

Tuesday Notes
SENTENCE PARTS AND PHRASES

COMPLETE SUBJECT

- part of the sentence about which something is being said

SIMPLE SUBJECT

- main word (or group of words) in the complete subject
- must be noun, pronoun, gerund, or infinitive
- can never be in a prepositional phrase
- There and here are never the subject of a sentence.
- The subject can be "you understood": Bring me the remote control, please. (You bring it.)

COMPLETE PREDICATE

- part of a sentence that says something about the subject

VERB (SIMPLE PREDICATE)

- transitive: takes a direct object (We love grammar.)
- intransitive: does not take a direct object. (Please sit down.)
- All linking verbs are intransitive.

COMPLIMENT

- completes the meaning of the subject and verb
- types:

1. direct object

- is a noun or pronoun
- follows an ACTION verb
- is never in a prepositional phrase
- To find it, say "subject", "verb", "what?"
- I like English. "I", "like", "what?"
English (direct object)

2. indirect objects

- is a noun or pronoun
- comes before a direct object and follows an ACTION verb
- is never in a prepositional phrase
- To find it say "subject", "verb", "direct object", "to or for whom/what?"
- He gave me the paper. "He" "gave"
"paper" "to whom?" me (indirect object)

3. predicate nominative (predicate noun)

- is a noun or pronoun
- follows linking verb and renames its subject
- To find it, say "subject", "linking verb", "what?"
- He is a nice guy. "He" "is" "what?"
guy (predicate nominative)

4. predicate adjective

- is an adjective
- follows linking verb and describes subject
- To find it, say "subject", "linking verb", "what?"
- He is nice. "He" "is" "what?" nice
(predicate adjective)

SPECIAL OBJECTS:

1. OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION

- follows preposition and tells "what?"
- The key is under the rug. "*under what?*" rug (object of preposition)
- If there is no object, it is not a preposition: Please stand up. (Up is an adverb.)

2. OBJECT OF INFINITIVE

- follows infinitive and tells "what?"
- I want to eat pizza. "*to eat what?*" pizza (object of infinitive)

3. OBJECT OF GERUND

- follows gerund and tells "what?"
- I like eating pizza. "*eating what?*" pizza (object of gerund)

TYPES OF PHRASES:

1. APPOSITIVE / APPOSITIVE PHRASE

- noun or pronoun that follows and renames another noun or pronoun
- My son, Matt, likes trains.
- Maggie, my daughter, loves to dance.

2. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

- group of words beginning with a preposition and ending with a noun or pronoun
- can act as an adjective [I want a room (with a view).] or adverb [His house is (on the lake).]

3. GERUND PHRASE

- gerund plus its modifiers and objects
- Writing long essays can be fun. ☺

4. PARTICIPLE PHRASE

- participle plus its modifiers and objects
- Running down the hall, he bumped into the principal.

5. INFINITIVE PHRASE

- infinitive plus its modifiers and objects
- He likes to eat pepperoni pizza.