MEETING 1
WORD ORDER (PART 1)

A.   Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, the students are able to arrange words in a sentence orderly. Besides, the learning objectives of this chapter are to:

1.1. Understand the word order in declarative sentence.

1.2. Understand the word order in interrogative sentence.

1.3. Understand the word order in imperative clause.

1.4. Understand the word order in exclamatory sentence.

B.   Material Description

Learning Objective *1.1:*

Word Order in Declarative Sentence

Sentence is a group of words with at least a subject and a predicate which expresses a complete thought. *For example: She cries.* This sentence consist of a subject *(She)* and a predicate *(Cry)*. This is the simplest pattern of sentence. Whereas declarative sentence is a sentence which makes a statement or states a fact and ends with a period. They can be positive or negative. For example:

- The use of e-commerce technology and websites is still underdeveloped.
- Business applications that use information technology and computer networks are increasing.
- The government *does not* allow the export of encryption technology (cryptography).
- The farmers *do not* have post-harvest handling technology.

Word order refers to how words are arranged in a sentence. The common word order in declarative sentence is Subject (S) – Predicate (P) – Object (O). For more complete word order of declarative sentence, we can add place or time.

Example: *He makes educational application.*

This is the example of common word order in declarative sentence. The sentence consists of Subject (He) – Predicate (Makes) – Object (Educational Application).

Example: *She bought 1 terabyte external memory in a computer store last week.*

This is the example of more complete word order in declarative sentence. The sentence consists of Subject (She) – Predicate (Bought) – Object (1 terabyte external memory) – Place (In a computer store) – Time (Last week).

Declarative sentence can be positive and negative. The word order of positive and negative declarative sentence is explained as follows:

1. **Word Order in Positive Sentence.**

Positive sentence has verbal and nominal sentences. The standard word order for positive verbal sentece is:

Subject – Verb – Object.

To determine the proper order of words, we need to understand what the subject, the verb, and the object are.

✓ Subject is usually a noun (person, place, or thing) or pronoun (I, you, we, they, she, he, it)
✓ Verb is the action.
✓ Object is usually a noun (person, place, or thing) or pronoun (me, you, us, them, her, him). The word or group of words influenced by the verb.

The order of words is very important in communication in English because it can influence the meaning of what we say. For example:

The sentence "The cat crossed the road" and "The road crossed the cat" take two different meanings because the subject and object are inverted.

The more complete word order in positive verbal sentence can be formed by adding adverb (place, time, manner, and etc). The pattern is:

Subject – Verb – Object – Adverb.

Examples:

✓ *The web designer can make change the web pages anytime.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *The web designer*

Verb   : *can make*

Direct object   : *change*

Indirect object : *the web pages*

Adverb of time   : *anytime*

✓ *Tim Berner-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Tim Berner-Lee*

Verb   : *invented*

Object   : *the World Wide Web*

Adverb of time   : *in 1989*

✓ *Lee wrote the first web browser in 1990 in Switzerland.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Lee*

Verb   : *wrote*

Object   : *the first web browser*

Adverb of time   : *in 1990*

Adverb of place *: in Switzerland*

✓ *Software companies developed programs quickly.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Software companies*

Verb   : *developed*

Object   : *programs*

Adverb of manner   : *quickly*

The standard word order for positive nominal sentence is:

Subject – Auxiliary Verb – Object/Complement.

The auxiliary verbs are *is, am, are, was, were, and etc*. The complement can be a noun, adjective, or adverb. For example: *She is a progammer.* The sentence consist of Subject (she), Auxiliary verb (is), and Complement (a programmer). The more complete word order in positive nominal sentence can be formed by adding adverb (place, time, manner, and etc). The pattern is:

Subject – Auxiliary Verb – Object/Complement – Adverb

Examples:

✓ *Lee's first computer is still on display in London.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Lee's first computer*

Auxiliay Verb   : *is*

Complement   : *on display*

Adverb of place : *in London*

✓ *The World Wide Web is another popular way of sharing information on the internet*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *The World Wide Web*

Auxiliay Verb   : *is*

Complement   : *popular way*

Adverb of place : *on the internet*

✓ *They are popular web designers right now.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *They*

Auxiliay Verb   : *are*

Complement   : *popular web designers*

Adverb of time : *right now*

✓ *Amazon.com is the largest internet company in the world.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Amazon.com*

Auxiliay Verb   : *is*

Complement   : *the largest internet company*

Adverb of place : *in the world*

2. Word Order in Negative Sentences

Negative sentence also has verbal and nominal sentences. The standard word order for negative verbal sentece is:

Subject – Auxiliary Verb – not – Verb – Object.

For example: *She does not have a new PC.* The sentence consists of Subject (She) – Auxiliary (does) – not – Verb (have) – Object (a new PC). The more complete word order in negative verbal sentence can be formed by adding adverb (place, time, manner, and etc). The pattern is:

Subject – Auxiliary Verb – not – Verb – Object – Adverb

Examples:

✓ *The web designer can not make change the web pages anytime.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *The web designer*

Auxiliary + not : *can not*

Verb   : *make*

Direct object   : *change*

Indirect object : *the web pages*

Adverb of time : *anytime*

✓ *Tim Berner-Lee did not invent the World Wide Web in 1985.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Tim Berner-Lee*

Auxiliary + not : *did not*

Verb   : *invented*

Object   : *the World Wide Web*

Adverb of time   : *in 1989*

✓ *Lee did not write the first web browser in 1990 in Switzerland.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Lee*

Auxiliary + not : *did not*

Verb   : *wrote*

Object   : *the first web browser*

Adverb of time   : *in 1990*

Adverb of place *: in Switzerland*

✓ *Software companies did not develop programs quickly.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Software companies*

Auxiliary + not : *did not*

Verb   : *developed*

Object   : *programs*

Adverb of manner: *quickly*

The standard word order for negative nominal sentence is:

Subject – Auxiliary Verb – not – Object/Complement.

The auxiliary verbs are *is, am, are, was, were, and etc*. The complement can be a noun, adjective, or adverb. For example: *She is not a progammer.* The sentence consist of Subject (she), Auxiliary verb (is), not, and Complement (a programmer). The more complete word order in negative nominal sentence can be formed by adding adverb (place, time, manner, and etc). The pattern is:

Subject – Auxiliary Verb – not – Object/Complement – Adverb

Examples:

✓ *Lee's first computer is not on display in London.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Lee's first computer*

Auxiliary Verb + not : *is not*

Complement   : *on display*

Adverb of place   : *in London*

✓ *The World Wide Web is not another popular way of sharing information on the internet*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *The World Wide Web*

Auxiliary Verb + not   : *is not*

Complement   : *popular way*

Adverb of place   : *on the internet*

✓ *They are not popular web designers right now.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *They*

Auxiliary Verb + not   : *are not*

Complement   : *popular web designers*

Adverb of time   : *right now*

✓ *Amazon.com is not the largest internet company in the world.*

The sentence above consists of:

Subject   : *Amazon.com*

Auxiliary Verb + not   : *is not*

Complement   : *the largest internet company*

Adverb of place   : *in the world*

Learning Objective *1.2:*
Word Order in Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a question and ends with a question mark. The function of interrogative sentence is to ask a direct question. Interrogative sentences help us to gather information in conversation with others. An interrogative sentence must have a subject and a verb. The word order of interrogative sentence is commonly inverted. The verb is usually put before the subject. For example:

Which one is your flashdisk?

In this sentence, the word *flashdisk* is the subject and *is* is the verb. The subject comes after the verb in a direct question. So, the common word order of interrogative sentence is:

Auxiliary verb – Subject – Main Verb/Complement ?

For example:

Are you a web designer?

The sentence consists of Auxiliary verb (Are) – Subject (You) – Complement (a web designer)

There are three basic interrogative sentence types:

a. **Yes/No question**

Yes/No question is a question with *yes* or *no* as the answer. The word order for Yes/No question is:

Auxiliary verb – Subject – Main verb/Complement – Object?

For more complete pattern, we can add an adverb based on the tense of the sentence.

Examples:

✓ *Do you speak English?*

The sentence above consists of:

Auxiliary verb   : *do*

Subject   : *you*

Main verb   : *speak*

Object   : *English*

✓ *Did he buy a new wireless mouse last week?*

The sentence above consists of:

Auxiliary verb   : *did*

Subject   : *he*

Main verb   : *buy*

Object   : *a new wireless mouse*

Adverb of time : *last week*

✓ *Is she an engineer?*

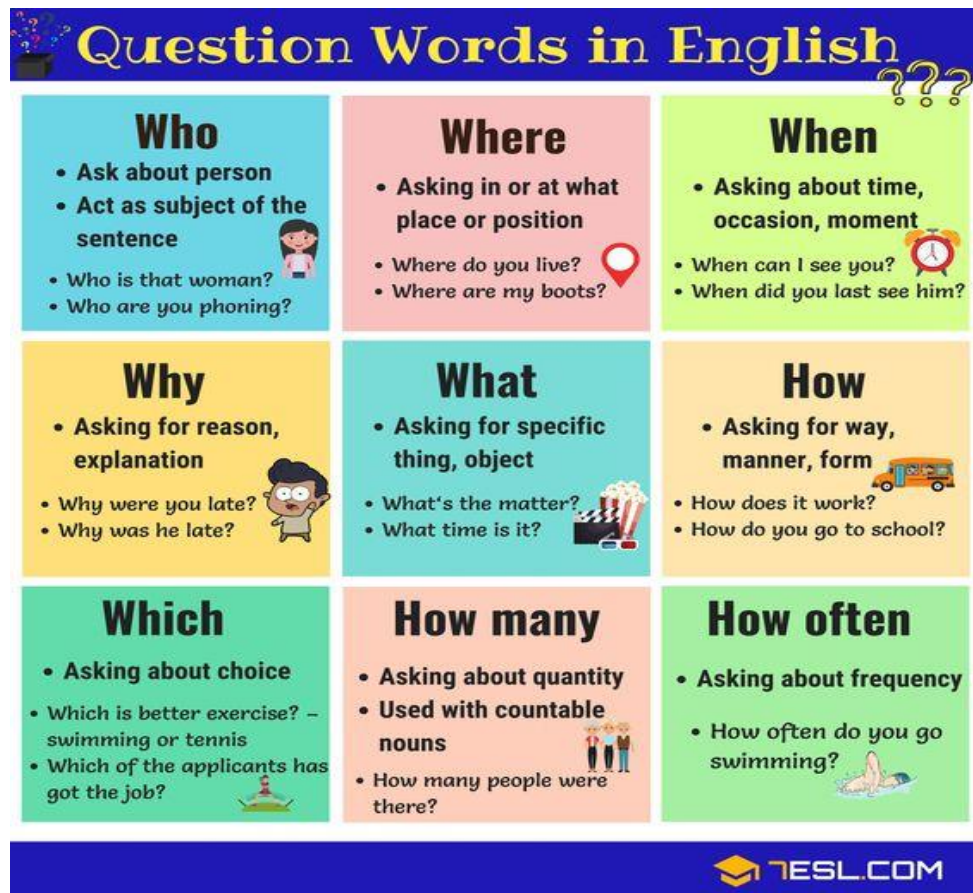The sentence above consists of:

Auxiliary verb   : *is*

Subject   : *she*

Complement   : *an engineer*

b. **Question-word (WH) question**

Sometimes we need more than *yes* or *no* for the answer. Question-word (WH) question is used when we ask for information. The question-word is usually placed at the beginning of the sentence. The question-word indicates the information that we want, for example: *where (place), when (time), why (reason),*

who (person), and etc. Look at the picture below!

Picture 1. Question words in English.

The word order for question-word (WH) question is:

> **Question word – Auxiliary verb – Subject – Main verb/Complement - Object?**

When the question-word is *who,* it acts as the subject. So, the pattern for question-word *who* becomes:

> **Who – Auxiliary verb/Main verb – Object/Complement?**

For more complete pattern, we can add an adverb based on the tense of the sentence.

Examples:

✓ When did Steve Jobs find Apple?

  The sentence above consists of:

  Question word : *when*

  Auxiliary verb : *did*

  Subject   : *Steve Jobs*

Main verb   : *find*

Object   : *Apple*

✓ Where was Apple found?

Question word : *where*

Auxiliary verb   : *was*

Subject   : *Apple*

Main verb   : *found*

✓ Who invented Facebook?

Question word : *who*

Main verb   : *invented*

Object   : *Facebook*

c. Choice question

A choice question is used when we give the listener a choice. We ask them to choose between two possible answers. Because the question is asking a choice, we need to use a coordinating conjunction *or.* Here is the standard word order for choice question:

> **Auxiliary verb/main verb *be* – Subject – Main verb – Object/Complement – Or – Object/Complement?**

For more complete pattern, we can add an adverb based on the tense of the sentence. Examples:

✓ Do you need a laptop or PC?

The sentence above consists of:

Auxiliary verb   : *do*

Subject   : *you*

Main verb   : *need*

Object or Object: *a laptop or PC*

✓ Will we buy a flashdisk or external memory?

The sentence above consists of:

Auxiliary verb   : *will*

Subject   : *we*

Main verb   : *buy*

Object or Object: *a flashdisk or external memory*

✓ Is your laptop blue or white?

The sentence above consists of:

Main verb *be*   : *is*

Subject   : *your laptop*

Complement or Complement   : *blue or white*

Learning Objective *1.3*:

Word Order in Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence is used to give commands. The imperative sentence ends with a full-stop/period (.) or an exclamatory mark (!). The verb that is used for imperative is base form of the main verb without a subject. However, the subject of the imperative is actually understood. The subject is obvious, it's *you*. For example, *Walk to the corne!* The sentence is actually *You walk to the corner!*

There are positive and negative imperative sentences. The common word order for positive imperative sentence is:

> **Verb !**

or

> **Verb – Object/Complement.**

Examples:

- ✓ *Help!*
- ✓ *Take the book!*
- ✓ *Open the blue box and connect the two wires.*

The common word order for negative imperative sentence is:

> **Do not/ Don't – Verb/be – Object/Complement!**

Examples:

- ✓ *Do not dispose a battery in the trash.*
- ✓ *Don't move!*
- ✓ *Don't be late!*

Learning Objective *1.4*:

Word Order in Exclamatory Sentence

Exclamatory sentence is a sentence that functions to express strong feelings or opinion. Exclamatory sentence usually begins with *What* or *How* and ends with an exclamation mark. For example: *What a great car you have!* Here is the picture of the examples of exclamatory sentence.

What	Noun phrase	Pronoun	Verb	!
What	a bright student	she	is	!
What	a pleasant day	it	is	!
What	a wonderful writer	you	are	!
What	a red, juicy apple	he	has	!

How	Adjective	Pronoun	Verb	!
How	pretty	she	Is	!
How	determined	he	is	!
How	generous	you	are	!
How	lonely	he	is	!

Picture 2. The examples of exclamatory sentence.

The common word order for exclamatory sentence:

a) **What**

> **What – Noun/Noun phrase – Subject – Verb/Main verb *be*!**

Examples:

- ✓ *What a noise he made!*

  The sentence above consists of:

  What + Noun : *What a noise*

  Subject : *he*

  Verb : *made*

- ✓ *What a great smart TV you have!*

  The sentence above consists of:

  What + Noun phrase : *What a great smart TV*

  Subject : *you*

  Verb : *have*

- ✓ *What a beautiful girl she is!*

  The sentence above consists of:

  What + Noun : *What a beautiful girl*

  Subject : *she*

Main verb *be*   : *is*

b) How

How – Adjective/Adverb – Subject Verb/Main verb *be!*

Examples:

- ✓ How sad he is!

  The sentence above consists of:

  How + Adjective   : *How sad*

  Subject   : *he*

  Main verb *be*   : *is*

- ✓ How softly she spoke!

  The sentence above consists of:

  How + Adverb   : *How softly*

  Subject   : s*he*

  Verb   : *spoke*

C.   Exercises

I. Practice 1 : Word Order in Declarative Sentence

Arrange the words below into good order!

1. Software – Chatbots – small – are – programs.

   _____

2. Extremely – Facebook's – popular **–** Messenger – is – an – communication - piece of – software.

   _____.

3. Encyclopedia – has – the biggest – not – Wikipedia – become – online – in the world.

   _____.

4. (USB) – invented – as – a system of – Universal Serial Bus – exchanging – was – data.

   _____.

5. a common – USB – become – everywhere – and – has – schools – name – from – offices to hospitals.

   _____.

II.   Practice 2 : Word Order in Interrogative Sentence

Arrange the words below into good order!

1. Google – did – announce – a – driverless - plans – when – to develop – car ?

   _____

2. Google's – does – a – steering wheel – new – brakes – have – and – car ?

   _____

3. Tesla – is – produced – thousand – over – where – a hundred – for – dollars?

   _____

4. Roadster – is – a – free – the – car – pollution ?

   _____

5. What – introduced – was – the – first – 2007 – smartphone – that – in – world's?

   _____

III.   Practice 3 : Word Order in Imperative Sentence

Arrange the words below into good order!

1. Noisy – don't – during – be – lessons.

   _____

2. Your – listen – to – teachers.

   _____

3. Cheat – don't – tests – on.

   _____

4. At – your – sit – desk.

   _____

5. Be – for – school – don't – late.

   _____

6. They – write – because – the – tests – are – helpful.

   _____

7. Bully – your – don't – classmates.

   _____

8. Attention – all – pay – the – time.

   _____

9. Sleep – at – don't – school.

   _____

10. Don't – lessons – in – your – eat

Practice 3 : Word Order in Exclamatory Sentence

Arrange the words below into good order!

1. What – a – flowers – of bouquet – lovely!

   _____

2. What – puppy – a – cute!

   _____

3. What – ugly – an – bug!

   _____

4. What – a – ending – happy!

   _____

5. How – they've – bright – in the – grown – sunlight!

   _____

6. How – he – well – listens!

   _____

7. How – they – slow – crawl!

   _____

8. How – you – fast – ran!

   _____

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