**Sentence Patterns**

The class reviews the basic parts of a sentence by identifying the simple subject and the verb of the following sentences:

1. Lafcadio Hearn lived in Japan.
2. He retold “The Soul of the Great Bell”.
3. “The Soul of the Great Bell” is a Chinese legend.
4. Yung-Lo gave Kouan-Yu an order.
5. People called Yung-Lo the Son of Heaven.

**FIRM UP**

Every sentence has a subject and a verb. As we know, these are the two basic parts of a sentence. However, in order to expand our sentences, we may add other information. The skeleton sentences that we have are our Basic Sentence Patterns.

1. S-IV Pattern

Lafcadio Hearn lived in Japan.

Traditions exist.

The simplest sentence pattern is the S-IV Pattern. S stands for *subject* and IV stands for *intransitive verb*. An *intransitive verb* is a verb that does not have a receiver of its action.

1. S-TV-DO Pattern

He retold “The Story of the Great Bell”.

The Chinese recited magic formulas.

In the S-TV-DO Pattern, S stands for *subject*, TV stands for *transitive verb* and DO for *direct object*. A *transitive verb* is a verb that has a receiver of its action. A *direct object* receives the action of a verb. It answers the question “Whom?” or “What?” about the sentence. (What did he retell? What did the Chinese recite?)

1. S-LV-C Pattern

“The Soul of the Great Bell” is a Chinese legend.

The legend seems interesting.

The S-LV-C Pattern stands for *subject, linking verb, complement*. The *linking verbs* (forms of the verb  *be*) are the following: *am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been*. Other verbs like *appear, feel, become, look, seem, smell, sound* and *taste* become linking verbs only when they tell what something is. A *subject complement* identifies or describes the subject. There are two kinds of subject complements: *predicate nominative* (noun or a pronoun that refers back to the subject and identifies it) and the *predicate adjective* (describes the subject).

1. S-TV-IO-DO Pattern

Yung-Lo gave Kouan-Yu an order.

Confucius gave his people moral ideas.

The S-TV-IO-DO Pattern is almost like the S-TV-DO pattern, except that it has an IO or *indirect object*. The *indirect object* is the object of the omitted prepositions *to* or *for*, and it is located between the transitive verb and direct object.

1. S-TV-DO-OC Pattern

People called Yung-Lo the Son of Heaven.

Chinese considered Confucius wise.

The last basic sentence pattern is the S-TV-DO-OC Pattern, where OC stands for *objective complement.* The *objective complement* is a noun or an adjective that refers to the object and clarifies it.