

# Language

Reference: Bullion's Caesar

# Basic Sentences

A sentence is words strung together that produce meaning and a coherent thought –  
“Man is mortal.”

- ✓ Must have a **subject** (noun)
- ✓ Must have an **action** (verb)

## Simple Sentence

- One subject, one action (one noun, one verb)
  - “Time flies.” (or) “Life is short.”

## Compound Sentence

- Two or more simple sentences combined
  - “Time flies because life is short”

# The 4 Moods of Sentences

**WHAT IS.**

**INDICATIVE**

“Mood of Facts & Reality”

States something as real, true, or objectively happening

- A. She **runs** every morning
- B. The sky **is** clear
- C. They **went** home

Assertive;  
Reality

**DO IT.**

**IMPERATIVE**

“Mood of Commands”

Gives orders, instructions, requests, or warnings

- A. Stop!
- B. Open the door.
- C. Please listen.

Direct  
Action

**WHAT ISN'T.**

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

“Mood of Possibility & Desires”

Expresses wishes, hypotheticals, conditions contrary to fact, or necessity

- A. If I **were** taller...
- B. I suggest that he **be** patient
- C. May you **find** peace
- D. Let him **be** wise.
- E. I wish he **would return**.

Uncertainty;  
Emotions  
Imagination

**CONCEPT OF DOING.**

**INFINITIVE**

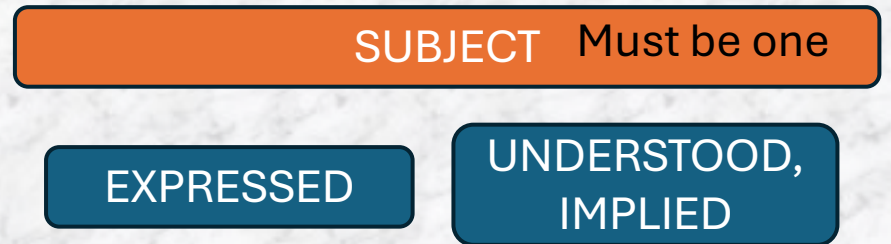
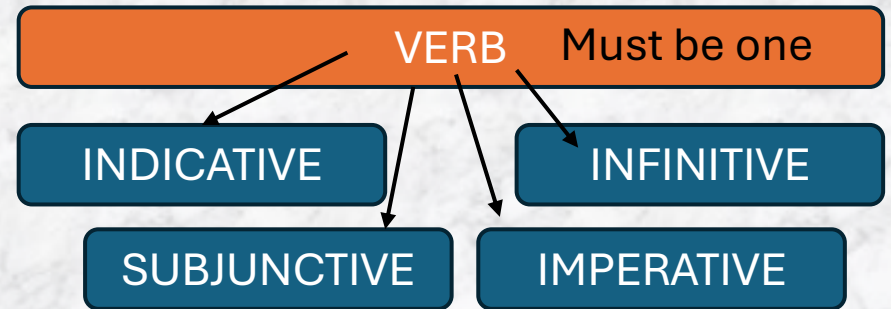
Names the action in an abstract way and without a subject (“to+verb”)

- A. To run
- B. To speak
- C. To understand

Purpose  
Intention

# Principles of Syntax

- In every sentence, there must be a verb that is of an:
  - Indicative, subjunctive, imperative or infinitive mood
- In every sentence, there must be a subject
  - expressed or understood.
- Every adjective (describer of such noun, cannot stand alone); every adjective pronoun (noun is implied, not spoken), or participle (half-verb, half-adjective that describes a noun by giving it an action-based quality) must have a substantive (word that functions as a noun) *expressed or understood* with which it agrees



## SUBSTANTIVE (grammatical center, the entity)

- Adj. Used As Noun
- Participle As Noun
- Pronouns As Noun

The **brave** fell first  
The **poor** suffer most

The **fallen** were honored  
The **dying** cried out

**He** ran  
**Those** were chosen

*must be*

## ADJECTIVE, ADJECTIVE PRONOUN, PARTICIPLE

SUBSTANTIVE  
EXPRESSED

OR

SUBSTANTIVE  
UNDERSTOOD

\*If you can put **the** or **this** in front of it, it's likely a substantive