

Color Coded Grammar Charts

Sentence structures are determined by the **forms**, **functions**, and **sequences** of their **grammatical units**.

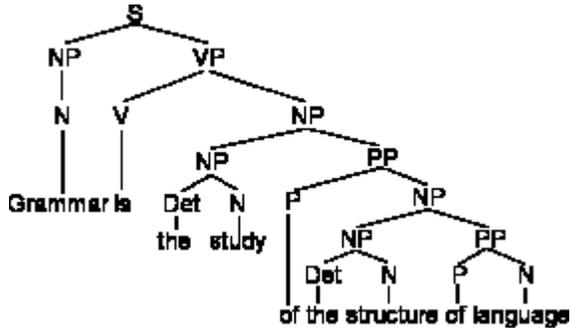
5 Grammatical Units:

Sentence, Clause, Phrase, Word, Suffix

7 Parts of a Sentence (functions)

Subject, Predicate, Connector
Head, (Subordinates)
Particle, Complement, Modifier

Tree Diagram of Phrasal Structures



Grammar is the study (of the structure (of language)).

5 Relationships

Unit Combination

1. Predication Subject + Predicate
2. Complementation Head + Complement
3. Modification Modifier + Head
4. Coordination Unit + Connector + Unit
5. Subordination Head + [Head + Unit]

Standard Sequence of Grammatical Units

S-V-C: Subject + Verb + Complement

Types of Representations of the 8 Parts of Speech (forms)

1. Noun = Thing: (Physical, Living, Abstract) car, boys, time
2. Pronoun = Reference to a Noun Phrase or Noun Clause: it, they, what
3. Determiner = Context of a Thing: the car / those boys / much time
3. Adjective = Property of a Thing: big car / young boys / total time
4. Adverb = Degree of an Adjective: very big / too young
4. Adverb = Property of a Verb or Adverb: actually knows / eat together
5. Verb = Process: (Mental, Physical, Relational ...) know / swim / have
5. Auxiliary Verb = Aspect of a Process: might know / have eaten
5. Verbal = Process as a Thing or Property / Nouns, Adjectives & Adverbs
Infinitives / Gerunds / Present & Past Participles
6. Preposition = Relationship: sit [in the chair (beside the table)]
7. Conjunction = Relationship I will wait [until she arrives]
7. Conjunction = Relationship boys and girls
8. Interjection & 4. Adverb = Point of View: Wow, / However

The 15 Color-Styles

	Solid	Dotted	Dashed
Aqua	<u>Determiner / (Adjective)</u>	{Adjective}	[Adverb]
Blue	(<u>Noun</u>) / <u>Pronoun</u>	{Noun} Pron.	[Noun] Pron.
Red	<u>Main Verb</u>	Verbal	[Adverb]
Orange	<u>Modal Verb</u>	<u>Auxiliary Verb</u>	<u>Aux. Verb</u>
Black	<u>Preposition</u> <u>S. Conj.</u> (Parentheses)	<u>Conjunction</u> {Braces}	[Adverb / Interjection] [Brackets]

The 8 Parts of Speech

ADVERBS of Adjectives:

Intensity

Degree: very, quite, extremely, too, enough, **How**
Comparative & Superlative: more, most, less, least

ADJECTIVES:

Determiners:

Articles: a, an, the / Demonstratives: this, that, these, those, **Which**
Quantifiers: many, most, both, all, some, any, several, other, etc. , **What**
Possessives: my, your, our, his, her, **Whose**

Descriptive:

Observation: good, bad, beautiful, ugly / interesting, worried
Size & Shape: small, big, round,
Age: new, young, old, thirty-year-old,
Temperature, Color, & Condition: hot, cold, red, blue, wet, broken
Origin: American, Canadian, & English
Material: leather, cotton, glass
Function & Type: sports, electric, national, hiking, furnished

PRONOUNS:

Indefinite:

all, any, more, most, none, some / both, few, many, others, several, few
anybody, another, anyone, each, everyone, everything, much, nobody,
nothing, other, someone, something, either, little, neither, no one, one

Demonstrative /
Interrogative

this, that, these, those / **Who**, **Whom**, **Whose**, **Which**, **What**

NOUNS:

Common:

Proper:

Examples

Abstract	Physical	Man-made	Living	Human
<u>language</u>	<u>land</u>	<u>watch</u>	<u>dog</u>	<u>man</u>
<u>English</u>	<u>Asia</u>	<u>Rolex</u>	<u>Snoopy</u>	<u>Bob</u>

Compound: blackboard, keyboard, ice cream, notebook

Uncountable: advice, furniture, information, money, music, water, rice

VERBS:

Dynamic verbs:

Stative verbs:

Examples

Existential	Relational	Mental	Physical	Behavioral	Communicative
<u>become</u>		<u>plan</u>	<u>fall</u>	<u>sleep</u>	<u>speak</u>
<u>be</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>like</u>	<u>stink</u>		<u>mean</u>

PARTICLES:

Infinitive / Phrasal / Not

to boldly go / call off / get by / bring up / ought to / am not / do not

ADVERBS of Adverbs:

Intensity:

Degree: very, extremely, quite, too, **How**
Comparative: more, most, less, least

ADVERBS of Verbs:

Intensity:

Intensifier: really, definitely / Amplifier: absolutely, completely
Downtoner: almost, hardly / Limiter: primarily, only, also, too

Frequency:

How often, frequently, seldom, rarely, twice, once, never

Experience:

again, already, ever, yet, usually, normally, initially, eventually

Manner:

How, carefully, loudly, well, together, still

Place: / Direction:

Where, here, there, away / right, back

Time: / Reason:

When, soon, today, still, yet, How long, Why

PREPOSITIONS:

Simple

Examples

- Identification: by, about, from, of, with
- Measurements: Score / Dimension / Price / Rate: to, by, for, per
- Comparison: (equality, opposition) as, than, like, (similar) to, against,
- Manner: with, by, in, on, upon
- Place: at, in, into, out, on, to, under, beside, above, below, behind, near, among
- Direction: down, up, through, towards, from, along, across, into
- Time: at, in, on, during, until, since, for, between, through, from, to,
- Reason: because of, in response to, in order (to)
- Purpose: for, as

Compound:

according to, except for, instead of, next to, from under, out of, such as

Complex: / Marginal:

in front of, on account of / following, regarding

CONJUNCTIONS:

Examples

Coordinating:

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so - (F.A.N.B.O.Y.S. = 1st letters)

Correlating:

either...or / neither...nor / whether...or / both...and

Subordinating:

- Comparison: as, than, that
- Concession: although, though, even though
- Condition: if, unless, as long as, even if, no matter, only if, provided that, whether
- Manner: as, as if, as though, like
- Location: where, wherever
- Time: after, as, before, once, since, until, when, whenever, while, as soon as
- Reason: as, because, since, in case / so that, in order that

INTERJECTIONS:

Examples

Hello, Hi, hey, oh, well, yes, no, Vocatives: Bob, [My fellow Americans]

ADVERBS of Sentences:

Examples

Viewpoint:

Disjunctive Adverbs: Frankly, However, Incidentally, Anyway

Conjunctive Adverbs:

Contrasting: ; however; otherwise; nevertheless; still
 Logical: ; consequently, therefore, then; thus

Relative Clause	Relative Pronouns	Relative Determiners	Relative Adverb
(Adjective Clause)	<u>who, whom, which, that</u>	<u>whose</u>	<u>when, where, why</u>
[Noun Clause]	<u>who, whoever, whomever, what, whatever, whichever</u>	<u>whatever, whichever</u>	<u>when, where, why, how, wherever,</u>
[Adverb Clause] [Adverb Clause]	<u>which, which</u>		<u>where, wherever</u>

Personal Pronouns & Subject Verb Agreement

Person	Subjective Case		Objective		Possessive		Determiners / Intensive / Reflexive			
	Single	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	<u>I am, I was</u>	<u>We are, We were</u>	<u>me</u>	<u>us</u>	<u>mine is / are</u>	<u>ours is / are</u>	<u>my</u>	<u>our</u>	<u>myself</u>	<u>ourselves</u>
2nd	<u>You are, were</u>	<u>You are / were</u>	<u>you</u>	<u>you</u>	<u>yours is / are</u>	<u>yours is / are</u>	<u>your</u>	<u>your</u>	<u>yourself</u>	<u>yourselves</u>
3rd male female	<u>It is / works</u> <u>He is / talks</u> <u>She was / worked</u>	<u>They are / work</u> <u>They were / worked</u>	<u>it</u> <u>him</u> <u>her</u>	<u>them</u>	<u>his is / are</u> <u>hers is / are</u>	<u>theirs is / are</u>	<u>its</u> <u>his</u> <u>her</u>	<u>their</u>	<u>itself</u> <u>himself</u> <u>herself</u> <u>herself</u>	<u>themselves</u>

Irregular Verbs (The 4 N Types)

Base Form	Past	Past Participle	Base Form	Past	Past Participle
8			n		
<u>be, am, is, are</u>	<u>was / were</u>	<u>been</u>	<u>sting</u>	<u>stung</u>	<u>stung</u>
<u>bear</u>	<u>bore</u>	<u>born</u>	<u>stink</u>	<u>stank</u>	<u>stunk</u>
<u>do</u>	<u>did</u>	<u>done</u>	<u>swim</u>	<u>swam</u>	<u>swum</u>
<u>go</u>	<u>went</u>	<u>gone</u>	<u>swing</u>	<u>swang</u>	<u>swung</u>
<u>lie</u>	<u>lay</u>	<u>lain</u>	<hr/>		
<u>see</u>	<u>saw</u>	<u>seen</u>	21	en	
<u>swear</u>	<u>swore</u>	<u>sworn</u>	<u>beat</u>	<u>beat</u>	<u>beaten</u>
<u>wear</u>	<u>wore</u>	<u>worn</u>	<u>bite</u>	<u>bit</u>	<u>bitten</u>
<hr/>			<u>break</u>	<u>broke</u>	<u>broken</u>
7 w	w	wn	<u>choose</u>	<u>chose</u>	<u>chosen</u>
<u>blow</u>	<u>blew</u>	<u>blown</u>	<u>drive</u>	<u>drove</u>	<u>driven</u>
<u>draw</u>	<u>drew</u>	<u>drawn</u>	<u>eat</u>	<u>ate</u>	<u>eaten</u>
<u>fly</u>	<u>flew</u>	<u>flown</u>	<u>fall</u>	<u>fell</u>	<u>fallen</u>
<u>grow</u>	<u>grew</u>	<u>grown</u>	<u>forbid</u>	<u>forbade</u>	<u>forbidden</u>
<u>know</u>	<u>knew</u>	<u>known</u>	<u>forget</u>	<u>forgot</u>	<u>forgotten</u>
<u>show</u>	<u>showed</u>	<u>shown</u>	<u>forgive</u>	<u>forgave</u>	<u>forgiven</u>
<u>throw</u>	<u>threw</u>	<u>thrown</u>	<u>freeze</u>	<u>froze</u>	<u>frozen</u>
<hr/>			<u>get</u>	<u>got</u>	<u>gotten</u>
11 in	an	un	<u>give</u>	<u>gave</u>	<u>given</u>
<u>begin</u>	<u>began</u>	<u>begun</u>	<u>ride</u>	<u>rode</u>	<u>ridden</u>
<u>drink</u>	<u>drank</u>	<u>drunk</u>	<u>hide</u>	<u>hid</u>	<u>hidden</u>
<u>hang</u>	<u>hung</u>	<u>hung</u>	<u>rise</u>	<u>rose</u>	<u>risen</u>
<u>ring</u>	<u>rang</u>	<u>rung</u>	<u>shake</u>	<u>shook</u>	<u>shaken</u>
<u>shrink</u>	<u>shrank</u>	<u>shrunk</u>	<u>speak</u>	<u>spoke</u>	<u>spoken</u>
<u>sing</u>	<u>sang</u>	<u>sung</u>	<u>steal</u>	<u>stole</u>	<u>stolen</u>
<u>sink</u>	<u>sank</u>	<u>sunk</u>	<u>write</u>	<u>wrote</u>	<u>written</u>

Irregular Verbs (The 4 Repeating Types)

Base Form	Past	Past Participle	Base Form	Past	Past Participle
10 =	=	=	<u>get</u>	<u>got</u>	<u>got</u>
<u>bet</u>	<u>bet</u>	<u>bet</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>had</u>	<u>had</u>
<u>cost</u>	<u>cost</u>	<u>cost</u>	<u>hear</u>	<u>heard</u>	<u>heard</u>
<u>cut</u>	<u>cut</u>	<u>cut</u>	<u>hold</u>	<u>held</u>	<u>held</u>
<u>put</u>	<u>put</u>	<u>put</u>	<u>keep</u>	<u>kept</u>	<u>kept</u>
<u>hit</u>	<u>hit</u>	<u>hit</u>	<u>lay</u>	<u>laid</u>	<u>laid</u>
<u>hurt</u>	<u>hurt</u>	<u>hurt</u>	<u>lead</u>	<u>led</u>	<u>led</u>
<u>set</u>	<u>set</u>	<u>set</u>	<u>leave</u>	<u>left</u>	<u>left</u>
<u>shut</u>	<u>shut</u>	<u>shut</u>	<u>lend</u>	<u>lent</u>	<u>lent</u>
<u>spread</u>	<u>spread</u>	<u>spread</u>	<u>light</u>	<u>lit</u>	<u>lit</u>
<u>read</u>	<u>read</u>	<u>read</u>	<u>lose</u>	<u>lost</u>	<u>lost</u>
<hr/>			<u>make</u>	<u>made</u>	<u>made</u>
3 =		=	<u>mean</u>	<u>meant</u>	<u>meant</u>
<u>become</u>	<u>became</u>	<u>become</u>	<u>mean</u>	<u>meant</u>	<u>meant</u>
<u>come</u>	<u>came</u>	<u>come</u>	<u>pay</u>	<u>paid</u>	<u>paid</u>
<u>run</u>	<u>ran</u>	<u>run</u>	<u>say</u>	<u>said</u>	<u>said</u>
<hr/>			<u>sell</u>	<u>sold</u>	<u>sold</u>
6	=	=	<u>send</u>	<u>sent</u>	<u>sent</u>
<u>think</u>	<u>thought</u>	<u>thought</u>	<u>shine</u>	<u>shone</u>	<u>shone</u>
<u>bring</u>	<u>brought</u>	<u>brought</u>	<u>sit</u>	<u>sat</u>	<u>sat</u>
<u>buy</u>	<u>bought</u>	<u>bought</u>	<u>shoot</u>	<u>shot</u>	<u>shot</u>
<u>fight</u>	<u>fought</u>	<u>fought</u>	<u>sleep</u>	<u>slept</u>	<u>slept</u>
<u>catch</u>	<u>caught</u>	<u>caught</u>	<u>slide</u>	<u>slid</u>	<u>slid</u>
<u>teach</u>	<u>taught</u>	<u>taught</u>	<u>spend</u>	<u>spent</u>	<u>spent</u>
<hr/>			<u>stand</u>	<u>stood</u>	<u>stood</u>
41	=	=	<u>stick</u>	<u>stuck</u>	<u>stuck</u>
<u>bend</u>	<u>bent</u>	<u>bent</u>	<u>strike</u>	<u>struck</u>	<u>struck</u>
<u>bleed</u>	<u>bled</u>	<u>bled</u>	<u>sweep</u>	<u>swept</u>	<u>swept</u>
<u>build</u>	<u>built</u>	<u>built</u>	<u>understand</u>	<u>understood</u>	<u>understood</u>
<u>deal</u>	<u>dealt</u>	<u>dealt</u>	<u>win</u>	<u>won</u>	<u>won</u>
<u>dig</u>	<u>dug</u>	<u>dug</u>	<u>wind</u>	<u>wound</u>	<u>wound</u>
<u>feed</u>	<u>fed</u>	<u>fed</u>			
<u>feel</u>	<u>felt</u>	<u>felt</u>	<u>burn</u>	<u>burned</u> <u>burnt</u>	<u>burned</u> <u>burnt</u>
<u>find</u>	<u>found</u>	<u>found</u>	<u>learn</u>	<u>learned</u> <u>learnt</u>	<u>learned</u> <u>learnt</u>

16 Active Voice Verb Tenses			
present <u>talk / talks</u> <u>speak / speaks</u> <u>do go / does go</u>	present perfect <u>have talked</u> <u>has spoken</u>	present continuous (progressive) <u>are talking</u> <u>is speaking</u>	present perfect continuous <u>have been talking</u> <u>has been speaking</u>
past <u>talked</u> <u>spoke</u> <u>did speak</u>	past perfect (pluperfect) <u>had talked</u> <u>had spoken</u>	past continuous <u>were talking</u> <u>was speaking</u>	past perfect continuous <u>had been talking</u> <u>had been speaking</u>
future <u>will talk</u> <u>is going to speak</u>	future perfect <u>will have talked</u> <u>will have spoken</u>	future continuous <u>will be talking</u> <u>is going to be speaking</u>	future perfect continuous <u>will have been talking</u> <u>will have been speaking</u>
conditional <u>would talk</u> <u>should speak</u>	past conditional <u>would have talked</u> <u>could have spoken</u>	conditional continuous <u>would be talking</u> <u>ought to be speaking</u>	past conditional continuous <u>would have been talking</u> <u>should have been speaking</u>

9 Passive Voice Verb Tenses		
present passive <u>are printed</u> <u>is written</u>	present passive continuous <u>are being printed</u> <u>is being written</u>	present passive perfect <u>have been printed</u> <u>has been written</u>
past passive <u>were printed</u> <u>was written</u>	past passive continuous <u>were being printed</u> <u>was being written</u>	past passive perfect <u>had been printed</u> <u>had been written</u>
future passive <u>will be printed</u> <u>is going to be written</u>		future passive <u>will have been printed</u> <u>will have been written</u>
conditional passive <u>should be printed</u> <u>must be written</u>		

3 Types of Auxiliary Verbs		
Helping Verbs <u>do does did</u> Modal Verbs <u>can will</u> Phrasal Modal Verbs <u>have to is going to</u>	Present Participle Auxiliaries <u>be is are</u> <u>been was were</u>	Past Participle Auxiliaries <u>have has had</u> (Passive Voice) <u>be is are</u> <u>been was were</u>
+ present <u>+ base infinitive</u>	+ present participle <u>+ base inf.+ing</u>	+ past participle <u>+ base inf.+ed</u> <u>+ varies (irregular verbs)</u>

Modal Verbs & Phrasal Modal Verbs

Modal	Function(s)	Past Modal	Negative	Negative Past
<u>Can</u>	Ability, Possibility, Permission, Request, Logical deduction	<u>Could</u>	<u>Can't</u> <u>Cannot</u>	<u>Couldn't</u> <u>Could not</u>
<u>Will</u>	Future prediction, Request, Offer	(<u>Would</u>)	<u>Won't</u> <u>Will not</u>	<u>Wouldn't</u> <u>Would not</u>
<u>Shall</u>	Future prediction, Request, Offer		<u>shan't</u> <u>shall not</u>	
<u>Would</u>	Polite Request, Invitation, Preference, Habit	<u>Would have</u>	<u>Wouldn't</u> <u>Would not</u>	<u>Wouldn't have</u> <u>Would not have</u>
<u>Should</u>	Advice, Regret, Recrimination, Logical Deduction	<u>Should have</u>	<u>Should not</u>	<u>Should not have</u>
<u>Could</u>	Possibility (lack of certainty), Suggestion, Polite Request	<u>Could have</u>	<u>Couldn't</u> <u>Could not</u>	<u>Couldn't have</u> <u>Could not have</u>
<u>May</u>	Ability, Possibility (l o c), Polite Request, Permission	<u>May have</u>	<u>May not</u>	<u>May not have</u>
<u>Might</u>	Possibility (l o c), Polite Request	<u>Might have</u>	<u>Might not</u>	<u>Might not have</u>
<u>Must</u>	Obligation / necessity / advice, prohibition, Logical deduction	<u>Had to</u> <u>Must have</u>	<u>Must not</u> <u>Mustn't</u>	<u>Must not have</u>
Phrasal Modal	Function(s)	Past Modal	Negative	Negative Past
<u>Be able to</u>	Ability	<u>Was/were able to</u>	<u>Isn't/aren't able to</u>	<u>Wasn't/weren't able to</u>
<u>Be about to</u>	Future expectation	<u>Was/were about to</u>	<u>Is/are/am not about to</u>	<u>Wasn't/weren't about to</u>
<u>Be going to</u>	Expectation	<u>Was/were</u>	<u>Is/are/am/not going to</u> <u>Isn't/aren't/</u>	<u>Wasn't/weren't going to</u> <u>Wasn't/weren't</u>
<u>Be supposed to</u>	Expectation	<u>Was/were</u>	<u>Is/are/am/not supposed to</u> <u>Isn't/aren't supposed to</u>	<u>Wasn't/weren't supposed to</u>
<u>Be to</u>	strong expectation	<u>Was/were to</u>	<u>Is/are/am/not to</u>	<u>Wasn't/weren't to</u>
<u>Have to</u> <u>Has to</u>	Obligation / Necessity, Obligation (lack of)	<u>Had to</u>	<u>Don't have to</u> <u>Doesn't have to</u>	<u>Didn't have to</u> <u>Did not have to</u>
<u>Have got to</u> <u>Has got to</u> (gotta)	Obligation / Necessity			
<u>Had better</u>	Advice, threat		<u>Had better not</u>	
<u>Ought to</u>	Advice, Logical deduction	<u>Ought to have</u>	<u>Ought not to</u>	<u>Ought not to have</u>
	Past habit	<u>Used to</u>		<u>Didn't used to</u>
<u>Would rather</u>	Preference	<u>Would rather have</u>	<u>Would rather not</u>	<u>Would rather not have</u>

Present vs. Present Continuous Tense for Dynamic and Stative Verbs

	Existential Process	Relational Process	Mental Process
Dynamic	become, turn, happen It <u>is becoming</u> common.		consider, plan, decide I <u>am planning</u> dinner.
Stative	be, deserve, matter They <u>are being</u> students	have, contain, owe I <u>am having</u> grey hair	know, like, prefer I <u>am liking</u> sports

Past Tense vs. Perfect Aspect with Adverbs of Time

I <u>saw</u> that movie <u>yesterday</u> .	I <u>have already seen</u> that movie.
Did you <u>eat</u> pizza <u>last night</u> ?	Have you <u>ever eaten</u> Japanese pizza?
Did you <u>do</u> your homework?	Have you <u>done</u> your homework <u>yet</u> ?
She <u>studied</u> English <u>for</u> 10 years.	She <u>has studied</u> English <u>for</u> 10 years.
Present vs. Pres. Continuous	He <u>has been living</u> there <u>for</u> ten years.
He <u>is reading</u> <u>now</u> .	He <u>has lived</u> there <u>since</u> 2010.
He <u>reads</u> <u>every day</u> .	He <u>has been living</u> there <u>since</u> he sold his farm.

Tense Combinations in Conditional Sentences:

Present Conditionals:

- [If you divide six by two], you get three. (A fact)
- [If I can do anything for you], just ask me (Offer)
- [If you're tired], then let's go home. (A suggestion)

Real Conditionals:

- [If you win the game], I will buy us dinner." (promise)
- [If they are feeling tired], they can take a break." (suggestion)

Unreal Conditionals:

- [If I won a million dollars], I would buy a big house." (not very likely to happen)
- [If I had the money], I would lend it to you." (but I don't have the money)
- [If he was at the party], he probably saw her." (He might have been there.)
- [If he were here], he could fix the computer. (But he's not here.) **Subjunctive Mood**
- [If she were managing the company], we would have fewer employees." (She isn't the manager.)

Past Unreal Conditionals:

- [If we had brought water], we wouldn't be thirsty now.
- [If you had finished your work yesterday], you could have taken the day off.
- [If he hadn't been talking on his cell phone], he wouldn't have wrecked his car.
- [If they had come straight home], there wouldn't have been any trouble.

Reported Speech Tense Shifts

- I don't know her phone number. ⇒
- He said [he didn't know her phone number].
- What is your name? ⇒
- I asked her [what her name was].
- We played basketball together. ⇒
- They say [that they have played basketball together].
- They said [that they had played basketball together].
- Will you help them? ⇒
- He asked me [if I would help them].

The Subjunctive Mood

- in Noun Clause Objects of Five Verbs
- He suggested [that we watch a movie].
- He recommended [that she watch the movie].
- They insist [that he leave].
- The law requires [that he be punished].
- I wish [she were here].

15 Predicate Patterns

None	object	Pred. Adverb	Pred. Adjective	Predicate Noun	Predicate Verbal
00		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
<u>We danced</u>		<u>We were there</u>	<u>The flowers are pretty</u>	<u>His name is Bob</u>	<u>That is Bob singing</u>
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
	<u>He likes sports</u>	<u>We looked [for the keys]</u>	<u>He was found guilty</u>	<u>She was elected president</u>	<u>We were forced to leave</u>
	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
	<u>I gave him a pen</u>	<u>He sent flowers [to her]</u>	<u>He dyes his hair black</u>	<u>They made him their leader</u>	<u>He made them clean the room</u>

00 Uncomplemented Predicate / **0.** Linking Predicates

1. Single Complement Predicates

2. Double Complement Predicates

Active or Passive Voice: 00 Active Voice: 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5

Active or Passive Voice: 1.1, 1.2 Passive Voice: 1.3, 1.4, 1.5

Active Voice: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5

Verbs by Predicate Pattern

00 Verbs: Passive Voiced forms of 1.1 Verbs & arrive, collapse, come, elapse, expire, fall, leave, sit, stand, etc.

0.2 Verbs: be, remain, stay / *Quantity:* last, take, live

0.3 Verbs act, appear, be, become, stay / get, go, grow, remain, seem, turn, weigh / feel, look, smell, sound, taste

0.4 Verbs: be, become, remain **0.4N Verbs:** be, appear, seem

0.5 Verb: be

1.1 Verbs: Majority of English verbs: want, like, have, take, eat, build, print, wear, learn, hunt, feed, catch, play

1.1n Verbs: (20) Catenative Verb + [doing it] (Gerunds)

thinking: consider, contemplate, imagine

feeling: adore, enjoy, mind, miss, resent, value, can't stand

talking: confess (to), suggest, admit, deny

acting: avoid, delay, finish, postpone, practice

(35) Catenative Verbs + [to do it] (Infinitives)

thinking: aim, arrange, decide, expect, agree, choose,

know (how), learn, plan, pretend, resolve

feeling: aspire, dare, hope, refuse, want, yearn

acting: arrange, attempt, dropped by, happen, help, hesitate,

learn, manage, proceed, strive, tend, volunteer, can afford

talking: ask, offer, promise, threaten, vow

(15) Catenative Verbs + [doing it] or [to do it] (Gerunds or Infinitives)

thinking: forget, intend, remember

feeling: like, love, hate, prefer, didn't bother, can't bear

acting: begin, continue, need, start, stop, try

1.1N Verbs: (7) Verb + [Noun Clause]

know, imagine, suppose, think / ask, explain, say,

1.2 Verbs: appeal to, believe in, complain about, come from, focus on,

come from / to, go from / to / with, get to, insist on, depend on

talk about / to / with, look at / for, listen to,

wait for / on, persist in, succeed in

1.3 Verbs Passive Voice forms of some 2.4 Verbs:

call, consider, declare, dye,

leave, make, paint

1.4 Verbs Passive Voice forms of 2.3 Verbs:

appoint, call, consider, declare,

elect, judge, make, name

1.5 Verbs Passive Voice forms of Some 2.5 Verbs:

(24) Verbs + Infinitive Phrase

causative: allow, challenge, employ, expect, force,

hire, motivate, pay, permit, require

communicative: advise, ask, convince, dare, encourage,

forbid, invite, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell, warn

(2) Verbs + Present Participle Phrase

sensing: hear, see

2.1 Ditransitive Verbs: ask, bring, buy, give, hand, leave, lend, offer, pass, promise, provide, send, serve, show, teach, tell

2.2 Verbs: All ditransitive verbs + accuse, base, blame, describe, introduce, put, remind, say, show, spend, suggest,

2.3 Verbs: call, consider, declare, dye, find, leave, like, make, paint, prefer, want

2.4 Verbs: appoint, call, consider, declare, elect, judge, make, name

2.5 Verbs; (8) Verbs + Obj. + Bare Inf. Phrase

sensing: feel, hear, see, watch

causative: let, have, help, make

(28) Verbs + Object + Infinitive Phrase

thinking: count on, expect

causative: allow, challenge, employ, force, get,

help, hire, motivate, pay, permit, require

complex catenative: need, like, want

communicative: advise, ask, convince, dare, encourage,

forbid, invite, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell, warn

(4) Verbs + Object + Present Participle Phrase

sensing: see, watch, feel, hear

(5) Verbs + Object + Past Participle Phrase

complex catenative: like, need, want

causative: get, have

Complementing Verbs:

Verb + Infinitive

appear, come, seem, dare, get, keep, strive, tend

1.1 He tends the bar. / 0.3 He tends to be impolite

1.2+2.5 We got [to the zoo] early, so we could get to see them feed the tigers.

Go + Present Participle

go shopping, went fishing, went skiing, gone hiking, gone hunting

let go [of the rope]. .

Predicate Adjective Participles

They were married [in a church].
He has been married [for one year].

This book interests me
This book is interesting.
I am interested [in this book].

The music excited the audience.
The music is exciting.
The audience is excited.

Prepositional Adverbs

00 come [in my office]
00 come in
2.2 show her [around the city]
2.2 show her around

Phrasal Verbs

1.1 look up an address
1.1 call off the game
1.1 pick on me
1.1 fall for her

Prepositional Verbs

1.2 look [for the keys]
1.2 look [at the picture]
1.2 talk [about sports]
1.2 talk [to me]

Phrasal Modal Verbs

ought to leave should leave
have to listen must listen
is going to rain will rain

Verb forms in Finite and Non-finite (Verbal) Phrases

Verb Form	Finite Verbs	Non-finite Verbs
1. Bare Infinitive	We <u>like</u> ice cream She <u>must</u> <u>study</u> hard.	2.5: <u>Let's</u> <u>go</u> 2.5: We <u>have</u> <u>seen</u> him <u>swim</u>
2. 3rd Person	She <u>speaks</u> English.	--
3. Simple Past	we <u>cooked</u> and <u>ate</u> together	--
4. Past Participle	<u>have</u> <u>eaten</u> <u>was</u> <u>discovered</u>	Adj. <u>broken</u> <u>windows</u> R.C. Adj.: the <u>windows</u> <u>broken</u> in the storm 2.5: I will <u>get</u> the <u>windows</u> <u>cleaned</u>
5. Present Participle	they are <u>swimming</u> <u>have</u> <u>been</u> <u>studying</u> <u>might</u> <u>be</u> <u>sleeping</u>	Subject: <u>Swimming</u> <u>is</u> V. Comps.: <u>went</u> <u>swimming</u> 1.1 Object: <u>like</u> <u>swimming</u> 1.5 <u>was</u> <u>seen</u> <u>swimming</u> 2.5 <u>heard</u> <u>you</u> <u>snoring</u> Adj. <u>swimming</u> <u>suit</u> R.C. Adj.: the <u>people</u> <u>swimming</u> speak French Adj. Adv. 0.3n <u>excited</u> [<u>about</u> <u>swimming</u> tomorrow] Verb Adv. of Manner: <u>hurt</u> <u>himself</u> <u>exercising</u> PP Adv. of Manner: [<u>by</u> <u>working</u> <u>hard</u>] R.C. Adv. of Manner: [<u>when</u> <u>traveling</u> <u>alone</u>] Sent. Adv. [<u>speaking</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>devil</u>]
6. Infinitive	(Never Finite)	Subject: <u>To</u> <u>forgive</u> <u>is</u> V. Comps.: <u>seems</u> <u>to</u> <u>understand</u> 1.1 Object: <u>like</u> <u>to</u> <u>swim</u> 1.5: <u>is</u> <u>expected</u> <u>to</u> <u>win</u> 2.5: <u>expect</u> <u>him</u> <u>to</u> <u>win</u> Adj. <u>place</u> <u>to</u> <u>swim</u> Verb Adv. of Reason: <u>went</u> <u>there</u> <u>to</u> <u>swim</u> Conditional Adv. [<u>for</u> <u>me</u> <u>to</u> <u>do</u> <u>that</u>] Adj. Adv. 0.3a <u>is</u> <u>afraid</u> [<u>to</u> <u>swim</u> <u>alone</u>]. (Cause)

R.C. = Reduced Clause

Grammatical Alphanumeric Code

1st Number = Structure **2nd Number** = Complement

00 = Uncomplemented **1** = Object
0. = Linking Verb **2** = Predicate Adverb
1. = Single Complement **3** = Pred. Adjective
2. = Double Complement **4** = Pred. Noun
 5 = Pred. Verbal

- Symbol = compound Predicate
+ Symbol = compound Sentence

Abbreviations

Verbal Phrases Dependent Clauses
j = (adjective) {adj.} **J** = (adjective) {adJ.}
n = (noun) **N** = (Noun)
 {noun} or [noun] {Noun} or [Noun]
a = [adverb] [adverb] **A** = [Adverb] [Adverb]
 or [adverb] or [Adverb]
, Comma = separate Phrase or Clause

Compound Verb Phrase

1.1-00 She can play the piano and sing 00+0.2 She called, but you were away

1.1+1.1 She made the dinner, and we washed the dishes.

2.5+2.5 Either you tell him to leave, or I will.

Compound Sentences

Complex Sentence Structures

Matrix Clauses With Dependent Noun Clauses as Subjects

Subject N1.2 (What you think) matters [to me]. / Your opinion

Subject N1.1 (Whoever guesses the number) wins a prize.

Matrix Clauses w/ Dep. Clauses as Verb Complements:

Object 1.1N I know [that he likes sports]. / his hobbies

Pred. Noun 0.4N The important thing is {that the children are safe}. / the children's safety

Pred Adj. 0.3J Your boyfriend looks [like he works out]. / strong

Independent Clauses w/ Dependent Clauses as Modifiers

Adj. of Observation J0.4 The people (who are swimming) are my classmates. / (in the pool)

Adj. Adv.0.3A She is afraid [that the dog will bite her]. / [of the dog]

Verb Adv. 1.1A [Before he arrives], he will call us / [Before his arrival]

Sent. Adv.1.1,A They won the game, [which is surprising]. / surprisingly

Movement of Grammatical Units

Movement of Verb Complements & Verbs in Exclamations & Questions

0.2 There they are! / 0.3 How handsome you look! / 0.4 What a smart girl you are!

0.3 We are hungry. / Are you hungry? / How hungry are you?

1.1 We will eat pizza today. / Will we eat pizza today? / What will we eat today?

The 3 Reversible Patterns: SVC -> CVS

0.2 Here is the key. / 0.3 Blessed are the peacemakers.

1.2 [In a large shoe] lived an old woman.

Objects in Dependent Clauses

1.1J He ate the food (that we bought).

1.1N I know [what] they talked [about].

Movement of Subject Phrase and Subject Clause

n0.3 It is hard (to find a good job). / (Finding a job) is hard.

Dummy Subject N1.2 It matters [to me] (what you think).

Movement of Adjective Clause

J1.1 One student passed the exam (who never came [to class]).

Limited Color Coding: Simple Subjects, Simple Predicates, & Connectors 1.1NJ,AnJ-nJ

[When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people (to dissolve the political bands (which have connected them with another)) and (to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station (to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them))], a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires [that they should declare the causes (which impel them to the separation)].