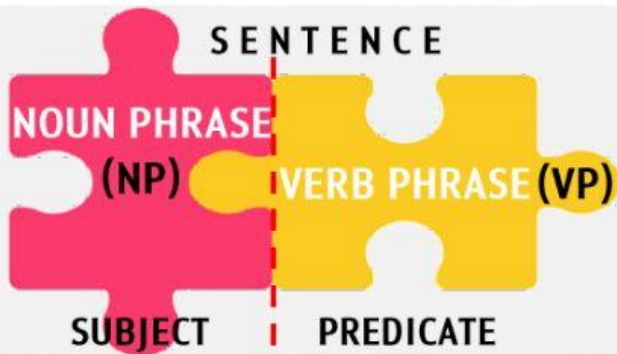




An Analysis of English Sentence Structure



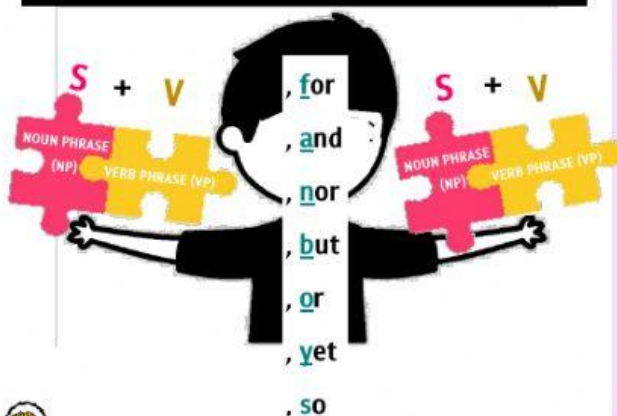
The structure of a sentence refers to the kinds and the number of clauses it contains. The four kinds of sentences are simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

a simple sentence

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|----|----|---|--|
| #1 | S | V | | | ex. The custom of tipping | probably began in Britain in the 17 th century. |
| #2 | S | V | O | | ex. Many servants | had very low wages and needed extra money. |
| #3 | S | V | SC | | ex. Tipping | is a global habit.
is not optional in the US. |
| #4 | S | V | DO | IO | ex. Wealthy aristocrats | gave the lower social classes small gifts, money. |
| #5 | S | V | O | OC | ex. Tipping | makes the workers happy. |
| #6 | It's Adj./ N. (for) | | | | ex. It's important for customers to leave tips for workers. | |
| #7 | There V. be S | | | | ex. There are several ways to measure country wealth. | |



a compound sentence



Noun clause

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------------|
| #1 | [wh- S' + V'] | + V + O |
| #2 | S | + V + [that S' + V'] |
| | | [wh-word S' + V'] |
| | | [if/ whether S' + V'] |

a complex sentence

Adjective clause

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------|
| #1 | S | [who which + V'
that
who/whom
which
that S' + V'] | V + O |
|----|---|---|-------|

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|-------|
| #2 | S | + | [who which + V'
that
who/whom
which
that S' + V'] | V + O |
|----|---|---|---|-------|

Adverb clause

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| [Subordinating conjunction S' + V'] | S | + V |
| S + V | [Subordinating conjunction S' + V'] | |

ACTIVITY 1: IDENTIFYING SENTENCE TYPES

TEXT 1

DIRECTIONS: Identify 'sentence types' for the sentences below. (S, CP, CX, CCX)

vocabulary building

grammar corner

Why do we tip workers?

¹The custom of tipping probably began in Britain the 17th century. ²Many servants had very low wages and needed extra money.

³Wealthy aristocrats, people of the highest class in certain societies, gave small gifts to the lower classes. ⁴They paid them money for small services.

⁵Today, tipping is a global habit. But the tipping amount varies from country to country.

⁶In some countries, people tip a lot. ⁷In others, they never tip.

⁸People usually offer service personnel tips because servers and taxi drivers, for example, do not earn very much. ⁹They do not do it because they give good service to the customers.

¹⁰Sometimes people leave money for workers because it is the culture of the country.

¹¹Tipping should be for excellent service, but some restaurants always charge customers an extra sum for service. ¹²Many restaurants do not pass the tips to the servers or they take the money from them and only give them a percentage.

Your answers: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.

TEXT 2

Brands and millennials

¹A new generation of socially aware consumers wants ethical brands. ²Political, social, environmental and ethical issues are very important to them, so they expect socially responsible products and services. ³This group of people in their 20s and 30s is called the millennial generation.

⁴A 2018 marketing survey by Edelman provides surprising results. ⁵Sixty-nine per cent of millennials in this survey are principled buyers and will only purchase if they believe in the brand's message.

⁶A large proportion of people from older generations also want companies to engage in social issues. ⁷According to the Edelman Trust Barometer, 54 per cent of global consumers in every age group believe brands can do more to solve social problems than the government.

⁸Many large companies in the US and Europe are beginning to realize this issue. ⁹A social and ethical code in multinationals is likely to help them succeed in the marketplace.

Your answers: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.