

Types of sentences according to structure

A **Sentence**, traditionally, is a structure that gives a complete thought. It can be of many types according to the purpose of analysis referred to. It could have clauses beside phrases. Ex: **I am reading the book that you bought.**

According to their structure type, sentences can be a:

a- Simple sentence: example: That was Sally and Leila.

b- Complex sentence has a clause as one of its elements, such as relative clauses, adverbial clauses and alike. Example:

Relative clause: That was the man whose daughter is a famous writer.

c- Compound sentence has two sentences coordinated by connectors like: but, or, and. Example: I will say the truth and you will accept it.

d- Compound complex sentence: you can use the tube that I bought, or leave it.

Phrases within a Sentence (form)

A **Phrase** is a type of structure that is lesser than a sentence or a clause. It can contain one word only but it cannot be a clause even if it have more than one word. It can occupy different positions in the sentence or the clause to be one of its elements. It has many types and functions. Ex:

Noun phrase (NP): I, him, Ali, teacher, a teacher, a very great teacher, every day...etc.

Verb phrase VP: is, has been, was reading, helps...etc.

Adjective phrase (Adj. P): happy, famous, very famous, sorry for that, sorry to hear it...etc.

Adverb phrase (Adv. P): now, well, very well, here...etc.

Preposition phrase (Pre P): because of the traffic jam, due to, on the table, above it...etc.

He is working there today.(4 phrases)

VP\Basic Structural Patterns of English Sentence

First Group: Some Linking Verbs (be, look, turn, feel, sound, get...etc.)

- **S+ V + (adv.) or (Cs)** subject complement (which is either an adjph. or nph.)

The verb here is as in:

- **Be** : I **am** fine., I **am** here, I **am** a student.

- Other linking verbs like: **remain, look, sound, feel**...etc.

That child **looks** pale. She **remained** an outstanding student.

Second Group: Some Transitive Verbs (play, write, elect, paint, make, put,...etc.)

Which is of five different constructions:

- S+V(monotransitive)+O: I play football.

- S+V(ditransitive)+O+O: I played him football.(He is football??)

- S+V(complex transitive)+O+ Co (n): I made **him a great student**. (He is a great student)
- S+V(complex transitive)+O+ Co (adj.): I made him happy.(He is happy)
- S+V (locative transitive)+O+ Adv. I put the book on the table.

Third Group: Intransitive Verbs (play, go, ...etc.) not followed by an object:

I play well now.