

VARIOUS SENTENCE PATTERNS in English

Sentence Patterns

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1. **SV** (Subject+Verb)

Verb: **ACTION (intransitive)**, no Object

2. **SVC** (Subject+Verb+Complement)

→ Verb: **NON-ACTION (nominal)**

Each pattern can be followed
By ADVERBS (keterangan)

3. **SVO** (Subject+Verb+Object)

→ Vb: **ACTION (transitive)**, with Obj (Noun)

4. **SVO₁O₂** (Subject+Verb+Object₁+Object₂)

→ Vb: **ACTION transitive**, O₁ : Indirect Obj O₂ : Direct Obj

5. **Expletive THERE** (THERE + BE + NOUN)

6. **Impersonal IT** (IT + Verb+ ... // Subject +Verb+IT ...)

7. **IMPERATIVE** (Verb/Be ...); Positive or Negative

Sentence Main Elements

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SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
<p><i>Kata Ganti (Pronouns)</i> I You We, They He, She, It</p>	<p>Vb1 (+ s/es) Simple Present Tense</p>	<p>Various types of Verbs</p>
	<p>Vb2 Past Tense (sama untuk seluruh Subject)</p>	
<p><i>Kata Benda (Nouns)</i> An elephant, Cars, Students Information, Education</p>	<p>am is are was were (to be)</p>	<p>Adjective Noun Adverb (prep.phrase) Vb-ing Continuous/sedang berlangsung Vb3 Passive (Subj dikenai tindakan) to-infinitive Keharusan/kepastian/fungsi</p>
<p><i>Kelp. Kt. Benda (Noun Phrases)</i> One of the lecturers The spirit of the students The women who work there The bus arriving from Bali My brother and I</p>	<p>will, can, may, must would, could, should (modals)</p>	<p>+ infinitive Verb dalam bentuk dasar</p>
<p><i>Kt. Kerja (Gerund/To infinitive)</i> Studying English Fishing in the lake To understand this topic To get an 'A' grade</p>	<p>have has had</p>	<p>+ Vb3 Object/Noun Simple Present/Past (mempunyai) Perfect tenses (sudah) to infinitive Keharusan/kewajiban</p>

Kalimat Nominal
(Tidak menyatakan kegiatan/action)

- Adverbs:**
- Frequency
 - Manner
 - Time
 - Place
 - Purpose
 - Reason
 - Degree
 - Sequence
 - etc

Adverbs: modify Vb/Adj/Adv

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- **Adverb of Time** : when something happens/happened
- **Adverb of Frequency** : how frequently something happens/happened
- **Adverb of Place** : where/in what direction an action occurs/occurred
- **Adverb of Degree** : to what extent an action occurs/occurred
- **Adverb of Manner** : how something is/was done
- **Adverb of Sequence** : in what order things occur/occurred
- **Adverb of Result** : the result or effect of an action
- **Adverb of Contrast** : an idea which is either in contrast to a preceding one or different from the expected one
- **Adverb of Reason** : the reason or cause of an action

Sebagian besar **Adverb** = **Adjective+ly** (: **adverb of manner**)

bad- badly

interesting-interestingly

quick-quickly

slow-slowly

happy-happily

true-truly

She is a **careful student**. All of her assignments are always **carefully done**.

The **bad** singer is singing the **really extremely slow** song **badly** and **quickly**.

The man **looks strange**. He always **looks** at the people around him **strangely**.

The **interesting** topic was presented **interestingly** to the **interested** audience.

Sentence Patterns 1: SV

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Subject + Verb [+ Adverb] → using **Intransitive Verb**

They stopped.

Subj **Verb**

Showing activities/action without object

Marina is not crying.

Subject **Verb**

Some of the students will graduate next year.

Subject

Verb

Adverb

She was sleeping last night.

S Vb Adv

He works in this office.

S Vb Adv

The new secretary of this company must have registered before.

Subject

Verb

Adverb

Check the S-V Pattern.

1. The girl screamed .

Subject **Verb**

2. Somebody in this class came from North Sumatera.

Subject

Verb

Adverb

3. All of the lecturers must have graduated from undergraduate studies.

Subject

Verb

Adverb

Sentence Patterns 2: SVC

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Subject + Verb + Complement [+ Adverb]

Verb → to be : is, am, are, was, were, must be, has been ...
or Linking Verbs : become, look, seem, appear, taste, sound, feel, get ...

The VERBS are **STATIVE**, showing **situation/condition**, **NOT activities**.

Complement: Adjective, Noun/Noun Phrase, Adverb/Prep. Phrase.

She is an architect.
Subj Vb Complement (Noun)

The woman seemed upset all day long.
Subject Verb Comp (Adj) Adverb

Our rector is ... ???
Subject Vb

The boys are new students of Yogyakarta State University.
Subject Verb Complement (Noun Phrase)

Her former manager was rich, young, and handsome.
Subject Verb Complement (Adjective Phr)

My mother seems very busy in the kitchen now.
Subject Verb Compl Adv Adv

He works ✓
S Vb
He is ... ???
S V

Sentence Patterns 3: SVO

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Subject : Nouns / Noun Phrase / Noun Clause
Verb : Verb / Verb phrase / Verb + Complement
Object : Nouns / Noun Phrase / Noun Clause
Adverb : Adverb of Frequency, Manner, Place, Time, Purpose, etc.

The store sells many things.

article noun verb adjective noun

Subj Vb Obj

She is an architect.

S Vb C: Noun

She met an architect.

S Vb Obj

My aunt always makes delicious cakes for Lebaran day.

adj noun adverb verb adjective noun prep noun noun

Subj Adv Vb Obj Adv

A group of small children followed us.

art noun prep adj noun verb pronoun

Subj Vb Obj

They have been discussing the technical problems since 8 o'clock in the morning.

pron V-aux V-aux verb art adjective noun conj adj noun prep art noun

Subj Vb Obj Adv

Sentence Pattern 4: SVO₁O₂

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1. The students ask the teacher many questions.
S V O₁ O₂
2. The patient in the next room told us the story of her life.
S V O₁ O₂
3. All the participants of the conference gave the chairman useful suggestions.
S V O₁ O₂
4. The sun gives us heat and light.
S V O₁ O₂

Adding the **adverb**: examples.

- ✓ The students ask the teacher many questions **during the ask-and-answer session**.
- ✓ The patient in the next room told us the story of her life **yesterday evening**.
- ✓ All the participants of the conference gave the chairman useful suggestions **for the betterment of the concept of autonomy**.
- ✓ The sun gives us heat and light **anytime from the dawn to the sunset**.

Sentence Pattern 5: There + be

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EXPLETIVE **THERE**

(**There** yang tidak berfungsi sebagai keterangan tempat → sbg **Subject**, diterjemahkan menjadi **Ada** atau **Terdapat**)

There + to be + **NOUN** + to infinitive / participial phrase / adj.clause.

But: * **There** + Verb + Noun → = Noun + Verb + **there** (Adv of Place)

There is one PJKR student receiving the IMHERE scholarship .

There are seven points to consider in proposing the award.

There were five students absent in our last week's meeting.

There was only one person who could do all the assignments correctly.

There must be some other ways to answer the difficult question.

There have been many studies conducted on this interesting topic.

But: **There lies** the greatest natural volcanic lake in the world.

= The greatest natural volcanic lake in the world **lies there**.

There happened the assassination to the 50th U.S. President.

= The assassination to the 50th U.S. President **happened there**.

Sentence Pattern 6: Impersonal IT

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IMPERSONAL IT

(Pronoun **It** yang tidak merujuk ke sesuatu apa pun, sehingga **tidak** perlu diterjemahkan → bisa sbg **Subject** atau **Object**)

- > **It** + tobe/linking Vb + Adj + (for Object) **to infinitive. that clause.**
- > **It** + Verb + Object + **to infinitive.**
- > Subject + Verb + **it** + Adjective + **to infinitive. that clause.**

It is unnecessary for us to memorize all the words in a dictionary.

It is urgent that we follow the procedure correctly.

It took two months to finish the project.

It needs more than 10 people to move the box into the room.

They found **it** impossible to obtain the original book.

She made **it** clear that our target was a very important person.

Sentence Pattern 7: Imperatives

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Positive:
(Command)

INFINITIVE
BE + (NOMINAL) , please

Keep silent, please.

Please **come** on time.

Be here before 9.30.

Do the exercise at least three times a day.

Negative:
(Prohibition)

DON'T + **INFINITIVE**
NEVER + **BE + (NOMINAL)** , please

Don't stay too long in that room.

Never say that again, please.

Please **don't be** noisy, I'm studying here.

Never leave your motorcycle unlocked.

Assignment: Practice Writing

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Write a composition **about your family or yourself**, using the sentence formats that we have just discussed. **Write in various sentence patterns.** Pay attention to the concordance between subject and predicate, between verb and adverb of time, and the logic of the sentence.

Write at least **THREE PARAGRAPH** using **MS-Word** and submit via **BeSmart** by next week.



Sample: **Self Introduction**

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My name is Ahmad Santoso. I was born in Magelang 23 years ago. I have 2 brothers and 3 sisters. I graduated from SMU 3 Magelang. Now I am studying in PJKR, YSU. I am taking 21 credits for this semester.

There are 60 students in my class. Some of them are girls, and they are all very pretty. It is good that there are some girls in my class. It makes me really motivated to study hard and do my best.

One of the girls is very attractive. I like her very much. I have come to her house twice. I have met her parents, and they are very kind. She is the oldest child in her family. She has only one sister. If you want to meet her, come to her house. She will meet you. But please don't tease her. If you tease her, I will beat you.

Sample: **My Brother**

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I have an older brother. His name is Ahmad Syaifuddin. He is staying in Semarang with our uncle. He went to Semarang a few months ago. He went there to find a job. There are a lot of companies in Semarang.

My brother is 23 years old. He was born in 1987. He graduated from YSU in 2008. He studied in Biology Education. His GPA is 3.56. I'm very proud of him.

My brother likes swimming and tennis. He once won a gold medal in tennis competition in Jakarta. He has also won several trophies for swimming. Come to my house, and I will show you the gold medal. But don't take it, because my brother will beat you. There are also some other medals that belongs to me. It is very great for me to win those medals.

Additional Exercise

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01. In the United States, _____ is generally the responsibility of municipal governments.

- (A) for water treatment → **Prepositional phrase**
- ~~(B)~~ water treatment → **Noun Phrase : Subject**
- (C) where water treatment → **Sub-clause: Adverb**
- (D) in which water treatment → **Sub-clause: Adverb/Adj**

Dari soal: Sudah ada **VERB ... IS** generally the responsibility of ...
Untuk membuat kalimat standar perlu ditambah: **SUBJECT**.

Subject: Noun, Noun Phrase, atau Noun Clause.

02. Crop rotation _____ of preserving soil fertility.

- (A) it is one method → **it=subject → double subject**
- (B) one method → **Noun Phrase, tidak ada VERB**
- (C) a method is one → **Subj+Vb : double subject**
- ~~(D)~~ is one method → **Verb: TO BE + complement (Noun)**

Crop rotation : noun phrase → **SUBJECT**

Untuk membuat kalimat standar perlu ditambah: **VERB**.

Subject: Singular → to be: is, was, has, had, Vb+s, Vb2, Modals, etc.

Setelah kata yg dihilangkan, ada preposition ...**of**... → sebelumnya harus **NOUN**

Additional Exercise

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03. _____ the dollar as its monetary unit in 1878.

- (A) Canada adopted → **Subj+Verb**, tenses: Past
- (B) Adopted by Canada, → **Adverb**
- (C) It was adopted by Canada → **Subj+Vb**, tdk cocok kelanjutannya
- (D) The Canadian adoption of → **Tidak ada Verb**

...hanya ada Noun Phrase + keterangan, belum mengandung Subject dan Verb.
Untuk membuat kalimat standar perlu ditambah: **Subject+verb**.

Perhatikan ket.waktu : in 1878. → Simple Past Tense.

Noun phrase ... **the dollar**... bisa menjadi OBJECT atau COMPLEMENT?

04. _____ almost impossible to capture the beauty of the aurora borealis in photographs.

- (A) Being
- (B) It is
- (C) There is
- (D) Is

... **adjective + to infinitive** → perlu **SUBJECT + VERB**

Perhatikan format kalimatnya! → **IT + to be + adj + to infinitive**

Using COORDINATE CONNECTORS

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Example:

A power failure occurred, _____ the lamps went out.

- (A) then
- ~~(B) so~~
- (C) later
- (D) next

There are two clauses: **A power failure occurred.**
The lamps went out.

Hubungan antar klausa: **Sebab-akibat.**

Coordinate conjunction dibutuhkan untuk menghubungkan klausa tsb.

then, later, next → sentence connectors.

Fungsi → urutan kejadian atau proses (sequence)

They had dinner at 7 pm. **Then**, they watched TV for about two hours.

They had dinner at 7 pm; **next**, they watched TV for about two hours.

So → coordinate conjunction, menunjukkan **akibat** dari klausa pertama.

Using SUBORDINATE CONNECTORS

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Example:

_____ was late, I missed the appointment.

- (A) I
- (B) Because
- (C) The train
- ~~(D) Since he~~

Kalimat di atas diawali dengan VERB **was**, berarti perlu dilengkapi dengan Subject (Noun). Setelah tanda koma juga ada Clause: Subject + Verb

I missed the appointment.

Berarti ada dua klausa → Carilah **logika hubungan** antara keduanya.
: **Sebab akibat.**

Perhatikan juga format kalimatnya: perlu subordinate connector di awal kal.
I dan **The train** bisa sebagai subject (noun), tetapi tidak ada connector.

Because adalah connector yang sesuai (penyebab) tetapi tidak ada subject.

Pilihan yang tepat: **D. Since he** → connectornya tepat, ada subject.

Other ADVERB CONNECTORS

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Example:

You will get a good grade on the exam provided _____.

- (A) studying
- (B) study
- (C) to study
- (D) you study

Clause: **You will get** a good grade on the exam.

Klausa ini diikuti oleh connector **provided**, berarti setelah **connector** tsb harus diikuti oleh **clause** yang lain: **Subject + Verb**

Subject+Verb... provided + Subject + Verb
provided that
providing that
= dengan syarat, asalkan

More on **Adverbs**: see **A. Ghani Johan: Bab 6** (pp. 93-102)
and **Betty Schramper Azar: Chapters 8-9** (pp. 287-345)