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# English Structure

Second Edition

Panatip Pinijsakkul



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# Unit 1



# Basic Sentence

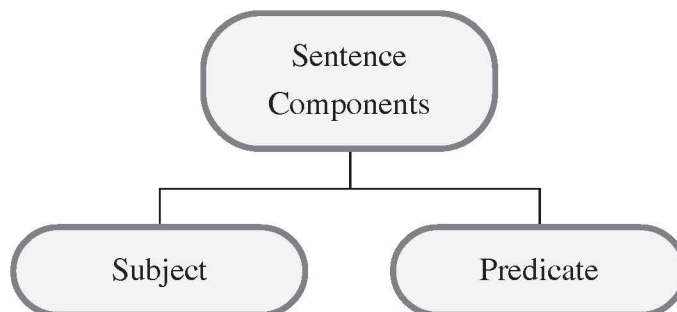


## Objectives:

1. To understand the definition of a complete sentence
2. To study sentence components
3. To study basic sentence patterns
4. To be able to create correct and acceptable simple sentences
5. To be able to distinguish between sentences and fragments

## What is a Sentence?

A sentence is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate and expressing a complete thought.

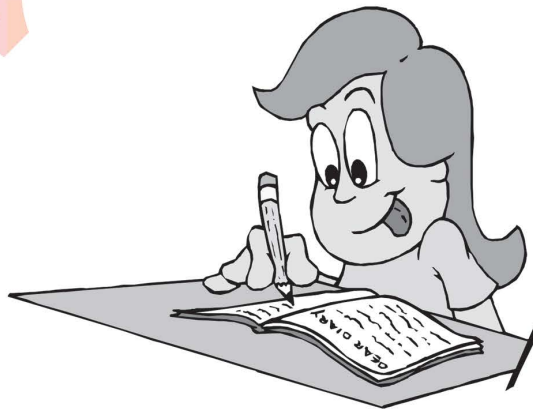
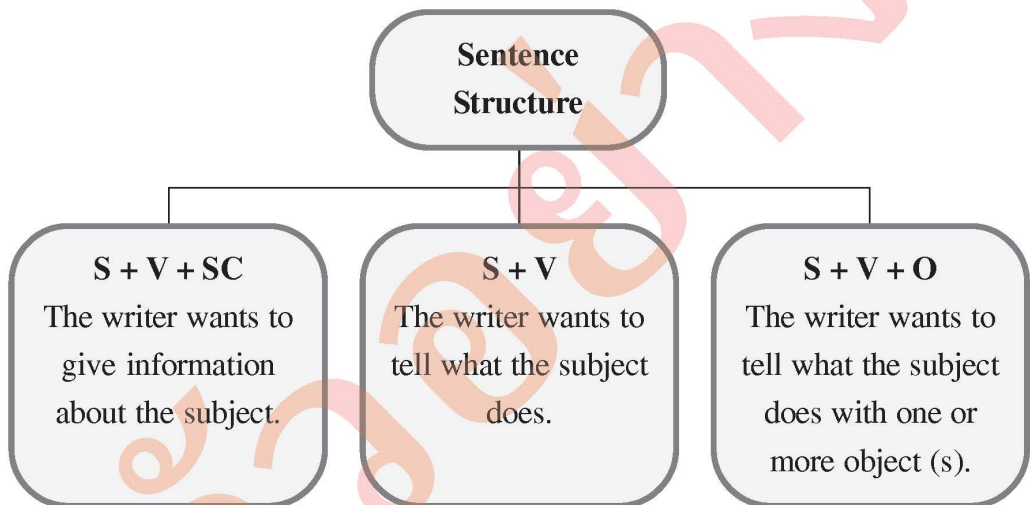


7. Driving a taxi for a living can be exhausting.
8. The tiredness to go away after adequate sleep or rest.
9. Both boys and girls face barriers to being physically active.
10. The number of schools offering physical education has dropped over the years.



### Basic sentence structure

In writing a sentence, there are three major basic patterns:



## Sentence/ Clause/ Phrase: What are their differences?

A **sentence** must consist of at least two components: a subject and a predicate.

\*\*Be sure that the verb in each sentence contains a **finite verb**.

A finite verb is a verb that has a subject. This means that it can be the main verb in a sentence. It shows tense (past/ present etc.), number (singular/ plural), or modality (can/ could/ will/ would etc.)

A **clause** is similarly a group of related words that contains a subject and a predicate. The verb in a clause **must also be a finite verb**. There are two types of clauses:

- independent clause
- dependent clause or subordinate clause

☺ Dogs **can aid** people with Parkinson's disease.

☺ I **live** in Bangkok.

☺ My mother **bought** me a book.

☺ Your cakes taste so delicious, so they are rapidly disappearing.

☺ While I was shopping in that store, my car was stolen.

☺ I am a doctor in a remote village where residents are used to the ways of the local witch doctor.

☺ That man said that he was innocent.



6. Doctor Manoon has stayed overnight <u>at the hospital</u> for more than two weeks <u>for a closer look</u> at my son's condition.	
7. Lily wants a good grade now <u>for a better place</u> to further her studies.	

### Sentence Fragments

**Sentence fragments** happen by treating a dependent clause or other incomplete thought as a complete sentence. You can usually fix this error by combining it with another sentence to make a complete thought or by removing the dependent marker.

*Incorrect:* ~~Because I forgot the exam was today.~~

*Correct:* Because I forgot the exam was today, I woke up late.

(or) I forgot the exam was today.

Following are the most common types of fragments that people write (Langan, 1993, 19-35).

Types	Don't write ☹	Write ☺
<b>Dependent-word fragments</b>	<p><b>When</b> I was young, I worked at 7-11 as a part-time job.</p> <p>Debbie missed her son's call. <b>Because</b> her phone was buried in her bag.</p>	<p>☺ When I was young, I worked at 7-11 as a part-time job.</p> <p>☺ Debbie missed her son's call because her phone was buried in her bag.</p>



**Practice 10: Below you will find five paragraphs from students' essays. Identify each fragment by sentence number and correct them.**

**Paragraph 1**  
**Mistakes: 2**

<sup>1</sup>I like watching cartoons on TV. <sup>2</sup>After I finish my homework. <sup>3</sup>Cartoons amuse me more than other TV shows or movies. <sup>4</sup>My favourite cartoon is *Doraemon*. <sup>5</sup>Watching cartoons reduces my stress level. <sup>6</sup>I would like to persuade you to try watching cartoons. <sup>7</sup>When you are feeling stressed.

**Fragments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph 2**  
**Mistakes: 3**

<sup>1</sup>I am a person who loves dogs. <sup>2</sup>I had a dog, and his name was Koko. <sup>3</sup>A very lovely dog. <sup>4</sup>Koko was white. <sup>5</sup>He was a playful dog. <sup>6</sup>And also very naughty. <sup>7</sup>Unfortunately, Koko died when a car hit him. <sup>8</sup>I always keep Koko in my heart. <sup>9</sup>And will never forget him.

**Fragments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Paragraph 3**  
**Mistakes: 4**

<sup>1</sup>I went to a 7-Eleven to buy something to eat, and I wanted to get a gold stamp to win a premium Doraemon product. <sup>2</sup>I tried to find something to buy. <sup>3</sup>So that I could get the gold stamp. <sup>4</sup>I misunderstood the conditions. <sup>5</sup>When I read them. <sup>6</sup>And I couldn't get the gold stamp. <sup>7</sup>When I tried to buy something. <sup>8</sup>I would like 7-Eleven to make the rules a bit clearer. <sup>9</sup>They should not let the customers go home dissatisfied. <sup>10</sup>If 7-Eleven has more satisfied customers. <sup>11</sup>They will get more sales.

**Fragments:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Coordinating conjunctions that join words, phrases or dependent clauses  
(The sample sentences are not compound sentences)**

<b>Coordinating conjunctions</b>	<b>Examples</b>
and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. We laughed about everyone <b>and</b> made jokes.</li><li>2. Thai products are sold domestically <b>and</b> overseas.</li></ol>
both...and...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Both</b> Bryan <b>and</b> I were not happy.</li><li>2. Minor accused Denis <b>and</b> me <b>both</b> of stealing money <b>and</b> of trying to touch him.</li></ol>
not only...but also...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The race belongs <b>not only</b> to the swift <b>and</b> strong people <b>but also</b> to those who keep on running.</li><li>2. Temples serves the community <b>not only</b> with clerical teaching, <b>but also</b> with lessons about the secular way of life.</li></ol>
neither...nor...	James was <b>neither</b> young enough to be excused from his guilt <b>nor</b> old enough to be harshly punished from his parents.
or, either...or...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Most of us aren't willing <b>or</b> able to change our busy schedules.</li><li>2. Newspapers are owned <b>either</b> by group companies, by smaller groups <b>or</b> by individual firms.</li></ol>
but	Cindy came late not because she woke up late <b>but</b> because her son was sick.

## Sentence Adverb

A sentence adverb joins **sentences** or **independent clauses** that are very closely related in terms of content or ideas and it is used with a **semicolon**. It can also begin the sentence or is buried somewhere in the sentence. Study the following examples:



### *Examples:*

1. John suffered so much during summer in Thailand; **therefore**, he bought an air conditioner and took a shower three times a day.
2. John suffered so much during summer in Thailand. **Therefore**, he bought an air conditioner and took a shower three times a day.
3. John suffered so much during summer in Thailand. He, **therefore**, bought an air conditioner and took a shower three times a day.

**There are generally four kinds of relationship when you link ideas by means of coordination.**

When you want to link two or more ideas by means of coordination, consider first the relationship between those ideas. Then select appropriate coordinators or sentence adverbs in accordance with the relationship.

1. Additive Relationship
  - Negative Additive Relationship
2. Alternative Relationship
3. Contrastive Relationship
4. Causal Relationship

Relationship	Coordinators	Sentence adverbs	Examples
<p><b>Additive</b></p> <p><b>Negative additive</b></p> <p>When subjects are joined by not only... but also... /neither... nor..., the verb agrees with the subject closer to the verb.</p>	<p>...and... both...and... not only...but also...  ...nor... neither...nor...</p>	<p>then moreover in addition similarly also furthermore additionally besides</p>	<p>It is about time for you to do your assignments, prepare yourself for the exam <b>and</b> go to bed.</p> <p>There are a lot of shops near my office; <b>besides</b>, we can walk to many beautiful restaurants in a few minutes.</p> <p><b>Neither</b> my friends <b>nor</b> I am Japanese.</p> <p>Judy will not see the doctor <b>nor</b> will she tell her children about the illness.</p>
<p><b>Alternative</b></p> <p>When subjects are joined by or/ either... or..., the verb agrees with the subject closer to the verb.</p>	<p>or/ either...or...</p>	<p>on the other hand or else otherwise alternatively</p>	<p><b>Either</b> you <b>or</b> he has to come early.</p> <p>Do you want to go now <b>or</b> stay here for a while?</p> <p>I hope the weather improves; <b>otherwise</b>, we'll have to cancel the picnic.</p> <p>We could drive all the way; <b>alternatively</b>, we could fly.</p>

# English Structure

ผู้เขียนแนะนำโครงสร้างภาษาอังกฤษที่สำคัญ ซึ่งเป็นพื้นฐานสำหรับการอ่านและการเขียนภาษาอังกฤษ โดยเริ่มตั้งแต่โครงสร้างประโยคภาษาอังกฤษพื้นฐานจนถึงโครงสร้างประโยคที่ซับซ้อนขึ้น รวมทั้งการประยุกต์ใช้ความรู้ทางไวยากรณ์เพื่อช่วยส่งเสริมการอ่านและการเขียนให้มีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้น

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