

Monday Notes

(Parts of Speech)

NOUN

- person, place, thing, idea
- common (n): names a general noun; begins with lower case letter (city)
- proper (N): names a specific noun; begins with capital letter (Detroit)
- Possessive (pos n, pos N): shows ownership (girl's, Roger's)

PRONOUN (pro)

- takes the place of a noun
- types
 - **personal** (1st person: pronouns having to do with me; 2nd person: pronouns having to do with you; 3rd person: pronouns having to do with everyone else)
 - singular nominative (nom) I, you, he, she, it
 - plural nominative (nom): we, you, they
 - singular objective (obj): me, you, him, her, it
 - plural objective: (obj): us, you, them
 - singular possessive (pos): my, your, his, her, its, mine, yours
 - plural possessive (pos): our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs
- interrogative (int): asks a question
Which? Whose? What? Whom? Who?
- demonstrative (dem): demonstrates which one
this, that, these, those
- indefinite (ind) doesn't refer to a definite person or thing
each, either, neither, few, some, all, most, several, few, many, none, one, someone, no one, everyone, anyone, somebody, nobody, everybody, anybody, more, much, another, both, any, other, etc.
- **reflexive pronouns (ref)** (reflects back to "self")
myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves
not words: hisself, ourself, theirselves
- **relative pronoun (rp)** (starts an adjective dependent clause)
that, which, who, whom, whose

ADVERB (adv)

- modifies adjectives (really cute), verbs (runs quickly), and other adverbs (very easily)
- tells How? When? Where? To what extent?
- Examples: really, extremely, very, easily, not, never
- Not and Never are ALWAYS adverbs!

ADJECTIVE (adj)

- modifies nouns and pronouns
- tells which one? How many? What kind?
- articles (art): a, an, the
- proper adjective (Adj.) proper noun used as an adjective: (American flag)

PREPOSITION (prep)

- shows relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence. See *examples of prepositions below*:
across, after, against, around, at
before, below, between, by
during, except, for, from, in
of, off, on, over, since, through
to, under, until, with, according to
because of, instead of, etc.

CONJUNCTION- joins words, phrases, and clauses

Types of conjunctions-

- coordinating conjunctions (cc)
 - FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
- subordinating (sc)
 - starts adverb dependent clauses: (Have to be followed by a subject and verb)
 - after, since, before, while, because, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even though, until, unless, as if, etc.
- correlative (cor conj)
 - not only/but also, neither/nor, either/or, both/and

INTERJECTIONS (int)

- expresses emotion but has no real connection with the rest of the sentence
- set apart from sentence by comma or exclamation point
- No, I'm not finished with my homework. Wow! What a great car!

VERB-shows action or helps to make a statement

Types of verbs-

- **action** (av)
shows action She slapped him! She wrote a note.
- **linking verb** (lv)
 - links two words together
 - can be linking: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, etc.
 - English is fun. (English = fun)
 - The flower smells pretty (flower=pretty) The dog smells the flower (action)
- **helping verb** (hv)
 - helps an action verb or linking verb
 - If a verb or phrase has four verbs, the first three are helping. If it has three verbs, the first two are helping, etc.
 - Can be helping: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have, has, had, do, does, did
 - We have been taking notes all day (Taking is action).
 - She will be cold without a jacket (Be is linking)

- **tenses**

- Present (pres)
 - Happening now (jump, talk, eat)
- Past (past)
 - Happened previously (jumped, talked, ate, fell)
- Future (f)
 - Will happen in the future (will jump, shall talk)
- Present perfect (pres perfect)
 - Have or has plus past participle (have jumped, has talked)
- Past perfect (past per)
 - Had plus past participle (had jumped, had talked, had been eating)
- Future perfect (f perfect)
 - Will have or shall have plus past participle (will have jumped, shall have talked, will have been eating)
- Present progressive (pres prog)
 - Is, are, or am plus present participle (am jumping, is jumping, are jumping)
- past progressive (past prog)
 - Was or were plus present participle (was jumping, were jumping)
- future progressive (f prog)
 - Will be or shall be plus present participle (will be jumping, shall be jumping)

Tuesday Notes

(Sentence Parts and Phrases)

SIMPLE SUBJECT (S)

- The who or what of the verb.
- Must be a Noun, pronoun, or gerund!
- can never be in a prepositional phrase
- There and Here are never the Subject
- The subject can be an “understood you” in an imperative sentence. Bring me the remote control, please. (You bring it.)

COMPLETE SUBJECT (Underline once)

- **simple subject plus its modifiers**
- The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.

SIMPLE PREDICATE/VERB

- transitive verb (vt): takes a direct object (We love English.)
- intransitive verb (vi): does not take a direct object. (Please sit down).
- All linking verbs are intransitive!

COMPLETE PREDICATE (Underlined twice)

- verb plus its modifiers
- The dog with spots likes to bark loudly.
- Dependent clauses modifying the verb are part of the complete predicate of the independent clause. (The dog likes to bark when I'm asleep).

COMPLEMENT: Completes the meaning of the Subject and verb

Types of complements-

- Direct object (do)
 - is a noun or pronoun and is NEVER in a prep. phrase
 - follows an ACTION VERB!
 - To find it, say “subject, verb, what” or “subject, verb, whom?”
 - I like English. I like what? English (direct object)
- Indirect object (io)
 - is a noun or pronoun and is NEVER in a prep. phrase
 - Comes before a direct object and after the verb
 - To find it, say “subject, verb, direct object, to or for whom or what?”
 - He gave me the paper. He gave paper to whom? Me (indirect object)

- Predicate nominative (pn)
 - is a noun or a pronoun
 - follows linking verb and RENAMES the subject
 - Sixth graders are the best students
- predicate adjective (pa)
 - is an ADJECTIVE
 - follows a linking verb and DESCRIBES the subject
 - He is nice.

You are intelligent

APPOSITIVE (app)

- noun or pronoun that follows and renames another noun or pronoun
- Ms. Nelson, the teacher, plunged into the pool.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE (prep ph)

- group of words beginning with preposition and ending with noun or pronoun
- can act as adjective (I want a room *with a view*.) or adverb (His house is *on the lake*.)
- must be next to noun or pronoun its modifies

OBJECT OF PREPOSITION (op)

- follow preposition and tells what? or whom?
- It has to be a noun or pronoun
- If there is no object, it is NOT a preposition.

NOUN OF DIRECT ADDRESS (nda)

- person being spoken to in a sentence.
- Mom, I'm hungry.

Wednesday Notes

(Clauses and Sentence Type)

- Each clause must have a **SUBJECT** and **VERB**

Types of clauses-

- **Independent Clauses (ind cl)**
 - Every sentence must have at least one independent clause
 - The independent clause can usually stand alone.
 - An independent clause does **NOT** start with a relative pronoun or subordinating conjunction, or noun clause identifier.
- **Dependent (dep cl):** also called subordinate clause
 - The dependent clause can **NEVER** stand alone.
 - A dependent clause starts with a relative pronoun, a subordinating conjunction, or a noun clause identifier.
 - A dependent clause can start with a relative pronoun that, which, who, whom, whose
 - **A dependent clause can start with a subordinating conjunction:**
after, since, before, while, because, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even though, until, unless, as, if, etc.

SENTENCE TYPES

- Simple sentence (s) one independent clause
- Compound sentence (cd): two or more independent clauses
- Complex sentence (cx): one independent clause + one or more dependent clauses

SENTENCE PURPOSE

- Declarative: makes a statement and ends in a period (dec)
- Interrogative: asks a question, ends in question mark. (int)
- Imperative: gives command and ends in period (imp)
- Exclamatory expresses strong feelings and ends in exclamation point (exc)
- A declarative, interrogative, or imperative sentence can be exclamatory if it expresses strong feelings and ends in an exclamation point.

Thursday Notes

(Punctuation and Capitalization)

CAPITALIZATION

CAPITALIZE the following:

- Always capitalize the word “I”.
- Capitalize proper nouns!
- days of the week, months, holidays, historical events, etc.
- names of states, countries, cities, islands, bodies of water, mountains, streets, parks, stores, etc.
- nationalities, races, religions
- brand names of products
- titles of books, magazines, stories, poems, songs, etc.
- the first word in a sentence
- the first word of a quotation

SEMICOLONS

- Joins two clauses without a coordinating conjunction
 - He likes apples; she likes oranges.
- Can be used in series with commas for clarity:
 - We went to London, England; Paris, France; Madrid, Spain; and Rome, Italy.

APOSTROPHE

- Use apostrophes to make words possessive and to make contractions.
- Don’t use apostrophes to make words plural.
- Possessive pronouns don’t use apostrophes (hers, its, ours, yours, etc)
- Be sure you have a real word before your apostrophe: children’s toys, not childrens’ toys.
- If the word is plural and ends in s, add apostrophe only: dogs’ owners.
- Treat singular nouns ending in s just like any other singular noun: boss’s, Brutus’s

UNDERLINING/ITALICIZING

- Underlining and italicizing are the same thing.
- Underline OR italicize titles of long things: newspapers, magazines, CDs, movies, novels, plays, musical compositions, etc.
- Underline or italicize names of ships, planes, trains, and artwork.
- Underline or italicize foreign expressions.

QUOTATION MARKS

- Quote titles of short things: short stories, poems, songs, articles, episodes of TV shows, etc.
- Quote dialogue and words copied from other sources.
- Commas and periods that follow quoted words always go inside closing quotation marks. Example: I said, "Go home."
- Colons and semicolons that follow quoted words always go outside closing quotation marks. Example: We're "friends"; we don't date.
- Use single quotation marks only to enclose quotes within quotes.
- Use double quotation marks in all other situations. Example: He's a real "team player."

COMMAS

1. adverb dependent clause*, independent clause

EXAMPLE: If it rains, we'll go inside.

2. independent clause (no comma) adverb dependent clause:

Example: We'll go inside if it rains.

3. independent clause, cc** independent clause

Example: Joe likes pizza, but Fred likes tacos.

4. subject verb (no comma) cc verb

Example: Joe likes pizza but does not like vegetables.

5. independent clause; independent clause

Example: Joe likes pizza; Fred likes tacos.

6. introductory prepositional phrase

Example: After English class, we go to lunch.

7. , nonessential appositive,

We read *The Great Gatsby*, a novel, in class.

essential: We read the novel *The Great Gatsby* in class.

8. ,nonessential adjective clause***

Nonessential Example: Jane, who drives a red car, is nice.

Essential Example: All students who skip school should be suspended.

9. items in a series: Buy apples, oranges, and bananas.

10. ,noun of direct address, : Tom, give me the phone. Don't sit there, Sue.

11. day of week, month date, year: The date was Sunday, February 27, 2000, in Georgia.

12. city, state, We moved to Peachtree City, Georgia, in 1975.

13. introductory word: Well, I hope you come to the party.

14. , interrupter, These rules, I think, will help you!

Page in DGP book: **These examples ARE ALSO ON
PAGE 11 IN THE ACTUAL DGP BOOK!**

***adverb dependent clause= subordinating conjunction +subject + verb**

Common subordinating conjunctions:

Because, after, until, as, though, so that, since, whenever, before, if, even, unless, while, as if, when, although, even though

****coordinating conjunctions=FANBOYS**

For and nor but or yet so

(These are NOT coordinating conjunctions: then, however, therefore)

*****adjective dependent clause=relative pronoun +subject + verb**

Relative pronouns: that which who whom whose

DIAGRAMMING -Friday's Notes (on page 12 in DGP book)

These links have more information on diagramming, too!

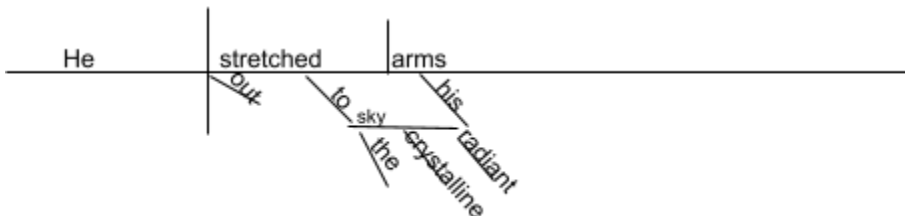
http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/diagrams2/diagrams_frames.htm

<http://www.wikihow.com/Diagram-Sentences>

Subject (S)	(vi) intransitive verb (verb that does NOT take a direct object)	Example: Skunks stink.

Subject	(vt) transitive verb	direct object (do)	Example: Boys like cars.

Subject	intransitive verb	predicate adjective (pa)	Example: Girls are nice.



man
young

(you) take place
your

He passed tree
in safety
the
but
perils lay
new before
him

