

Grammar Workshop

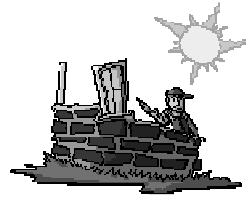
English Basics:
The Jargon You Need to Know

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Sentence Basics

Parts of Speech

- Nouns
- Pronouns
- Verbs
- Adjectives and Adverbs
- Conjunctions
- Prepositions
- Articles



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Nouns name **who** or **what** (a person, place, thing, or idea):

- In the great **city** of **New York**, **Joe** sat in his plush green leather **chair** and hungrily eyed the lengthy lunch **menu**.
- Eventually, the **server** returned to his **table**. She asked for his lunch **order**.
- "I am curious about the **specials**," **Joe** smiled.
- "You are the **boss**!" **Sal** replied.

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Pronouns stand for nouns:

- In the great city of New York, Joe sat in **his** plush green leather chair and hungrily eyed the lengthy lunch menu.
- Eventually, the server returned to **his** table. **She** asked for **his** lunch order.
- "**I** am curious about the specials," Joe smiled.
- "**You** are the boss!" Sal replied.

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Action verbs show what a person or thing is **doing**:

- In the great city of New York, Joe **sat** in his plush green leather chair and hungrily **eyed** the lengthy lunch menu.
- Eventually, the server **returned** to his table. She **asked** for his lunch order.
- "I am curious about the specials," Joe **smiled**.
- "You are the boss!" Sal **replied**.

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Linking Verbs connect a person or thing with its description:

- "I **am** curious about the specials," Joe smiled.
- "You **are** the boss!" Sal replied.
- "I **feel** wonderful!"



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Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns:

- In the **great** city of New York, Joe sat in his **plush green leather** chair and hungrily eyed the **lengthy lunch** menu.
- "I am **curious** about the specials," Joe smiled.

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Adverbs describe verbs, other adverbs, or adjectives:

- In the great city of New York, Joe sat in his plush green leather chair and **hungrily** eyed the lengthy lunch menu.
- **Eventually**, the server returned to his table.
- "I am **awfully** eager for lunch," Joe said **angrily**.

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Conjunctions join words:

- In the great city of New York, Joe sat in his plush green leather chair **and** hungrily eyed the lengthy lunch menu.
- He leaned back in his chair, **and** then he began to feel faint.
 - These are **coordinating conjunctions**.
- **After** the server disappeared again, Joe's stomach roared.
 - This is a **subordinating conjunction**.

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Prepositions begin a modifying phrase:

- **In** the great city of New York, Joe sat in his plush green leather chair and hungrily eyed the lengthy lunch menu.

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Prepositions begin a modifying phrase:

- In the great city **of** New York, Joe sat in his plush green leather chair and hungrily eyed the lengthy lunch menu.

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Prepositions begin a modifying phrase:

- In the great city of New York, Joe sat **in** his plush green leather chair and hungrily eyed the lengthy lunch menu.

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Prepositions begin a modifying phrase:

- **In** the great **city of New York**, Joe sat **in** his plush green leather **chair** and hungrily eyed the lengthy lunch menu.
 - Note that a noun or pronoun follows the preposition and serves as the **object of the preposition**.

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Articles mark nouns:

- In **the** great city of New York, Joe sat in his plush green leather chair and hungrily eyed **a** lengthy lunch menu.
- "Please send **an** eager server my way!" the starving Joe begged.
 - **The** is a definite article. It points to a specific item.
 - **A** and **an** are indefinite articles.
 - **An** precedes a noun that begins with a vowel sound.

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Sentence Basics

Parts of a Sentence

- Subject
- Verb
- Direct Object
- Indirect Object



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Subject - Verb - Object

- The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about:
 - **The silly rabbit** hopped a train.

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Subject - Verb - Object

- The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about:
 - **The silly rabbit** hopped a train.
- The **verb** (predicate) tells what the subject is doing or feeling:
 - The silly rabbit **hopped** a train.

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Subject - Verb - Object

- The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about:
 - **The silly rabbit** hopped a train.
- The **verb** (predicate) tells what the subject is doing or feeling:
 - The silly rabbit **hopped** a train.
- The **object** receives the action:
 - The silly rabbit hopped a **train**.

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The Object

- The **Direct Object** receives the action in a sentence:
 - Janie threw the **ball**.
- The **Indirect Object** receives the action secondarily:
 - Janie threw **me** the ball.