

16: SENTENCE ANALYSIS

Analyze these **Complex Sentences** that emphasize **Subordinate Noun Clauses** which can have the following uses:

- **Subject** of the main **Verb**;
- **Object** of the main **Verb**;
- **Subjective Completion** of the main **Verb**;
- **Object** of a **Preposition** which means it is within an (**Adjective Phrase**) or an [**Adverb Phrase**].

Although each **Subordinate Noun Clause** could be analyzed by itself, treat it as being equal to one **Noun**. These sentences are not divided into Parts of Speech to make them a little more challenging. Identify each Part of the Sentence using the various underline and bracket styles shown below. Having the sentences printed on paper may be the best way to do the analyses. To easily make any changes or corrections, pencil is recommended.

Source: Based on **Exercise 43** in Exercises in the Structure of English, First Book (1963), by Gordon H. Allison.

Answers are provided at the end of Stairway to Grammar.

Symbols for Graphic Analysis of Parts of the Sentence

- SUBJECTS (including Noun Clauses): wavy underline (When the subject 'You' is understood or not written, write You in a box with a wavy underline)
- VERBS (Action): solid underline
- VERBS (Non-Action): double solid underline
- DIRECT OBJECTS: broken underline
- INDIRECT OBJECTS: dotted underline
- SUBJECTIVE COMPLETIONS: double wavy underline
- (ADJECTIVES) (ADJECTIVE PHRASES) (ADJECTIVE CLAUSES): round brackets
- [ADVERBS] [ADVERB PHRASES] [ADVERB CLAUSES]: square brackets
- <COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS>: arrow brackets

Based on Exercise 43 (Subordinate Noun Clauses)

- 1. I do not know where he lived.**
- 2. That you have been deceived is now quite clear.**
- 3. Whoever wishes to succeed must always work hard.**
- 4. His opinion was that I should succeed.**
- 5. I cannot imagine what can have happened to him.**
- 6. How he found it out is a mystery.**
- 7. You can obtain this from whoever will give it to you.**
- 8. That a crime has been committed is quite clear.**
- 9. Does he know where he is going?**
- 10. That many people have lost their lives seems a certainty.**
- 11. When the boat will sail remains unknown.**
- 12. The whiteness of the snow was what dazzles our eyes.**
- 13. I have not ascertained how much it will cost.**
- 14. Do you know whether or not he is coming?**
- 15. How it all happened has been disclosed in court.**
- 16. Whether or not she is coming is a good question.**
- 17. His excuse was that he was going away.**
- 18. He will undoubtedly speak against what you have to say.**
- 19. What I said then has never been contradicted.**
- 20. I do not mind what it costs.**
- 21. Whether you are telling the truth or not remains to be seen.**
- 22. Snow is what the children want at Christmas.**
- 23. Their problem was what they should do with the waste.**
- 24. Whatever you do will suit me.**

- 25. That you were right is evident.**
- 26. They had walked all the way from where the bus stops.**
- 27. What the speaker said was not heard very well by the audience.**
- 28. Have you found out when the train leaves?**
- 29. We thought that we could hear the car in the distance.**
- 30. Their reply was that they had no intention of helping.**
- 31. That there has been a burglary has been announced over the radio.**
- 32. I hope that we shall have another fine day tomorrow.**
- 33. All affirmed that the widow was never seen to smile again.**
- 34. Where we are we do not know without our GPS.**
- 35. Our success depends on what aid you can give us.**
- 36. All of us agreed that that was the best thing to do.**
- 37. As we came nearer, what seemed to be a coyote was (a) dog.**
- 38. Her answer was that she pitied him.**
- 39. The woman asked when we should be finished.**
- 40. You may invite whomever you wish.**