



الكلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : الاجتماع

المرحلة: الأولى

أستاذ المادة : الدكتور زهير احمد صالح

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : اللغة الانكليزية

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **English Language**

اسم المحاضرة الخامسة باللغة العربية: اقسام الجملة

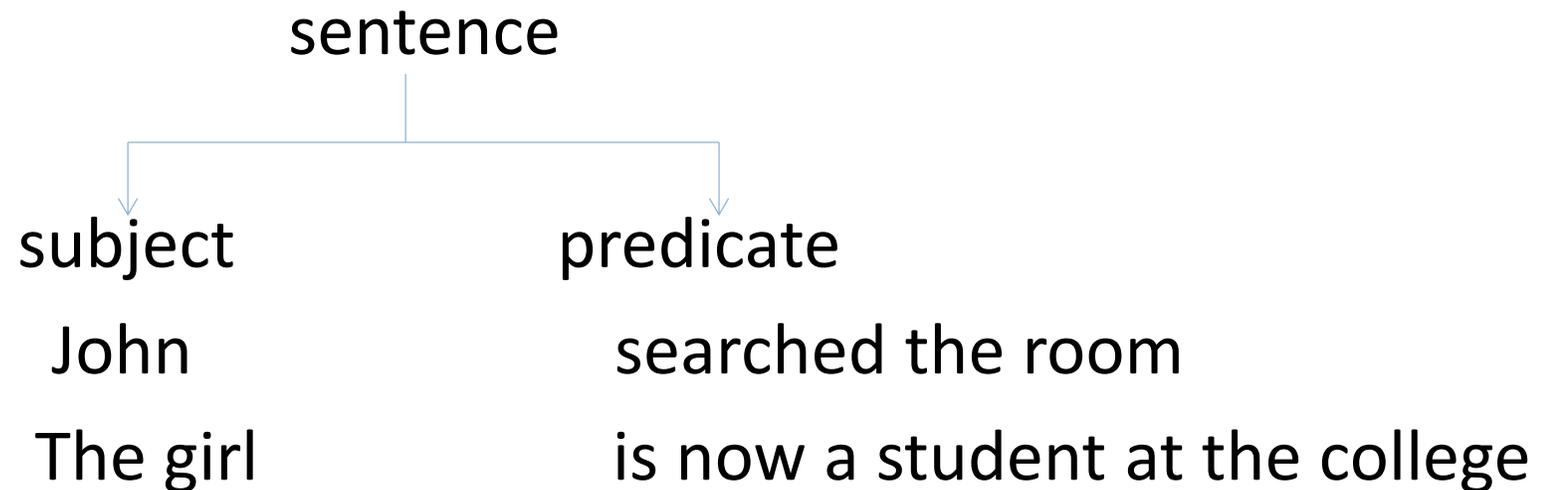
اسم المحاضرة الخامسة باللغة الإنكليزية: **Parts of a sentence**

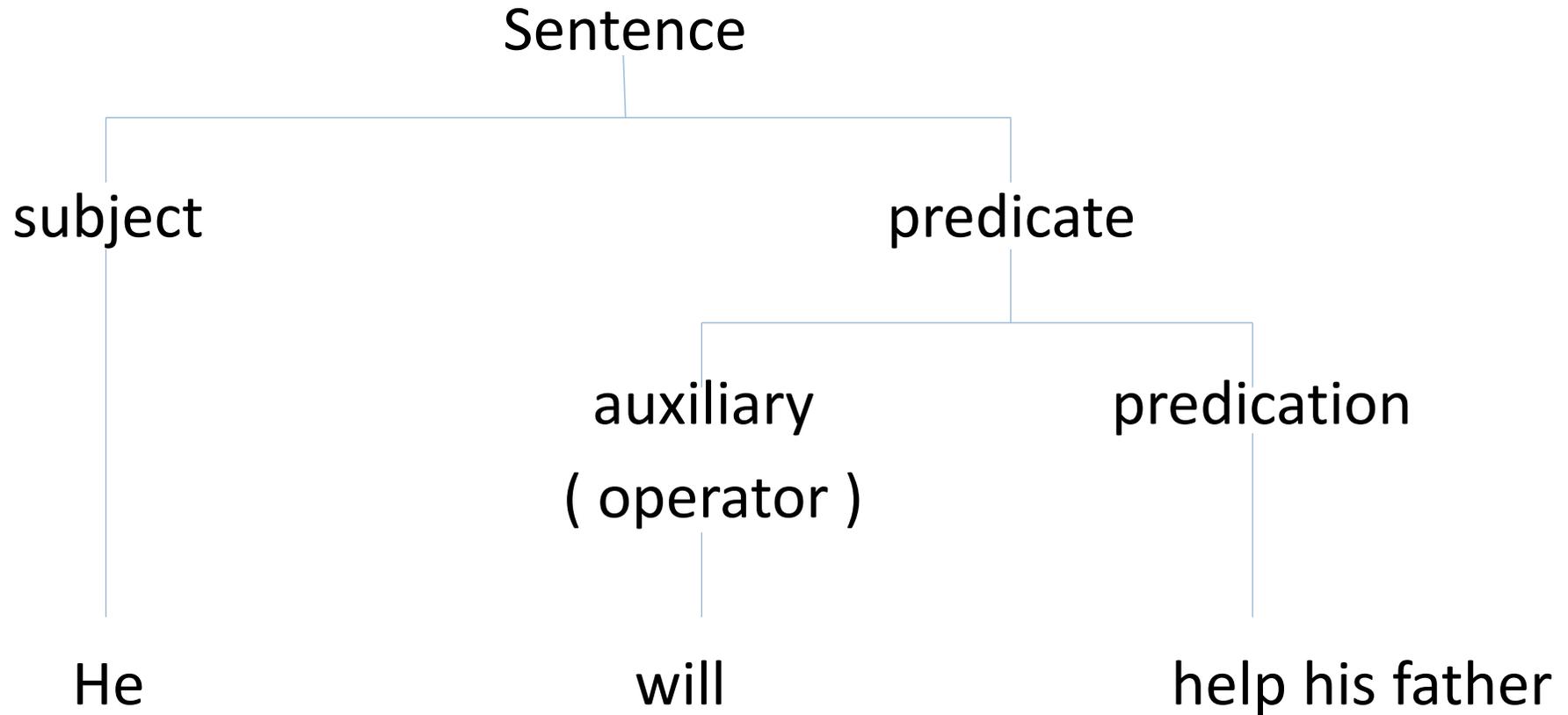
Parts of a sentence

Parts of a sentence

- Subject and predicate

The subject of the sentence is what (or whom) the sentence is about. The predicate is the verb of the sentence that tells something about the subject.





Operator is the auxiliary that is basically used to form negative and interrogative sentences.

Range of operators

The verb expression may consist several auxiliaries. The maximum number is 4 auxiliaries. For example:

1- It **is** raining. (one auxiliary)

2- He **would have** visit his father. (Two auxiliaries)

3- They **would have been** waiting the results. (Three auxiliaries)

4- He **would have been being** visited his father. (Four auxiliaries)

Note :The first auxiliary is the operator that can be used to form negative and interrogative sentences.

He would have visit his father. → He **wouldn't** have visit his father.

→ **Would** he have visit his father?

Sentence elements

- A sentence may alternatively be seen as comprising five units called elements of sentence. The sentence's primary components are the subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial.

Ex: John carefully searched the room.



S



A



V



O

Ex: They make him the leader of the team.

S

V

O

C

Ex: She saw that it rained all day.

S

V

O

Note: The clause “ that it rained all day “ is called dependent clause or subordinate clause.

Complements and objects

- Objects can be of two types:

1- Direct object \longrightarrow obligatory part / Od

2- Indirect object \longrightarrow optional part / Oi

Ex: He had given the girl an apple.

Oi

Od

Note: The indirect object is always animate (human being) and it is an optional part in the sentence. So the above example can be written as:

Ex: He had given an apple.

- Complements can be of two types:

1- Subject complement → Cs

2- Object complement → Co

Subject complement has a direct relation with the subject of the sentence and it is used to give additional information about the subject.

Ex: John is **a doctor**.

The noun phrase (a doctor) is a subject complement to show the situation of the subject (John).

The object complement is additional information about the direct object of the sentence. The object complement can be a noun (phrase) or an adjective.

Ex: They make him the chairman.

Od Co

Ex: His friend grew his hair long.

Od Co

The noun phrase 'the chairman' and the adjective 'long' are used as object complements to describe their preceding objects.