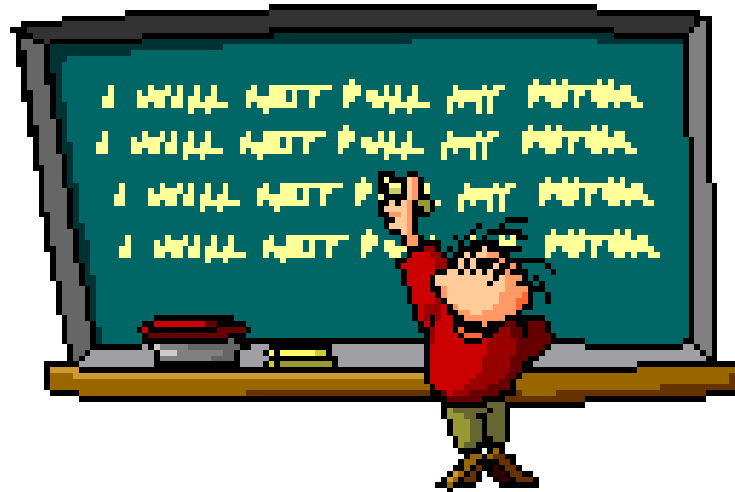


# Basic Sentence Parts



# The Basic Sentence

- A **complete sentence** has a **subject** and a **verb** and expresses a complete thought.
- The **subject** of the sentence is the word or groups of words that answers the question who? or what? before the **verb**.
  - Examples:
    - **Cowboys** **herd** cattle for a living.
    - Our **ranch** **was** in Texas.
- The verb in the sentence tells *what the **subject** does, what is done to the **subject**, or what the condition of the **subject** is.*
  - Examples:
    - Their prize **horse** **was stolen**.
    - **She** **has been** blue all day.

# Recognizing Subjects and Verbs

- Write each subject and verb in your notebook.
  - Cowboys are described as “mounted herders” in the United States.
  - The term simply describes these cowboys on a horse.
  - They have many responsibilities to their herds of cattle.
  - The cattle must be kept together in a group.
  - The herd may be driven to the pasture for grazing.

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- The **cattle** must be kept together in a group.
- The **herd** may be driven to the pasture for grazing.

# The Complete Thought

- A group of words expresses a **complete thought** if it can stand by itself and still make sense.
  - Incomplete Thought:
    - The **man** in the cowboy hat.
  - Complete Thought:
    - The **man** in the cowboy hat **rides** gracefully.
  - Incomplete Thought:
    - Near the stream by the roadside.
  - Complete Thought:
    - Wild **irises** **are growing** near the stream by the roadside.

# The Complete Thought

- Revising to create complete sentences:
  - Write the subject and the verb in each new sentence.
    - The hats on their heads.
    - Wore a handkerchief.
    - Protect them from grass and brush.
    - The saddle on the horse.
    - They use the lasso in order to.

# Complete Subjects and Predicates

- The **complete subject** of a sentence consists of the **subject** and any words related to it.
- The **complete predicate** of a sentence consists of the **verb** and any words related to it.

Complete Subject	Complete Predicate
Cowboys	ride.
Many cowboys	ride daily.
Many cowboys in our town	ride daily at the ranch.

- The subject may be one word- the subject itself- or several words.
  - **Cowboys** = the simple subject
- The predicate may be one word- a verb- or it may be several words.
  - **Ride** = the simple predicate.

# Compound Subjects

- A **compound subject** is **two or more subjects** that have the same verb and are joined by a conjunction such as and or or.
  - Examples:
    - Ted and Louise are both musicians.
    - My sister or she will represent our music club.
    - Pianos, flutes, and saxophones are sold at the store.



# Compound Verbs

- A **compound verb** is **two or more verbs** that have the same subject and are joined by a conjunction such as and or or.
  - Examples:
    - He **reads** music and **plays** the piano.
    - The **composition** **will succeed** or **fail** within a year.
    - She **composes**, **plays**, and often **directs** her own pieces.