

S V(Be/Lv) Cs

- The verb in this pattern is either (**Be**) or a linking verb (**Lv**). Linking verbs link the subject with what comes after them. They include verbs like: (seem, appear, become, remain, taste, look, feel, smell, sound, get,...)
- The third position is occupied by (**Cs**) which is a subject complement that completes the meaning of the subject. The subject complement is either an **adjective** or a **nominal component**.

Accordingly, this pattern is divided into two sub patterns according to the type of the subject complement:

1- S V(Be or LV) Cs(Adj)

In this subpattern, the subject complement is an adjective.

S	V (Be)	Cs(Adj)
<u>Mary</u>	<u>has been</u>	<u>very trustful.</u>

S	V (Be)	Cs(Adj)
<u>The three black bags on the table</u>	<u>were</u>	<u>amazing.</u>

S	V (Lv)	Cs(Aj)
<u>The fresh pie</u>	<u>smelled</u>	<u>wonderful.</u>

S	V (Lv)	Cs(Ai)
<u>What she said</u>	<u>became</u>	<u>clearer</u> after further explanation.

More Examples:

The sitting room is fairly tidy.

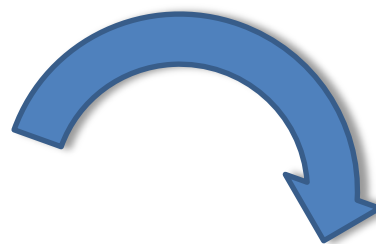
This pancake tastes great.

Learning English might be difficult.

The weather is becoming hot and dry.

Be careful!

She looked pale last night.



S	V(Be)	Cs(Aj)
The sitting room	is	fairly tidy

S	V(Lv)	Cs(Aj)
This pancake	tastes	great

S	V(Be)	Cs(Aj)
Learning English	might be	difficult

S	V(Lv)	Cs(Aj)
The weather	is becoming	Hot and dry

S	V(Be)	Cs(Aj)
(you)	be	careful

S	V(Lv)	Cs(Aj)
She	looked	pale

Note: sometimes, prepositional phrases, nouns, or noun phrases may act as adjectives if they have the meaning of adjectives.

The exam was a piece of cake.

My mother became on cloud nine yesterday.

My neighbor is such a big mouth.

The teacher's explanation was over my head.

S	V(Be)	Cs(Aj)
The exam	was	a piece of cake
My neighbor	is	such a big mouth
The teacher's explanation	was	over my head

S	V(Lv)	Cs(Aj)
My mother	became	on cloud nine

2- S V(Be/ LV) Cs(N)

In this subpattern, the subject complement is a nominal element. This nominal element has the same reference as the subject. It means that both the subject (S) and the subject complement (Cs) refer to the same person or thing.

S= Cs(N)

Mary is a doctor. (Mary and a doctor refer to the same person)

Mary= a doctor

The party became a mess. (the party and a mess refer to the same thing)

The party= a mess

More Examples:

A pair of shoes was my sister's gift.

Two eggs and a piece of bread can make a good breakfast.

Is this your passport?

Your plan doesn't seem a good one.

You are a terrible liar.

The girl with the nice voice should certainly become a singer.

S	V(Be)	Cs(N)
A pair of shoes	was	my sister's gift

S	V(Lv)	Cs(N)
Two eggs and a piece of bread	can make	a good breakfast

S	V(Be)	Cs(N)
this	is	your passport

S	V(Lv)	Cs(N)
Your plan	doesn't seem	a good one

S	V(Be)	Cs(N)
you	are	a terrible liar

S	V(Lv)	Cs(N)
The girl with the nice voice	Should become	a singer