

4: GRAMMAR SUMMARY

The summary chart below may seem a little overwhelming at first but the sets of exercises that follow will help it to become a friendly reference tool when analyzing the grammatical structure of sentences that appear in Parts 10 to 18.

THE 8 PARTS OF SPEECH SUMMARY	THE 7 PARTS OF THE SENTENCE SUMMARY
<p>1 - NOUN a person, place, thing or idea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ COMMON NOUN: girl, city, book, honesty▶ PROPER NOUN: Mary, Hamilton, Bible, Christianity▶ COLLECTIVE NOUN: choir, audience, library, committee <p>2 - PRONOUN takes the place of a noun: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, them, this, that, who, etc.</p>	<p>Nouns and Pronouns can function in several ways such as:</p> <p>1 - SUBJECT of the verb.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Mary showed the book to him. <p>2 - OBJECT most commonly the object of a preposition in a phrase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Mary went <u>to the library</u>. <p>DIRECT OBJECT of the Verb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Mary showed the book to him. (Answers the question showed what?) <p>INDIRECT OBJECT of the Verb</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Mary showed him the book. (Answers the question showed whom?. The phrase 'to him' in the previous sentence becomes the indirect object 'him' in this sentence.) <p>3 - SUBJECTIVE COMPLETION (SUBJECT COMPLEMENT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Mary is my friend. (The noun 'friend' completes the subject by using another word that means the same as Mary.)

3 - VERB An Action word or a Non-Action word that has a Subject

ACTION VERB May be visible and physical (**run, ate**) or may be invisible (**hope, think**)

▶ TRANSITIVE ACTION VERB. Has a direct object (A pilot **flies** a plane.) The pilot transfers (transitive) **action** to the plane.

▶ INTRANSITIVE ACTION VERB. Has no direct object (A bird **flies**.) The bird does not transfer (intransitive) action to anything else. It receives its own action.

NON-ACTION VERB Sometimes the NON-ACTION VERB is called a STATE OF BEING WORD, a LINKING WORD or a COPULA WORD (**am, are, is, was, were, being, been, become, seems**, etc.) and is always followed by a Subjective Completion (Subject Complement) that is a Noun or an Adjective.

4 - VERB (BARE PREDICATE)

(a) Some **ACTION VERBS** do not have DIRECT OBJECTS.

▶ The big dog in the yard **barked** and **growled** viciously at night.

(b) Some **ACTION VERBS** have DIRECT OBJECTS.

▶ Mary **showed** him the **book**.

▶ Sam **tastes** the **meat**. ('tastes' means the same action as 'eats')

(c) A **NON-ACTION VERB** has a SUBJECTIVE COMPLETION (SUBJECT COMPLEMENT) but never a DIRECT OBJECT.

▶ Sam is a **cat**. The Noun '**cat**' means the same as the Subject '**Sam**'.

▶ Sam is **black**. The Adjective '**black**' describes the Subject '**Sam**'.

▶ The meat tastes **good**. The Adjective '**good**' describes the Subject '**meat**'.

The NON-ACTION VERB '**tastes**' means the same as the NON-ACTION VERB '**is**' so the sentence could read: The meat **is** good.

4 - ADJECTIVE Describes or modifies Nouns by answering the question

WHICH? such as which dog?

- ▶ He saw **the big, brown** dog.

The most common Adjectives are called **ARTICLES**.

The **Indefinite Article 'a'** (or before a vowel '**an**') refers to **no specific** person, place, thing or idea.

- ▶ He saw **a** dog.
- ▶ He saw **an** animal.

The **Definitive Article 'the'** refers to a **specific** person, place, thing or idea.

- ▶ He saw **the** dog.
- ▶ He saw **the** animal.

5- ADJECTIVE

Treat each Adjective Phrase or Subordinate Adjective Clause as one Adjective.

- ▶ The **little** girl rides a **yellow** bike.

(Adjectives)

- ▶ The little girl **with a yellow bike** lives in a house **with a green roof**.

(Adjective Phrases – phrases start with Prepositions)

- ▶ The little girl **who has a yellow bike** lives in a house **which has a green roof**.

(Subordinate Adjective Clauses – clauses have Subjects and Verbs)

The Adjective can also be a SUBJECTIVE COMPLETION (SUBJECT COMPLEMENT) following a NON-ACTION VERB.

- ▶ Mary is **friendly**. (The Adjective '**friendly**' completes the Subject by describing **Mary** and means **friendly Mary**. The word '**friendly**' ends in 'ly' but is an Adjective, not an Adverb.)

- ▶ Sam is **black**. (The Adjective '**black**' completes the Subject by describing **Sam** and means **black Sam**.)

5 - ADVERB Describes or modifies a Verb, Adverb, or Adjective by answering

the questions **HOW?, WHEN?, WHERE?** and **WHY?**. Adverbs often end in 'ly'.

- ▶ Monday was an **extremely** cold day. (Answers **how cold?**)
- ▶ He ran **very quickly**. Answers **how he ran?** And **how quickly?**)

6 - ADVERB

Treat each Adverb Phrase or Subordinate Adverb Clause as one ADVERB.

- ▶ The little girl rode her yellow bike **carefully yesterday**.

(Adverbs)

- ▶ The little girl rode her yellow bike **with care on Saturday**.

(Adverb Phrases – phrases start with Prepositions)

- ▶ The little girl rode her yellow bike **where it was safe when it was Saturday**.

(Subordinate Adverb Clauses – clauses have Subjects and Verbs)

<p>6 - PREPOSITION The first word of a Phrase that links the Object of the Phrase to another word in the sentence.</p> <p>Prepositions indicating location: at, by, in on, near</p> <p>Prepositions indicating direction: to, from, off, down, though, out, up</p> <p>Prepositions indicating association: of, for, with, like</p> <p>PREPOSITIONS are often combined with Verbs.</p> <p>▶ We <u>agreed on</u> the price but we <u>argued about</u> the delivery date.</p>	<p>PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES</p> <p>A Phrase has no Subject or Verb. It starts with a Preposition and ends with an Object.</p> <p>SUBORDINATE CLAUSES</p> <p>A Subordinate Clause usually starts with a Subordinate Conjunction and has a Subject and a Verb. Sometimes the Subordinate Conjunction is the Subject of the Subordinate Clause. Unlike the Principal (Main) Clause, the Subordinate Clause sounds incomplete when spoken.</p>
<p>7 - CONJUNCTION Connects Words, Phrases or Clauses.</p> <p>(a) Coordinate Conjunction examples include and, or, but because they join EQUAL Parts of the Sentence.</p> <p>(b) Subordinate Conjunctions such as which, when, because, after, as join Subordinate Adjective, Subordinate Adverb and Subordinate Noun clauses to Principal (Main) Clauses.</p>	<p>7 - CONJUNCTION</p> <p>Can be Coordinate (joining EQUAL Parts of the Sentence) or Subordinate (joining UNEQUAL Parts of the Sentence).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Mary went to the store but it was closed. (EQUAL) ▶ The train <u>which was late</u> finally arrived. (UNEQUAL) ▶ The party soon ended <u>when the police appeared</u>. (UNEQUAL)
<p>8 - INTERJECTION A word or group of words used to express an emotion like surprise without being grammatically related to other words in the sentence.</p> <p>Examples are: Oh! Wow! Ouch! Surprise!</p>	