

Parts of speech

1. _____ = a word that names a person, place, thing/object, or idea

- Proper nouns – _____
- Common nouns – _____

2. **Pronoun = a word used in place of _____ . It may stand for a person, place, thing, or idea**

- The noun that a pronoun stands for is called the antecedent. This noun is not always stated.

a. Personal pronouns

I, me,	We, us
You	(ya'll)
He, him, she, it	They, them

- Possessive – My, mine, your(s), his, her(s), its, our(s), their(s)
- Demonstrative - this, that, those, these
- Relative - that, who, whom, what, which,

3. **Adjective = a word that modifies/describes a _____**

- Adjective answer the questions about nouns/pronouns:
 - What kind? French, big, red (colors)
 - Which one? This that, these, those
 - How many? One, some few, several, no
 - How much? Little, much, considerable, no
- They do not always come before the word they modify...sometimes they follow it (i.e. after a linking verb)
- Sometimes the same word can be a different part of speech in various contexts
 - Adjectives can form nouns too (American, this)

a. Articles are adjectives = a, an, the

4. **verb = a word that expresses action, existence, or otherwise helps to make a statement**

a. _____ **verb** = expresses mental or physical action; walk/run, choose, sleep

b. _____ **verb** = does not show action but connects the subject with a word in the predicate

- most common linking verb: be → am, is, are, was, were, has been, have been, had been, will be, shall be, may be, might be, can be, should be, would have been
- others: appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, stay, taste, sound (some may be action or linking) (the joke: you don't look too good)

c. **helping verb** = _____ the main verb express action or make a statement

- "to be" (am, is, are, was, were, be, been), has, have, had, do, does, may, might, must, can, could, shall, should, will, would
- Other linking verbs: become, smell, sound, grow, feel, seem, appear, look, taste, stay, remain

5. **adverb = modifies a _____**

- Answers these questions about the verb or adverb: Where? When? How? How often? To what extent?
 - Where: here, there, away, up, inside
 - When: now, then, later, soon
 - How: clearly, easily, quietly, slowly
 - How often: never, always, often, seldom
 - To what extent: very, too, almost, so, really, not

6. _____ = **shows a relationship (space, time, logic) between a noun/pronoun and some other word in the sentence**

- "about," "above," "at," "before," "behind," "by," "during," "except," "for," "from," "in," "into," "like," "near," "of," "on," "past," "since," "through," "throughout," "till," "to," "toward," "under," "up," "upon," "with," "
- Always has a noun come after it (called object of the preposition)
- Some words work as adverbs or prepositions

7. **conjunction = joins words or groups of words**

- coordinating: and, but, or, nor, for, yet

8. **interjection = exclamatory word that expresses strong emotion; no grammatical relationship to the rest of the sentence:** Ouch! Wow! Aha!

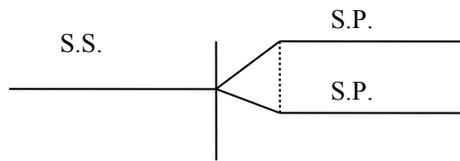
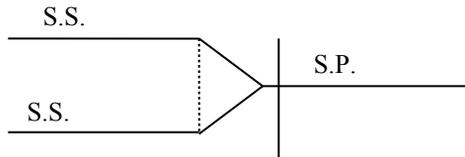
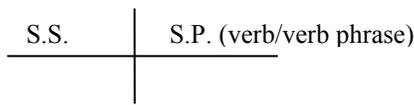
Parts of a sentence:

1. subject of a sentence = the part about which something is being said
 - a. simple subject: main word in the complete subject (a noun or pronoun)
 - b. complete subject: main word and its modifiers
2. predicate of a sentence = part that says something about the subject
 - a. simple predicate = verb (+helpers): main word or group of words in complete predicate
 - b. complete predicate: anything that is not the subject

Compound subject and compound verbs

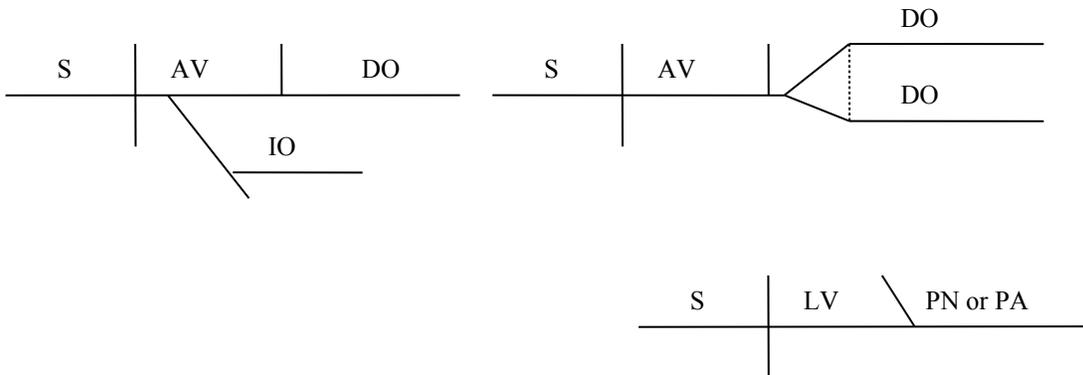
1. compound subjects = two or more connected subjects (usually with and/or) that have the same verb
2. compound verbs = two or more connected verbs (usually with and/or) that have the same subject

Diagramming



1. subject (simple, complete)
2. predicate
 - a. simple predicate = verb
 - b. complete predicate = verb, modifiers and complements
3. complements:
 - o sometimes to complete the meaning of the sentence, you need something more than just the subject and the verb – you need to complement (think “complete”) the subject/verb
 - o two types of complements:
 - a. action verb complements
 1. direct object – receives the action for the verb or shows the result of that action. – “DO”
 - Answers the question “what” or “whom” after an action verb
 - A DO can never follow a _____
 - A DO is never in a _____ phrase
 - DO’s can be compound
 2. indirect object – tells to whom or what, or for whom or what, the actions of the verb is done – “IO”
 - comes before the DO in the sentence (there MUST be a DO)
 - the above rules apply to the IO
 - e.g. He threw his friend the ball.
 - “He” = subject; “threw” = verb; he gave what? ball; to whom did he throw it? His friend (the friend may have received the BALL, but he did not receive the action of throwing)
 - If the sentence said “He threw his friend,” the friend is now the...DO. His friend is being thrown – he is, unfortunately, receiving the action.
 - If the sentence said “He threw the ball to his friend,” now his friend is the object of the preposition and not the IO.

- b. linking verb complements (also called subject complements) – refers to/renames (describes or explains) the subject after a linking verb
1. predicate nominative = a noun or pronoun that explains/identifies the subject and follows the linking verb; “PN”
 - e.g. A good dictionary is a valuable tool. (tool is a PN that refers to the subject dictionary)
 - a PN (after LV) is never a DO (after AV)
 - a PN can never be inside a prepositional phrase
 2. predicate adjective = an adjective that modifies the subject after a linking verb; “PA”
 - e.g. Cold milk tastes good on a hot day. (good is a PA modifying milk)



Phrases:

A phrase – a group of related words that is used as a single part of speech and does not contain both a subject and a verb (it can never stand alone)

- **Prepositional phrase** = a phrase that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or a pronoun
 - Adjective – what kind, which one, how many, how much
 - There can often be more than one next to each other,
 - modifying the same thing
(Painting of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart is familiar to all Americans)
 - or modify each other
(A majority of mammals in the world sleep during the day)
 - Adverb – where, when, how, how often, to what extent?
 - Adjective phrases can modify noun or adverb phrase (the boat landed on an island near the coast)
 - Adverb phrases have more flexibility in where to show up

Verbal = word formed from a verb but used as another part of speech

• **verbal phrases**

- participle – a verb form that can be used as an adjective
 - present participle, usually ends in –ing
 - past participle, usually ends in –ed, d, t
 - (be careful not to confuse participles with verb phrases, which will have helping verbs)
- **participial phrase** – a group of related words that contains a participle and that acts as an adjective
 - because it is a verb, it can be modified by an adverb or by a prepositional phrase and it can have a complement
- infinitive – a verb form that can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. The word “to” usually comes before the infinitive
 - “to” can be a preposition... watch for noun or verb after it
- **infinitive phrase** – a group of related words that contains an infinitive... it may be used as an adjective, adverb, or noun
 - could be modified by an adjective, an adverb, or a prepositional phrase
 - it could also have a complement

Functions in a sentence – how words work together

Simple subject

- Always a noun/pronoun

Simple predicate

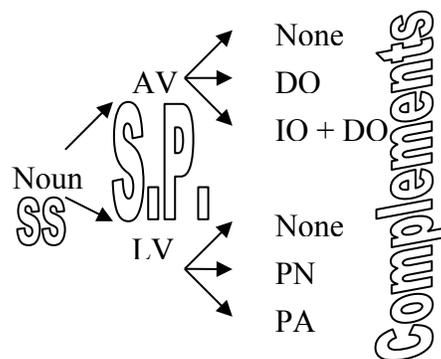
- A verb or verb phrase

Complement (finish the meaning of the verb)

- DO (a noun or pronoun)
- IO and DO (nouns or pronouns)
- PN (noun or pronoun)
- PA (adjective)

Modifiers (describe the major parts)

- Adv
- Adj



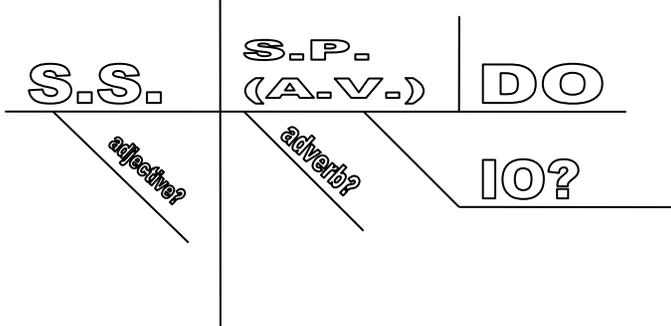
Conjunctions (join words/parts together to create compounds)

Phrases – groups of words that acts a single part of speech (→ have a single function in a sentence)

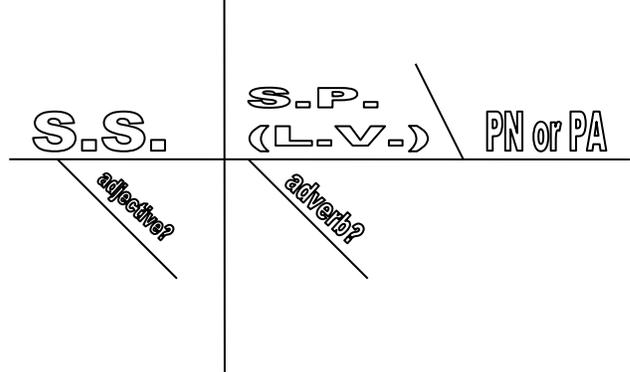
Type of phrase:	Starts with:	Will act as:		In the phrase:
Prepositional	Preposition	Adj Or Adv		Preposition +modifier? +noun/pro
Participial	Participle: -ing ending -ed, n, t, d ending	Adj	Remember, verbals: • Used to be verbs • Are not the S.P • Have no HV	Verbal +modifiers (adv, adv phrase)? +complements?
Gerundial	Gerund: -ing ending	N (→ subj, do, io, pn)		
Infinitive	Infinitive: “to” + verb	Adj, adv, or N (→ subj, do, io, pn)		

Diagramming

Sentences with A.V.:

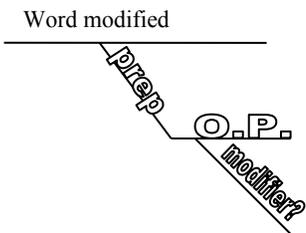


Sentences with L.V.:

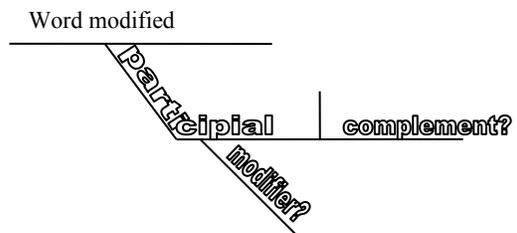


Types of phrases =

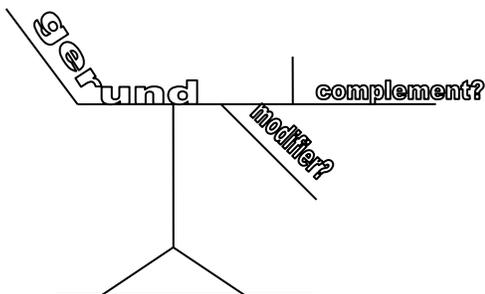
Prepositional:



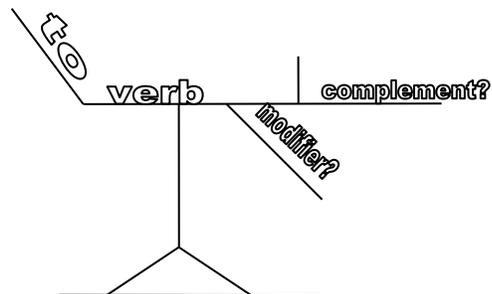
Participial:



Gerundial:



Infinitive (if a noun):



Infinitive (if an adj or adv):

