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Places and Elements of the Sentence

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Places and Elements of the Sentence:

- In English, a simple sentence (which is basically a clause) has the following structure: [S V (C) (O) (A)], where its structure is made up of places occupied by elements.
- On this basis, the following example has three places and three elements occupying these places:

My friend	has written	a short story.
S	V	O

- In contrast, the Arabic equivalent will be also three places occupied by three elements (i.e. V S O):

قصة قصيرة	صديقي	كتب
O	S	V

- So, it can be said that both English and Arabic sentences are **similar** in the number of places and in the elements occupying these places.

To add, they differ in the **order** of these elements:

$$SVO \leftrightarrow VSO$$

- It is worth mentioning here that the order of elements in the **Arabic clause** is more flexible than that of the **English clause**.

- consider the following options:

←←←←←←←←←←←←←←←		
قصة قصيرة	صديقي	كتب
O	S	V
قصة قصيرة	كتب	صديقي
O	V	S

Q) is there another option ↑?

- Let's tackle another example:

The child	Is	in the garden.	↔	في الحديقة.	الطفل
S	V	A		A	S

- The difference between the two clauses is in the number of elements and also the number of places.

Note: To identify the number of elements and places in the clause is not enough to describe its structure. Besides, these places should be related to each other.

