

Nouns and Noun Phrases & Verb and Verb Phrases CLASS NOTES

1. A **noun** is what the sentence is about, the **noun phrase** is the noun and all its modifiers.
 2. A **verb** is what the noun is doing/being, a **verb phrase** is the verb and all its modifiers.
- Headword- means the ONE word we are talking about for noun or verb.

Modifiers- modify the noun or verb- tells us which one? how? where?, often times they are

Adjectives- modify a noun

Adverbs- modify a verb

Determiners- tell us which one

Articles- a, an, the

Demonstrative pronouns- this, that, these, those

Could be a possessive noun or pronoun- Bill's, his

Directions:

On the example side of the chart- Color the noun phrase blue. Color the verb phrase orange.

Circle the headword for NP and VP.

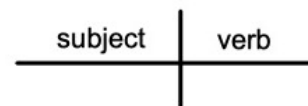
Example: The happy students are here.

	Pattern	Example
1	NP be Adv (time/place)	The students are upstairs
2	NP be Adj (subj compliment)	The students are excited.
3	NP1 be NP1	The students are scholars.
4	NP link verb Adj (subj compliment)	The students seem excited.
5	NP1 link verb NP1 (subj compliment)	The students became scholars.
6	NP intransitive verb	The students slept .
7	NP1 transitive verb NP2 (direct obj)	The students studied their assignment.
8	NP1 transitive verb NP2 (indirect) NP2 (direct)	The students gave their professor their apples.
9	NP1 transitive verb NP2 (direct) Adj (object comp)	The students consider the teacher intelligent.
10	NP1 transitive verb NP2 (direct) NP2 (object comp)	The students consider the class a challenge.

There are 10 types of sentences- let's work on the first three.

Steps:

1. Circle the headword for NP and VP.
2. Color the noun phrase blue. Color the verb phrase orange.
3. Diagram the headwords, add modifiers underneath.



Sentence Pattern 1: NP be adverb of time/place

*Modifiers all go underneath. If you have a prepositional phrase the noun of the prep phrase is a flat.

The teacher is here.	The last performance was yesterday.	The students are in the library.
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Sentence Pattern 2: NP be adjective

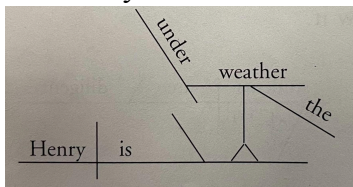
*The adjective that the noun phrase is becoming comes after a slanted line

The dogs are lazy.	The price of gasoline is ridiculous.	The play was very boring.
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Sentence Pattern 2: NP be adjective (but a preposition phrase is acting as the adjective).

1. Henry is under the weather.

2. Kim is in a bad mood.



Sentence Pattern 3: NP1 be NP1

*The NP1 is being renamed but it's still the same thing- still use a slanted line.

The students are scholars.	Professor Mendez is my math teacher.	The tournament was an exciting event.
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Individual Practice: On a separate paper identify the sentence as pattern 1, 2, or 3 and diagram.

1. Brian's problem is serious.
2. The workers are on the roof.
3. The excitement of the fans is really contagious.
4. Brevity is the soul of wit.
5. The final exam was at four o'clock.
6. The kids are very silly.
7. The Smiths were quiet neighbors.
8. The joggers are out of shape.
9. The basketball team is on a roll.