



PARTS OF SENTENCE

What is a SENTENCE ?

A sentence is the largest unit of any language and in English language, it begins with a capital letter and ends with a full-stop, or a question mark, or an exclamation mark.

Common Parts of Sentence

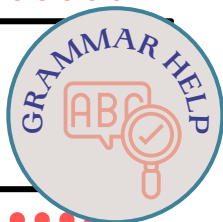
- Subject
- Predicate
- Object
- Phrase
- Clause
- Complement

SUBJECT

The subject of a sentence is the person, thing, or entity that performs the action or about whom something is stated.

How to Identify ?

It answers the question "Who or what is doing the action?"



The Bus has arrived.

In this sentence, we are talking about the bus. So if we ask the question, "what has arrived?", the answer will be "The bus".



There are 3 types of SUBJECTS :

Simple subject

The part of the sentence that is doing something or that is being talked about is a simple subject.

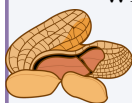
Rahul rode his bicycle.



In this sentence, Rahul is a simple subject because he is doing an action.

Compound subject

when there are two or more such simple subjects in a sentence, we call them compound subject.



Nuts and Paneer are good sources of protein.

Both nuts and paneer are simple subjects individually as they are being talked about. But together they are called compound subject

Complete subject

Complete subject includes the simple subject with all the words that describe it.

The black dog barked at the cat.

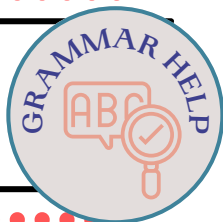
In this sentence, "the black dog" is a complete subject

PREDICATE

A predicate defines what is being done by the Subject. It contains the verb and other parts of sentence and provides information about the subject

How to Identify ?

To identify the predicate we can ask the question, “what is the subject being or doing?”



Rahul **is riding his bicycle.**

To find the predicate ask the question what is Rahul doing? And the answer to that question will give you your predicate.



There are 3 types of PREDICATE:

Simple predicate

The simple predicate contains only the verb and a helping verb.

Rohan is walking.

Simple Predicate- 'is walking'; where "is" is the helping verb and 'walking' is the main verb.

Compound predicate

Two or more simple verbs in a sentence.
The verbs share the same subject and are joined by a conjunction.

The dog barked and howled.

There are 2 verbs barked , howled and they are separated by the conjunction 'and'. So the compound predicate is "barked and howled"

Complete predicate

It includes a simple verb with all the words that describe it. In other words, everything in a sentence other than the subject is a part of complete predicate.

The black dog barked fiercely at the cat.

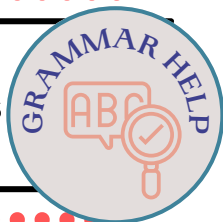
In this sentence, Barked fiercely at the cat is the complete predicate

OBJECT

The object of a sentence is the part that receives the action of the verb or shows the result of the action.

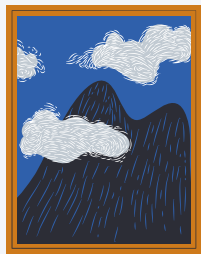
How to Identify ?

To identify the Object we have to find out what or whom the action is directed towards.



Mohan has bought **the painting**.

"the painting" is the object since it is receiving the action bought or in other words it is answering the question what has Mohan bought?



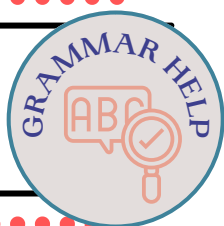
There are 2 types of OBJECTS:

DIRECT OBJECT

The direct object is a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that directly receives the action of the verb.

How to Identify ?

To identify the direct object, ask the question "whom" or "what" after the verb.



Mohan has bought **the painting**.

In this sentence "the painting" is the Direct object since it is directly receiving the action bought or in other words it is answering the question what has Mohan bought?



INDIRECT OBJECT

The indirect object is a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that indicates to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done.

How to Identify ?

Ask the question "to whom" or "for whom" or "to what" or "for what the verb is done.



Mohan has bought the painting
for **his grandmother**.

In this sentence "his grandmother" is the Indirect object since it is not directly receiving the action bought but the action was done for her. If we ask, Mohan has bought the painting for whom? it will give our Indirect object- "his grandmother"

PHRASE

A Phrase is a group of words that may lack a subject or a verb or both and does not express a complete thought.

While resting on the beach

This phrase lacks a subject: who's resting is not mentioned?

This phrase lacks a complete idea: what happened while resting on a beach?

Running through the park

The phrase only describes an action taking place but does not provide any context or additional information. We don't know what happened or what the consequences were while running through the park.

CLAUSES

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. It can function as a complete sentence or as part of a larger sentence.

USE OF CLAUSES

They allow us to combine ideas, express relationships between ideas, and provide additional context or information.

There are two main types of clauses:

- Independent Clause
- Dependent Clause

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

A main or independent clause is a clause that can stand by itself as a simple sentence. An independent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete idea.

Vivek likes to swim, but priya prefers to jog.

In this sentence, there are 2 independent clauses:

1. "**Vivek likes to swim**" - This clause expresses the complete idea that Vivek enjoys swimming.
2. "**Priya prefers to jog**" - This clause expresses the complete idea that Priya likes jogging more than swimming.

These two independent clauses are connected by the coordinating conjunction "**but**," which shows a contrast between the two ideas.

DEPENDENT CLAUSE

A dependent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought. A dependent clause is not a complete sentence.

Although Vivek likes to swim,
Priya prefers to jog.

In this sentence, there is one dependent clause and one independent clause:

1. **Dependent Clause:** "Although Vivek likes to swim" - The clause does not express a complete idea on its own, as it is introduced by the subordinating conjunction "although," which indicates a contrast.
2. **Independent Clause:** "Priya prefers to jog"
- This clause expresses a complete idea and can stand on its own as a sentence.

The dependent clause is connected to the independent clause to create a complex sentence, showing a contrast between Vivek's and Priya's preferences.

COMPLEMENT

A complement is a word or group of words that completes the meaning of the subject or object in a sentence.

What are they used for ?

They provide additional information that is necessary for a complete understanding of the sentence.

There are two main types of complements:

- Subject Complement
- Object Complement

SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

A subject complement is a word or group of words that follows a linking verb and either describes or identifies the subject.

She is a teacher.

In this sentence, "a teacher" is the subject complement, as it identifies what she is.

The sky became dark.

Here, "dark" is the subject complement, as it describes the sky after the change.

He feels happy.

In this case, "happy" is the subject complement, as it describes his state of being.

OBJECT COMPLEMENT

An object complement follows and modifies the direct object. It provides additional information about the object and completes its meaning. It can be a noun, pronoun, or adjective.

They elected her president.

In this sentence, "president" is the object complement, as it identifies the role she was elected to.

She considers the cake delicious.

Here, "delicious" is the object complement, as it describes the cake based on her opinion.

The teacher found the assignment incomplete.

In this case, "incomplete" is the object complement, as it describes the state of the assignment.

PRACTISE EXERCISE

Mentioned in The Video lesson

Identify the different parts of sentence

- The students in the library studied quietly for their exams.
- When the rain stopped, the children went outside to play.
- She bought a new dress at the store, but she didn't like the colour.
- The teacher assigned the students a challenging project that required teamwork.
- Vedant, who is an excellent swimmer, won the gold medal at the competition.

ANSWERS

1) The students in the library studied quietly for their exams.

- Subject: The students
- Predicate: studied quietly for their exams
- Direct object: None
- Indirect object: None
- Phrase: in the library
- Clause: None

2) When the rain stopped, the children went outside to play.

- Subject: the children
- Predicate: went outside to play
- Direct object: None
- Indirect object: None
- Phrase: When the rain stopped
- Clause: None

ANSWERS

3) She bought a new dress at the store, but she didn't like the color.

- Subject: She
- Predicate: bought a new dress at the store, but she didn't like the color
- Direct object: a new dress
- Indirect object: None
- Phrase: at the store
- Clause: None

4) The teacher assigned the students a challenging project that required teamwork.

- Subject: The teacher
- Predicate: assigned the students a challenging project that required teamwork
- Direct object: a challenging project
- Indirect object: the students
- Phrase: None
- Clause: None

ANSWERS

5) Vedant, who is an excellent swimmer, won the gold medal at the competition.

- Subject: Vedant
- Predicate: won the gold medal at the competition
- Direct object: the gold medal
- Indirect object: None
- Phrase: who is an excellent swimmer
- Clause: None