

PARTS OF A SENTENCE

Subject ←

+

→ Predicate

<p>The subject tells who or what the sentence is about. It can be a noun or a pronoun.</p> <p>A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea. A pronoun replaces a person, place, thing, or idea</p> <p><i>(If you ask who or what with the verb, you can easily identify what the subject is.)</i></p> <p>EX: The boy in the garden <u>walked</u> away. <u>Who walked?</u> the boy = <u>What walked?</u> boy is the subject.</p> <p>The difference between a noun and pronoun: When you want something, you can ask for it by name and everyone will clearly understand what you want. In the following example, book is a noun because you are calling it by name. You can't do this with a pronoun.</p> <p>EX: Give me the book. => book is a noun because it is identified by what it is called.</p> <p>EX: Give <i>it</i> to me. => <i>it</i> replaces book (keep in mind that from the sentence alone, the reader can infer that the speaker is talking about the book, but <i>it</i> is not clearly stated; <i>it</i> does not name anything directly. <i>It</i> is a pronoun.</p> <p>Some examples of pronouns:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">SUBJECT</th> <th style="width: 33%;">OBJECT</th> <th style="width: 33%;">POSSESSIVE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>she he</td> <td>her him yours</td> <td>her your this</td> </tr> <tr> <td>it I</td> <td>it me mine</td> <td>his our</td> </tr> <tr> <td>we you</td> <td>ours them you</td> <td>my their</td> </tr> <tr> <td>this those</td> <td>this those</td> <td>this those</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: some pronouns act as adverbs and adjectives.</p>	SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE	she he	her him yours	her your this	it I	it me mine	his our	we you	ours them you	my their	this those	this those	this those	<p>The predicate of a sentence includes the verb and it tells what the subject is doing, states what is happening or what is done to the subject.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">There are 2 types of verbs.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Action Verbs</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Being Verbs</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Helping Verbs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>climb, run, walk, sing, dance, talk, play, hide, ride, swim, read, juggle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action verbs are actions that can be done) </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>be, been, being, is, am, are, was, were, could, did, will, shall, would, do, have, has, had, appear, become, feel, grow, look, seem, remain, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being or Linking verbs link the subject of the verb to more information on the subject. Being verbs are non-action or condition verbs and include sensory verbs (feel, look, smell). </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>am, is, are was, were be, been, being do, does, did have, has, had may, can, must, might shall, will should, would, could</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping verbs appear before the main verb and express tense or mood. They help give the main verb more detail. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Verbs	Being Verbs	Helping Verbs	<p>climb, run, walk, sing, dance, talk, play, hide, ride, swim, read, juggle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action verbs are actions that can be done) 	<p>be, been, being, is, am, are, was, were, could, did, will, shall, would, do, have, has, had, appear, become, feel, grow, look, seem, remain, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being or Linking verbs link the subject of the verb to more information on the subject. Being verbs are non-action or condition verbs and include sensory verbs (feel, look, smell). 	<p>am, is, are was, were be, been, being do, does, did have, has, had may, can, must, might shall, will should, would, could</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helping verbs appear before the main verb and express tense or mood. They help give the main verb more detail.
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SENTENCE TYPES

Declarative Sentence: makes a statement and ends with a period (.)

Imperative Sentence: gives a command or makes a request and ends with a period (.); the subject of an imperative sentence is **always** "you."

Interrogative Sentence: asks a question and ends with a question mark (?)

Exclamatory Sentence: expresses strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point (!)

SENTENCE FORMS

Simple Sentence: has a subject and predicate and expresses one complete thought. It is an independent clause as it can stand on its own.

Compound sentence: contains two or more independent clauses and expresses more than one complete thought.

Complex Sentence: contains an independent and dependent clause.

Compound-Complex Sentence: contains at least two independent clause that appears in the beginning of a complex sentence and is set off by a comma.

Clauses has a subject and a verb

Dependent Clause: has a subject and a predicate but does not express a complete thought

Independent Clause (main clause): can stand by itself as it expresses a complete thought; it can be a sentence.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Every word in the human language has a category it belongs to depending how it is used in a sentence. This is the 8 Parts of Speech.

Nouns: names a person, place, thing, idea

- Person (if it breathes or has human characteristics) man; girl; dog
- Place (if you go to it; it is not something you can move)
- Thing (if you can touch it and it is movable)
- Idea (if it exists in your mind – you can't touch it or see it)

Pronoun: replaces a noun. You do not call it by name, so it is not specifically identified as a person, place, thing, or idea.

- Subject pronoun are pronouns that appear before the verb and acts as the subject.
- Object pronoun are pronouns that appear after the verb
- Possessive pronouns show ownership and act as an adjective

Adjectives: describes a noun or pronoun. Adjectives tell which one, what kind, how many, and how much.

which one (demonstrative)	what kind (descriptive)	how many (quantitative)	how much (qualitative)
this, that, these, those	big, fat, blue, dark	two, few, a, an, several	substantial, significant, much

Verbs: tell what is happening to the subject; there are two types of verbs: **action** and the **state of being** (these are non-action verbs).

Adverbs: modifies or describes a verb, adjective, or other adverbs. Most adverbs end with -ly (quickly, happily, sadly).
CLUE: find the verb; say the verb + "how," "where," or "when" to connect the verb with the adverb.

verb + (when/where/how) = adverb

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say answer
- EX: The man at the back is laughing happily. [laughing **how?** adverb= *happily*]
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say answer say answer
- EX: Lately, she was working overtime here. [was working **where?** adverb= here; was working **when?** adverb= lately]

Conjunctions: words that links parts of a sentence. words that join subjects with other subjects; predicates with other predicates; and clauses with other clauses (including complete sentences with complete sentences).

Coordinating Conjunctions (connects parts of equal significance, such as	Subordinating Conjunctions (joins independent clauses and dependent clauses – in other words, one clause is dependent on another clause)	Correlative Conjunctions (appear in pairs and joins equal sentence elements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and= joins subjects, predicates, or complete sentences • or= offers a choice • but=shows contrast • so= as a result 	after, before, although, because, if, until, since, when, whenever, as, once, while, unless, where	[either/ or], [neither/nor]; [both/and]

Prepositions: are directional words (also known as place words) because they tell us where things are. Unlike adverbs which answers *where*, *when*, and *which* prepositions direct attention to the noun or pronoun.

- EX: The woman in the red dress danced under the moonlight.
[*which* woman? = **in** the red dress; *where* was the woman dancing? **under** the moonlight.]
- EX: She went to the store. [where is pointing a direction of where the pronoun "she" is going = **to** the store.]

Interjections: a word or phrase that shows strong feeling.

- **OMG!** There's a test today!
- **Wow!** Your sister is hot!