

GRAMMAR Guide

Noun – Person, Place, Thing, concept or Idea [common {dog}, Proper {Ralph}, compound noun {baseball}, collective {team}]

Predicate Nominative (P.N.) – is a noun/pronoun that occurs AFTER the Verb and is the same as the subject.
 {MUST HAVE A LINKING VERB} [My sister is the teacher. {teacher is the P.N.}]

Pronoun – Take the place of nouns. They agree in number and gender.

<i>Personal</i>			
Nominative (subject or P.N.)	Objective (object of preposition, D.O. or I.O.)	Possessive (possessive adjective or Predicate Adjective P.A.)	
<small>Singular</small>			
I <small>First person Singular</small>	Me	My, Mine	My dog (acts as an adjective)
You <small>Second person Singular</small>	You	Your, Yours	That dog is yours. (Predicate Adj. (P.A.))
He <small>Third person Singular</small>	Him	His	
She	Her	Her, Hers	
It	It	Its	
<small>Plural</small>			
We <small>First person Plural</small>	Us	Our, Ours	
They <small>Second person Plural</small>	Them	Their, Theirs	
Who	Whom	Whose	

\ Singular Plural
Demonstrative Pronouns - this, that, these, those [That is a dog. I want that.]

Adjective – Describes a noun or pronoun.

DESCRIPTIVE {Comes before or after noun AND BEFORE THE VERB}

-Describes a noun/pronoun [Big tomato was eaten. Tomato, red and round was eaten.]

-Answers Question **WHAT KIND?**

LIMITING {Comes before the NOUN}

-Demonstratives [this, that, these, those] {That dog}

-Possessive [my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose]

-Possessive noun [Bill's house]

-Indefinites [several, some, no, few, many, any...]

-Numbers [five dogs]

-Article [A, AN, THE]

Predicate Adjective (P.A.) - is a describing word that occurs AFTER the Verb and goes back to describe the subject.
 {MUST HAVE A LINKING VERB} [Mine, Yours, Hers, Ours and Theirs] That house is ours.

Prepositions

(Prepositional Phrase: must start with a preposition and END WITH A NOUN)

cross-out prepositional phrases [Bob walked ~~to the store~~.]

about	before	down	of	through
above	behind	during	off	throughout
across	below	except	on	to
after	beneath	for	onto	toward
against	beside	from	out	under
along	between	in	outside	underneath
amid	beyond	inside	over	until
among	but (meaning except)	into	past	up
around	by	like	regarding	upon
at	atop	near	since	with
	concerning			within
				without

Verbs - Action or State of Being

-Action {She jumps well.}

-State of Being : a form of 'to be' [am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, become] {She is good.}

'good' = P.A.

-Linking NOTICE "State of Being" Verbs are "LINKING". If a Noun follows= P.N. If an Adjective follows=P.A.

Other linking verbs [to feel, to taste, to look, to smell, to become, to seem, to sound, to grow, to remain, to appear, to stay, to be]

Verb Phrase – Helping verb plus a verb

-Helping Verbs [do, does, did, have, has, had, may, might, must, should, would, could, shall, will, can]

{She might have been the best teacher.} {She is going to the store}

GRAMMAR Guide continued

Verbs continued

Direct Object (D.O.) – *Receives the action of the verb.* [The teacher threw the eraser.]
D.O.

Indirect Object (I.O.) – *is the receiver of some direct object. You must have a Direct Object to have an I.O.*

[My mother baked Susan brownies.]
I.O. D.O.
[My mother baked brownies for Susan.]
D.O.
If 'to' or 'for' appear before, it is not an I.O. it will be a 'prepositional phrase'

Adverbs – *Describe Verbs (or adjectives/adverbs). Answer the questions [How? , Where? , When? , How Much(to what extent)?]*

- adding 'ly' to Adjectives = adverbs that tell How? Or How Much?

- 'fast' and 'hard' can be either adj. or adv. [The ^{Adjective} **hard** ball ^{Adverb} was thrown **hard**.]

- **GOOD/WELL** good = adjective well = adverb

- To What Extent? Adverbs usually modify other Adjectives or Adverbs [That ball ^{Adj.} is ^{Adverb modify Adj. (dusty)} very dusty]

Adverbs to memorize [so, very, quite, rather, too, somewhat]

Interjections- *Words or phrases that express strong emotion.* [Wow!, Golly Gee Wiz!, Yowzie!]

Conjunctions- *Connecting words [and, but, or...]*

Verbals

Gerunds – *a verb ending in 'ing' that functions as a noun.* [Skating is my best sport.]
Gerund = noun = subject
Gerund = noun = D.O. (The complete Gerund phrase includes the prepositional phrase (swimming in the ocean))
[We like swimming ~~in the ocean~~.]

Participle – *a verb ending in 'ing' or 'ed' 'd' 't' 'en' 'n' that functions as a adjective.*
'ing' = present participle 'ed' 'd' 't' 'en' 'n' = present participle
[The spinning dog fell over.] [The beaten man fell over.]

Infinitives - *'to' + verb usually functions as a noun, sometimes adj,adv.*
infinitive (to run =subject) infinitive (to warn=adverb of yelled) infinitive (to offer= adjective of suggestion)
[To run is fun.] [She yelled to warn us.] [He had a suggestion to offer.]

Impertive Sentence – *implied (you) as the subject. COMMANDS!* [Go to the store!]

Appositives – *is a word or phrase next to a noun (set off by a comma) that adds additional information.*
[Charolette, **the pig**, is fat.]

Sentence Dissection Tips

1. Underline the nouns.
2. circle the prepositions.
3. cross out prepositional phrases
4. put infinitives in (brackets) watch for gerunds and participles
5. double underline the verb/verb phrases
6. arrow the adjectives and adverbs