SENTENCE PATTERN
English-ன் மாதிரிப்பை கிடை மற்றும் பராமரிப்பை கிடைக்கும் வழி.

A group of words which gives complete sense, is called a sentence. The basic sentence patterns are given below:

1. SV - Child laughs.
2. SVO - I play hockey.
3. SVC - He is smart.
4. SVOC - I painted the car blue.
5. SVIDO - My father presented me a watch.
6. SVDIO - She gave money to the poor.

*சுற்றும் SVC வடிவ மாதிரிப்பை கிடைக்கும்*

Subject+Verb+Complement

Complement காண்பது கிடைப்பது.
சுற்று மாதிரி (Subject) மற்றும் பொருள் (Verb) காண்பது.

Complement (C) - The words, required to complete the meaning of a sentence are called Complement.

Example:
He is a dentist. - S V C
She named the boy John. - S V O C
It grew dark. - S V C

NOTE:
Object complement answers for the questions "How" asked on the object. Object-ன் குறுக்கும் "கப்படு" சான்றாகச் செய்யும். Object complement பிரிவினால் சுருக்கம்.
Example:
He | painted | the car | blue.

How did he painted the car? Why? What? When?
Here the word blue answers for the question "What" asked on the object car.

Object | Subject + Verb + Complement | Preposition
--- | --- | ---
He | painted | the car | blue. – S V O C

Example:
We | call | Kamarajar | Karmaveerar.

They selected her leader.

We | call | Kamarajar | Karmaveerar – S V O C

*செய்திக்கர்க்கல்-1*

I am ....... நூற்றாண்டு கிலோமீட்டர்கள்... 
I am a teacher. -நூற்றாண்டு கிலோமீட்டர்கள் கிலோமீட்டர்கள். 

\*செய்திக்கர்க்கல்-2*

He was..... அம்மா கிலோமீட்டர்கள்....
He was a student. -அம்மா கிலோமீட்டர்கள் கிலோமீட்டர்கள். 

\*செய்திக்கர்க்கல்-3*

She will be.... அம்மா கிலோமீட்டர்கள்..
She will be a BEO-அம்மா கிலோமீட்டர்கள் கிலோமீட்டர்கள் 

\*செய்திக்கர்க்கல்-4*

I have..... ராணுதல் (ராணுதல்) கிலோமீட்டர்கள்....
I have a car-ராணுதல் கிலோமீட்டர்கள் 

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Object (O) - To get the object, ask the question ‘What?’ or ‘Whom?’ ‘What’ is for things and ‘Whom’ is for persons. Persons may be nouns or pronouns.

Example:
He bought a pen.
He handles the computer.
I saw him.

Direct Object (DO) - direct object answers the question ‘what’.

Example:
I like animals.

Indirect Object (IO) - answers the question ‘whom’.

Example:
I gave Rosy a pen.

I bought a car - ஒரு கார் வாட்டியேற்பேறிற்கொண்டேன்.

I bought a car ஒரு கார் வாட்டியேற்பேறிற்கொண்டேன்?

I bought a car ஒரு கார் - a car.

I gave Rosy a pen - a car வாட்டியேற்பேறிற்கொண்டேன் a car வாட்டியேற்பேறிற்கொண்டேன்.

He takes his father to the hospital.

He takes his father to the hospital.

He takes his father to the hospital - his father வாட்டியேற்பேறிற்கொண்டேன் his father வாட்டியேற்பேறிற்கொண்டேன்.

He takes his father. வாட்டியேற்பேறிற்கொண்டேன் SVO வாட்டியேற்பேறிற்கொண்டேன்.
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*தமிழில் பாடுவது எப்படி Object இருக்கும்?*

She gave me a pen.

அவள் பெண் தனது என் இழுத்து பெண்

She gave me a pen a pen Direct Object.

**Subject+Verb+Adverb**

Adverb: to get ‘Adverb’ ask the question where, how, when or why.

Example: My father is a farmer in thiruvarur.

1. Adverb of Manner.

Adverb: *how*.

KEY WORDS:

by bus / cycle, through efforts, by mixing, by hard work

He runs fast.

He runs fast. fast Adverb.

She spoke sweetly.

She spoke sweetly. sweetly Adverb.

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2. Adverb of time.

KEY WORDS:

now, later, after 2 years, when young, in the morning

*سوفوككا* - 1

Usually I sleep at 10pm. *when* 10 pm? at 10pm Adverb.

I usually sleep at 10pm at 10pm SVA pattern.

*سوفوككا* - 2

We will go next week. *where*? next week Adverb.

We will go next week SVA pattern.

3. Adverb of Place.

KEY WORDS:

here, there, everywhere, in the sky, at home

They go to the temple. *where*? to the temple Adverb.

They go to the temple SVA pattern.

EXERCISE-1

Identify the pattern of the following sentences:

1. They took him to the hospital.
2. She becomes an IAS.
3. We play cricket.
4. My mother goes to the temple on evening by walk.
5. You will speak English well.
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ANSWER:
1. They | took | him | to the hospital.
   S V O(నాణం) A(రక్తం)
   அமர்ந்த ஆசிரியர் பற்றியளவுக்கு அருமதிக்கு விளக்காகின்றா.

2. She | becomes | an IAS.
   S V C
   ஆட்சியாளர் IAS அழைக்கிறா.

3. We | play | cricket.
   S V O(செருங்க/சர்த்தியம்)
   தேர்வத்தில் சிதைத்தற்காக விளக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவேண்டியது.

4. My mother | goes | to the temple | on evening | by walk.
   S V A(சமயம்) A(செய்யப்பட்டு) A(செய்யப்பட்டு)
   வளசத்தில் ஆரக்கர் பாகம் செய்து செய்துசுநீர்ஸ்஥ங்கு விளக்காகின்றா.

5. You | will speak | English | well.
   S V O(சொல்லும்) A(சொல்லப்பட்டு)
   நிகழ்காத சொல்லியோ பொருந்திக்

Mr.Jeganathan, BRTE IN ENGLISH, RAMANATHAPURAM have explained about the sentence pattern of the following sentences.

1. We call Gandhiji Mahatma.
   SVOC or SVOA
   how மஹாத்மா என்று "Mahatma"
   Then how it is COMPLEMENT?

2. They painted the door clean.
   SVOC or SVOA
   how சுருந்து "Clean"
   Then how it is COMPLEMENT?

3. He feels tired.
   SVC or SVA
   how பீசு "tired"
   Then how it is COMPLEMENT?

4. Judges sentenced him guilty.
   SVOC or SVOA
   how பீசு "guilty"
   Then how it is COMPLEMENT?
Then he replied,

Complements are divided into two ways:
1. complement of a verb & 2. complement of an object.

Sentence 3 is 3. He feels tired. of the pattern SVC

Other sentences are of the pattern SVOC.

All the 4 sentences require a "complement " to give a complete sense.

Except sentence 3, in all other sentences, the removal of the last word will highly affect the sentences though the remaining part has a S,V & O.

The last parts in all the SVOC pattern sentences, are nothing but a complement as they are essential for the sentence to give a complete sense.

When a word or phrase answers to the question *how* in relation to the *verb* in the sentence, then it serves as an adverb.

Example:
I run fast. The verb is run, the adverb is fast.
A word or phrase which answers to the question **how** in relation to the **object** in the sentence, then it serves as a complement.

Example:
We call Gandhiji Mahatma. *Gandhiji* is the object. *Mahatma* is the complement.

EXERCISE-2
Identify the pattern of the following sentences:
1. I play basketball every week.
2. They elected him the president.
3. Now he is a doctor.
4. The head master sent the late comer out.
5. Birds fly high in the sky.
6. Trees give us fruits year after year.
7. We completed the work on time.
8. We call Gandhiji Mahatma.
9. The question paper is very easy to answer.
10. My father suddenly fell ill last night.

ANSWER:
1. I | play | basketball | every week. - S V O A
2. They | elected | him | the president.-S V O C
3. Now | he | is | a doctor.-A S V C
4. The head master | sent | the late comer | out.-S V O A
5. Birds | fly | high | in the sky.-S V A A
6. Trees | give | us | fruits | year after year.-S V IO DO A
7. We | completed | the | work | on time.-S V O A

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8. We call Gandhiji Mahatma.-S V O C
9. The question paper is very easy to answer.-S V C O
10. My father suddenly fell ill last night.-S A V A A

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1. Choose the right pattern.
   1. The wall collapsed.
      A. SV B. SVO C. SVIODO
   2. During the war, many people lost their homes.
      A. SV B. SVIODO C. ASVDO
   3. I promised the children a trip to the zoo.
      A. SVO B. SVDOIO C. SVIODO
      A. ASVA B. ASVO C. SVIODO
   5. Pooja hired a bicycle.
      A. SV B. SVO C. SVA

Many adverbs end in ly. You make these adverbs by adding ly to adjectives.
She writes neatly.
The traffic was moving slowly.
We waited patiently to see the doctor.
They waved goodbye sadly.
David sings beautifully.
The children walked quickly into the classroom.

Adverb phrases are groups of words that functions as single adverbs to describe the action of the verb.
Are you sitting in a comfortable chair?
Mr. Dickson always dresses in fashionable clothes.
He draws cartoons like a real cartoonist.
The train arrived on time.

Adverbs modify a verb by giving information about
Where an action occurs (place)
How an action occurs (manner)
When an action occurs (time)

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How often an action occurs (frequency)
How long an action occurs (duration)

1. Where an action occurs (place)

**EXAMPLE:**
Joy lives **downstairs**. தேசம் இந்து ஏறியும்.

**Adverbs of Place**
Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “where?” They are called adverbs of place.

- It’s very sunny but cold **outside**.
- The boys are playing **upstairs**.
- That’s our ball **there**.
- I couldn’t find my book **anywhere**.
- They live in a house **nearby**.
- The dog is **in the garden**.
- Flowers like these grow **in the park**.
- We’re going to **New York City** on our school trip.
- My brother is studying at an **English university**.
- They live on the **northern side of the island**.

2. How an action occurs (manner)

**EXAMPLE:**
She dances **happily**. அவள் எழும் சுயமான நிகழ்வாக.

**Adverbs of Manner**
Some adverbs and adverb phrases describe the way people do things. They answer the question “How?”

- The girls answered all the questions **correctly**.
- He was driving **carelessly**.
- The plane landed **safely**.
- Katy plays the piano skillfully.
- Sam is behaving **like a baby**.
- Please speak **in a clear voice**.
- She writes **in a very grown-up way**.
- You can buy fruit **very cheaply** in this shop.
- They sell everything **at very low prices**.
- David sings **like a professional singer**.
When an action occurs (time) - கொண்டுள்ள காயம்காலம்:

She recently ate falooda. அவள் கொடுக்கும் பல் பிறப்பில் வைத்தான்.

**Adverbs of Time**

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “when?” They are called adverbs of time.

I'm going to my new school **tomorrow**.
The train has **already** left.
We moved into our new house **last week**.
My big brother goes to college in the **autumn**.
Our favorite TV program starts **at 6 o'clock**.
It rained heavily **last night**.
We’re going on a trip in a **few days’ time**.
We’ll leave **as soon as possible**.
My shoes will be too small for me next year.
I haven’t seen Mom **this morning**. Is she working **today**?

How often an action occurs (frequency) - கொண்டுள்ள காலந்தொக்குதல்:

**EXAMPLE**: She **often** visits her grandparents.

**Adverbs of Frequency**

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “how often?” They are called adverbs of frequency.

Katy practices the piano **regularly**.
The children **always** go to school on the bus.
I’ll **never** make that mistake again.
Have you **ever** been to Japan?
We’ve been to Disneyland **twice**.
The shops are **often** very busy.
The newspaper is delivered **daily**.
We walk home from school **every day**.
I clean my bedroom **every week**.
Have you forgotten my name? I’ve told you **three times** already.
Dad polishes his shoes **twice a week**.
You should go to the dentist once **every six months**.
Adverbs of Duration
Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “how long?” They are called adverbs of duration.

The library is temporarily closed.
We’re staying in a hotel overnight.
The teacher left the classroom briefly.
The snow lasted for three days.
Mom was away a very long time.
Stand still for a moment while I comb your hair.
He talked to his girlfriend for over an hour.
We waited for ages for a bus.
I haven’t seen my cousins for two years.
We stayed up all night talking.

6. Adverbs of Emphasis
We have seen that most adverbs describe verbs, but remember that some adverbs also describe adjectives or other adverbs. They are usually used to add emphasis.

Here are some examples. The emphasizing adverbs are printed in bold. The adjectives or adverbs they describe are printed in color.

Anna can run really fast.
That’s a very good drawing.
My rice is too hot.
The film was just terrible.
Your excuses are completely unbelievable.
These old tools are totally useless.
She sings quite beautifully.

Complete the sentences with an adverb or adverb phrase from the box. The kind of adverb you will need is in parentheses after each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. His face was dirty and he was dressed in old clothes. (manner)
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2. Have you___________ been in a plane? (frequency)
3. She was so ill that she missed school_______ . (duration)
4. I did some homework last night and finished it _______. (time)
5. We went___________ to play. (place)
6. Dad takes the dog for a walk ___________. (frequency)
7. Sally left her pencil case ___________. (place)
8. Speak________________ so everyone can hear you. (manner)
9. It was a fine day and the children played in the garden________. (duration)
10. “Go and do your homework.” “I’ve___________ done it.” (time)

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Read the sentences and find the adverbs and write their types.
Give two more examples of your own.
1. Anand has decided to submit his project tomorrow.
2. The cat ran behind.
3. Paraman sang in the choir happily.
4. We never come late to the office.
5. The stray elephant was set free in the forest yesterday.
6. Arun and Vimala usually complete their homework on time.
7. Raghav looked at his sister affectionately.
8. I prefer to leave early.
1. அனந்த் அறிவுற்று கொண்டு ஓரும் குற்றுப்பிட்டு வழிபுரோம் வந்தான்
2. பால் விளையாட்டு குண்டா
3. பாம்பன் பால் தூ குறுகு மென்பெரும் வந்தான்
4. பாம்பன் சூழ்ச்சு ஏற்றாவாள் தம்மமண்ட வந்துபிட்டு
5. குடியார் பால் தொடுது காட்டு விளையாட்டு வந்தான்
6. அருஷம் விளையாட்டு குறுகுமுத் தம்மமண்ட வந்துபிட்டு
7. ராகவ் காட்டு விளையாட்டு வந்தான்
8. குடியார் சூழ்ச்சு ஏற்றாவாள் வந்தான்.