

3. Find and analyze the **verb**

- ◆ 2 Types of Verbs: Linking and Action
- ◆ To find a linking verb: replace with *is/are*

Ex. Mary ^{AV} **kicked** the ball ^P **into the net** ^{OP}

Most Common Verbs of Being

(*Can be actions verbs*)

am	was	be	shall	may	is
were	being	will	might	are	been
would	must	become	could	can	should
have	*has*	*had*	*do*	*did*	*does*

4. Find the **subject** by asking “*who*” or “*what*” before the verb that you found

- ◆ Must be a noun or pronoun
- ◆ When you say the subject and verb together it must make sense
- ◆ The subject must be the doing the action or it is the main thing in the state of being
- ◆ In a command sentence “you” is assumed to be the subject

Ex. ^P **Across the street** ^{OP} **ran** ^{AV} the frightened little ^S **boy**. (Who ran?)

Ex. ^S **I** ^{AV} **will see** you later today.

5. Decide what highway you are going to travel:

3P Parkway → Linking Verb → predicate noun, adjective and pronoun

Predicate Noun- is a noun that comes after the verb of being and is the same as the subject

- ◆ Predicate Noun and Predicate Adjective can not be in the same sentence

Ex. The ^S man ^{LV} is the ^{PN} coach.

Predicate Adjective- an adjective that comes after the verb of being and describes the subject

Ex. ^S Mr. Capilli ^{LV} was ^{PA} late ^P for ^{OP} class.

Predicate Pronoun- a pronoun that comes after the verb of being and is the same as the subject

Ex. The ^S winners ^P of the race ^{OP} were ^{LV} Sue ^{PN} and ^C I ^{PPN}.

Direct Object → Action Verb

- ◆ Must be noun or pronoun
- ◆ Receives the action from the subject
- ◆ Find the direct object
 - State the subject
 - Then state the verb
 - Then ask "what" or "whom"
- ◆ Not every sentence with an action verb will have a direct object
- ◆ The S-V- DO must make sense

Ex. ^S Mr. Capilli ^{AV} bought ^{DO} several dresses ^C and ^{DO} matching shoes ^P on ^{OP} Saturday

(Prepositional Phrase)

^P with ^{OP} his wife.

NO - DO - IN - A - PP !!
(No Direct Object in a Prepositional Phrase)

Indirect Object

- ◆ IO can only be a noun or pronoun
- ◆ Receives the DO
- ◆ Can never have an IO without a DO
- ◆ V - IO - DO
- ◆ Answers the questions:
 - to whom
 - to what

- for whom
- for what

(Prepositional Phrase)

	S	AV	IO	DO	P	OP
Ex.	Grandma	baked	the kids	cookies	for	dessert.

(IO- Grandma baked cookies “for whom”)

6. Find all the **adjectives and adverbs**

- ◆ Adjective and Adverb describe other words

ADJECTIVES

- ◆ Adjective modifies → noun or pronoun
- ◆ Answer the questions:
 - Which one
 - What kind
 - How many
 - Whose
- ◆ Adjectives - a, an, the
- ◆ Many times numbers will be adjectives
- ◆ Sometimes adjectives will follow the words they describe

ADVERBS

- ◆ Adverb modifies → adjective, verb, adjective
- ◆ Answer the questions:
 - Where
 - When
 - Why
 - How
 - To what extent?
 - Under what conditons
- ◆ Mainly “ly” words, but not all “ly” words are adverbs
- ◆ Very, ever, never, where, why, always, not, when answer the question “to what extent”

(Prepositional Phrase)

	ADJ	S	AV	ADV	ADV	P	ADJ	ADJ	OP
Ex.	The	students	worked	exceedingly	well	on	the	science project.	

7. Find all the clauses in the sentence

- ◆ Is a group of words containing at least a subject and a verb
- ◆ For every verb that has its own subject, is how many you will have

	Independent Clause	Independent Clause
Ex	When the game ended	we went home.

- ◆ Independent Clause- can stay alone
- ◆ Subordinate Clause- can not stay alone
 - Adverb (subordinate conjunction) or adjective (relative pronoun) clause
 - Relative Pronoun → adjective clause
 - A relative pronoun is a pronoun that takes the place of a noun that comes before it
 - Who, that, whom, which, whose
 - Subordinate conjunction → adverb clause
 - A subordinate conjunction is a word that functions as adverbs
 - When, before, although, where, after, whenever, while, since, wherever, why, if, because, until

Compound Sentence- two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction or semicolon

Simple Sentence- one individual clause

Complex Sentence- one individual clause and one or more subordinate clauses

Examples

Independent Clause **Independent Clause**

S	AV	DO	C	DO	C	S	AV	DO	C	AV	ADJ	DO	P	ADJ	ADJ	OP
E	ate	pizza	and	icecream,	and	he	skipped	lunch	and	took	a	nap	in	the	nurses	office.

Independent Clause
(Prepositional Phrase)
S LV ADV PA P ADJ OP
She is never mean to other people.

Subordinate Clause				Independent Clause		
SC	ADJ	S	AV	ADJ	S	AV
After	the	storm	ended	the	clouds	disappeared.