple sentences through the self-instruction material given in this unit. You can take the self-instructional material and learn through it. Please do not forget the instructions given in the first unit for reading this material.

II Self-Instructional Material

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- (1) We have learnt in the previous unit about the various kinds of sentences according to structure. Now let us discuss how we can break up a sentence into its parts and study the S_____al details. Structural
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- (2) Let us recall some of the concepts you have already learnt regarding the type of sentences according to S_____. Structure
-
- (3) Read the following sentences :
- 'Sunil is a good boy.'
- The above sentence speaks something about the person, Sunil. So the subject of the sentence is _____. Sunil
- The portion of the sentence 'is a good boy' tells something about the subject. So it is the _____ of the sentence. Predicate
-
- (4) Now let us proceed to another sentence :
- 'She must weep or she will die.'
- The above sentence contains _____ clauses as it consists of two subject - predicate groups. two
-
- (5) We have seen that the sentence 'She must weep or she will die' consists of two clauses or subject - predicate groups :
- The first clause in the above sentence is '_____' She must weep
- The second clause in the above sentence is : '_____' Shewill die.
- The conjunction that joins these clauses is: '_____' Or
-
- (6) The two clauses of the sentence in frame 5 are of equal importance and they can stand independently. So both the clauses are Subordinate/Independent Clauses. Independent
-

- (7) As the sentence 'She must weep or she will die' is composed of two independent clauses, it belongs to the type of compound sentence called _____ Sentence. Double
-
- (8) Now let us see another sentence :
'I like a story that is good.'
The above sentence has two subject-predicate groups. Hence it consists of _____ clauses. two
-
- (9) The first clause of the sentence in frame: 8 'I like a story' is the _____ Clause of the sentence as it can stand independently and express its own meaning whereas the clause 'that is good' is the _____ clause as it depends on the independent clause for the completion of its meaning. Independent dependent
-
- (10) As the sentence in frame 8 consists of one Independent and one dependent clause, it is a _____ sentence. Complex
-
- (11) In the preceeding frames we have examined a few sentences with respect to their structure. In other words, we have _____ up each sentence into its parts and have seen the relationship existing among its parts. This process is called Analysis. So _____ is the process of breaking-up a sentence into its parts and seeing the relationship existing among its parts. broken Analysis
-
- (12) In other words the breaking up of a sentence into its parts and seeing the relationship among these parts may be termed as Analysis. So _____ is the process of breaking up a sentence into its parts and seeing the relationship existing among its parts. analysis
-
- (13) Now examine the following sentence :
'The postman delivered the letters'
As the above sentence consists of a single subject and predicate, it is a _____ sentence. Simple.
-

- (14) The subject of the sentence 'The Postman delivered the letters' is _____
The predicate of the sentence is: _____ . The postman
the letters
-
- (15) The predicate portion of the sentence (frame 14) delivered the letters' is built up of a verb and its object. The verb in the predicate portion is: _____ delivered
The object of the verb 'delivered' is: _____ the letters.
-
- (16) In the above two frames (14 & 15) we have dealt with the breaking up of the sentence, 'The Postman delivered the letters' into its parts and seeing the relationship among its various parts. In other words we could say that we have a _____ed the sentence. Analysed
-
- (17) The sentence that we have just now analysed has only one subject and one predicate. So we have analysed a _____ sentence. Simple
-
- (18) While analysing the simple sentence we divided it into S _____ and P _____ parts and then examined the words in each section with reference to their Subject predicate.
function.
-
- (19) Now read the following sentence :
'This is the boy who is sick'
As the above sentence has two subject predicate groups it has _____ Clauses. two
-
- (20) The first clause in the sentence (Frame 19) 'This is the boy' is the _____ Clause of the sentence Independent
as it can stand independently. The second clause 'Who is Sick' is the _____ clause as it depends Dependent
on the main clause for its meaning.
-
- (21) The sentence 'This is the boy who is sick' consists of one _____ Clause and One _____ Independent
Clause. Dependent
-
- (22) As the sentence in Frame 21 contains one independent clause and one dependent clause, it is a _____ sentence. Complex.
-
- (23) In the four preceding frames we have dealt with the breaking up of the sentence 'This is the boy who is Sick' We have broken the sentence into C _____ because the sentence is made up of more Clauses
than one Clause.
-

- (24) When a sentence consists of more than one clause, we can break that sentence into _____. Clause.
- (25) All sentences except _____ Sentences are made up of more than one clause. Simple
- (26) So analysis of all complex and compound varieties of sentences consists in the breaking up of the sentences into _____ and seeing how these clauses are related to one another. Clauses
- (27) You have just now seen that the analysis of complex and compound sentences depends on the breaking up of the sentences into Clauses and seeing how each clause is related to one another. This type of analysis is called C_____al A_____. Causal Analysis
- (28) So, _____ deals with the breaking up of complex or compound sentences into clauses and seeing the relationship existing among these clauses. Causal Analysis
- (29) While studying the term 'Analysis' with reference to a sentence, you have learnt that it implies the breaking up of a sentence into its _____ and seeing the/existing among its parts. parts relationship
- (30) You have also learnt that a _____ sentence is made up of a subject and predicate. Simple
- (31) Not let us devote sometime to the study of the detailed analysis of a simple sentence. You have already learnt that as a simple sentence is built up of a subject and predicate, the first step in analysing it is the breaking up of it into its _____ and _____. Subject Predicate.
- (32) You have seen that the part of a sentence which names the person or thing we are speaking about, is the _____ of the sentence. Subject

(33) Now read the following sentence :

'Sunita won the prize'

The part of the sentence 'Sunita' denotes the person we are speaking about. So 'Sunita' is the _____ of the sentence.

Subject

(34) Let us examine another sentence :

'Honesty is the best policy'

The part of the sentence 'Honesty' names the thing we are speaking about. Hence 'Honesty' is the _____ of the sentence.

Subject

(35) Now proceed to the following sentence :

'Laila drank a cup of tea'.

The part of the sentence 'drank a cup of ~~water~~ tea.' tells something about the person Laila who is the subject of the sentence. So the part 'drank a cup of ~~tea~~' is the _____.

Predicate

(36) Let us see another example :

'Most boys like cricket.'

The part of the sentence, 'Most boys' names the persons we are speaking about. So it is the _____ of the sentence.

Subject

The latter part of the sentence 'like Cricket' tells something about the subject. So it is the _____ of the sentence.

Predicate

(37) The above examples show that all simple sentences have two parts - one which names the person or thing we are speaking about, namely the _____ part and in other that tells something about the subject, namely the _____ part.

Subject

Predicate.

Exercise : II - 1

Given below are a number of simple sentences. Separate the subject part from that of the predicate by placing a vertical line between them (Write the answer on a separate sheet of paper)

- Birds of the same feather flock together.
- Manners make a man.
- Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- Dogs bark.
- Reading novels is a pleasant way of spending leisure.

- (38) Now read the following sentence :

'The little boy sat on a wall.'

The subject part of the above sentence 'The little boy' consists of _____ words. three

- (39) Let us go to another sentence :

'Men are mortals.'

The subject part of the above sentence consists of a single _____ . Word.

- (40) The examples of sentences seen in frames 38 and 39 show that the subject part of a sentence may consists of a single _____ or a group of _____ . Word Words

- (41) Examine the following sentences :

'Many hands make light work.'

The subject of the above sentence 'Many hands' consists of _____ words. two

- (42) Although the subject part 'Many hands' consists of the words, the actual word denoting the thing about which something is said is _____ . hand.

- (43) When the subject part of a sentence consists of more than one word, the actual word that denotes the thing or person about whom or which something is said is called the subject-word. In the sentence 'Many hands make light work' the actual word denoting the thing about which something is said 'hand'. So it is the _____ word. Subject

- (44) Examine the sentence again :

'Many hands make light work'

We have seen the subject word in the subject part of the above sentence is 'hands'. Then what about the other word in the subject part namely 'many' ? It qualifies the subject-word. Hence the word

'many' does the work of an _____ . adjective

- (45) Now examine the following sentence :

'Most of the audience appreciated the speech'

The subject of the above sentence is ' _____ ' Most of the audience.

- (46) Yes, you are right. But which word in the subject part 'Most of the audience' denotes the actual word on which something is said ? The actual word on which something is ' _____ ' . Most

- (47) So the word 'Most' in the sentence in frame 45 is the _____ . Subject-Word.

- (48) Then what about the group of words 'of the audience' of the subject part ? It qualifies the subject word _____. Most
-
- (49) The group of words 'of the audience' does some work equal to that of an adjective. So, it can be called an Adjective Equivalent or adjective phrase. So the group of words 'of the audience' is an A_____ E_____. Adjective Equivalent.
-
- (50) Now read the following sentence :
'The top of the mountains are covered with snow'
The subject part of the above sentence is _____ The top of the mountains
-
- (51) The subject word in the subject part of sentence, 'The top of the mountain' is T_____ top
-
- (52) The group of words 'The ... of the mountains' in the subject part of the sentence in frame 50, does some work equal to that of an adjective. So it is an A_____ E_____. Adjective equivalent
-
- (53) Our study on the subject part of simple sentences shows that apart from the subject - word, the subject part of a sentence may contain an _____ or an A_____ive E_____. adjective adjective equivalent
-

The following table shows the division of the subject part of simple sentences into subject word (column 2) and adjectives or adjective equivalent (Column 1).

TABLE : II - 1

Subject		
Adjective or adj. equivalents (1)	Subject word (2)	Predicate (3)
The foolish	Crow	tried to sing.
The	jury	found him guilty.
of the same feather	Birds	flock together.
A barking	dog	seldom bites.
of your views	many	are scarcely orthodox.

Exercise : II - 2

Write down the subject parts of each of the following sentences and underline the subject word in each :

- (a) In this town have lived many famous men.
- (b) This great poem is admired by all.
- (c) The road to Bombay was crowded with traffic.
- (d) Members of the committee met in the hall.
- (e) The reading of books increases one's knowledge.

- (54) In a few of the preceding frames you have learnt in detail about the _____ part of simple sentences. Subject
- (55) Now it is time for us to make a detail study of the remaining part of the simple sentence namely the _____ part. Predicate
- (56) You have already learnt that the part of sentence which tells something about its subject is the _____ . prédicate
- (57) Now read the following sentences : 'James Watt invented steam engine'.
In the preceeding sentence the part invented steam engine 'tells something about James Watt, the subject. So the part 'invented steam engine' is the _____ of the sentence. Predicate
- (58) Let us examine the following sentences :
(a) Birds Fly.
(b) Dogs bark.
In sentence (a) above, the part 'fly' tells something about 'Birds' which is the subject of the sentence. In sentence (b) the word 'bark' tells something about 'Dogs' which is the subject of the sentence. So the predicate part of the sentence 'Birds fly' is the word '_____'. Likewise the word 'bark' is the _____ of the sentence : 'Dogs bark'. fly Predicate

- (59) The predicate parts of the sentences discussed in the proceeding two frames comprises of a _____ word. Single
-
- (60) We have seen that the predicate parts of the sentences in frame 58 & 59 consist of a single word. What parts of speech do they belong to ? They belong to the parts of speech called V_____ Verb
-
- (61) The predicate parts of sentences, 'Birds fly' and 'Dogs bark' show that a verb alone may form the _____ of a sentence and make complete statement about its subject. Predicate
-
- (62) A verb that makes complete statement about its subject without the help of an object is called an Intransitive Verb. The verb in the sentence, 'Salim Sleeps' makes complete statement about its subject without the help of an object. So the verb 'Sleeps' is an _____ . Intransitive Verb.
-
- (63) Then what about the sentences : 'Dogs bark' and 'Birds fly?' As their verbs make complete statements about their subjects without the help of objects, they are also _____ Verbs. Intransitive
-
- (64) You have learnt that in some cases a verb can stand alone as predicate of a sentence and make complete statement about its _____. Subject.
-
- (65) Examine the group of words given below :
 (a) He _____ a mango
 (b) She _____ at me
 Are the above groups of words sentences ?
 Yes / No. No
-
- (66) Let us take up the groups of words in the above frame once again. Now fill in the blank in each group with a suitable verb :
 (a) He _____ a mango. eats
 (b) She _____ at me. laughs
-
- (67) Now read the groups of words with the addition of the verbs :
 (a) He eats a mango.
 (b) She laughs at me.
 Are the above groups of words sentences now ? Yes
 Yes/No.
-

- (68) The above three frames shows the importance of the word called V _____.
These frames also show that there can be no sentences without V _____.
Verb
Verbs.
- (69) All sentences contain verbs : A verb is the most important and unavoidable word in the P _____ part of a sentence.
Predicate
- (70) In other words we cannot have a predicate part without a _____.
Verb
- (71) Now, read the following group of words :
'The man killed'
Does the verb in the above group of words make complete statement about its subject ? No/Yes. No
- (72) Yes, You are right. The verb 'killed' requires an additional word or two to make a complete S _____ment about its subject.
Statement
- (73) Let us add the words 'a snake' to the group of words in frame 71. Now it reads : 'The man killed _____.
a snake
- (74) In the sentence 'The man killed a snake' the action denoted by the verb is exerted upon or passed over to the noun _____ which is the object of the verb.
Snake
- (75) So an O _____ is the noun or pronoun denoting the person or thing upon which the action denoted by the verb is exerted.
Object
Object
- (76) Now read the sentence :
'He beats me'
In the above sentence the action denoted by the verb is exerted upon the word 'me'. So 'me' is the _____ of the verb 'beats'.
Object
- (77) You have learnt that a verb that does not need an object to make complete statements about its subject is called an _____ verb.
Intransitive
- (78) The verb in the sentences 'He beats me' is not intransitive because it takes an _____ after it.
Object
- (79) So a verb that takes an object or two after it to make complete statement about its subject is called a transitive verb. As the verb in the sentence 'He beats me' takes an object after it, the verb 'beats' is a _____ verb.
Transitive

- (80) In general we could say that, while _____ Transitive
 verbs take objects after them to complete
 some statements about their subject, _____ Intransitive
 verbs do not take objects after them.

- (81) Now, read the following sentences :

'She sang a song'.

The verb in the above sentence is transitive/
Intransitive as it has an object after it.

Transitive

Exercise II - 3

Examine the following sentences and see which of them
 have transitive verbs and which have intransitive.
 Write the letter 'T' in the case of Transitive verbs
 and 'I' in the case of Intransitive.

- (a) He walks.
- (b) Chandresh sneezed.
- (c) He shot them.
- (d) Trees fall.
- (e) Men require oxygen.
- (f) Fuel burns.
- (g) Cats eat mice.

- (82) You have learnt that some verbs take an object or two
 two after them to make complete statements about
 their _____. Subjective

- (83) Read and see how many objects does the following
 sentence contain :
 I gave him a present.
 The verb of the above sentence makes use of two
 _____ to complete a statement about its subject. Objects

- (84) When the verb of a sentence makes use of two
 objects to make a complete statement about its
 subject, one of the objects would be Direct Object
 _____ and the other would be Indirect : _____ Object

- (85) There is an easy way to find out the Direct
 Object of a transitive verb. Ask the question
 'What?' or 'Whom' to the verb. The answer that
 we get would be the _____, Direct
 object

- (86) Let us apply this rule to find the Direct Object
 of the sentence :
 'I wrote to him a letter.'
 Ask the verb 'Wrote' the question 'What?'
 We get the words 'a letter' as answer. So the
 group of words 'a letter' is the _____ Direct
 of the verb. Object

(87) Let us take the same example again :

'I wrote to him a letter.'
If we ask the question 'to whom' or 'for whom?'
to the verb in the above sentence we will get
the answer '_____ ' which is called the to him
Indirect Object.

(88) Now read the following sentence :

'She give him a photo.'
The words 'a photo' come as reply to the
question give what ? So the group of words 'a
photo' is the Direct object
In the same way the word 'him' comes as reply
to the question 'gave to whom?' So the word Indirect
'him' is the object.

(89) Let us examine the following sentence :

She brought the baby a doll.
'The baby' is the _____ of the verb Indirect
because it comes as reply to the question object
'brought for whom?'
'A doll' is the _____ of the verb Direct
because it comes as reply to the question object
'brought What?'

(90) Examine the sentence once again :

'She brought the baby a doll.'
In the above sentence the indirect object is
placed before the _____ object (the doll). Direct.

(91) In other words the indirect object preceeds the
_____ object. Direct

In the following table, column 4 gives the Direct objects,
They are preceeded by Indirect objects in Column 3.

Table - 2
Direct and Indirect Objects

Subject (1)	:	Predicate (3)	(4)
The teacher	taught	him	grammar.
He	gave	her	a sum of money.
They	sent	him	a letter.
Mother	gave	me	a packet of sweets.
Mohan	told	me	lies.

- (92) In some of the preceeding frames you have learnt about direct and indirect objects :

Now, read this sentence :

'He ate ripe mangoes.'

The object (Direct) of the above sentence is

,mangoes

- (93) Now, let us see what function does the word 'ripe' do ? It qualifies the noun 'Mangoes'. So it belongs to the parts of speech called

adjective

- (94) So an Adjective does the work of qualifying a Noun.

noun

- (95) Let us *now move on to another sentence :

'You shall get all necessary information'

In the above sentence the group of words 'all necessary' does some work equal to that of an adjective. So the group of words 'all necessary' is Adjective Equivalent.

Adjective
Equivalent

- (96) Now, read this sentence :

'He saw a wild African Elephant'

In the above sentence the group of words 'a wild African' does some work equal to that of an adjective. So the group of words 'a wild African' is an Adjective Equivalent.

Adjective
Equivalent

- (97) Let us move on to another sentence :

'People like smiling faces.'

In the above sentence the word 'smiling' is an Adjective/Adjective equivalent as it consists of a single word.

Adjective.

- (98)

Exercise II - 4

Read the following sentences and decide whether the underlined word or words in each sentence belong to adjectives or Adjective equivalents. Write the letter 'A' in the case of Adjectives and the letters 'AE' in the case of Adjective Equivalents' (Adjective phrases).

- Wild ³beats in small cages are a sorry sight.
- Gardens with cool shady trees surround the village.
- It was a horrible night.
- He led a life devoid of blame.
- He is a professional Cricketer.
- He wanted medical advice.
- He was a man of great versatility.

- (98) In the immediate above six frames you have learnt about _____ and _____ that belong to the predicate part of a sentence
- Adjectives
Adjective
Equivalents
-
- (99) Now, let us move on to the study of another variety of words that may occur in the predicate part of a sentence : Read the following sentence :
- 'He ran fast'
- The verb in the above sentence is Transitive/Intransitive as it does not have an object.
- Intransitive
-
- (100) The word 'fast' in the sentence in frame 99 modifies the verb 'ran'. So it belongs to the parts of speech called _____.
- Adverb.
-
- (101) So, an adverb is a word that usually modifies a _____.
- Verb.
-
- (102) Let us take the sentence again 'He ran fast' with a slight modification. Now read the sentence. 'He ran in a fast manner'. In the above sentence the group of words 'in a fast manner' modifies the verb '_____'.
ran.
-
- (103) As the group of words 'in a fast manner' (in frame 102) modifies the verb, it does some work equal to that of an _____. Hence, we can call it an Adverb Equivalent or adverb phrase.
- Adverb
-
- (104) You have learnt that a word that modifies a verb is called an _____ whereas a group of words that does some work equal to that of an adverb is called an A _____ E _____.
- Adverb
Adverb
equivalent.
-
- (105) Now, read the following sentences :
- (A) He walked quickly.
- (b) He walked in a quick manner.
- The word 'quickly' in sentence (a) is an _____ while the group of words 'in a quick manner' in sentence (b) is an _____.
- Adverb
Adverb
Equivalent.
-

Exercise II - 5

Examine the following sentences and see which of them contains Adverb and which adverb equivalent. Write the letter 'A' in the case of adverbs and the letters 'AE' in the case of Adverb equivalents.

- (a) He did his work carelessly.
- (b) He fell to the ground.
- (c) She writes in a beautiful style.
- (d) He spoke eloquently.
- (e) They tried hard.

(106) You have been studying in detail about the predicate part of a simple sentence. But, the study of predicate part would not be complete unless we study something more, namely about the use of complements that may occur in the _____ predicate part.

(107) Examine the following sentence :

'He became king.'

In the above sentence the word 'king' is not the object of the sentence because it refers back to the subject word '_____'. He

(108) This means that the word 'He' and 'king' of the sentence (frame 107) refer to the same person. Do you agree? Yes / No. Yes.

(109) Yes, you are right. The words 'He' and 'king' refer to the same person. In the sentence 'He became king' the word 'He' is the _____ of the sentence and the word '_____' complements the subject. Subject King.

(110) Let us examine another sentence :

'Godse shot Gandhiji'

In the above sentence 'Gandhiji' comes as answer to the question 'Shot Whom?' So the word 'Gandhiji' is the _____ of the sentence. Object.

(111) In the sentence 'Godse Shot Gandhiji', do 'Gandhiji' and 'Godse' refer to the same person Yes / No; No

(112) Now, move on to the following sentence :

'They are students'

In the above sentence the words 'they' and 'Students' refer to the same P_____ Persons.

- (113) You know that the subject of the sentence 'They are students' is _____ and the word 'Students' works as a complement of the subject. They

(114) In general we could say that when a word in the predicate part of a sentence refers back to the subject word of the sentence, we could call it a subject complement. In the sentence 'they are students' the word 'students' refers back to the subject. So the word 'Students' is a _____. Subject complement

(115) You have learnt that an object of a verb does not refer back to the person or things that stands as _____ whereas a _____ does refer back to the subject. Subject Subject Complement

(116) Now examine another sentence :
'He seemed happy'.
The subject of the above sentence is the pronoun '_____'. The word 'happy' in the predicate part, shows how 'he' seemed. The words 'He' and 'happy' are therefore related to the same person. Does the word 'happy' in the above sentence refer back to the subject ?
Yes/No . Yes

(117) As the word 'happy' in the sentence 'He seemed happy' refers back to the subject of the sentence, it is a subject complement/an object. Subject Complement

(118) Column 3 of the following table refers back to the subjects in column 1.

Table II - 3
(Subject Complement)

Subject 1	Verb 2	Subject Complement 3
Kennedy	became	President
Representatives	are	leaders
It	is	I
Priti	remained	Secretary
Sunil	seemed	happy.

Exercise II - 6

Decide whether the underlined noun in each of the following sentences is a Direct object or a subject complement. Write down 'D-O' in the case of Direct Objects, and S.C. in the case of subject complements.

- (a) Rmoans conquered Carthage.
- (b) The sky grew dark.
- (c) Men are mortals.
- (d) Roses smell sweet.
- (e) They found the lost key.

(118) You have just now learnt about the subject complement. Now, let us proceed to another variety of complements that occur in the _____ part of a sentence. Predicate.

(119) Examine the following sentence :
'The people elected him captain'
In the above sentence the word 'him' is the subject / object of the sentence. Object.

(120) Yes, you are right. As the word 'him' comes as answer to the question 'elected whom?' it is the _____ of the verb. Object.

(121) Let us examine the sentence again :
'The people elected him captain'
You have seen that the word 'him' is the object of the verb. Now what about the word 'Captain'? Do the words 'him' and 'captain' refer to the same person ? Yes / No. _____ Yes

(122) You have seen that the word 'him' in the sentence (frame 121) is the object and the word '_____' Captain refers to the object.

(123) Let us see another sentence :
'He made her secretary'
Once the word 'her' in the above sentence come as answer to the question 'made whom?'
Yes/No. _____ Yes.

(124) As the word (her) comes as reply to the question 'made whom?', it functions as the D _____ O _____. Direct Object.

- (125) Then what about the word 'Secretary'? (Frame 123)
It refers back to the object. So the words 'her' and 'Secretary' refer to the same P_____n. person
-
- (126) You have seen that the word 'Secretary' refers back to the object or rather Complements the object. So in other words the word 'Secretary' can be called O_____ C_____. Object Complement.
-
- (127) In general we could say that when a word in the predicate part refers back to the object, it is called _____. Object Complement.
-
- (128) Now, let us move to the following sentence :
'The Czars called people liars'
The object of the above sentence is '_____'. people.
The noun 'Liars' complements the object word Object
in the sentence. As the word 'liars' complements the object, it is an _____. Object Complement
-

In the following table column 4 refers back to the objects in column No.3.

Table II - 4

Object Complements

Subject 1	Verb 2	Object 3	Object complement 4
He	made	her	Secretary.
People	elected	him	President.
He	considered	teachers	failures.
He	called	her	Sweet heart.
The news	made	him	mad.

Exercise II - 7

In each of the following sentences decide whether the underlined word is an object complement or a direct object. Write 'OC' in the case of object complements and 'DO' in the case of Direct Object.

- The committee elected him president.
- His parents named him Rajesh.
- The words of the Minister made the king angry.
- This will make you happy.
- Abdul called his brother a fool.

- 129) Let us revise what we have so far seen about simple sentences. A simple sentence is made of a _____ and a _____. Subject
predicate
-
- (130) You have also seen that the analysis of a simple sentence is not only the breaking up of the sentence into its _____ and _____ parts but also is the close study of each word or phrase in both parts in relation to the function each does in the sentence. Subject
predicate
-
- (131) You know that the person or things we speak about in a sentence is the _____ of that sentence. Subject.
-
- (132) What we tell about the subject of the sentence is the _____. Predicate
-
- (133) Apart from the subject word the subject part of a simple sentence may contain an _____ or an _____. Adjective
Adjective
Equivalent.
-
- (134) Verb is the most important word in the _____ part of a sentence. Predicate
-
- (135) _____ verb do not need objects to make complete statements about their subjects. Intransitive
Whereas _____ verbs take one or more Transitive
objects after them to make complete statements about their subjects.
-
- (136) When a word in the predicate refers back to the subject, we call that word a _____. Subject
Complement.
-
- (137) When a word in the predicate refers back to the object or rather complements it, we call that word an _____. Object
Complement.
-

Examples of the Analysis of Simple Sentences

We have seen that analysis of a simple sentence involves not only the breaking up of a sentence into its subject and predicate parts but also finding the relationship existing among the various words in each of part. The following sentences are analysed and shown in the table given after the following sentences. Study carefully the placement of different words of each sentence under different parts of the subject and predicate.

1. Time makes the worst enemies friends.
2. Experience has taught us many lessons.
3. Into the Valley of Death road the six hundred.

Subject		Predicate				
Subject Word	Adjective or adjective Equivalent	Verb	Adverb or adverb equivalent	Object		Complements
				Indirect	Direct	Subject Object
Time		makes			enemies	the worst friends
Experience		has taught		us	lessons	many
Six hundred	the	rode	into the valley of death			
Conduct	the of the Minister	excited			disgust	universal
Bedstead	A small, a couple of,	were				all its furniture
Books	a plain deal,					
Mitchen-table	two					
Chairs						
You		can tell		me	time	the of, his arriving
Teacher	My	taught	with great success	us	Grammar	all of
Man	The	has fallen				asleep
Men	Some	seem	always			dissatisfied
I		did see	not		and	the, of the performance.

4. The conduct of the Minister excited universal disgust.
5. A small bedstead, a couple of books, a plain deal kitchen-table and two chairs were all its furniture.
6. Can you tell me the time of his arrival ?
7. My teacher taught all of us grammar with great success.
8. The man has fallen asleep.
9. Some men always seem dissatisfied.
10. I did not see the end of the performance.

Exercise II - 8

Divide the following sentences into its subject and predicate portions by placing a vertical line between them. (Note : Questions should be turned into statement forms, before they are divided into subject and predicate: (e.g.)

What news did he obtain concerning the disaster ?' Should be treated as though it were worded: 'He did obtain what news concerning the disaster'.

1. Only babies play with their food.
2. Reading of books is a beneficial way of spending leisure.
3. In this city have lived many famous men.
4. Were all his jewels taken by the thieves ?
5. A statesman of large views would quickly have seen the mistakes.
6. The man employed for this purpose caught the thief stealing a Car.
7. A gentleman of wealth and position has been found guilty of theft.
8. Can any one by taking thought add a cubit to his stature ? (Statement form: Any man can add a cubit to his stature by taking thought).
9. Why did he defraud you of your earnings (Statement form : He did why defraud you of your earnings.)
10. Some people in the city doubt his ability to play.

Exercise II - 9

Read the following sentences carefully and write down which of them contains objects, object complements or subject complements :

1. My friend is ^asurgeon of the Hospital.
2. He became head-constable within a short time.
3. I met the captain of our team.
4. From the enquiry he was found a traitor.

5. Kings are rulers.
6. The people elected him president.
7. Tyrants do away with enemies.
8. Biologists consider men mammals.
9. He remained Chairman.
10. Sunil called Priti 'Darling'.

Exercise - II - 10

Analyse the following sentences as per the examples already shown :

1. Leeza taught Chandresh tricks.
2. He made her his Secretary.
3. The team elected Rahim captain.
4. The driving of a motor car requires care and skill.
5. A great fortune in the hands of a fool is a great misfortune.
6. Such times we shall never see again.
7. A man of large views would find his mistakes.
8. That woman is writing to the shop-keeper.
9. The man in the red overcoat fell into the river.
10. The poor old man with a sick wife sold the house several weeks ago.

III SUMMARY

After going through the different instructional experiences provided in this unit, you might have learnt a few concepts regarding the analysis of simple sentences.

Analysis, as you have learnt, is the process of breaking up a sentence into its parts and seeing the relationship existing among these parts.

Clausal analysis is the process of breaking up a complex or compound sentence into clauses and seeing the relationship among

the various clauses. You know that a simple sentence is made of a subject and a predicate and therefore no clausal analysis is possible. As for simple sentences, the analysis consists in the breaking up of these sentences into their subject and predicate parts and then identifying the various words in each part.

You have seen that the word or group of words in a sentence about which something is said, is called the subject of the sentence whereas the word or group of words that says something about the subject is called the predicate.

The most important word in the subject part is the subject word. It is the actual word in the subject part on which something is said. The subject word may or may not be qualified by an adjective or an adjective equivalent.

The predicate part of a sentence, as you have seen, tells something about the subject. The most important word in the predicate part is the verb. Verbs may be either transitive or intransitive. A verb that takes an object or two after it to make a complete statement about its subject is called Transitive Verb. A verb that does not require any object after it to make a complete statement about its subject is called an intransitive verb.

Apart from the verb, objects, adjective or adjective equivalent, adverb or adverb equivalent, the predicate part of a simple sentence may contain a subject complement or an object complement.

The following table will show the words belonging both to the subject and to the predicate part. It also shows the relative importance of words in each section :

TABLE

Relative importance of words in subject and predicate parts in a simple sentence.

SUBJECT		PREDICATE	
Must contain	May contain	Must contain	May contain
Subject Word	Adjectives or Adjective equivalents.	V E R B	- Adverbs or adverb equivalents. - Adjectives or adject- ive equivalents. - Object - direct or indirect. - Complement - subject or object.

ANSWERS TO THE EXERCISES

Exercise No.1

- (a) .. feather / flock (b) Manners/make (c) ..cooks/spoil
(d) Dogs/bark (e) .. novels/is ...

Exercise No.2

- (a) Many famous men (b) This great poem (c) The road to
Bombay (d) Members of the Committee (e) The reading of books.

Exercise No.3

- (a) I. (b) I. (c) T. (d) I. (e) T. (f) I. (g) T.

Exercise No. 4

- (a) A.E. (b) A.E. (c) A. (d) A.E. (e) A. (f) A.
(g) A.E.

Exercise No. 5

- (a) A. (b) A.E. (c) A.E. (d) A. (e) A.

Exercise No. 6

- (a) D.O. (b) S.C. (c) S.C. (d) S.C. (e) D.O.

Exercise No. 7

(a) O.C. (b) O.C. (c) D.O. (d) O.C. (e) D.O.

Exercise No. 8

- (1) ..babies/Play (2) ...books/is (3) ..lived/many
 (4) Jewels/were (5) ..Views/would (6) ..purpose/caught
 (7) ..position/has (8) Anyman/Can (9) He/did
 (10) ..city/doubt.

Exercise No. 9

- (1) Subject Complement (2) Subject Complement
 (3) Object (4) Subject Complement
 (5) Subject Complement (6) Object and object complement
 (7) Object (8) Object and object complement
 (9) Subject Complement (10) Object and Object Complement.

EXERCISE No.10

S U B J E C T		P R E D I C A T E				C o m p l i m e n t s .	
Subject Word	Adj. or Adj. Equivalent.	Verb	Adv. or Adv. Equivalent.	Object	Indire- Direct	Adj. or Adj. Equivalent	Subject Object
Leeza		taught		Chandre- tricks sh			
He		made		her	his		Secretary
Team	The	elected		Rahim			Captain
Driving	the, of a motor car	requires		care & Skill			
Fortune	A great, in the hands of a fool	is			a, great	misfortune	
We		Shall see	never, again	times	such		
Man	A, of large views	would find		mistakes his			
Woman	that	is writing		to the shop keeper			
Man	The, in the red over coat	fell	into the river				
Man	The poor, old with a sick wife	sold	several weeks ago	house	the		

UNIT TEST - II

- I. Fill in the blanks using the correct word or words : (2½)
- Analysis is the process of breaking up a sentence into _____ and seeing the _____ existing among those parts.
 - The word or group of words in a sentence about which something is said, is called the _____ of the sentence.
 - The word or group of words that says something about the subject is called the _____ of a sentence.
 - A verb that does not require any object after it to make complete statement about its subject is called a/an _____ verb.
 - The actual word in the subject part on which something is said is called the _____.
- II. Read the following sentences. In each of the sentences a word is underlined. Below each sentence four items are given with reference to the underlined word. Tick mark against the correct answer : (2½)
- 'My friend is captain of the team'.
In the above sentence the underlined word is :
(a) Object, (b) Object Complement,
(c) Indirect Object (d) Subject Complement
 - 'From the evidence he appeared a traitor'.
In the above sentence the underlined word is :
(a) Object (b) Object Complement
(c) Subject (d) Subject Complement
 - He teaches us German.
In the above sentence the underlined word is :
(a) Direct object (b) Indirect object
(c) Object Complement (d) Subject Complement
 - 'People named Gandhiji Bapuji'.
In the above sentence the underlined word is :
(a) Subject Complement (b) Direct Object
(c) Object Complement (d) Adjective equivalent
 - Who are you ?
In the above sentence the underlined word is :
(a) Subject (b) Subject Complement
(c) Adjective equivalent (d) Object.

- III. Answer the following in three or four lines. (6)
- Why is the study of structure of sentences important ?
 - Why is it impossible to have clausal analysis of simple sentences ?
 - What is an object ? How will you distinguish the direct object from that of the indirect ?
 - What is an adverb ? How will you distinguish an adverb from an adverb equivalent ?
- IV. Given below are a number of simple sentences. Separate the subject part of each from that of the predicate by placing a vertical line between them. (2½)
- Few people remained.
 - This great poem is admired by all.
 - My friend is captain of the team.
 - Finish your work at once.
 - Members of the Committee met in the hall.
- V. Examine the following sentences carefully and see which of them have transitive verbs and which intransitive. Write in the blanks provided the letter 'T' in the case of Transitive and 'I' in the case of Intransitive verbs. (2½)
- I promised him a present. _____
 - The flames spread everywhere. _____
 - She went home. _____
 - I know him. _____
 - Is he attending lectures ? _____
- VI. Analyse the following simple sentences. Make use of the frame given below for this purpose. Examine each word or phrase and find to what group it belongs to. Write each of them down in its respective columns. (9)

- (1) The conduct of the minister excited universal disgust.
- (2) Such times we shall never see again.
- (3) Were all her jewels taken by the thieves ?
- (4) The Romans made Fabius dictator.
- (5) Some men seem always dissatisfied.
- (6) The flagship of the admiral went down with all hands.

SUBJECT			PREDICATE			
Subject word	Adjective or	Verb	Adverb or	Object Indirect	Adjective or	Complement
	Adj.	:	Adverb	Direct	Adj. Equi-	Sub- Object
	equiv.	:	Equiv.		valent	ject
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						