



**Second Edition** 

Panatip Pinijsakkul



# Sentence Writing

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# Panatip Pinijsakkul Sentence Writing

1. English language--Sentences.

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# Basic Sentence

# **M**Objectives

- 1. To understand the definition of a complete sentence
- 2. To study sentence components
- 3. To study major basic sentence patterns
- 4. To recognize sentence types used in different situations
- 5. To be able to create correct and acceptable simple sentences

Examples: To do, doing, done

To see, seeing, seen

1. A sentence with its *main verb* in an infinitive from ("to" + verb) is **NOT** a complete sentence.

Willy to walk. X

It should be:

- ⇒ Willy walks. ✓
- or Willy is walking. 🗸
- 2. A sentence with its main verb in an "-ing" form is **NOT** a complete sentence.

Boon swimming. X

It should be:

- ⇒ Boon is swimming. ✓
- or Boon swims. 🗸
- 3. A sentence with its main verb in a past participle form is **NOT** a complete sentence.

The books bought. X

It should be:

⇒ The books were bought. ✓

## **Sentence Components**

A sentence has two main parts: Subject + Predicate

1. "Subject" tells who or what the sentence is about.

What can function as a subject in a sentence?

Types of Subject	Examples
Noun/Noun phrase/	• <u>Susan</u> is my daughter.
Pronoun	• We are good friends.
	• This American actor is well known to all.
	• That secret will never be revealed to other people.
	• This old statesman is highly respected by many Thai
	people.

Types of Subject	Examples
Infinitive phrase	• To work hard for success is the most important.
	• To take Linda to her grandfather's grave bothers me.
	• To live according to the precepts of a stringent religion
	can be difficult.
Gerund/Gerund	• Living in an old dirty place is not good for health.
phrase	• Caving at the depth of 1,840 meters is taxing and
	dangerous.
	• Persuading a teenager to go to bed early is almost
	impossible.
	• Working for hours at a computer can cause the
	potentially fatal deep vein thrombosis (PVT) known to
	occur from sitting on long flights.
Noun clause	• What the president said in the meeting will be published
	tomorrow.
	• Why Dan cannot accept this position is a secret.
	• That my mother works in that company is well known
	to our neighbors.
	• What we did yesterday is hazardous.

Note: Generally, a subject appears at the beginning of the sentence or before a verb. However, in some cases, it can be placed after the verb. (see Other Sentence Patterns)



#### Phrasal verbs (two-word or three-word verbs)

Some prepositions follow verbs and produce specific and different meanings.

Compare these pairs of sentences:

- James <u>runs through</u> his wealth quickly. (James spends his wealth quickly.)
- James runs through my office.
- I <u>come across</u> my friend today. (I meet my friend accidentally today.)
- I come across the bridge.
- I carry out this report. (I accomplish this report.)
- I carry this book out of the room.
- Sompop likes to <u>call</u> people <u>down</u>. (Sompop likes to scold people.)
- Sompop called me down from the tree.
- I keep on thinking. (I continue my thinking.)
- I keep the book on the shelf.
- Look out! The tree is falling. (Be careful! The tree is falling.)
- I look out of the window.
- Don't look down upon the poor. (Don't underestimate the poor.)
- Don't look down the hill.
- I run into the debt. (I am in debt.)
- I run into the garden.

More examples of verbs connected with preposition and have a certain meaning

ask out = ask someone to go on a date

• bring up = propose, feed up

bring out = reveal

• call down = criticize, scold

• call in = call to enter

• call off = end up, cancel

3.	Zhang is a member of a group of young ladies. Their enthusiasm on
	traditional Chinese musical instruments has given them popularity outside
	their homeland.
4.	Spencer Wells said that our DNA is a history book. His genetic work was
	featured in Geographic article.
5.	China and Japan have repeatedly protested against each other over the
	disputed field. Their relations have worsened this year.
6.	Twenty people are being kept at the camp's hospital. Their health and
	survival are being threatened.
5.	Relative pronouns used to modify a place (where, which/that)
	mount a place (micro, micro, m
	5.1 "Where" can be used only if it replaces an adverb of place.
	5.2 "Which/that" must be used if the replaced word is a subject or
	object.

#### Example 1:

- a. Alex Norton sobbed in the rubble of the house.
- b. She grew up in the house. where/in which
- ⇒ Alex Norton sobbed in the rubble of the house where/in which she grew up.

#### Example 2:

- a. Alex Norton sobbed in the rubble of the house.
- b. She finally found the house.

  which
- ⇒ Alex Norton sobbed in the rubble of the house <u>which she finally</u> found.

#### Example 3:

- a. Alex Norton sobbed in the rubble of the house.
- b. The house was destroyed by the tornado. which
- ⇒ Alex Norton sobbed in the rubble of the house which was destroyed by the tornado.

#### Example 4:

- a. The building is very old.
- b. He lives in that building. in which/where
- ⇒ The building where he lives is very old.
- ⇒ The building in which he lives is very old.
- ⇒ The building, which he lives in, is very old.
- $\Rightarrow$  The building <u>he lives in</u> is very old.
- ⇒ The building that he lives in is very old.

#### )) Misrelated Participial Phrase

Remind yourself that a modifier is used to describe a noun or a verb. It can be a single word, such as an adverb or an adjective, or it can be a phrase. A modifier is most effective when it is placed next to the word it modifies, or in close proximity.

In case of participial phrase modifying a verb, a misrelated participial phrase occurs when the phrase and the word it modifies are not related.

Misrelated Modifier	Explanation	Rewrite
The dogs need to be fed	This sounds as if the dogs	The dogs need to be fed
after washing your hands.	are going to be washing	after you have washed
	your hands.	your hands.
Helping her unload the	This sounds as if the	While we helped her unload
van, the traffic grew	traffic was helping her	the van, the traffic grew
snarled and congested.	unload was helping her	snarled and congested.
	unload the van!	
The surgery began, having	This sounds as if the	The surgery began, once
checking the accident	surgery did the checking!	the accident victim was
victim.		checked.
Having moved away at	This sounds as if the	Having moved away at
fifteen, his hometown no	hometown moved away	fifteen, the boy no longer
longer seemed familiar.	at fifteen! Who moved	found his hometown
	away?	familiar.

Once you start looking for *Misrelated Modifiers*, you will find that you begin to recognize them. Just remember to make sure that the subject and its modifier are in the same sentence.

# Noun Clause

# **Objectives**

To understand how a clause can function as a noun and how to create a sentence with a noun clause

A noun clause is a kind of subordinate clauses functioning as a noun-it can be a subject, an object, an object of preposition and a subject complement.

Noun clause functioning as	Examples
a subject	• That she is going to resign from the university
	is true.
	• Why she doesn't come to join us is still unknown.
	• What she told you is a white lie.
an object	• She said that she would never come here again.
	• Korn told me that he would be the next Prime
	Minister.
	• I know what you did last summer.
an object of preposition	• When Linda thinks of what she will eat for the
	next meal, pasta always comes to mind.
	• The students listened attentively to what the
	teacher said.
	Both my husband and I wanted to show the
	world the joy of what we were sharing.
a subject complement	• The truth is that he is cruel.
	• That saying is what he copies from the magazine.

### **Connectors**

The connectors introducing noun clauses generally are:

that who what when where why how whether/if

However, in some cases, connectors can be the wh-words of an interrogative sentence.



ผู้เขียนมุ่งเน้นการพัฒนาทักษะการเขียนภาษาอังกฤษ โดยช่วยผู้เรียนทบทวนเกี่ยวกับ โครงสร้างพื้นฐานในภาษาอังกฤษตลอดจนการประยุกต์ใช้ไวยากรณ์ ซึ่งนำไปสู่การวิเคราะห์ และสังเคราะห์ประโยคจนผู้เรียนสามารถแต่งประโย<mark>คที่</mark>ซับซ้อนและถูกต้องได้ด้วยตนเอง ประกอบด้วยตัวอย่างและแบบฝึกหัดเข้มข้นเพื่อฝึกฝนให้เกิดผลอย่างจริงจัง

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