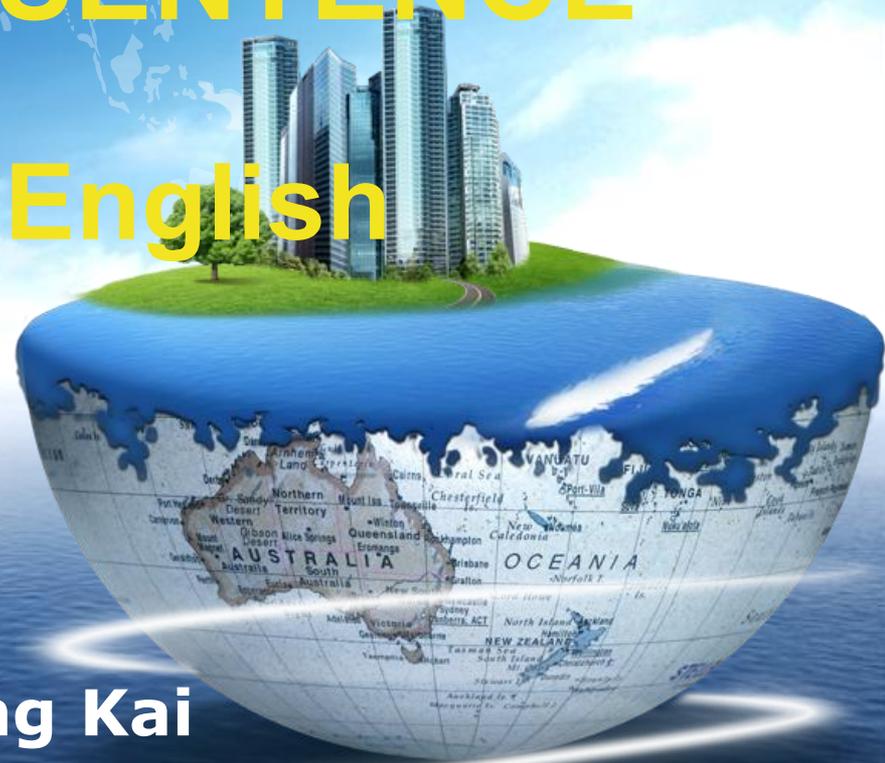




PART THREE SENTENCE

Basic Unit of English

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Basic Unit of English

- ❖ I. Study the following sentences carefully and try to sense the main two parts of English sentences
 - ❖ a. Facts speak louder than words.
 - ❖ b. Everyone in our class has a dictionary
 - ❖ c. The first of October is our National Day.
 - ❖ d. How to do it well needs careful consideration
 - ❖ e. Much thinking yields wisdom.
 - ❖ f. She and her sister both being sick makes hard work for the rest of the family. Both being sick , she and her sister makes...



- ❖ Notes: we can simply put the above sentences into two parts:
- ❖ the **subject**, answering for **what or who**; the predicate, answering for **how**(the subject to be in what kind activity or state).
- ❖ Students must bear in mind the basic unit of English:
- ❖ one subject + one predicate (ruled by the agreement
- ❖ Usually one simple complete idea is expressed in this way.
- ❖ The above unit may be expressed in another way:
- ❖ one finite NP + one finite VP (ruled by agreement in between)



NP Structures

- ❖ The subject must be the noun phrase/s
- ❖ The noun phrases may be put into two categories:
 - ❖ the structure with the head (noun), and the structure without the head.
- ❖ The first type should be as follows:
determiner + (pre-modifier) + noun-head + (post-modifier).



1) *the possible pre-modifiers*

- ❖ Before the pre-modifiers we should always remember the determiner: it is indispensable, and always occupies the first place.
- ❖ A. adjective: **a** different **book** from yours, **an** easy **boy** to please
- ❖ B. simple V-ing: **a** smiling **girl**, **some** drinking **water**, **some** English-speaking **countries**
- ❖ C. simple V-ed: **a** well-planned **party**, **some** fallen **leaves**
- ❖ D. noun: **the** stone **bridge**



2) *the possible post-modifiers*

- ❖ A. adjective: **the simplest language possible, the president elect, the greatest scientist alive**
- ❖ B. adverb: **the world today, the man over there**
- ❖ C. preposition phrase: **the mummy on show**
- ❖ D. the to-infinitive: **some things to do, a way to do it, a wish to travel around the world, some teachers to attend the meeting**



- ❖ E. V-ing phrase: **a girl** resembling Joan, **some countries** speaking English
- ❖ F. V-ed phrase: **a dream** come true, **the party** planned well by them
- ❖ G. clause: **the car** that was bought yesterday, **the room** where you live, **the way** how(=in which) you will do it, **the problem** that I'm getting on weight



noun phrases without the head

- ❖ 1) the to-infinitive: **To find you a way** can be a problem. **Who to speak** hasn't been decided. **Whether to leave or stay** hasn't been decided. **For there to be a film today** is impossible.
- ❖ 2) V-ing phrase: **Visiting professors** is interesting. (vs. **Visiting professors** are interesting.)
- ❖ 3) clause: **Because Sally wants to go** doesn't mean **that we have to go**. How can I know **what I think till I see what I say**.



- ❖ 4) direct speech: **“How do you do”** is a greeting.
- ❖ 5) preposition phrase: **From here to Beijing** is not far. The formal one should be: **It is not far from here to Beijing.**
- ❖ 6) any part of speech used as noun: **the rich, the disabled, the ups and downs** in his life, **the ah’s and but’s** in his speech,



the VP structures

- ❖ Sentence types are classified by the VP structures, that is, the verb types in its collocation.
- ❖ Some put them into five, but others put them into seven.
- ❖ The key lies in whether the idea is complete or not and that a certain meaning of the very verb requires a certain structure or collocation of it.
- ❖ Here are some illustrating examples from different points of views which may be dealt with in alternative ways.





I0: We paused.

I2: I can fly.

I3: He lived to be 90.

I4: She came running.

I5: It appears (that) she will win.

I6: It appears as if she will win.

I8: Smoking is not permitted.



- ❖ **L1: She became Queen. It costs \$60.**
- L3: The problem is to know what to do.**
- L4: She ended up dancing on the table.**
- L5: The trouble is that you know too much. The suggestion is that he stay.**
- L6: It's as if we'd never even started.**
- L7: She became famous.**
- L8: He got trapped.**
- L9: She lives here.**



- ❖ **T1: She kicked the boy. She blew up the bridge.**
- T2: He helped clean the windows.**
- T3: I want to go.**
- T4: I enjoy singing / their singing.**
- T5: I know that he will come.**
- T6: He decided where to go / who should go.**





D1: Give the boy a book. Buy him a book.

D5: He warned her (that) he would come.

D6: Tell him where to go / who should go.



- ❖ **X1: They consider him their enemy.**
- X7: They considered him dead.**
- X9: Put it in the box.**
- V2: I saw the man leave.**
- V3: I want him to go.**
- V4: He watched his mother cooking the dinner.**
- V8: I'll have a house built.**



❖ 1. Vi型

- ❖ The sun disappeared.
- ❖ George sat down.
- ❖ The storm lasted for two days.
- ❖ I am listening (to the news) .
- ❖ You never forget/listen.
- ❖ There are four seasons.
- ❖ Here comes the bus.





❖ 2. Vt +O型

- ❖ I rang the bell.
- ❖ I put the key in the lock.
- ❖ I had two keys.
- ❖ I am listening to the news.
- ❖ I want to go home.
- ❖ I want you to come too.
- ❖ I will arrange for you to come.
- ❖ We rely on George to help us.
- ❖ I enjoy listening to the radio.
- ❖ Your shoes need mending.
- ❖ I remember you/your saying that.



- ❖ I heard the bell ring.
- ❖ I found him standing on the doorstep.
- ❖ We found the door licked.
- ❖ I have had my house washed away in the flood.
- ❖ I believe (that) you have finished it.
- ❖ I will see (to it)(that) nothing happens to you.
- ❖ We all shouted, “Stop”
- ❖ We recommend (that) he (should) go.
- ❖ I regret (that) he should feel /feels that way.
- ❖ I asked if/whether he had gone.
- ❖ I wonder what they said/ what to do/





❖ 3. Vt +O +C

- ❖ They elected him captain.
- ❖ They made him captain.
- ❖ We found the house a ruin/empty/in ruins.
- ❖ We painted the wall blue.
- ❖ We broke the door open.
- ❖ We consider him (to be) a fool/foolish.
- ❖ We know him to be reliable / a good worker.
- ❖ We regard him as a genius / brilliant.
- ❖ They took him for an American.
- ❖ We considered it a pity/strange to have done it/that he had done it.
- ❖ We considered it foolish (of him) to have done it.
- ❖ We leave it to you/ your discretion to decide.





❖ 4. Vt. O1 +O2

- ❖ I showed you the way.
- ❖ I showed you.
- ❖ He gave George /the door a push.
- ❖ He gave a book to George.
- ❖ He provided books for George.
- ❖ He told us about the fire.
- ❖ He took great care of his wife.
- ❖ He convinced us (that) he could do it.
- ❖ He showed (us) (that) he could.
- ❖ Tell me if/ whether they have gone.
- ❖ I asked (you) if /whether they have gone.
- ❖ He told us where he had gone / where to go.
- ❖ He asked (me) where I had been /where to go.
- ❖ He explained (to us) that he was on a diet.
- ❖ He explained (to us) what had happened.



- ❖ **5. Link verb + predicative**
- ❖ **George was my friend.**
- ❖ **He was intelligent.**
- ❖ **We are in the same class.**
- ❖ **That was twenty years ago.**
- ❖ **Here is an example.**
- ❖ **Here you are.**
- ❖ **There is a man at the door.**



- ❖ **6. semi-auxiliary verb + to-infinitive**
- ❖ **It seems (to me) (that) somebody wants you.**
- ❖ **It seems (to me) (that) somebody is calling you.**
- ❖ **It seems (to me) (that) somebody called you.**
- ❖ **It seems (that) somebody wants you.**
- ❖ **It seems (that) somebody is calling you.**
- ❖ **It seems (that) somebody called you.**
- ❖ **It seems (to me) as if/though somebody wants you.**
- ❖ **It seems (to me) as if/though somebody is calling you.**
- ❖ **It seems (to me) as if/though somebody called you.**
- ❖ **Somebody seems to want you.**
- ❖ **Somebody seems to be calling you.**





Thank You !

