

## Grammar Review

### **PARTS OF SPEECH**

**ADJECTIVE:** Describes a noun or pronoun; tells which one, what kind, or how many.

**ADVERB:** Describes verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs; tells how, why, when, where, to what extent.

**CONJUNCTION:** A word that joins two or more structures; may be coordinating, subordinating, or correlative.

**INTERJECTION:** A word, usually at the beginning of a sentence, that is used to show emotion: one expressing strong emotion is followed by an exclamation point (!); mild emotion followed by a comma (,).

**NOUN:** Name of person, place, or thing (tells who or what); may be concrete or abstract; common or proper; singular or plural.

**PREPOSITION:** A word that connects a noun or noun phrase (the object) to another word, phrase, or clause and conveys a relation between the elements.

**PRONOUN:** Takes the place of a person, place, or thing; can function any way a noun can function; may be nominative, objective, or possessive; may be singular or plural; may be personal (therefore, first, second, or third person), demonstrative, intensive, interrogative, reflexive, relative, or indefinite.

**VERB:** Word that represents an action or a state of being; may be action, linking, or helping; may be past, present, or future tense; may be singular or plural; may have active or passive voice; may be indicative, imperative, or subjunctive mood.

### **FUNCTIONS OF WORDS WITHIN A SENTENCE:**

**CLAUSE:** A group of words that contains a subject and complete predicate; may be independent (able to stand alone as a simple sentence) or dependent (unable to stand alone, not expressing a complete thought, acting as either a noun, adjective, or adverb).

**CONJUNCTION:** A word that joins two or more elements. (See PARTS OF SPEECH)

**DIRECT OBJECT:** The noun that receives the action of the verb.

**INDIRECT OBJECT:** The noun that names the person or thing for whom or to whom the action of the verb is directed; cannot be present without a direct object; will precede the direct object in the sentence.

**MODIFIER:** A descriptive word, usually an adjective or adverb or any phrase or clause functioning as an adjective or adverb.

**OBJECT OF A VERBAL:** A noun that receives the action of a verbal (infinitive, participle, or gerund).

**PHRASE:** A group of words that does not contain a subject and predicate and acts as one unit as a part of speech (noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, verbal phrase).

**PREDICATE:** The main verb of a sentence (including helping verbs) plus its modifiers, objects, and/or complements.

**PREDICATE ADJECTIVE:** An adjective that follows a linking verb and describes the subject of the sentence.

**PREDICATE NOMINATIVE:** A noun that follows a linking verb and renames the subject of the sentence.

**PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE:** A group of words beginning with a preposition and ending with a noun (the object) and used as an adjective or an adverb.

**SENTENCE:** A group of words containing a subject and a predicate and conveying a complete thought or idea; may be simple (one independent clause), compound (two or more independent clauses), complex (one independent and one or more dependent clauses), or compound/complex (two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses).

**SHOW POSSESSION:** The function that allows a word to show ownership; nouns show possession by adding 's (or if the word normally ends in s, just an apostrophe). Pronouns have possessive forms and do not contain apostrophes.

**SUBJECT:** The noun or pronoun that performs the action of the verb, is acted upon by the verb, or is described by the verb.

### **SAMPLE SENTENCE PATTERNS**

Mary is pretty.  
S V P.A.

Mary is my mother.  
S V P.N.

John hit the ball.  
S V D.O.

John gave Mary some flowers.  
S V I.O. D.O.

John and Bill played baseball.  
S S V D.O.  
Compound Subjects

Mary cried all afternoon.  
S V adverb