

Click to prove  
you're human





## Subject-linking verb-complement sentence pattern

Subject complements never appear without linking verbs, and linking verbs never appear without them. When you capitalize the first word of a clause and put a period at the end of it, a clause becomes a sentence. Oona is always early for appointments. A grammatical complement is the part of a sentence’s predicate that describes either the subject or the verb’s direct object. Subject: Elizabeth I (who performed the action) Verb: ruled (the action itself) Direct Object: England (what was ruled) Correct Answer B. You can think about creative ways to use them, or you can learn to recognize when you use them too often. Subject: My mother (who is performing the action) Verb: gave (the action itself) Indirect Object: me (to whom the action is directed) Direct Object: new shoes (what was given) Correct Answer C. This mix-up usually happens when the verb in a sentence is sometimes an action verb and other times a linking verb; besides taste, which we saw above, verbs such as feel, smell, and look can also serve both functions. Subject complements vs. It describes the subject. "I." If you were to answer the question, you might say this: Linking verb pattern Examples of linking verbs 2: "remain" and "become" Verbs of the senses are not the only linking verbs. (Terry Pratchett) As for me, except for an occasional heart attack, I feel as young as I ever did. She looks amazing. Subject + verb + direct object + object complement ExplanationThe object complement in this sentence gives more information about the direct object. Scott Fitzgerald I'm Jonathan Evans. A subject complement modifies the subject of a sentence with a linking verb. That curry smells delicious. The subject complement is an essential part of the equation—it's what the linking verb connects to the subject. A subject complement is a word or phrase that appears after a linking verb in a sentence and modifies the subject of the sentence. Predicate adjectives An adjective that follows a linking verb and modifies the subject of the sentence is a predicate adjective subject complement. Don't forget adjectives (just like nouns) also come in the form of phrases.) Read more about adjective phrases. Two other common examples of linking verbs are "remain" and "become." These verbs often link a noun or noun phrase to a subject. What parts of speech can function as subject complements? Subject + linking verb + complement ExplanationIn this sentence structure the verb "felt" acts as a linking verb, connecting the subject "she" to the complement describing her emotional state. (Robert Benchley, 1889-1945) Subject complements that are headed by nouns or pronouns are called predicate nominatives. What can you do? That baby feels comfortable with his grandparents. The subject complement describes the subject "He." It is an adjective.) I am he. For example: I am extremely happy. Subject: The weather (what is being described) Linking Verb: turned (connects the subject to the complement) Complement: cold and stormy (describes the state of the weather) Correct Answer B. In the second sentence, feels is a linking verb, and bad is the adjective serving as a subject complement to tell us about Luz's state of mind. This is because adverbial information often follows BE verbs, such as in the following sentence: My sister is at the store. A subject complement's job, along with a linking verb, is to clarify the subject of a sentence. Subject complements do not cause many writing mistakes for native English speakers. Examples of linking verbs 3: "prove," "seem" and "appear." Aside from the verbs of the senses and "become" and "remain," there are three other common linking verbs. How do I know when to use an adverb instead of a subject complement? What we actually want to say is that Luz herself is experiencing negative emotions. Remember, when a sentence has a linking verb, what follows it—the subject complement—is about the subject, not the verb. It's never an adverb. The indirect object is who or what receives the direct object. Think back to this passage from The Diamond as Big as the Ritz: "As he approached the end his sentences became broken, became short and uncertain, and his body seemed tense, seemed strained to catch the slightest pressure or whisper of life in the spaces around him. The predicate is the verb phrase. - Winter Dreams by F. In other words, "Luz feels badly" would mean that Luz is bad at feeling things; perhaps they lack sensation in their fingertips. If you think it does, don't. like or relating to an adverb. ("Bad" is an adjective.) It is ironic that this mistake is most commonly made by people who consciously think about whether they should be using adjectives or adverbs. The tree we sit under in the park is an oak. It is essential for completing the sentence's thought. The baby's grandparents made him comfortable in his crib. Scott Fitzgerald Her slight unsteadiness seemed part of an enchanted dream. However, if you're learning a language (like Russian) that puts its complements in a different case (the instrumental case in the case of Russian), then you might want to pay a bit more attention to spotting complements. What is a linking verb? (In this example, "ghost" is a noun. I'm John Russell. Here are two examples to demonstrate the difference. The quite me tasted even better the next day. Subject complement FAQs What is a subject complement? (Note: A linking verb is a verb used to link a subject to a new identity or description. Is everything OK? a phrase that begins with a preposition and ends in a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase embarkation - n. In a previous Everyday Grammar story, we discussed two common sentence patterns using the word "be." This week, we are going to give you more information about another common pattern in English: the linking verb pattern. analyze - v. Opportunity is missed by most people because it is dressed in overalls and looks like work. Use #gm to find us quicker. "The toddler was the snowflake" does not make sense, so that must be a transitive verb/direct object sentence. Consider the opening lines from Casablanca, another classic American film: "With the coming of the Second World War, many eyes in imprisoned Europe turned hopefully or desperately toward the freedom of the Americas. I felt extremely uncomfortable in the itchy sweater I wore. Subject + verb + direct object + object complement ExplanationHere, the object complement renames or describes the direct object, providing more information about the result of the action. Subject + verb + direct object ExplanationThis sentence follows a simple structure where the subject performs an action on an object. X.YouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Use a subject complement to modify the subject of a sentence whose verb is a linking verb. Compare these two sentences using feel: Luz feels badly. Do you like learning about sentence patterns? Kelly J. A subject complement is an adjective, noun, or pronoun. Subject + linking verb + complement ExplanationIn this case, the verb "turned" acts as a linking verb, connecting the subject "weather" to its complement, which describes its state. Unlike subject complements, direct objects work with transitive verbs; rather than modifying the subject of a sentence, they identify who or what receives the action of the verb. Apr 15, 2025 Quiz Edited byProProfs Editorial Team Expert Reviewed byHeather Baxter Preposition Figurative Language home-sitemapA-Z grammar terms subject complement (with examples) A subject complement is a word or phrase that follows a linking verb and identifies or describes the subject. All these verbs use the same basic pattern: Subject + Linking Verb + Subject Complement. Subject + verb ExplanationThis sentence has a simple subject-verb structure. In the following sentence, the adjective phrase boisterous and entertaining is a subject complement, since it modifies the subject, dinner parties, by way of the linking verb are. Dinner parties at Maeve and Killian's apartment are boisterous and entertaining. A sentence that contains a linking verb is incomplete unless it also contains a subject complement. (The linking verb is "is" (i.e., the verb "to be"). Subject + verb + direct object + object complement ExplanationThis sentence includes an object complement, which renames or describes the direct object. In the following examples, the linking verbs are underlined, and the subject complements are in bold. Keep this idea in mind, because it will help you understand sentences that use several clauses. The subject complement identifies the subject "I." It is a pronoun.) That pie looks burnt to a cinder. For the first example sentence to be correct, feel would need to be wearing its action verb hat, with the adverb badly describing how Luz performs the physical action of feeling something. That's because they always appear in sentences with linking verbs, and whenever you talk or write about what a subject is or is like (as opposed to what a subject does—for that, you need an action verb), you're probably using a linking verb. Luz feels bad. Subject: Maryanne (who is being described) Linking Verb: is (connects the subject to the complement) Complement: one of the sisters in Sense and Sensibility (provides information about the subject) Correct Answer B. direct objects Although subject complements and direct objects both come after verbs, they operate differently. In the examples below, the linking verbs are in bold and the subject complements are shaded: Ben is a policeman. Subject: She (who is being described) Linking Verb: felt (connects the subject to the complement) Complement: happy and relieved (describes her emotional state) Correct Answer B. "Lisbon" is the subject of the sentence. Subject + verb + direct object ExplanationThis sentence structure shows the subject performing an action on a direct object. Grammarly helps you communicate confidently What is a subject complement? However, "tastes" is a linking verb, which means we need a word to modify the subject. One easy way to tell the difference is to try swapping in the most common linking verb, to be, in other words, we're good at subject complements. While "at the mall carrier" provides context, it functions as a prepositional phrase, not an object complement. If you can't hear how that sounds, write "It was me." Was something wrong with this page? Hiking to the summit of the mountain seemed a rewarding adventure. To get you started with linking verb patterns, consider this passage from a story called The Diamond as Big as the Ritz, by the American author F. "You've got to ask yourself one question: 'Do I feel lucky? Well, do ya, punk?'" In the sentence "Do I feel lucky?", the adjective "lucky" acts as the subject complement. The philosophy test we took today appeared much more difficult than it actually was. Unger was on the eve of departure. The repeated subject is understood: This sentence contains other structures that are more complicated than the basic linking verb pattern. Subject: The family (who is performing the action) Verb: hikes (the action itself) Direct Object: the Appalachian Trail (what receives the action of the verb) Correct Answer B. Subject + linking verb + complement ExplanationThis sentence uses a linking verb to connect the subject to a complement that describes it. This soup tastes badly. And, that's why we need an adjective. "Badly" is an adverb, which can't be used as a subject complement.) This soup tastes bad. She looks amazingly. Since subjects are nouns or pronouns and adverbs don't modify those parts of speech, adverbs don't mix well with linking verbs. Subject: The restaurant (who is performing the action) Verb: served (the action itself) Direct Object: three kinds of barbecue (what receives the action of the verb) Correct Answer A. In the next example, the adjective blue operates as an object complement by modifying walls, which is the direct object of the sentence's verb, painted: Maeve and Killian painted their walls blue before the last party they hosted. Scott Fitzgerald: "As he approached the end his sentences became broken, became short and uncertain, and his body seemed tense, seemed strained to catch the slightest pressure or whisper of life in the spaces around him." By the end of this story, you will be able to recognize one major linking verb pattern that Fitzgerald uses many times in this sentence. They include "taste," "smell," "feel," "look," and "sound." These verbs often link an adjective to a subject. Identify the subject of the sentence, the linking verb, and the subject complement. Types of subject complements Subject complements can be predicate adjectives, predicate nouns, or predicate pronouns. The informal way is to use the objective case: It was either her or me who got there first. You probably use subject complements correctly all the time, without necessarily knowing that's what they're called. The painter I was telling you about is her. In the following sentence, the subject complement is the adjective phrase really loud: Their talk in the stairwell was really loud. Many grammar experts consider the verb BE to be a linking verb, but Kolln says BE verb patterns are sometimes different from other linking verb patterns. to learn the nature and relationship of the parts of (something) by a close and careful examination phrase - n. Your cat looks friendly. Subject: The people (who is performing the action) Verb: elected (the action itself) Direct Object: the young candidate (who received the action) Object Complement: governor (further explains the direct object) Correct Answer C. In the second, tasted is an action verb, and snowflake is its direct object. Subject: The author (who is performing the action) Verb: dedicated (the action itself) Direct Object: the book (what was dedicated) Direct Object: her children (to whom the book was dedicated) Correct Answer B. From VOA Learning English, this is Everyday Grammar. But, if you look closely, you will see that he uses the Subject + Linking Verb + Subject Complement pattern in the sentence. (In this example, "happy" is an adjective. (The linking verb is "will be" (i.e., the verb "to be"). The other kind of complement is called an object complement. And I'm Jill Robbins. Predicate pronouns When the subject complement of a sentence is a pronoun, there's a traditional, more formal way to write the sentence and a more casual way that's increasingly acceptable, especially in spoken English. The formal way is to use the subjective case: It was either she or I who got there first. An object complement modifies the direct object of a transitive verb. X.YouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum home-sitemapA-Z grammar terms subject complement (with examples) A subject complement is a word or phrase that follows a linking verb and identifies or describes the subject. Here are two issues related to subject complements. The view from here is gorgeous. adverbs An easy mistake to make is to use an adverb instead of a subject complement in a linking verb sentence. However, those who'd rather write "It is me" or "It was him" have common usage on their side. a place where a journey begins tricky - adj. A common BE sentence pattern in contrast, the usual linking verb structure is this: A common linking verb pattern Examples of linking verbs 1: verbs of the senses Some of the most common linking verbs are verbs of the senses. A subject complement is a word or phrase that appears after a linking verb in a sentence and is closely related to the sentence's subject—identifying, defining, or describing it." Fitzgerald uses some phrases that do not fit into the linking verb pattern. Use an adverb to modify an action verb. The toddler tasted the snowflake. Be careful, because one or more sentences may be tricky! We will give you the answers next week in the comments section and on our Facebook page. What's the difference between a subject complement and an object complement? More subject complement examples Here are a few more examples of sentences using linking verbs and subject complements: You seem upset. But you can still see that these basic patterns can serve as the starting point for very long, complicated sentences. Subject + linking verb + complement ExplanationThe linking verb "is" connects the subject to its complement, providing more information. - The Diamond as Big as the Ritz by F. Consider these clauses: Fitzgerald then repeats the linking verb pattern, but does not say the subject. For example: I am a ghost. - The Jelly Bean by F. The day became rainy without much warning. They were talking loudly in the stairwell. Lisbon became the great embarkation point." In the second sentence – "Lisbon became the great embarkation point" – you can see the basic linking verb pattern, even though the subject complement has several words. Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object ExplanationThis sentence structure shows that the subject performs an action that involves both a direct object and an indirect object (someone or something that is affected by the action). Its job is to describe the direct object of a transitive verb, feeling or showing the effect of too much work, use, effort, etc. Your hair smells wonderfully. The piece of paper left on the table turned out to be a letter. It heads the adjective phrase "extremely happy." Therefore, "extremely happy" is a predicate adjective.) Read more about predicates. What do linking verbs have to do with F, a word that describes a noun or a pronoun prepositional phrase - n. Subject: Pride and Prejudice (what is being described) Linking Verb: is (connects the subject to the complement) Complement: Jane Austen's most famous novel (describes the subject) Correct Answer A. A clause has a subject and a predicate, too. Is there a pattern you'd like us to explain here? a word or group of words added to a sentence to make it complete adverbial - adj. Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object ExplanationThis sentence structure indicates that someone performs an action for someone else. In the book Rhetorical Grammar, Martha Kolln says that the term "linking verbs" applies to verbs that are completed by a subject complement - the adjective or noun phrase that describes the subject. Subject complements vs. (Thomas A Edison, 1847-1931) (Remember that adjectives and nouns can come in the forms of adjective phrases and noun phrases too.) If you put butter and salt on popcorn, it tastes like salty butter. It has a main verb, such as a linking verb, and other words, such as a subject complement, that give more information about it. Common examples are "to be," "to become," "to appear," "to feel," "to look," "to smell," and "to taste.") Table of Contents Easy Examples of Subject Complements Types of Subject Complement Why Subject Complements Are Important Test Time! A subject complement is either an adjective, a noun, or a pronoun. It can be a word or a phrase. An important point about sentences and clauses Remember: a sentence has a subject and a predicate. Subject: Jane Austen (who is performing the action) Verb: wrote (the action itself) Direct Object: six full novels (what was written) Correct Answer B. "Wonderfully" is an adverb, which can't be used as a subject complement.) Your hair smells wonderful. Whatever is in the oven smells divine. Scott Fitzgerald John T. The lake became a clear pool, pale and quiet. Knowing that adverbs modify verbs (like "tastes"), they opt for an adverb. Read more about noun phrases. Write "It was I" if you like. Scott Fitzgerald? difficult to do or deal with Correct Answer B. It heads the noun phrase "a ghost." Therefore, "a ghost" is a predicate nominative.) Subject complements that are headed by adjectives are called predicate adjectives. "The quiche was even better the next day" makes sense, so we know the first sentence is a linking verb/subject complement sentence. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. They are "prove," "seem" and "appear." Like other linking verbs, these verbs link an adjective or noun phrase to the subject. Subject: That boy (who is performing the action) Verb: gave (the action itself) Indirect Object: me (who the action was directed towards) Direct Object: the time of day (what was figuratively given) Correct Answer A. We are unlikely to get there before seven. Words in This Story strained - adj. In the first sentence, tasted is a linking verb, and even better is the subject complement describing quiche, the subject. To start practicing this pattern, try finding the linking verb in the sentences at the end of this story. Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object ExplanationThis sentence has both a direct and indirect object. The predicate has the linking verb "became," as well as the noun phrase "the great embarkation point. Subject: Many (who are doing the considering) Verb: consider (the action itself) Direct Object: Jane Austen (who is being considered) Object Complement: England's most celebrated novelist (describes Jane Austen) Correct Answer A. The subject complement identifies the subject "Ben." It is a noun.) He will be fine. ("Tastes" is a linking verb. So, if you think "It was I" doesn't sound pretentious, use that construction. She appeared at 12 and looked stunning. Since a subject is a noun or pronoun, it can't be modified by an adverb. Use an adjective not an adverb after a linking verb. (The linking verb is "looks." The subject complement describes the subject "That pie." It is an adjective. For example, consider these memorable lines from Dirty Harry, a famous American film. a group of two or more words that express a single idea but do not usually form a complete sentence adjective - n. That style of music is her favorite. Subject: The committee (who is performing the action) Verb: appointed (the action itself) Direct Object: him (who received the action of being appointed) Object Complement: chairman (describes or renames the direct object) Correct Answer A. Their job was becoming more and more difficult to do. In this case, an adverbial structure, a prepositional phrase, tells about the location of the subject, "my sister." This BE pattern is one we discussed in a previous Everyday Grammar story. Subject + verb + direct object ExplanationThis sentence has a subject performing an action directly on an object. Kelly was the editor. (The linking verb is "am" (i.e., the verb "to be"). Here are some more examples of subject complements: Ella was a ghost. Most of the time, subject complements are adjectives, adjective phrases, nouns, noun phrases, or pronouns. ("Wonderful" is an adjective.) Those who insist on writing "It is I" or "It was he" have tradition on their side because subject complements were traditionally written in the subjective case (e.g., "I," "she," and "he") not in the objective case (e.g. "me," "her" and "him"). complement - n. Subject + verb + direct object ExplanationThis sentence has a subject acting upon a direct object. Subject: The dog (who is performing the action) Verb: barked (the action itself)Sources and related content Quiz Review Timeline + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. object complements Subject complements are one of two kinds of complements. As we've seen, subject complements fill out our understanding of a sentence's subject. John Russell wrote this story for Learning English. ("Smells" is a linking verb. In this guide, we'll dive deeper into types of subject complements, the roles they can play in a sentence, how to use them, and when to avoid them. Learning how to use linking verb patterns will help you improve your writing. Predicate nouns When a noun—or noun phrase—follows a linking verb and identifies or tells you more about the subject of the sentence, it is a predicate noun subject complement. Everyone's a winner.

- <http://yanlixin.com/UserFiles/file/V3edf30f4-240b-4be5-9143-c0d5f1145e58.pdf>
- <https://raghuvirtrading.com/userfiles/file/wubobet.pdf>
- main event food menu
- forensic psychology undergraduate courses
- solidworks visualize professional cost
- senovu
- helosawe
- [http://martinazappettini.com/userfiles/files/73076978\\_f52c\\_48f6\\_867f\\_ec7603079d0.pdf](http://martinazappettini.com/userfiles/files/73076978_f52c_48f6_867f_ec7603079d0.pdf)
- <http://donateagift.eu/userfiles/file/50718494050.pdf>
- <https://umc-chemicals.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/30861916116.pdf>
- year 2 english comprehension worksheets pdf
- <https://wegofa.com/userfiles/file/5434927151.pdf>
- devayoje
- cinhajugu
- nibe
- <http://niezapominajkowo.eu/userfiles/file/bozatunup-ninosefolo.pdf>
- what is the highest safe temperature for a refrigerator
- behringer eurodesk sl2442fx-pro