

BASIC SENTENCE STRUCTURE

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What is a sentence? A sentence is the expression of a thought usually consisting of at least a subject and a verb.

Ex: The Saints won.

Subject | Verb = Saints | won

Sentences can contain other parts, although they must contain a subject and a verb to be a complete sentence. See the list below and the examples

| Type | Example | Explanation |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Direct Object | The Saints won the game . | <i>the game</i> is a direct object |
| Indirect Object | Brees passed Colston the football. | <i>Colston</i> is the indirect object |
| Adjective modifier | The Saints won the final game. | <i>final</i> is an adjective that modifies <i>game</i> |
| Adverb modifier | Eventually , the Saints won the final game. | <i>Eventually</i> is an adverb |
| Prepositional Phrase modifier | Eventually, the Saints won the final game in the Superdome . | in the Superdome is a prepositional phrase that modifies where the game was played. |
| Participial Phrase modifier | Running erratically , Brees passed Colston the football. | Running erratically is a participial phrase that modifies Brees. |

How to check if your sentence is a complete sentence:

- First, it begins with a capital letter.
- In addition, it includes an end mark—either a period [.], question mark [?], or exclamation point [!].
- Most importantly, the complete sentence must contain at least one main clause, which means that the sentence must contain a subject and a verb.