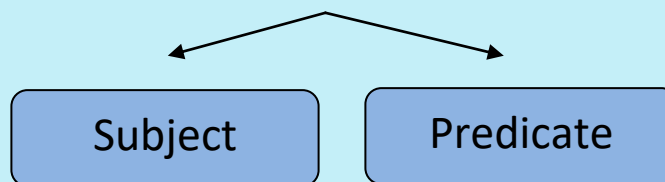


Simple Sentence Structure

Definition:

- ❖ A simple sentence consists of a single independent clause.
- ❖ An independent clause contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought.

Components:



Subject:

The subject is the person, place, thing, or idea that performs the action or is described in the sentence.

It typically includes:

- ❖ A noun or pronoun (the main word in the subject)
- ❖ Sometimes articles (a, an, the) or adjectives (descriptive words)

Predicate:

The predicate is the part of the sentence that tells what the subject does or is. It includes:

- ❖ A verb (the main word in the predicate)

- ❖ Sometimes objects (receivers of the action), complements (words that complete the meaning), and modifiers (words that provide additional information)

Examples of Simple Sentences

Basic Structure (Subject + Verb):

- ❖ **Sentence:** The cat sleeps.
- ❖ **Subject:** The cat
- ❖ **Predicate:** sleeps

With Object (Subject + Verb + Object):

- ❖ **Sentence:** She reads books.
- ❖ **Subject:** She
- ❖ **Predicate:** reads books
- ❖ **Object:** books

With Modifier (Subject + Verb + Modifier):

- ❖ **Sentence:** He runs fast.
- ❖ **Subject:** He
- ❖ **Predicate:** runs fast
- ❖ **Modifier:** fast

With Adjective (Subject + Adjective + Verb):

- ❖ **Sentence:** The big dog barks.
- ❖ **Subject:** The big dog
- ❖ **Predicate:** barks

Characteristics of Simple

1. Single Independent Clause:

Definition:

- ❖ A simple sentence has only one independent clause and no dependent clauses.

- ❖ **Complete Thought:** It expresses a complete idea or thought.

Example: I enjoy reading.

- ❖ **Basic Components:** It contains at least one subject and one predicate.

Example: Birds fly.

Example: The sun rises.

- ❖ **Simplicity:** It can be as short as two words or more complex with additional elements, but it remains a single clause.

Example: The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

2. Expanding Simple Sentences:

Definition:

- ❖ While a simple sentence is inherently straightforward, it can be expanded with various elements to add detail and richness:

❖ **Adjectives:** Describe the subject.

Example: The small cat sleeps.

❖ **Adverbs:** Modify the verb.

Example: She sings beautifully.

❖ **Prepositional Phrases:** Provide additional information.

Example: The book on the table is mine.

❖ **Compound Subjects or Predicates:** Join subjects or predicates with conjunctions like "and" or "or."

Example: John and Mary went to the store.

Avoiding Common Mistakes

1. Run-on Sentences: Do not combine two independent clauses without proper punctuation or conjunction.

Incorrect: She likes pizza she eats it often. (X)

Correct: She likes pizza, and she eats it often. (✓)

2. Fragments: Ensure the sentence has both a subject and a predicate and expresses a complete thought.

Incorrect: Running in the park. (X)

Correct: She enjoys running in the park. (✓)

3. Subject--Verb Agreement: The subject and verb must agree in number (singular or plural).

Incorrect: The dogs barks loudly. (X)

Correct: The dogs bark loudly. (✓)