P	A	C	V	jument	N
Preposition Pronouns	•	Conjunctions	Verbs	Interjections	Nouns

7 Functions of a Noun

Subject of the Sentence Object of the Preposition Indirect Object Direct Object Predicate Noun Direct Address Appositive

F A N B O Y S for and nor but or yet so

Prepositions

About	above	across	after	against	among
Around	at	before	behind	below	beside
beyond	between	by	down	during	except
from	in	into	like	near	off
of	on	over	since	to	towards
through	under	up	upon	until	with
within	without	along	_		

STEPS IN DISECTING A SENTENCE

- 1. Find all Prepositional Phrases
 - ♦ Show a relationship to a noun or pronoun that follows it
 - ♦ A preposition must always have an object of preposition
 - ♦ Is the 1st word of a PP and the OP is the last word of a PP
 - ♦ Most of the time the words between the preposition and the OP are adjectives (can also be conjunctions or adverbs)

P OP
Ex. Through the severe snowstorms traveled the weary settlers.

2. Read and understand what the sentence is saying

3. Find and analyze the verb

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

Most Common Verbs of Being

1.10	or dominion v	cros or being	(can be t	rectoris 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*

(*Can be actions verbs*)

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

5. Decide what highway you are going to travel:

<u>3P Parkway</u> → Linking Verb → predicate noun, adjective and pronoun

<u>Predicate Noun</u>- 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

<u>Predicate Adjective</u>- an adjective that comes after the verb of being and describes the subject

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

<u>Direct Object</u> → 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

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

 S AV IO DO P OP

 Ex. Grandma baked the kids cookies for dessert.

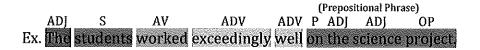
 (IO- Grandma baked cookies "for whom")
- 6. Find all the adjectives and adverbs
 - Adjective and Adverb describe other words

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 conditions
- Mainly "ly" words, but not all "ly" words are adverbs
- Very, ever, never, where, why, always, not, when answer the question "to what extent"



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

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
 - o 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 conjuction is a word that funtions as adverbs
 - When, before, although, where, after, whenever, while, since, wherever, why, if, because, until

<u>Compound Sentence</u>- two or more independent clauses joined by a conjunction or semicolon

Simple Sentence- one individual clause

<u>Complex Sentence</u>- one individual clause and one or more subordinate clauses

Examples

