Monday Notes
(Parts of Speech)

NOUN
- person, place, thing, idea

Types:
- **common (n)**: begins with lower case letter (city)
- **proper (N)**: begins with capital letter (Detroit)
- **possessive (poss n)**: shows ownership (girl's)

PRONOUN
- takes the place of a noun

Types :
- **personal (pron):** (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 (sing nom)**: I, you, he, she, it
- **plural nominative (plur nom)**: we, you, they
- **singular objective (sing obj)**: me, you, him, her, it
- **plural objective (plur obj)**: us, you, them
- **singular possessive (sing poss)**: my, your, his, her, its, mine, yours
- **plural possessive (plur poss)**: our, your, their, ours, yours, theirs
- **reflexive (ref pron):** (reflect back to "self') myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves (not words: hisself, ourself, theirselves)
- **relative (rp):** (start dependent clauses) that; which, who, whom, whose
- **interrogative (int pron):** (ask a question) Which? Whose? What? Whom? Who?
- **demonstrative (dem pron):** (demonstrate which one) this, that, these, those
- **indefinite (ind pron):** (don'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.

ADVERB (adv)
- modifies adjectives (<u>really</u> cute), verbs (<u>extremely</u> fast), and other adverbs (<u>very</u> easily)
- tells: How? When? Where? To what extent?
- "Not" is always an adverb.

ADJECTIVE (adj)
- modifies nouns (I have a <u>green</u> pen.) and pronouns (They are <u>happy</u>.)
- tells: Which one? How many? What kind?
- **Articles**: a, an, the
- **proper adjective**: proper noun used as an adjective (<u>American</u> flag)

PREPOSITION (prep)
- shows relationship between a noun or pronoun and some other word in the sentence
- 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
- We went <u>to</u> school. We went <u>up</u> the stairs.

INTERJECTION (intj)
- Shows emotion or intensity
- Oh! Wow! Man!

CONJUNCTION
- joins words, phrases, and clauses

Types:
- **coordinating (cc)**: FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
- **subordinating (sc)**: start dependent clauses (and therefore must be followed by subject and verb) after, since, before, while, because, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even though, until, unless, as if, etc.
- **correlative (corr conj)**: not only/but also, neither/nor, either/or, both/and

VERB
- shows action or helps to make a statement

Types:
- **action (av)**: shows action (She <u>wrote</u> a note.)
- **linking (lv)**: links two words together. These can be linking verbs: is, be, am, are, was, were, been, being, appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste. Be careful when deciding. Linking—English <u>is</u> fun. (English = fun) Action—The game <u>is</u> on Saturday. Linking—The flower smells pretty. (flower = pretty) Action—The dog smells the flower.

- **helping (hv):** "helps" an action verb or linking verb   Note: If a verb phrase has four verbs, the first three are helping. If it has three verbs, the first two are helping. And so on. These 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, ought.   Helping verbs pared with an action verb: We <u>have</u> <u>been</u> taking notes all day. (Taking is action.) Helping verb pared with a linking verb: She <u>will</u> be cold without a jacket. (Be is linking.)

Verb TENSES
- **present (pres)**: happening now (jump, talk, eat, falling, is falling, am falling)
- **past (past)**: happened previously (jumped, talked, ate, fell, was falling)
- **future (f)**: will happen in the future (will jump, shall talk, will be eating)
- **present perfect (pres perf):** have or has plus past participle (have jumped, has talked, have been eating, has been falling)
- **past perfect (past perf):** had plus the past participle (had jumped, had talked, had been eating)
- **future perfect (f perf):** will have or shall have plus past participle (will have jumped, shall have talked, will have been eating)

VERBAL
- verb not behaving like a verb

Types
- **gerund (ger)**: verb acting like noun; ends in –ing. <u>Reading</u> is fun. (subj.) I enjoy <u>shopping</u>. (D.O.) Use pencils for <u>drawing</u>. (O.P.)
- **participle (part):** verb acting like adjective; ends in -ing or -ed (or other past tense ending) I have <u>running</u> shoes. <u>Frightened</u>, I ran down the street. It's an <u>unspoken</u> rule.
- **infinitive (inf):** to + verb; can act like noun (I like <u>to eat</u>), adjective (It's the best place <u>to eat</u>), or adverb (I need a pen <u>to write</u> a letter)

SUBJECT (s)
- Part of sentence about which something is being said
- must be noun, pronoun, gerund, or infinitive
- can never be in a prepositional phrase
- <u>There</u> and <u>here</u> are never the subject of a sentence.
- The subject can be an "understood you": Bring me the remote control, please. (<u>You</u> bring it.)

VERB
Types:
- **transitive (vt)**: takes a direct object (We <u>love</u> English.)
- **intransitive (vi)**: does not take a direct object (Please <u>sit</u> down.) All linking verbs are intransitive.

COMPLEMENT
- completes the meaning of the subject and verb
Types:
- **direct object (do):** 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)
- **indirect object (io):** is a noun or pronoun; comes before a direct object; is never in a prepositional phrase. 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:** is a noun or pronoun; follows linking verb and renames subject. To find it, say "subject," "linking verb," "what?"—He is a nice guy. "He" "is" "what?" guy (predicate nominative)
- **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)

APPOSITIVE/APPOSITIVE PHRASE (app/ app ph)
- noun or pronoun that follows and renames another noun of pronoun. (My son <u>Beck</u> likes trains.) (Ansley, <u>my daughter</u>, loves to dance.)

OBJECT OF PREPOSITION (op)
- follows a preposition and tells "what?"   (The key is under the <u>rug</u>. "under what?" rug)

- If there's no object, it's not a preposition (Please stand <u>up</u>. "Up" is an adverb in this case.)

OBJECT OF INFINITIVE (obj inf)
- follows an infinitive and tells "what?"   (I want to eat <u>pizza</u>. "to eat what?" pizza)

OBJECT OF GERUND (obj ger)
- follows a gerund and tells "what?" (I like eating <u>pizza</u>. "eating what?" pizza)

OBJECT OF PARTICIPLE (obj part)
- follows a participle and tells "what?" (Riding his <u>bike</u>, he struggled up the hill. "riding what?" bike

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE
- group of words beginning with preposition and ending with noun or pronoun
- can act as an adjective **(adj prep ph)** (I want a room <u>with a view</u>.)
- can act as an adverb **(adv prep ph)** (His house is <u>on the lake</u>.)

GERUND PHRASE
- gerund plus its modifiers and objects (<u>Writing long essays</u> can be fun.)

PARTICIPLE PHRASE (part ph)
- participle plus its modifiers and objects (<u>Running down the hall</u>, he bumped into the principal.)

INFINITIVE PHRASE (inf ph)
- infinitive plus its modifiers and objects (He likes <u>to eat pepperoni pizza</u>.)

Wednesday Notes
(Clauses and Sentence Type)

CLAUSES
- Each clause must have a subject and verb.

Types of Clauses:
- **independent (ind cl)** (also called main clause): 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.
- **dependent (dep cl)**(also called subordinate clause): The dependent clause can never stand alone. A dependent clause starts with a relative pronoun or a subordinating conjunction.

    Types of *Dependent* Clauses
- **adverb (adv dep cl):** usually starts with a subordinating conjunction; acts like an adverb because it modifies verbs, adjectives, adverbs. (We will eat <u>when the bell rings</u>. Modifies the verb *will eat*.)
- **adjective (adj dep cl):** usually starts with a relative pronoun; acts like an adjective because it modifies nouns and pronouns. **(**She likes the guy <u>who sits in front of her</u>. Modifies the noun *guy*.)
- **noun (n dep cl) :** usually starts with a relative pronoun; acts like a noun. (I hope <u>that you understand the examples</u>. Acts as direct object.)

SENTENCE TYPES
simple sentence (ss) = one independent clause
compound sentence (cd) = two or more independent clauses
complex sentence (cx) = one independent clause + one or more dependent clauses
compound-complex sentence (cd-cx) = two or more independent clauses + one or more dependent clauses

Thursday Notes
(Capitalization and Punctuation)

CAPITALIZATION
- Capitalize proper nouns and proper adjectives.
- Capitalize the first word of each sentence.

SEMICOLON
- joins two clauses without a coordinating conjunction
  He likes apples; she likes oranges.
  He goes to Harvard; however, she goes to Yale.
- 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. (I said, "Go home.")
- Colons and semicolons that follow quoted words always go outside closing quotation marks. (We're "friends"; we don't date.)
- Use single quotations marks only to enclose quotes within quotes.
- Use double quotations marks in all other situations. (He's a real "team player.")

COMMAS
(Rule numbers are significant for reference purposes only.)
1. **adverb dependent clause*, independent clause**—needs a comma (If it rains, we'll go inside.)
2. **independent clause adverb dependent clause**—no comma (We'll go inside if it rains.)
3. **independent clause, coordinating conjunction* independent clause**—comma goes before the cc (Joe likes pizza, but Fred likes tacos.)
4. **subject verb coord conj verb**—no comma (Joe likes pizza but does not like vegetables.)
5. **independent clause; independent clause**—must use semicolon (Joe likes pizza~ Fred likes tacos.)
6. **introductory participial phrase,**--comma after (Running down the hall, he tripped and fell.)
7. **introductory prepositional phrase,**--comma after (After English class, we go to lunch.)
8. **, nonessential appositive,**--comma before and after (We read *The Great Gatsby*, a novel, in class.) (We read the novel *The Great Gatsby* in class.)
9. **, nonessential adjective clause***,** --comma before and after (Jane, who drives a red car, is nice.) (All students who skip school should be suspended.)
10. **items, in, series**—comma after each item (Please buy apples, oranges, and bananas. I like the warm, fuzzy blanket.)
11. **, noun of direct address,** --comma before and after (Tom, would you hand me the phone? Please don't sit there, Sue.)
12. **day of week, month date, year,** (The baby is expected on Sunday, February 27, 2000, in Georgia.)
13. **city, state,** (We moved to Peachtree City, Georgia, in 1975.)
14. **introductory word,**--comma after (Well, I hope these rules come in handy. However, you must use them.)
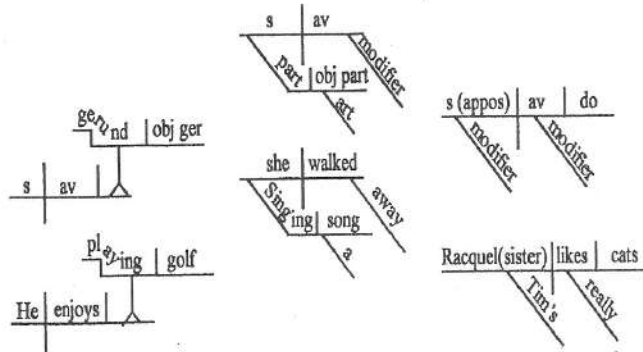15. **,interrupter,** --comma before and after (These rules, I think, will help you if you use them.)
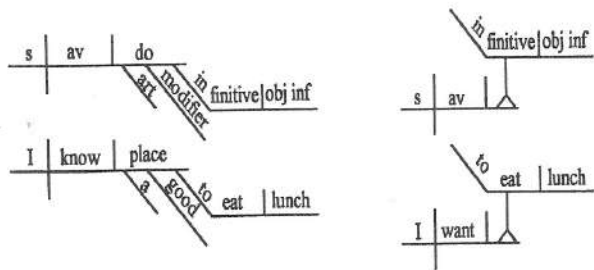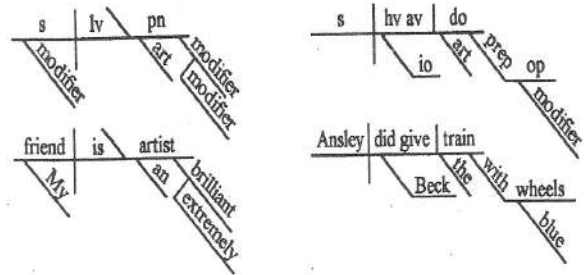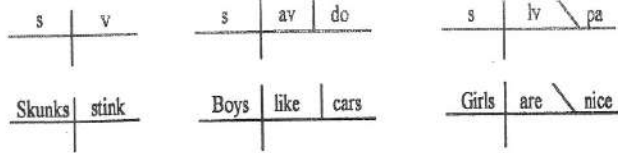
*adverb dependent clause = subordinating conjunction + subject + verb
    common subordinating conjunctions:
    because, after, as, though, since, whenever, if, even, while, as, if, although, when, until, so, that, before, unless

**coordinating conjunctions = FANBOYS
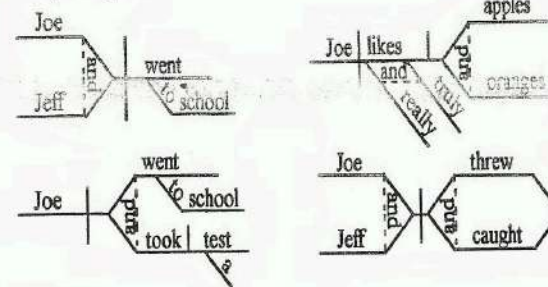   for and nor but or yet so

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

relative pronouns: that   which   who   whom   whose
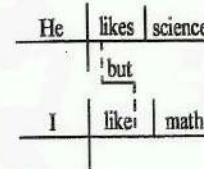
Friday Notes
(Diagramming)
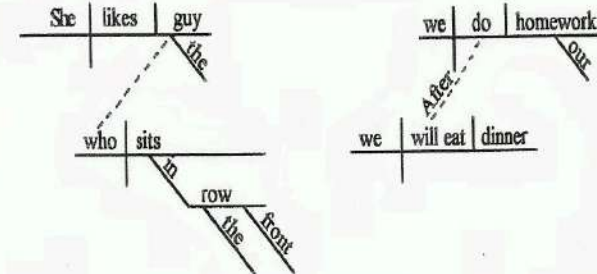
s | v

Skunks | stink

s | av | do

Boys | like | cars

s | lv \ pa

Girls | are \ nice

s | lv | pn

My friend | is | artist — an, brilliant, extremely (modifier, art, modifier)

s | hv av | do

Ansley | did give | train — Beck (io), the (art), with wheels (prep op), blue (modifier)

s | av | do

I | know | place — a, good (art, modifier); to eat | lunch (infinitive obj inf)

s | av | infinitive | obj inf

I | want — to eat | lunch

s | av

He | enjoys — playing | golf (gerund obj ger)

s | av

she | walked — singing | song, a (part, obj part, art); away (modifier)

s (appos) | av | do

Racquel (sister) | likes | cats — Tim's, really (modifier, modifier)

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compound parts

Joe / Jeff (and) went to school

Joe | likes — apples and oranges (really, truly)

Joe went to school / took test (and) — a

Joe / Jeff (and) threw / caught (and) ball — the

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clauses

(connect independent clauses at verbs)

He | likes | science
but
I | like | math

(connect adjective and adverb dependent clauses to what they describe)

She | likes | guy — the
who | sits — in row, the, front

we | do | homework — out
After
we | will eat | dinner

(noun dependent clauses go on pedestals)

I | hope — you | understand | examples — the, that