

SENTENCE DIAGRAMMING

Mehmet Fatin Baki

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Öğrencilerime,
To my students,

Fatin

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Mehmet Fatin Baki (Fred) was born in İskenderun, Turkey in July, 1927 and graduated from Istanbul University in 1952. After he finished his military service, he traveled around the world, (including Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia) for three years, then he engaged with export-import business.

He did some post graduate work at Columbia University in New York and at Dropsie University in Philadelphia. (1960-62)

In 1980 he moved to Florida and in 1989 formed Cottage Education Corp., a not profit Organization. Fred, with a thirty volunteers in twenty years served more than 3000 dropout students. In 1992 he received a Point of Lights medallion from President G. W. Bush, and accolades from governor of Florida. Now he is retired and living in Florida. He has written 13 books regarding old Turkish poetry since 1995. Anyone can see and read these books free of charge at Google-book section, under his name. To contact him please send e-mail to :

director@cottage-education.org or fredbaki@comcast.net .

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INTRODUCTIONS

**Mehmet Fatin Baki
Mike Winterheimer**

**Translations
Arabic, Chinese, French, German,
Italian, Japanese, Persian,
Russian, Spanish, Urdu,**

**Google Translate for
[Translator Toolkit](#)[Website](#)[Translator](#)[Global](#)**

Öğrencilere,

Diagramming Sentences kitabı Türk öğrencileri için hazırlanmış olmasına rağmen diğer dillerle konuşan talebeler için de ders kitabı olarak kullanılabilir. Kitap İngilizcede kullanılan gramer kaidelerine göre hazırlanmıştır.

İngilizceyi doğru öğrenebilmek için lazım olan şartlardan ilki, yabancı kelimeleri ezberlemek ve manalarını öğrenmektir. Manaları zihinsel olan bu kelimeleri iki boyutlu sembollerle göstermek maksadı ile diagramlar (şemalar) çizilmiştir. **Diagramming Sentences** kitabı bu öğrenilen kelimeleri nasıl ve nerelerde kullanacaklarını görsel olarak göstermeğe kılavuzluk edecektir. İlk altı kısımda yaklaşık 500 kelime ile talebeler meramlarını anlatacak duruma gelebilirler.

Kısımlar gayet basit cümlelerle başlayıp gittikçe zorlaşan cümleleri ihtiva etmektedir. Öğrenciler için basamak basamak tertiplenen bu kitaptaki ilk altı kısımları iyice öğrenmeden ilerdeki kısımları geçmemelerini tavsiye ederiz. Zira ilerdeki kısımlar baştaki ilk kısımlarda gösterilen kuralara göre genişletilmiştir.

Kitabın başlangıcına kelimelerin yerlerini gösteren bir de kılavuz (**Guide to Diagramming**) kısmı ilave edilmiştir. Kelimeler cümlenin neresinde olurlarsa olsunlar vazifeleri ve fonksiyonları mucibince bu çizgiler vasıtasıyla belirli yerlerini alırlar.

Bu kitabın sonunda da hülasa (**Summary**) olarak gramer kelime manalarını gösteren cümleler alfabetik fihristi vardır. Ayrıca öğrencilerin alışkanlık kesbetmeleri için eksersiz (**Exercise**) kısmında bol bol örnekler verilmiştir.

Parsing Sentences denilen kısmında kelimelerin anlamları yanında

fonksiyonlarına göre analizleri yapılmış ve gramer kitaplarında geçen isimlerini gösteren misaller verilmiştir.

Bu çalışma, dışardan görüldüğü kadar hiç te kolay değildir, fakat İngilizce dilini öğrendikten sonra öğrencilere vereceği menfaatler çok büyüktür. İngilizceyi veya başka bir dili öğrenenler ömürleri boyunca yanlarında bir tercüman bulundurmuş olacaklardır. Bu tercüman kendilerinin yalnız düşüncelerini değil hislerini bile ifade edebilecek durumda olacaktır.

Bu kitabın hazırlanmasında teknik yardımları olan Mike Winterheimer'e şükranlarımı bildiririm.

Diagramming Sentences kitabı hakkında sorularınız varsa lütfen bize yazınız yahut director@cottage-education.org veya fredbaki@comcast.net e gönderiniz.

Çalışmalarınızda başarılar dileği ile hepinize sağlıklı günler temenni ederim.

Sevgilerimle,
Mehmet Fatih Baki

To the students,

Although the **Diagramming Sentences** is prepared to teach Turkish students, it can be used as a text book for other language speakers. One of the requirements for learning good English is to memorize the foreign words and to know their meanings.

Diagramming Sentences is designed to show all abstract words with diagrams. Diagrams are pictorial representation of words and idioms. It also will guide the students, according to their functions, in how to use and where to locate the words in an actual sentence.

The students may express themselves with the 500 English words that are presented at the first six sections of the book. Sections are arranged with simple words and sentences but gradually introduces more difficult sentence combinations. It is suggested to students that they should not attempt to study advance sections without completely digesting first six sections. Advance sections are based according rules of the beginning sections.

At the beginning of the book, a **Guide to Diagrams** section is presented which show the words at the proper locations.

At the end of the book, a **Summary** section of the grammatical definitions of words is listed alphabetically, to refresh the students memories. Also there is an **Exercise** section allowing students to practice their knowledge and a **Parsing Sentences** section analyzing many sentences as parting.

I sincerely thank Mr. Mike Winternheimer for his technical help in preparing of this book. If you have any question about **Diagramming Sentences** please write to us or send e-mail to director@cottage-education.org or Fredbaki@comcast.net

I wish you successes and good health.

Mehmet Fatih Baki

للطلاب،

على الرغم من استعداد الجمل الرسم البياني لتعليم الطلاب التركية، ويمكن استخدامه كما نص الكتاب للناطقين باللغات الأخرى. واحد من المتطلبات لتعلم اللغة الانجليزية جيدة لحفظ الكلمات الأجنبية ومعرفة معانيها.

تم تصميم الجمل التخطيط لإظهار كل الكلمات المجردة مع الرسوم البيانية. الرسوم البيانية لتمثيل مصورة من الكلمات والتعبير. انها ستوجه أيضا للطلاب، وفقا لوظائفها، في كيفية استخدام وأين لتحديد الكلمات في الجملة الفعلية.

يجوز للطلاب التعبير عن أنفسهم بالكلمات 500 الإنجليزية التي يتم تقديمها في الأجزاء الستة الأولى من هذا الكتاب. ويتم ترتيب المقاطع مع كلمات بسيطة وجمل ولكن يدخل تدريجيا تركيبات الحكم أكثر صعوبة. ويقترح على الطلاب أن لا محاولة لدراسة أقسام مسبقا بدون هضم تماما 1 ستة أقسام. وتقوم أقسام مسبقا القواعد وفقا للأقسام ابتداء.

في بداية الكتاب، ويقدم الدليل لقسم المخططات التي تظهر عبارة في المواقع المناسبة. في نهاية الكتاب، تم سرد المقطع ملخص للتعريفات نحوية من الكلمات حسب الترتيب الأبجدي، لإنعاش ذاكرة الطلاب. هناك أيضا هي عبارة عن جزء مما يسمح للطلاب بممارسة لممارسة معارفهم وقسم الجمل توزيع تحليل الجمل العديد من فراق.

أشكر بإخلاص السيد مايك Winternheimer لمساعدته التقنية في إعداد هذا الكتاب. إذا كان لديك أي سؤال حول الرسم البياني الجمل يرجى مراسلتنا أو إرسال البريد الإلكتروني إلى director@cottage-education.org

أو Fredbaki@comcast.net

أتمنى لك النجاح والصحة الجيدة.
محمد عبد الباقي

Les étudiants,

Bien que les peines de création de diagrammes est prêt à enseigner aux étudiants turcs, il peut être utilisé comme un livre de texte pour les locuteurs d'autres langues. Une des exigences pour apprendre l'anglais est bon de mémoriser les mots étrangers et de connaître leurs significations.

Peines de création de diagrammes est conçu pour afficher tous les mots abstraits avec des diagrammes. Les diagrammes sont la représentation picturale des mots et des expressions idiomatiques.

Elle permettra aussi de guider les élèves, en fonction de leurs fonctions, dans la façon d'utiliser et où trouver les mots dans une phrase réelle.

Les étudiants peuvent s'exprimer avec les 500 mots anglais qui sont présentés lors des six premiers chapitres du livre. Les articles sont disposés avec des mots simples et des phrases, mais elle introduit progressivement les combinaisons de phrases plus difficiles. Il est suggéré aux élèves qu'ils ne doivent pas tenter d'étudier sections avancées sans complètement digérer premiers six sections. Sections Advance sont basés selon les règles de départ des sections.

Au début du livre, un guide à l'article diagrammes sont présentés, qui montrent les mots à des endroits appropriés.

A la fin du livre, une section Résumé des définitions de mots grammaticaux est par ordre alphabétique, de rafraîchir les mémoires des étudiants. Il ya aussi une section Exercice permettant aux étudiants de pratiquer leurs connaissances et une section liée au traitement des peines d'analyser de nombreuses phrases comme séparation.

Je remercie sincèrement M. Mike Winterheimer pour son aide technique dans la préparation de ce livre. Si vous avez des questions concernant Diagramming peines s'il vous plaît écrivez-nous ou envoyez un e-mail à director@cottage-education.org ou Fredbaki@comcast.net

Je vous souhaite succès et une bonne santé.

Mehmet Baki Fatim

die Studenten,

Obwohl die Sätze Diagramming ist bereit, türkische Studenten zu lehren, kann es als Lehrbuch für andere Sprachen verwendet werden. Eine der Voraussetzungen für das Lernen gut Englisch ist es, die ausländischen Wörter auswendig zu lernen und um ihre Bedeutung zu kennen.

Diagramming Sätze dient zur Verwaltung aller abstrakten Begriffe mit Abbildungen zeigen. Diagramme sind bildliche Darstellung von Wörtern und Wendungen. Es wird auch führen die Studenten nach ihren Funktionen in die Verwendung und wo die Wörter in einer aktuellen Satz zu finden.

Die Schülerinnen und Schüler können sich mit den 500 englische Wörter, die auf den ersten sechs Abschnitte des Buches vorgestellt werden auszudrücken. Die Schnitte werden mit einfachen Worten und Sätzen angeordnet, sondern nach und nach stellt schwieriger Satz-Kombinationen. Es richtet sich an Studierende, dass sie nicht versuchen sollten, um weitere Abschnitte, ohne sie komplett zu verdauen ersten sechs Abschnitten Studie schlug. Weitere Abschnitte sind nach Regeln der ersten Abschnitte basieren.

Zu Beginn des Buches, ist ein Leitfaden zur Diagramme Abschnitt vorgestellt, zeigen die Worte an den richtigen Stellen.

Am Ende des Buches wird ein Abschnitt Zusammenfassung der grammatischen Definitionen von Wörtern alphabetisch aufgelistet, die Studierenden Erinnerungen aufzufrischen. Auch gibt es eine Übung Abschnitt, damit die Schüler ihr Wissen und eine Parsing Sätze Abschnitt analysiert, wie viele Sätze Abschied zu üben.

Ich danke Herrn Mike Winterheimer für seine technische Hilfe bei der Vorbereitung dieses Buches. Wenn Sie Fragen zu Diagramming Sätze haben schreiben Sie uns bitte an oder senden Sie E-Mail an director@cottage-education.org oder Fredbaki@comcast.net
Ich wünsche Ihnen Erfolg und gute Gesundheit.

Mehmet Fatin Baki

Per gli studenti,

Anche se le frasi di diagrammi è disposto a insegnare agli studenti turchi, può essere utilizzato come libro di testo per i diffusori in altre lingue. Uno dei requisiti per imparare bene l'inglese è quello di memorizzare le parole straniere e di conoscerne il significato.

Fraasi di diagrammi è stato progettato per mostrare tutte le parole astratte con i diagrammi. I diagrammi sono la rappresentazione pittorica di parole e idiomi.

Sarà anche guidare gli studenti, secondo le loro funzioni, come utilizzare e dove trovare le parole in una frase vera e propria.

Gli studenti possono esprimersi con le 500 parole inglesi che vengono presentati nel corso delle prime sei sezioni del libro. Le sezioni sono disposte con parole semplici e frasi, ma introduce a poco a poco le combinazioni di frasi più difficili. Si suggerisce agli studenti che non devono tentare di studiare aspetti avanzati senza digerire completamente primi sei sezioni. Sezioni avanzate si basano le regole in base delle sezioni a partire.

All'inizio del libro, una guida alla sezione diagrammi viene presentato che mostrano le parole nelle posizioni corrette.

Alla fine del libro, una sezione Sintesi delle definizioni grammaticali delle parole è in ordine alfabetico, per rinfrescare la memoria degli studenti.

Inoltre vi è una sezione di esercizio che permette agli studenti di praticare le loro conoscenze e una sezione Parsing frasi analizzare molte frasi di addio.

Ringrazio di cuore il signor Mike Winterheimer per il suo aiuto tecnico nella preparazione di questo libro. Se avete qualche domanda su diagrammi Frasi preghiamo di scriverci o inviare e-mail a director@cottage-education.org o Fredbaki@comcast.net

Vi auguro successi e buona salute.

Mehmet Fatin Baki

به دانش آموزان،

با وجودی که این احکام در نمودار آماده برای تدریس به دانش آموزان ترکیه، می توان آن را به عنوان کتاب متن برای زبان های دیگر استفاده می شود. یکی از الزامات مورد نیاز برای یادگیری زبان انگلیسی خوب است در به خاطر سپردن کلمات خارجی و برای دانستن معانی آنها.

نمودار احکام طراحی شده است برای نشان دادن تمام کلمات انتزاعی با نمودار. نمودارهای نمایندگی تصویری از کلمات و اصطلاحات است. آن را نیز به دانش آموزان، هدایت با توجه به وظایف خود عمل کنند، در نحوه استفاده و جایی که برای قرار دادن کلمات در یک جمله واقعی است.

دانش آموزان ممکن است خود را با 500 کلمه انگلیسی است که در شش بخش اول این کتاب معرفی شده را بیان کنند. بخش ها با کلمات و جملات ساده مرتب شده است اما به تدریج به معرفی ترکیبات جمله سخت تر است. این است که به دانش آموزان است که آنها نباید تلاش برای مقاطع تحصیلی پیش بدون هضم کامل شش بخش اول پیشنهاد می شود. بخش های پیشرفته بر اساس قوانین بر اساس بخش آغاز شده است.

در ابتدای کتاب، به بخش نمودارها ارائه شده است نشان می دهد که واژه ها در مکان های مناسب. در پایان کتاب، بخش خلاصه ای از تعاریف دستوری از کلمات ذکر شده بر اساس حروف الفبا، به تجدید خاطرات دانش آموزان است. نیز وجود دارد بخش ورزش اجازه می دهد دانش آموزان به عمل دانش و تجزیه بخش احکام تجزیه و تحلیل جملات بسیاری به عنوان فراق.

من صمیمانه آقای مایک Winternheimer و را برای کمک های فنی خود را در تهیه این کتاب تشکر کنم. اگر شما هر گونه سوال در مورد رسم نمودار احکام لطفا با ما مکاتبه کنید و یا ارسال پست الکترونیکی به director@cottage-education.org یا Fredbaki@comcast.net من برای شما آرزوی موفقیت و سلامتی خوب است.

محمد Fatin مجری تور

То: студентов,

Несмотря на то, диаграмм Предложения готовы научить турецких студентов, она может быть использована в качестве учебника для других носителей языка. Одним из требований для обучения хороший английский для запоминания иностранных слов и знать их значения.

Предложения диаграмм предназначен для отображения всех абстрактных слов с диаграммами. Диаграммы наглядное представление слов и идиом.

Она также поможет студентам, в соответствии с их функциями, в том, как использовать и где найти слова в реальном предложении.

Студенты могут проявить себя с 500 английских слов, которые представлены в течение первых шести разделах книги. Разделы расположены простые слова и фразы, но постепенно приводит к более сложных сочетаний предложения. Он предложил студентам, что они не должны пытаться изучать заранее разделов без полного переваривания первых шести разделов. Предварительная разделов основаны согласно правилам начала секции.

В начале книги, руководства в разделе Диаграммы представлены которые показывают слова в нужных местах.

В конце книги Основная часть грамматических определений слов в алфавитном порядке, чтобы освежить воспоминания студентов. Также есть раздел упражнение позволяет студентам на практике свои знания и раздел Разбор Предложения анализа многих предложений, как прощание.

Я искренне благодарю г-н Майк Winternheimer за техническую помощь в подготовке этой книги. Если у Вас возникли вопросы относительно диаграмм Предложения пожалуйста, напишите нам или отправить по электронной почте или director@cottage-education.org

Fredbaki@comcast.net

Желаю вам успехов и крепкого здоровья.

Мехмет Фатин Баку

Para los estudiantes,

A pesar de las Sentencias de diagramas está preparado para enseñar a los estudiantes turcos, que puede ser utilizado como libro de texto para hablantes de otros idiomas.

Uno de los requisitos para el aprendizaje de Inglés es buena para memorizar las palabras extranjeras y conocer sus significados.

Sentencias de creación de diagramas está diseñado para mostrar todas las palabras abstractas con diagramas. Los diagramas son la representación pictórica de las palabras y modismos.

Asimismo, guiará a los estudiantes, de acuerdo a sus funciones, en la forma de usar y dónde encontrar las palabras en una frase real.

Los estudiantes pueden expresarse con las 500 palabras en inglés que se presentan en las primeras seis secciones del libro. Las secciones se arreglan con palabras y frases sencillas pero poco a poco introduce combinaciones de frases más difíciles. Se sugiere a los estudiantes que no deben intentar estudiar las secciones adelantados sin digerir totalmente primeros seis secciones. Secciones previas se basan las reglas de acuerdo de las secciones que comienzan.

Al comienzo del libro, una guía de la sección se presenta diagramas que muestran las palabras en los lugares adecuados.

Al final del libro, una sección de Resumen de las definiciones gramaticales de las palabras está en la lista por orden alfabético, para refrescar la memoria de los estudiantes. También hay una sección de ejercicios que permite que los estudiantes practiquen sus conocimientos y una sección de análisis de oraciones como el análisis de muchas oraciones de despedida.

Agradezco sinceramente al Sr. Mike Winterheimer por su ayuda técnica en la preparación de este libro. Si usted tiene alguna pregunta acerca de Diagramación oraciones por favor escríbanos o envíe un correo electrónico a director@cottage-education.org o Fredbaki@comcast.net
Les deseo éxitos y buena salud.

Mehmet Fatin Baki

طالب علموں کو،
اگرچہ Diagramming اور حدیں ترکی کے طالب علموں کو پڑھانے کے لئے تیار کیا گیا ہے، اس زبان کے دوسرے مقررین کے لئے ایک متن کتاب کے طور پر استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔
اچھی انگریزی سیکھنے کے لئے ضروریات میں سے ایک غیر ملکی الفاظ کو حفظ کرنے کے لئے اور ان کے معانی کو جاننا ہے۔

diagrams کے ساتھ Diagramming اور حدیں تمام خلاصہ الفاظ کو دکھانے کے لئے ڈیزائن کیا گیا ہے۔ Diagrams الفاظ اور محاورہ کی چترمی نمائندگی ہیں۔ یہ بھی طالب علموں کی رہنمائی، ان کے کاموں کے مطابق کس طرح استعمال کرنے کے لئے اور جہاں ایک اصل جملے میں الفاظ تلاش کرنے میں۔

طالب علموں کو خود کو 500 انگریزی الفاظ ہیں کہ اس کتاب کے پہلے چھ حصوں پر پیش کر رہے ہیں کے ساتھ اظہار کر سکتے ہیں۔ سادہ الفاظ اور جملے کے ساتھ حصے کا اہتمام کر رہے ہیں لیکن آہستہ آہستہ زیادہ مشکل سزا کے مجموعے کو متعارف کرایا۔ یہ طالب علموں ہے کہ وہ مکمل طور پر پہلی چھ حصوں digesting ہیں بغیر پیشگی قسموں کو مطالعہ کی کوشش نہیں کرنی چاہئے کو مشورہ دیا جاتا ہے۔ پیشگی حصوں شروع حصوں کے مطابق قوانین کی بنیاد پر کر رہے ہیں۔

کتاب کے آغاز میں، Diagrams کے حصے کے ایک گائیڈ پیش کیا ہے جو مناسب مقامات پر الفاظ سے ظاہر ہے۔
کتاب کے آخر میں، الفاظ کی کے گرائمر تعریف کی ایک خلاصہ سیکشن ترتیب انگریزی حروف تہجی درج ہے، طالب علموں کی یادوں کو تازہ کرنے کے لئے۔ اس کے علاوہ ورزش کے طالب علموں کو ان کے علم اور ایک پارسنگ اور حدیں ودائی کے طور پر کئی جملوں کا تجزیہ سیکشن پر عمل کرنے کی اجازت دے سیکشن ہے۔

میں نے صدق دل سے اس کتاب کی تیاری میں ان کی تکنیکی مدد کے لئے مسٹر مائیک Winterheimer شکر ہے۔ اور حدیں اگر آپ Diagramming کے بارے میں کوئی سوال ہے براہ مہربانی ہمارے لئے لکھ یا director@cottage-education.org یا Fredbaki@comcast.net کو ای میل بھیجیں میں آپ کو کامیابیوں اور اچھی صحت چاہتے ہیں۔

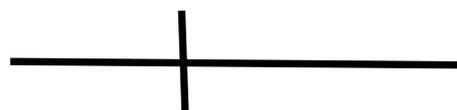
مہمت Fatin Baki

GUIDE
to
DIAGRAMMING

Diag guide 2

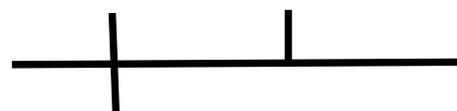
Diagrams are visual aid to understand the meaning of a sentence accurately

Draw a horizontal base line . Divide it into two parts with a short vertical line.



The subject (a noun or a pronoun) is placed to the left side on the base line and the simple predicate (transitive verb) to the right side of the diagram.

If a sentence is a question, it will be changed to a statement then diagrammed.



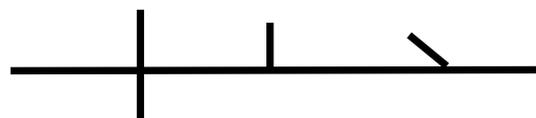
Subject, transitive verb and object of the verb. The object is placed on base line separated with a vertical short line from verb.

An omission of a noun in diagram shown in a parentheses



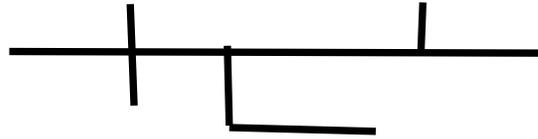
Subject, transitive verb, object of a verb and objective complement.

An action verbs sometime requires an additional complement to express complete thoughts .That complement goes on the base line separated from object by a small slanted line.



Subject transitive verb, object of a verb and indirect object.

An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that comes between verb and direct object. indirect object placed on small separate line and connected to the verb with a short vertical line.



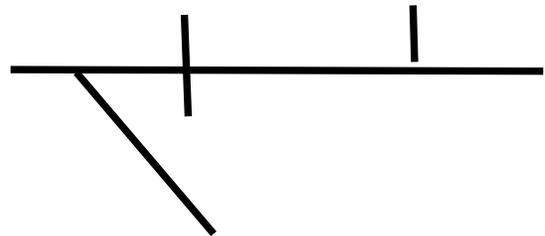
Subject, linking verb and predicate .

A noun or adjective links the subject with a predicate. It is placed on base line separated with a slanted line on the diagram.



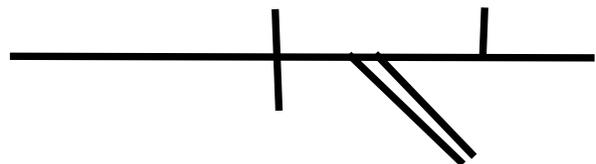
Adjective modifying a noun or a pronoun.

An adjectives are placed on a slanted line and attached to the word they modify.

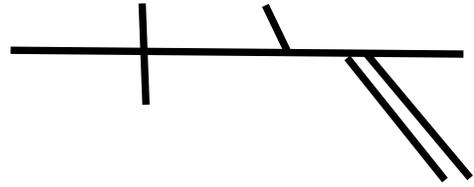


Adverbs are modifying verbs.

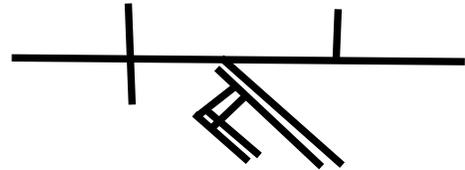
They are placed on a double slanted lines under the verbs they modify.



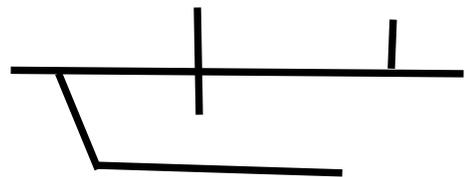
Adverb are modifying adjectives.
 They are placed under the adjective on a double slanted line



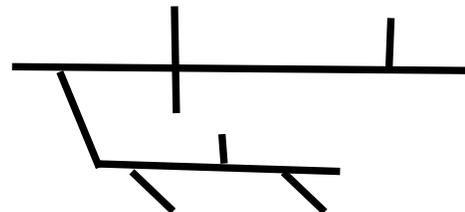
Adverbs are modifying adverbs.
 In this diagram an adverb is attached to another adverb with a short double lines.



Preposition phrase modifying noun.
 A preposition phrase has a preposition and its object. Its object placed on a horizontal line and preposition placed on a slanted line under the word it modifies.

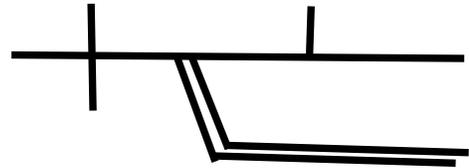


Preposition phrase with its object and modifiers

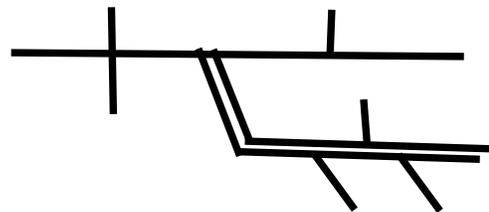


Preposition phrase modifying verb.

A preposition phrase placed under the verb on a double slanted line.

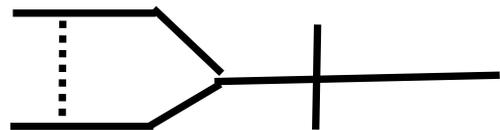


Preposition phrase with its subject and modifiers

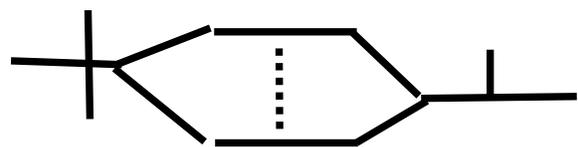


Connecting nouns.

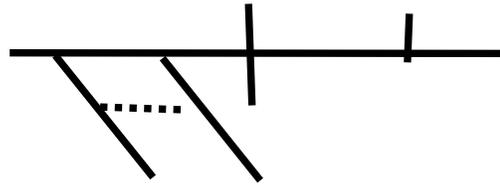
Nouns are placed on a separate horizontal lines. A conjunction word links the lines with a dotted line.



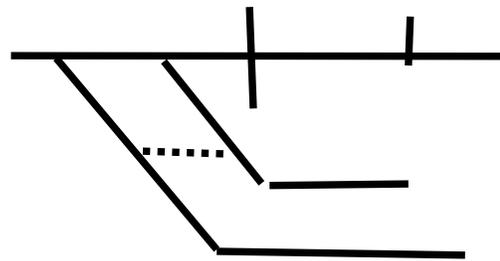
Connecting verbs.



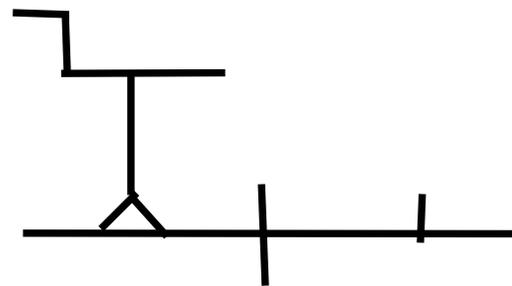
Connecting adjectives



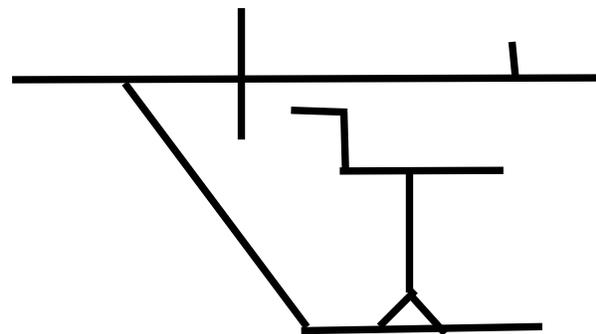
Connecting prepositions



Gerund used as a noun.
They diagrammed like a step.
They are placed on a pedestal above the
base line and they may be used as a noun.

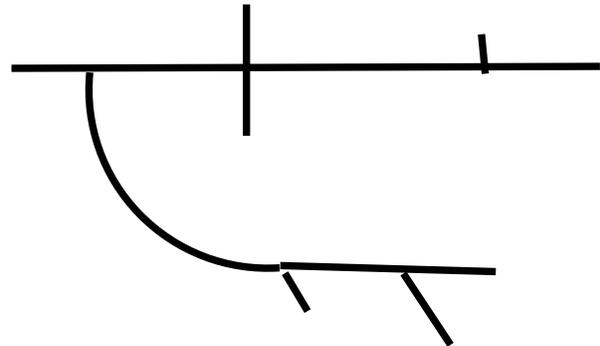


Gerund used as object of preposition
Gerund may have modifiers and object



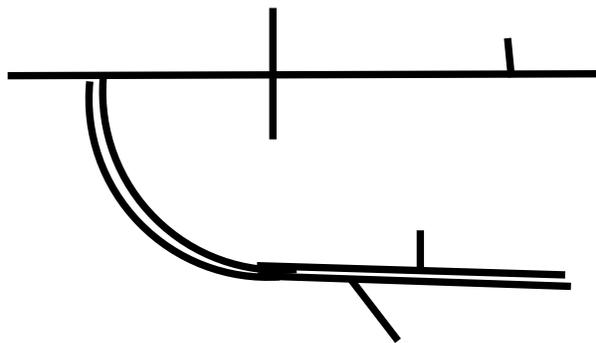
Present participle as a verbal used as adjective.

It is placed on a curved line. Its object and modifiers placed on a horizontal line and attached to the curved line



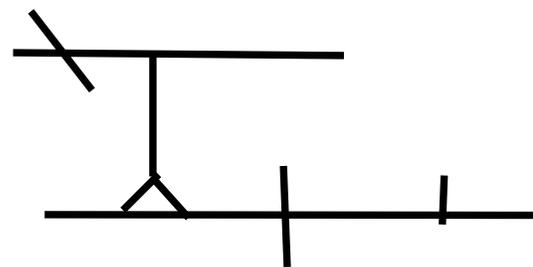
Past participle used as adjective.

Written on a double curved line and its object and modifiers on a double straight line.

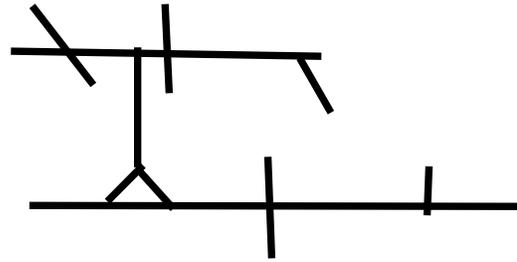


Infinitive modifying noun.

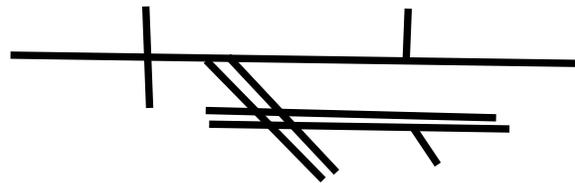
It is a verbal TO is different from a prepositional TO. It is represented with straight and slanted lines and is placed on a pedestal.



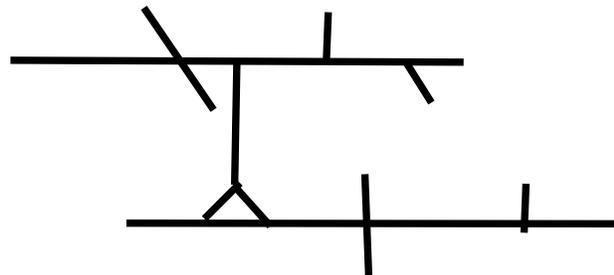
Infinitive phrase with modifies
 An infinitive phrase consists on a
 infinitive and its object and modifiers.



Infinitive phrase modifies a verb.
 It is placed on a double line under
 the verb

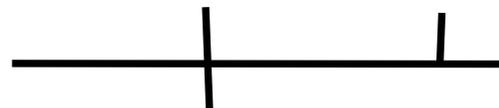


Infinitive clause with its subject.
 This infinitive, like a clause, has
 a subject as well as its
 complete modifiers



The retained object.
 If a sentence in a passive construction
 before diagramming the sentence must
 be turned into regular sentence and
 then diagrammed.

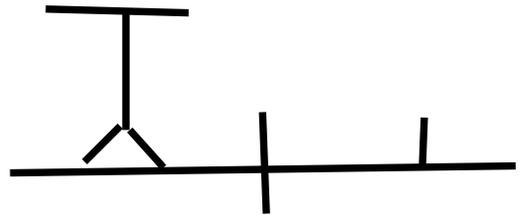
(The letters were given by the mailman.)



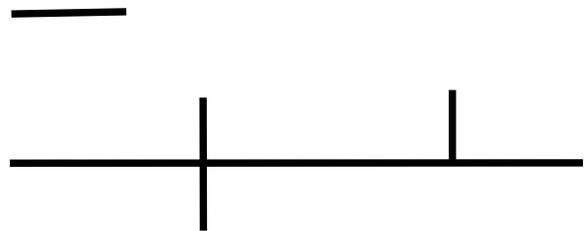
before diagramming the sentence must be turned into regular sentence and then diagrammed.

(The letters were given by the mailman.)

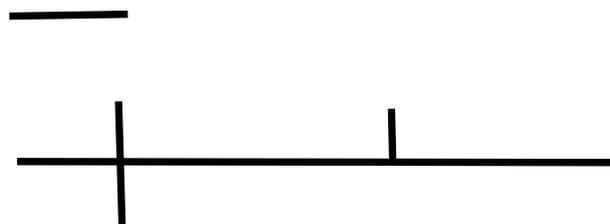
Appositive is a noun set beside another noun to explain or identify it
It is placed on a pedestal..



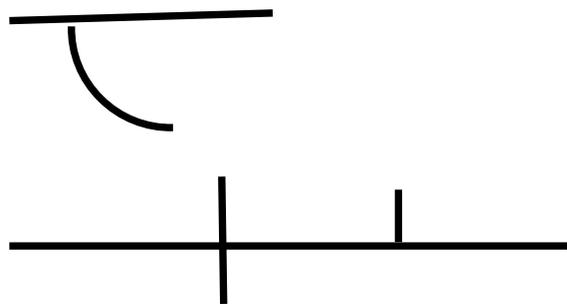
Direct address is a word addresses to the listener. It has no connection with the meaning of the sentence and placed on a small horizontal line above the diagram. .



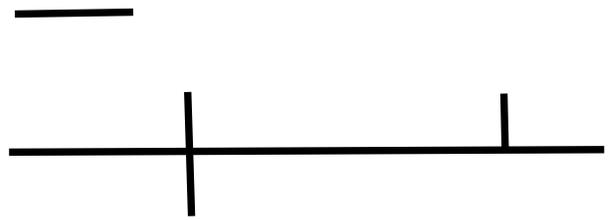
Expletive like HERE and IT used as an introductory word.
It has no connection with the meaning of the sentence and placed on a small horizontal line above the diagram. .



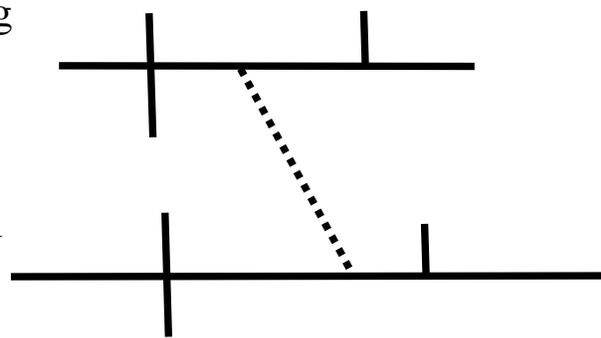
Nominative absolute shown on a curved line (like present participle) separated from main sentence.



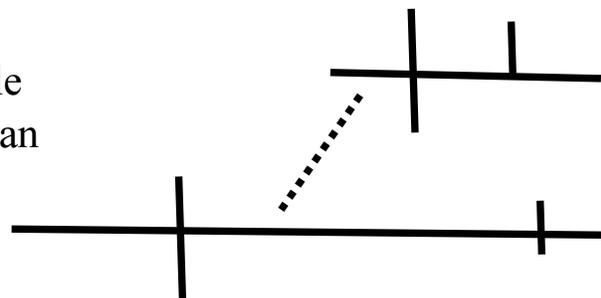
Interjection expresses strong emotion and diagrammed on a small line above the diagram.



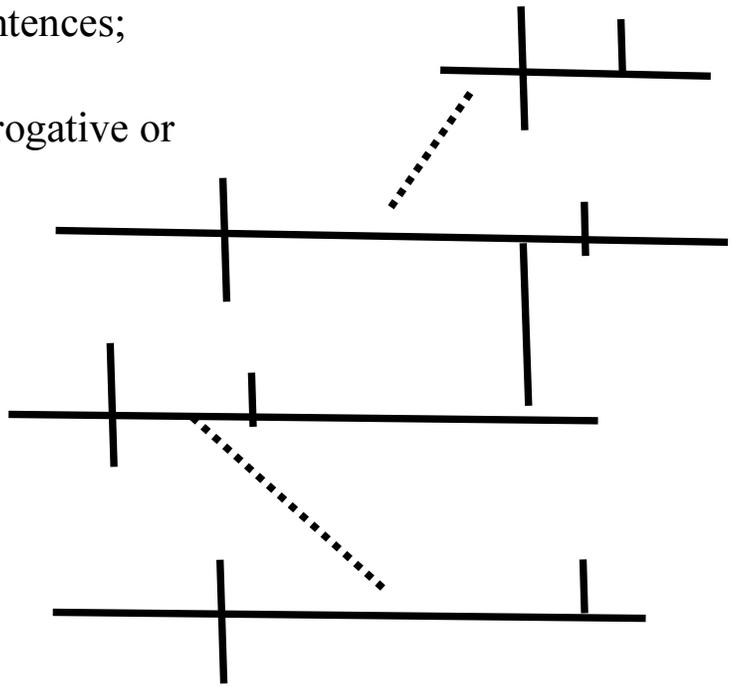
Clauses are a group of words containing subjects and predicates and modifiers. They are used as a part of the sentence like a noun, an adjective or an adverb. Clauses are with a conjunction connected to the related words.



Subordinate clauses can not stand alone as a sentence and they are used as a single word or phrase and connected with with an independent clause.



All sentences could be classified by structure:
a simple, a compound, a complex sentences;
also could be classified by purpose:
a declarative, an imperative, an interrogative or
an exclamatory sentences.



SECTION

II

Subject and predicate
Intransitive verbs
(Present, Past, Future tenses)
Intransitive verbs with modifiers
List of Nouns 1
List of verbs 1
List of adjective 1
List of Adverbs 1
List of Pronouns 1

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Present tense

A sentence is a group of words that express a complete thoughts.

It consist of two parts : subject and predicate. A simple predicate is a verb.

First you find the verb in a sentence, and then after reading the verb ask WHO or WHAT. The answer will let you find the subject which is usually either a noun or a pronoun,

Ex:: If verb is ate. Ask who ate? Girls ate, They ate, Dogs ate ..etc.

Diagramming a sentence : Draw an straight line and divide it into two parts by a vertical line in the center. Place the verb to the right and the subject to the left side.

WE, YOU, THEY and all other plural subject. (See noun and pronoun lists 1)



Babies cry.

Bells ring.

Boys leave.

Cars run.

Children play.

Detectives investigate.

Girls love.

Girls smile .

Girls swim .

Grandmothers cook.

Leaves fall.

Letters arrive .

Men smoke .

Men work .

Women walk .

Mothers bake .

Mothers love.

They come .

They go .

They plan .

They smile .

Thieves run .

Thieves steal.

Trains arrive .

We gather .

We look .

We tell .

Winds destroy.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Present tense

A verb needs to agree with its subject in number singular or plural.
HE, SHE, IT and all other single subjects. (See noun and pronoun lists 1)



Andy fights.

Baby cries.

Baker bakes.

Bell rings.

Bird flees.

Boy smokes.

Child yells .

Detective investigates.

Director arrives.

Enemy destroys .

Engineer plans.

Father permits .

George advances .

George runs .

Girl sings .

Girl smiles.

Grandmothers bakes.

He plays .

It does.

It goes .

Keith leaves .

Leaf falls .

Letter arrives .

Man works .

Manager approves .

Mother bakes .

Mother loves .

Police investigates .

Sailor sails.

She comes.

She goes .

She tells .

Soldier fights .

Sue smiles .

Sun shines .

Teacher leaves .

Thief steals .

Time passes .

Water freezes .

Wind destroys.

Woman walks.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Present continuous tense

HE, SHE, IT and all other single subject. (See noun and pronoun lists. 1). The present continuous singular tense is uses a form of a verb BE as a helping verb. (is, was).



Andy is fighting .
Artist is painting.
Ashley is leaving .
Baby was crying.
Bell is ringing.
Boy was playing .
Bus is arriving .
Car was passing .
Charlie is running .
Child is freezing .
Child was yelling .
Cook was baking .
Detector is investigating.
Dog is barking .
Engine is running .
Everyone is laughing .
Everyone is swimming .
Farmer is planting .
Father is resting.
Frank is coming.
George is planning.
Girl is loving.

Girl was smiling.
Grandmother is cooking .
He is playing.
He was fighting.
He was hiking .
Janitor was going .
Jill is gathering .
Joanne was looking .
John is arriving .
Keith is telling .
Leaf is falling.
Motorcycle is skidding .
Officer is coming .
Rain is destroying .
She is looking .
She was planning.
Soldier is marching.
Student is advancing .
Sun is shining .
Train is arriving .
Tree was falling.
Wind is destroying.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Present continuous tense

WE, YOU, THEY and all other plural subjects (See Noun and pronoun lists 1). The present continuous (participle) plural is uses a form of a verb BE as a helping verb. (are, were).



Astronauts are landing.

Babies were crying .

Bakers are baking.

Bells are ringing .

Birds are flying .

Boys are swimming.

Cars were passing.

Charlie is advancing .

Children are yelling .

Children were trembling .

Engines are ruing.

Farmers are planting .

Firemen are fighting .

Flames are advancing .

Fruits are freezing.

Girls are smiling .

Girls were baking .

Guests are arriving .

Invitations are going .

Janitors are leaving .

Laborers were planting .

Leaves are falling .

Leaves are falling .

Letters are arriving.

Men are smoking .

Men were working.

Ships are arriving.

Soldiers were marching.

Students are studying .

Teachers were looking.

They are destroying.

They are yelling.

Thieves were steeling .

We are baking.

We were playing.

We were walking .

Weeks are passing .

Wheels are skidding .

Women were baking .

Women were singing.

Workers are painting.

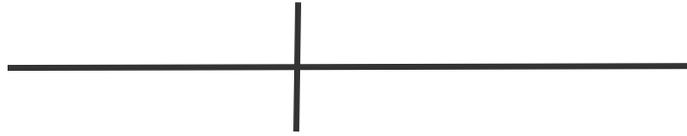
You are destroying .

You were approving.

You were fighting .

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Future tense

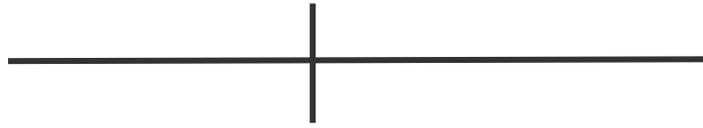


Actress will play.
Andy will arrive.
Ashley will come.
Babies will cry.
Baker will bake.
Bells will ring .
Bill will swim .
Boy will speak.
Boys will swim.
Cathy will cry.
Children will love .
Detective will investigate.
Farmers will plant.
Father will rest.
Flames will advance .
Frank will fight .
Friend will write .
Friends will help.
George will answer.
Girl will smile.
Girls will sing.
Gold will shine.
Grandmother will sit.

Gusts will arrive .
He will smile.
Housekeeper will leave.
Janitor will go.
Judge will ask.
Leaves will fall .
Man will smoke .
Men will play.
Mother will approve .
Mothers will bake .
She will walk .
Ships will sail .
Teacher will leave .
Team will arrive .
They will work .
Thief will run.
Thieves will steal.
Time will pass .
Time will tell .
We will go .
We will look .
Wind will destroy .
Workers will leave .

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Past tense



Accident occurred.

Andy fought.

Ann cooked.

Ashley left.

Astronauts landed.

Babies cried.

Baby cried.

Bell rang .

Birds flew .

Boys ran .

Car passed.

Cathy looked .

Cathy told.

Charlie came .

Cheerleaders yelled .

Children gathered.

Director approved.

Dog swam.

Everyone laughed .

Father smoked.

Father yelled.

George planned .

George smoked.

Girl smiled .

Girls played .

Guests arrived .

Housekeeper left.

Jill swam .

Leaves fell.

Lifeguard dived .

Motorcycle skidded .

Nobody came .

President resigned.

Sailors survived

She loved .

Sister baked .

Soldiers fought .

Stone fell .

Teacher decided .

Teacher planned.

Teacher went .

Team marched .

They worked .

They wrote .

Thief stole.

Thieves stole.

Train arrived .

Trees fell .

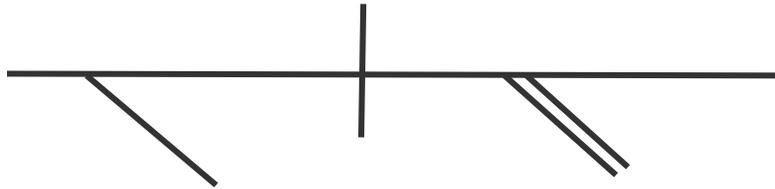
Water froze .

Wind destroyed .

Woman walked .

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Subjects and predicates with modifications. (adjective and adverb). The words A, AN, THE are special adjectives called ARTICLES.



The beautiful girl smiled gracefully.

Adjectives and adverbs are modifiers. They indicate something about their related words.

The adjectives are placed on a slanted line under the words they modify.

The adverbs are also modifiers placed on the slanted double line and attached the verb modify.

We ate too much .

Time passed rapidly.

Hot water is running inside .

A large crowd gathered early.

Andy fought bravely yesterday.

The door bell is ringing loudly.

The office manager looked angrily.

Our new janitor works continuously.

A famous painting was stolen recently .

This young labor will work very faithfully.

The young detector is investigating carefully .

A large orange grove was destroyed last week .

We play there often .

The plane arrived late .

The white snow falls gently .

You leave immediately.

The old woman walked slowly .

The old man walking carefully.

If a sentence in a question form, it must be turned into regular sentence.

Where did you go yesterday? (You did go where yesterday.)

Where are you going now? (You are going where, now .)

LIST OF NOUNS 1

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea. A proper noun names a particular person, place, or thing. Most nouns are made plural by adding S or ES to the singular form. Some nouns have special forms.

Accident	Door	John	Sister
Actress	Enemy	Judge	Snow
Andy	Engine	Keith	Stone
Ann	Engineer	Labor	Student
Ashley	Everyone	Labors P	Sue
Astronaut	Farmer	Leaf	Sun
Babies P	Father	Leaves P	Teacher
Baby	Fireman	Letter	They P
Baker	Flames	Man	Thief
Bakers P	Frank	Manager	Thieves P
Beach	Friend	Men P	Time
Beaches P	Fruits	Mother	Trains
Bell	George	Mothers P	Tree
Bells P	Girl	Motorcycle	Trees P
Bird	Girls P	Needle	Truck
Boy	Gold	Needles P	Trucks P
Boys P	Grandmother	Nobody	Water
Brazil	Guest	Office	We
Bus	He	Offices P	Week
Car	House	Orange	Weeks P
Cathy	Housekeeper	Painting	Wheels
Charlie	I	Police	Wind
Cheerleader	Invitation	President	Winds P
Child	Invitations P	Rain	Woman
Children P	It	Sailor	Women P
Detective	Janitor	Sailor	Workers
Director	Japan	She	Yard
Dog	Jill	Ship	You P

LIST OF VERBS 1

A verb expresses action or being.

A verb phrase is made up of a main verb and one or more helping verbs.

Advance	Go	Rise
Answer	Grumble	Run
Approve	Help	Sail
Arrive	Hike	Shine
Ask	Investigate	Sing
Bake	Land	Sit
Bark	Laugh	Skid
Be (is,are,was,were)	Leave	Smile
Brake	Life	Smoke
Come	Look	Speak
Cook	Love	Steal
Cry	March	Study
Destroy	Occur	Supply
Dive	Paint	Survive
Do (did,done)	Pass	Swim
Eat	Permit	Tell
Fall	Plan	Tremble
Fight	Plant	Walk
Fly	Play	Wonder
Freeze	Resign	Work
Gather	Rest	Write
Glide	Ring	Yell

LIST OF ADJECTIVES 1

Adjectives are used to modify nouns and pronouns.

To find the adjective in a sentence after reading the noun or pronoun if you ask questions one of these , HOW MANY, WHAT KIND, WHICH.

The word A, AN and THE are special adjectives called articles.

THE (definite article) is used to specific persons, places or things.

A and AN (indefinite articles) refer to any person, place or thing.

A

An

Beautiful

Famous

Good

Happy

Hot

Large

Last

Much

New

Old

Tall

The

Tiny

Unhappy

White

Yellow

Young

Diag 2 adverb list 1

LIST OF ADVERBS 1

Adverbs modify verbs, adjective and another adverbs .

They add something to the meaning of verbs.

HERE, THERE, IT are sometime adverbs but can also be used as EXPLETIVE . (See expletive list.) (Section IX)

To find the adverbs in a sentence after reading the verbs you ask: WHY, WHEN, HOW, WHERE, HOW OFTEN, WHAT EXTENT.

Always

Angrily

Away

Bravely

Carefully

Continuously

Early

Faithfully

Fast

Gently

Gracefully

Here

Immediately

Inside

Last week

Late

Loudly

Not

Now

Often

Outside

Quickly

Rapidly

Recently

Seldom

Slowly

Suddenly

There

Where

Yesterday

LIST OF PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns.

Nominative case: They are generally used as subject.

I, we, you, he, she, it, they, who.

Objective case: They are generally used as predicate.

Me, us, you, him, her, it, them, whom.

Possessive case: They are generally used as an adjective. They can also show ownership.

My, our, your, his, her, its, their, whose, mine, yours, our, theirs.

Interrogative pronouns are who, whose, whom, which, what.

They are also used to begin questions.

Reflexive pronouns end with self or selves: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Indefinite pronouns are anybody, anyone, each, nobody, nothing, someone, everyone, both, few, many, others and several.

You run.

He bakes .

My book .

She sings .

We smoke .

He will come .

He writes .

His house is his .

It is running .

It will bark .

They leave .

She will smile .

Their house .

You are playing .

You call them .

They are baking .

They ate too much .

They play there often .

We were smiling .

We work continuously.

Who is motivating .

You leave immediately

SECTION

III

Transitive verbs	
Transitive verbs with direct objects	
Transitive verbs with adjectives	
Transitive verbs with adverbs	
Transitive verbs with direct object and complements	
Transitive verbs with indirect objects	
List of nouns	2
List of verbs	2
List of adjectives	2
List of adverbs	2

TRANSITIVE VERB

Direct Object

An action verb that has object is called transitive .

The objects are placed on the main line and a short vertical line separates verb and it's object on the line.

Personal pronouns can be the object of the verb but only the object forms of the pronouns like ME, HIM, HER, THEM (See list of pronouns).

All transitive verb have objects. The direct object receives the action of the verb.



I like her.

The dog bit him.

The police arrested them .

Children like toys.

Ann moved the lawn .

The father questioned the son .

He will read a book .

The teacher leads the students .

Boys play games .

She is baking a cake.

We like food .

Chris learned his lessons .

You can learn a lot.

Mary dislike Ann .

Tom had an accident .

The company has a reputation .

She noticed me.

He was first .

The man did nothing .

The girl ignored the boy .

George brought the book .

The driver asked a question.

I found the ring .

You can pass the test .

The secretary files the letters .

They will go home .

Everybody enjoys the sunset .

I found him .

We armed ourselves .

Ashley met friends.

Steve saw a snake.

TRANSITIVE VERB

Adjectives

The adjectives modify nouns or pronouns and they are placed under the words they modify on slanted lines

Some personal pronouns can be used as adjectives such as :

MY, YOUR, HIS, ITS, OUR, THEIR, MINE, HER,
YOURS, THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE, (see list of pronouns)

A, AN, THE articles can be used as adjective They make more definite the meaning of the word . The transitive verb (past participle) usually uses a form of a verb HAVE as a helping verb. (Have wanted, has done.) (See verb phrases section IX).



She likes this pen .

We have little time .

I do not like that book .

Her speech alarmed us .

She claimed her bracelet .

Your friend has my pencil .

The movie shows a true story.

My brother spent his all money.

My son has done his homework .

My brother wants the green book.

My little is sister using her hair dye .

The young operator asked my name .

The secretary filed all important letters .

The beautiful girl ignored the young boy .

This blue house contains good furniture .

Your aunt is using the new convertible Ford .

I found ten dollars .

We met new friends .

I enjoyed this school .

He knows my brother .

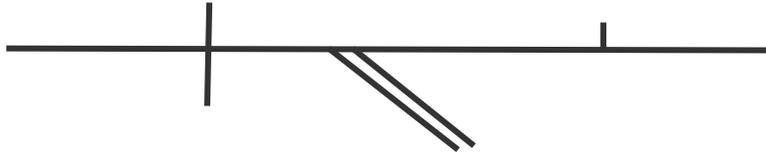
George prefers that one .

Our church helps poor people.

Our dog dug a deep hole

TRANSITIVE VERB

Adverbs



I really need a chair.

We ate too much meat.

He studied English all day.

I have always wanted you .

I met a new friend last night .

We do not expect any problem.

We watch television regularly .

His clothes fit him perfectly .

We watch television regularly .

Many people left the game early.

I certainly fooled myself yesterday .

They hid the silver coins carefully .

All teachers rightfully expect respect .

George played the game without stop .

The thieves secretly buried their gold .

A few people play this game correctly.

Young boys like colored toys, always .

My dad drove that old jeep smoothly .

The old man sometimes forget his keys .

She rapidly hiked five miles this morning .

My mother does not show her anger clearly .

The strong tornado touched the ground hard .

Finally, the thieves secretly buried their gold here .

You drunk that thick milk creamy milkshake slowly .

TRANSITIVE VERBS

Complements

To diagramming objective complements.

Place them after objects on the main line and separate them with a slanted line.

Usually in sentences the following verbs are used.

CHOOSE, RENDER, CALL, ELECT, CONSIDER, NAME, DESIGNATE, APPOINT, DECLARE MAKE.



I call Bill a hero.

Janet dyed her hair black .

He called his wife baby.

They painted the house blue.

The barber cut my hair short.

We elected Joseph chairman.

We thought the show funny .

The dog licked the dish clean .

The trainer called his dog Duke.

Andy found his class interesting.

The baby sitter made the baby cry .

Maria named her baby Josephine .

The judges declared George the winner.

The teacher designated Joseph the team captain .

The president appointed Gerald ambassador to Turkey.

TRANSITIVE VERBS

Indirect objects

Sometimes we see two different objects after the verb in a sentence

Direct and indirect object.

An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that comes between the action verb and the direct object and tells for whom the action is done. To diagram an indirect object a horizontal line is placed under the verb and connected to main line with a short vertical line. Indirect objects are usually used with verbs WRITE, BRING, LAND, BUY, OFFER, OWE, TEACH, GIVE, SELL, SEND, TELL.

The indirect object comes before direct object. It tells to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done.



I showed my work. ----- I showed the teacher my work .

He gave me a ride.

You owe me money .

You tell me the truth .

Did you call me lazy.

The guide gave us a tour .

The business saved us money.

The city bank lent us money.

Our teacher taught us a lesson .

You will lend Mike your camera .

The judge showed the victim no mercy.

My mother bought them a peach pie .

Charlie brought me a science magazine .

Carol wrote the president a resignation letter .

The new director offered Keith a better job.

A comedian told the audience many jokes .

The manager mailed the winner a certificate .

The company owed the workers two week payments .

LIST OF NOUNS 2

Actor	Bridge	Cotton	George	Joe
Actress	Brother	Data	Gerald	John
Admirer	Bus	Day	Girl	Joseph
Advertising	Cake	Deer	Glass	Judge
Air	Camera	Desk	Gloves	Juice
Andy	Cancer	Detective	Glue	Keith
Ankara	Captain	Dirt	Gold	Kerosine
Ann	Car	Dish	Grass	Key
Apple	Caroline	Dog	Gravel	Labor
Army	Cash	Dollar	Ground	Lamp
Ashley	Cathy	Don	Guide	Lawn
Baby	Cattle	Door	Hair	Lead
Bacon	Certificate	Driver	Hair	Leaf
Baker	Charlie	Engine	Ham	Lemon
Ball	Check	Engineer	He	Lemonade
Barber	Cheese	English	Hero	Letter
Barley	Chest	Europe	History	Lettuce
Barracks	Child	Family	Hole	Lilac
Beach	Chocolate	Farm	Homework	London
Beef	Church	Father	House	London
Beer	Cinnamon	Feet	Housekeeper	Louis
Bell	City	Fire	I	Lumber
Bill	Clair	Fish	Ice	Magazine
Bird	Class	Flag	Invitation	Mail
Blood	Clergy	Flour	Iron	Man
Blue	Cloth	Foot	It	Mary
Book	Coffee	Frank	Jacket	Mathematics
Boy	Coin	Friend	Janitor	Meal
Bracelet	Computer	Fruit	Japan	Meat
Brass	Concrete	Furniture	Jeans	Media
Brazil	Cookie	Game	Jenifer	Men
Bread	Copper	Garbage	Jewelry	Merchandise
Brick	Coral	Gasoline	Jill	Merchant

Mice	Pants	Rice	Sugar	Watch
Milkshake	Paper	Room	Sweeter	Water
Mob	Pencil	Salt	Syrup	Waterfall
Mom	People	Sand	Teacher	Wave
Money	Pepper	Sarah	Teenager	We
Mother	Performance	Sauce	Teenager	Weather
Mouse	Permit	Scissors	Teeth	Week
Movie	Person	She	Telephone	Widow
Music	Pie	Show	Television	William
Mustard	Pigeon	Silver	Tennis	Wind
Necklace	Place	Single	Thief	Window
Needle	Plastic	Sister	Things	Wine
Newspaper	Play	Snow	Ticket	Winner
Night	Poetry	Son	Time	Woman
Object	Politics	speech	Tomatoes	Wood
Office	Popcorn	Spinach	Tooth	Wool
Oil	Potatoes	Spot	Toy	Worker
Orange	Poultry	Star	Trail	World
Ox	President	Steel	Tree	Yard
Oxen	Puppy	Stepmother	Truck	Yesterday
Package	Radar	Story	Truth	
Page	Radio	Student	Vacation	
Page	Rainbow	Subject	Victim	
Paint	Refrigerator	Sue	Volleyball	

LIST OF VERBS 2

Alarm	Dive	Ignore	Question
Anger	Do	Investigate	Read
Appoint	Drink	Know	Render
Arm	Drive	Land	Run
Arrest	Dye	Lay	Save
Arrive	Earn	Lead	See
Ask	Eat	Leave	Sell
Bake	Elect	Lick	Send
Be	Eliminate	Like	Show
Bend	Enjoy	Live	Skate
Bite	Expect	Look	Smile
Bring	Fall	Love	Smoke
Bury	Fight	Mail	Spend
Buy	File	Make	Steal
Call	Fill	Meet	Study
Choose	Find	Move	Surrender
Claim	Fit	Name	Swim
Come	Fool	Need	Teach
Consider	Forget	Notice	Tell
Contain	Form	Offer	Throw
Count	Found	Owe	Touch
Cry	Gather	Paint	Use
Cut	Give	Pass	Walk
Declare	Go	Plant	Want
Designate	Have	Play	Watch
Destroy	Help	Prefer	Work
Dig	Hike	Quest	Write

LIST OF ADJECTIVES 2

Adjectives are used to modify nouns and pronouns.

To find the adjective in a sentence after reading the noun or pronoun if you ask questions one of these , HOW MANY,

WHAT KIND, WHICH,

Many adjectives have three forms, or degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, superlative.

Tall, taller, tallest

poor, poorer, poorest

good, better, best

bad, worse, worst

careful, more careful, most careful

attractive, more attractive, most attractive

A

Her

Tall

All

His

Ten

An

Important

That

Any

Its

The

Attractive

Large

Their

Beautiful

Last

These

Blue

Like

Those

Convertible

Little

Thick

Deep

Many

This

Famous

Mine

Tiny

Few

New

True

Free

Old

Unhappy

Good

Our

Yellow

Green

Poor

Young

Happy

Strong

Your

LIST OF ADVERB 2

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and another adverbs. They add something to the meaning to the meaning of verbs.

An adverb that modifies a verb, can appear almost anywhere in a sentence. However, an adverb that modifies an adjective or another adverb usually comes directly before the word it modifies.

HERE, THERE, IT are sometime adverb but also used as EXPLETIVE.
(See expletive, Section IX)

To find the adverbs in a sentence after reading the verbs,
you ask: WHY, WHEN, HOW, WHERE, HOW OFTEN,
WHAT EXTENT.

Alone	Always	Late
All	Angrily	Not
Almost	Away	Often
Any	Carefully	Outside
Correctly	Certainly	Perfectly
Clearly	Continuously	Quickly
Few	Early	Rapidly
Hard	Exiting	Recently
Much	Far	Regularly
New	Fast	Seldom
Recently	Finally	Slowly
Perfectly	Friendly	Smoothly
Rightfully	Gently	Sometimes
Really	Gracefully	Suddenly
Secretly	Hard	There
Smoothly	Here	Where
Slowly	Immediately	Yesterday
Too	Inside	

SECTION

IV

Linking verbs

Linking verbs with predicate nouns

Linking verbs with predicate adjectives

Linking verbs with modifiers

List of nouns 3

List of verbs with Linking verbs 3

List of adjectives 3

List of adverbs 3

LINKING VERBS 1

Predicate nouns (Nominative)

Some verbs do not tell of action. They express state of being.

The Linking verbs connect subject with a word in predicate nouns.

The most used linking verbs to be (am, is, was, were, been). A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that follows the linking verb renames the subject of a sentence.

(See linking verbs list 3)

Since predicate noun refers to the subject you can turn it around without changing the meaning of the sentence.

The personal pronouns must be used as in objective case.



My favorite sport is tennis . Tennis is my favorite sport.

He is the man. --- The man is he . This is she. --- She is this .

Ann is beautiful .

Money is power .

He is an animal.

An apple is a fruit .

Cathy is a stepmother.

Skiing is a popular sport.

Mary is a Spanish teacher.

My house is your house .

Fred is an office manager.

The lucky winner is my son.

His private secretary is Miss Lucille .

The brilliant speaker was a famous journalist.

He is a member .

Mike is a candidate .

He is a widower.

The winner is my wife .

My sister is a happy girl .

That was an oak tree .

That man is Mr. Jones

LINKING VERBS 2

Predicate adjective

Sometime adjectives are separated from the subject by a linking verb.

The personal pronouns have to be possessive case:

my, mine, your, yours, her, hers, our, ours, their, theirs.

My money is mine. --- Your money is yours. --- Her money is hers.



Sour lemon --- The lemon is sour.

Sweet cake --- The cake is sweet .

Sad song --- the song is sad.

Your idea is great .

The tree grew tall.

Ann is beautiful .

The party was fun.

The sky is gloomy .

The captain was old .

Speed is dangerous .

Your brother is older .

Everyone seems sleepy .

All guests are welcome .

The hotel seems empty .

William became confident .

The road was hazardous .

His novel became famous .

The factory whistle sounds shrill .

The next step is most important.

Everyone is quiet .

The pie was sweet .

The rooms are clean .

She seems unhappy.

Diag 4 link modifiers 3

LINKING VERBS 3 Modifiers

Adjectives and adverbs as modifying words could be more than one.



He is often late.

The tree grew tall .

He was surely grateful.

Don was drunk last night .

That senator was very rich .

Boxing is rather dangerous.

The captain is very young .

This old manager is usually late.

The dishes are spotlessly clean.

She seems frequently sick .

Speed is certainly dangerous.

Your brother is probably younger.

Your father is a friendly person .

Those stamps are less valuable .

The meals are not very tasty today.

The weather is the most feared killer.

Those merchants are very successful .

Advance mathematics is a hard subject.

Charlie was very drunk last night .

Philosophic subjects are never easy.

The young man will be an expert eventually.

Suddenly, the rainbows were quite visible

Everyone is quiet.

I am surely grateful .

The play was rather dull .

Ann is a most beautiful girl .

The sky is seldom gloomy.

He looked quite confident.

Your idea is certainly great.

LIST OF NOUNS 3

Actor	binoculars	cattle	days P	flag
Actors P	bird	Certificate	deer	flags P
Actress	blood	Certificates P	desk	flour
Actresses P	Blue	Charlie	desks P	flower
Admirer	Book	check	Detective	flowers P
advertising	Books P	checks P	Detectives P	foot
air	boxing	chest	dinner	forest
Andy	Boy	Child	dirt	Frank
Ankara	Bracelet	Children P	dish	Friend
Ann	Bracelets P	chocolate	Dish	fruit
apartment	brass	Church	dishes P	Furniture
apple	Brazil	Churches P	Dog	Game
apples p	bread	cinnamon	Dogs P	Games P
arm	Brick	cities P	Dollar	garbage
Ashley	Bricks P	city	Dollars P	gasoline
Babies P	bridge bridges	Class	Don	George
Baby	P	Classes P	Door	Gerald
bacon	Brother	clergy	Doors P	Girl
baggage	Brothers P	Cloth	driver	Girls P
Baker	bus	Clothes P	drivers P	glass
Bakers P	buses P	coffee	engineer	glasses P
ball	Cake	Coin	engineers P	glue
Barber	Cakes P	Coins P	English	Gold
barley	Camera	Computer	Europe	grapefruit
barrack	Cameras P	Computers P	families P	grass
baseball	cancer	concrete	family	gravel
Beach	captain	cookie	farm	Ground
Beaches P	captains P	Cookies P	farms P	Guide
beef	car	copper	Father	hair
beer	Caroline	coral	Fathers P	Hair
Bell	cars P	cotton	feet P	He
Bells P	cash	data	fire	Hero
Bill	Cathy	day	fish	Heroes P

history	Key	Men P	People	They P
Hole	kitten	merchandise	Performance	Thief
Holes P	Laborer	merchant	person	Thieves P
Homework	Laborers P	merchants P	Present	Ticket
hotel	lamb	mice P	Presents P	Time
House	lamp	Milkshake	rainfall	tooth
Housekeeper	lamps P	mob	report	Toy
Houses P	Lawn	mom	scouts	train
I	lead	Money	senators	Tree
ice	leader	Monies P	She	Truck
Invitation	Leaf	Mother	Show	Truth
Invitations P	Leaves P	Mothers P	Silver	Victim
iron	lemon	mouse	Sister	Victims P
It	lemonade	Movie	Sisters P	We P
jacket	lemons P	Movies P	Snow	Week
Janitor	Letter	music	Son	Wind
Janitors P	Letters P	mustard	speech	Winds P
Japan	lettuce	Needle	stamp	Winner
jeans	Lilac	Needles P	Stories P	Winners P
Jenifer	London	Nick	Story	Woman
jewelery	Louis	Object	Student	Women P
Jill	lumber	Objects P	Students P	Worker
Joe	magazine	Office	Teacher	Workers P
John	mail	Offices P	Teachers P	Yard
Joseph	Man	Orange	teeth P	Yards P
Judge	Mary	Oranges P	Telephone	Yesterday
juice	meal	ox	Telephones P	You P
Keith	meat	oxen P	Television	
kerosine	media	Pencil	Televisions P	

LIST OF LINKING VERBS 3

A state-of-being verb often act as a linking verb. It connects the subject of a sentence with a word in the predicate. The present and past form are used alone. The past participle and present participle are used with helping verbs. The past participle usually uses a form of a verb HAVE. The present participle uses a form of a verb BE.

am	being	lie	seem	was being
appear	could be	look	smell	were
are	feel	might be	sound	will be
are being	grow	might have	stay	
be	have been	been	test	
become	is	prove	turn	
been	is being	remain	was	

TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE VERBS

alarm	cut	form	love	smoke
anger	declare	form	move	spend
arrest	destroy	found	named	steal
arrive	die	gather	offer	surrender
bake	dive	give	owe	swim
bend	do	go	pass	teach
bite	drink	have	plant	tell
bring	drive	investigate	play	throw
buy	elminate	know	prefer	touch
call	enjoy	land	quest	walk
claim	fall	lay	run	watch
come	fight	lead	save	work
consider	find	leave	sell	write
contain	fit	like	show	
count	fool	live	skate	
cry	forget	look	smile	

LIST OF ADJECTIVES 3

Adjectives are used to modify nouns and pronouns.

To find the adjective in a sentence after reading the noun or pronoun if you ask questions one of these :

HOW MANY, WHAT KIND, WHICH,

Some words are used as adjective and pronoun.

a	deep	happy	one	swift
active	delightful	hard	plenty	tall
advance	dull	hazardous	poor	ten
all	each	hot	power	that
an	easy	how	quite	the
angry	efficient	hungry	real	their
another	either	important	ripe	these
any	empty	intelligent	sad	thick
attractive	eventually	large	selfish	this
beautiful	favoured	last	sensibly	those
bitter	feared	late	several	tiny
blue	few	little	shrill	tired
both	final	lively	sleepy	true
busy	finally	many	slow	unhappy
calm	free	mysterious	small	warm
clean	fresh	narrow	soft	what
cold	gloomy	neither	some	which
competent	good	new	sour	wonderful
confident	grateful	nice	strange	yellow
dangerous	great	old	sweet	young

LIST OF ADVERBS LIST 3

Adverbs modify verbs adjective and another adverbs .

They add something to the meaning to the meaning of verbs.

HERE, THERE, and IT are sometime adverb but also are used as EXPLETIVE.

To find the adverbs in a sentence after reading the verbs you ask: WHY, WHEN, HOW, WHERE, HOW OFTEN, WHAT EXTEND.

all	far	most	smoothly
all day	fast	never	softly
almost	finally	new	sometimes
already	frequently	not	soon
alone	friendly	occasionally	spotless
always	gacefully	often	successfully
angrily	gently	outside	suddenly
away	gradually	passionately	surely
brightly	greatly	perfectly	swiftly
carefully	happily	perhaps	tall
certainly	hard	pretty	there
completely	here	probably	thoroughly
continuously	immediately	quickly	today
correctly	inside	quite	too
early	intentionally	rapidly	truly
endlessly	just	rather	usually
entirely	last	ready	very
especially	late	reasonably	where
eventually	later	recently	yesterday
ever	less	reckless	yet
exiting	maybe	regularly	
extremely	maximally	seldom	
fairly	minimally	slowly	

SECTION

V

Prepositions
Prepositions as adjective
Prepositions as adverb
Prepositions with all modifiers
List of prepositions phrases

PREPOSITIONS 1

Adjective

A modifier may be a group of words as well as a single word.

The noun and that follows a preposition is called the object of the preposition: With you, at home, Near Istanbul, to office..etc.

The preposition phrase contains a preposition and its object.

It used as an adjective and placed directly under the word it modifies.

They answer the same questions adjectives answer: What kind? Which one?

How many? How much?

Its object placed on a horizontal line and preposition placed on a slanted line which is attached to the word it modifies. (see the preposition list.)



I went to the hospital .

We have four tickets for the opera .

The house at the corner was burnt .

The man with a uniform came early.

She purchased a number of books.

After the speech came the awards .

We sat in the front of the balcony.

The orchestra rehearses on Monday .

The windows of your home are broken .

The janitor of your building works hard .

They hiked to the top of the hill for a picnic .

All teachers in my school speak two languages .

PREPOSITION 2

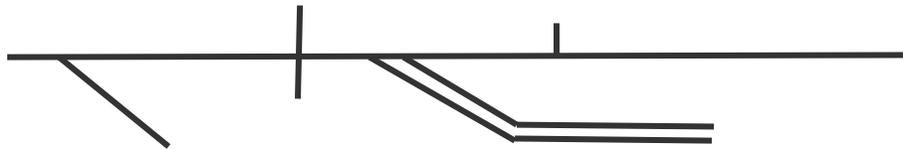
Adverb

A preposition phrase is used as another adverb.

They answer WHEN, WHERE, HOW, WHAT EXTENT questions.

A preposition can be used as an adverb and its object is placed below the verb it modifies on a double horizontal line.

Preposition itself is on a double slanted line and is attached to the verb it modifies on the main line .



I wrote to the manager .

The cat looked at the bird .

That man lives on the street.

I was working in the office.

The train arrived at noon.

The boy jumped into cold water.

Children played for the two hours .

Our house is around the corner.

Two trees fell during the storm .

The storm occurred in the morning.

Josephine fell in love with Arnold .

She sat behind me at the lecture.

We arrived at the airport before noon .

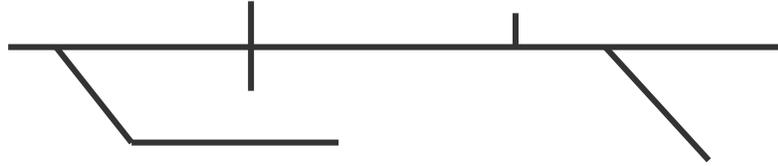
We went to the theater with our guests .

This athlete collapsed from exhaustion.

Some students work during the summer.

PREPOSITION 3

Modifiers



I am grateful to you.

He was true to his church .

The road is closed for repair.

The house is white, with green trim .

The child seems afraid of the noise.

We arrived at the airport on time.

None were invited except the family.

I shall meet you outside of the station.

The project was approved by the committee .

The waiter is laying a table cloth on the table.

We will give the contract to the highest bidder .

On Friday, we will celebrate Mike's birthday.

Our cousins from Turkey are visiting us now .

Each will take his turn at voting eventually.

Suddenly, the car hit the curb with some noise .

A person may, of course, become angry at times.

Doris had ice cream for a dessert in the restaurant.

Many people fly kites on the beach with pleasure .

One man in the crowd suddenly raised his voice in protest.

Somebody with a red hat entered the bank yesterday.

That typewriter was purchased from my brother.

The four men divided the money among themselves .

Prepositions

About	beside	into	to
above	beyond	like	toward
across	by	of	under
after	down	on	unlike
against	during	over	until
along	except	past	up
at	for	near	upon
before	from	since	with
behind	in	through	without

Prepositions with their objects

about noon	down the street	out of the pocket
according to him	during rainstorm	outside my office
after any game	from their city	over the top
among animals	in Turkey	since that time
around the yard	inside my house	till summer
because of her	like these countries	up to me
between two friends	near the end	with force
despite difficulties	on the deck	within reach

Phrasal Prepositions

According to	For the sake of	Instead of
Along side of	In accordance with	On account of
Along with	In addition to	Out of
Because of	In case of	With reference to
By means of	In front of	With regard to
By reason of	In regard to	With respect to
Contrary to	In spite of	

SECTION

VI

Conjunctions
Compound subjects
Compound predicates
Compound verbs
Compound preposition objects
List of conjunctions
Verbs: lie - lay

COMPOUND SUBJECTS 1

A conjunction is a word that links word, phrases, and clauses in a sentence.

Compound subject is simple subjects that have same verb.

Each parts of a compound subject written a separate horizontal line and parts are connected with a dotted vertical line.



My mother and I eat vegetables.

India and China are growing fast .

Beans and rice are nutritious food .

Either you or I had made the mistake .

Janet and Diana laughed all day long .

Cars and trucks blocked the entrance.

Soap, potatoes and eggs are in my list .

These peaches and apricots are delicious .

Both my sister and my brother play guitar.

George and Nick kept running all day long .

Grain and potatoes have fed people for ages.

Sarah and Lucile are planning a vacation .

Either the man or his wife knows the truth .

Sarah and Jane are planning a European vacation .

Both my sister and my brother play musical instruments.

Neither football nor baseball can be played under this rain .

Football games and election results were broadcast first .

Burma, Thailand and Malaya export rice to all over the world .

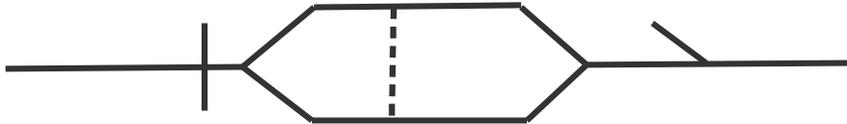
COMPOUND PREDICATE 2



Sally is miserable and cranky.
Our teacher was firm and fair .
Mom plays the piano and drums .
You need a hammer and nails .
The old man is hungry and cold .
He is a novelist and famous writer .
The house looked empty and gloomy.
Jane will call her father or her mother .
Charles brought food, wine and soda .
Todd will call his father or his mother .
The storm brought rain and high wind .
He must have been either drunk or crazy .
The book is either on the desk or in the closet.
We bought pens and paper from Office Depot.
Yolanda bought coffee, milk and sugar yesterday .
George sounded cheerful and enthusiastic on the phone .
Tonight's program is either comedy or tragedy oriented .

COMPOUND VERBS 3

A compound verb consists of two or more verbs that are joined by a conjunction word.



I like and admire my doctor.

She found the book and read it .

Dad mended and painted the table.

We jog and exercise every morning .

Men and women planned and worked .

The car stopped and did not start again.

You will leave now and come back later .

I bought meat and paid for it with cash .

I have seen or heard the name of many operas .

They ate fudge and drank milk in the cafeteria .

Big Jon went to an Italian restaurant and ate pasta .

We hiked and climbed on the mountains in Turkey.

The office manager left on Friday and returned today .

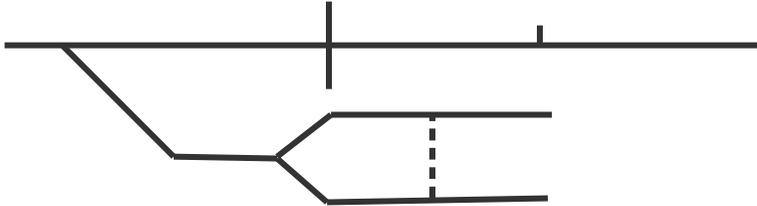
The boys played on the lawn and walked in the street .

He rose from his seat and walked into the conference room .

Young boy approached the coach and answered his questions .

The boys and the girls sang and danced at the birthday party.

COMPOUND PREPOSITION OBJECTS 4



This secret is between you and me.

The pot is sitting on the table or the stove.

We have tickets for the movie and opera.

He suffers from arthritis and gout disease.

Without food and drink the sailors survived two days.

Most rice is exported from Thailand and Burma .

The detergent spilled from the bag and its container .

Nancy will call her father for his advice and consent.

We bought a house near the schools and the markets.

Everyone was invited except young boys and old folks.

I received diplomas from one college and two universities .

They expected courtesy from your son and your daughter.

I have started a collection of newspapers and magazines.

We behaved ourselves in our school and public library.

LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are connecting words. The coordinating conjunctions are AND, BUT and OR.

Other conjunctions:

after	eventually	likewise	soon
after a while	finally	meanwhile	specifically
after all	first	moreover	still
again	for example	namely	subsequently
all in all	further	naturally	that
also	furthermore	nevertheless	that is
although	granted	next	then
and	however	nor	thereafter
and yet	important	notwithstanding	therefore
as long as	in addition	now	though
at length	in brief	of course	thus
at that time	in conclusion	on the contrary	to illustrate
at the same time	in contrast	or	to summarize
because	in fact	otherwise	too
before	in other words	particularly	towards
besides	in short	presently	truly
but	in spite of	regardless	until
certainly	in summary	second	until now
despite	in the past	shortly	when
earlier	indeed	similarly	while
equally	instead	simultaneously	yet
even	last	since	
even so	lately	so far	

TROUBLESOME VERBS (lie and lay)

The verb lay means to put something down , to place.

The verb lay takes an object. (Transitive verbs)

Present tense: I lay it down, she lays it down,

Present (participle) continuous tense: I am laying it down,
she is laying it down,

Past tense: I laid it down, she laid it down

Future tense: I will lay it down, she will lay it down,

Past perfect tense: I have laid it down, she has laid it down,

Lay down your cards.

The dog is lying on the floor.

Nancy laid the book on the table.

We will lay our books on the bench.

George has laid his book on the couch.

The workers laid the mold in a cooling room.

The verb lie means to rest, or to recline,

The verb lie does not take an object. (intransitive verb)

Present tense: I lie in bed, she lies in bed,

Present (participle) continuous tense: I am lying in bed, she is lying in bed,

Past tense: I lay in bed, she lay in bed,

Future tense: I will lay in bed

Past perfect tense: I have lain in bed, she has lain in bed,

You lie in bed too long.

Lie down and relax today.

Your father has lain down.

Your sister is lying on the couch.

How long had the book lain there.

The metal lies in a mold until cooled.

Lay down your cards, and lie down and relax today.

SECTION

VII

Verbals

Gerunds as subject

Gerund with modifiers as subject

Gerunds as predicate

Gerunds as object of preposition

Present participle as adjective

Past participle as adjective

Infinitive as noun

Infinitive as adjective

Infinitive as verb

Infinitive modifying adverb

Infinitive clauses

Verbs: rise – raise

INFINITIVE AS NOUN

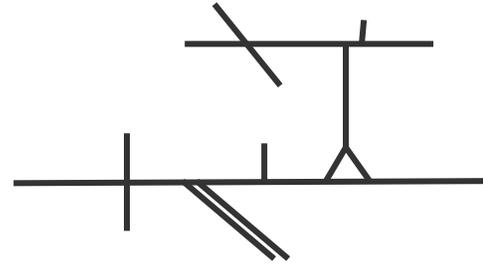
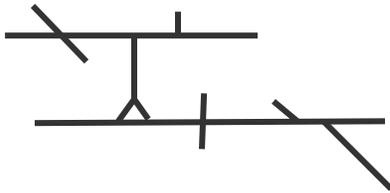
Infinitive is verbal and starts with word TO.

To take, to bring, to sing, This is different from preposition TO.

In preposition TO followed by a noun or pronoun To John , To me .

In infinitive To followed by a verb and may have modifiers and predicates.

An infinitive can be used as a noun. Infinitive placed in a horizontal line, word To places on a slanted line.



TO err is human.

TO argue is useless .

TO see is TO believe .

We intend TO leave early .

TO know her is TO love her .

TO wait for the bus is tiresome .

TO run the tractor was not easy .

I have always wanted TO travel .

My desire is TO sell more books .

I really need TO lose some weight .

TO win the contest was her only aim .

TO solve the puzzle was a challenge .

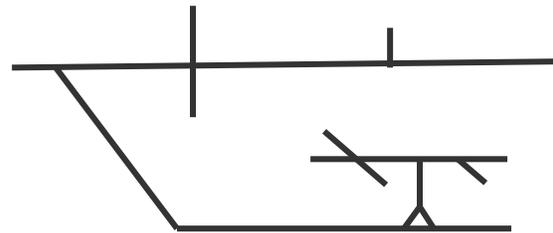
TO ask for a raise pays off sometimes.

We do not expect TO sell many books .

My brother wants TO go to the store now .

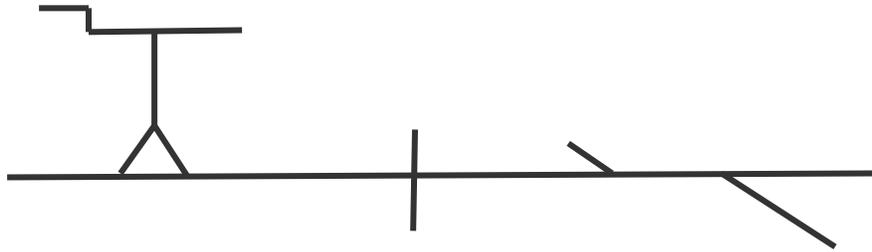
TO swim in the ocean is fun for children. .

Our present plan is TO reorganize the company.



GERUNDS

A gerund is a verbal that ends with ING and used as a noun.
The gerund phrase may consist of its object and modifiers .
Gerund is used with certain verbs adding ING to the present form of verb . Such as help helping, admit admitting, paint painting, sing singing, write writing, clean cleaning , walk walking;.



Painting is art .

Learning is never easy.

Riding a motorcycle is fun .

Worrying will not help you .

Walking had made them tired .

Catching a fish was great thrill.

Driving in the city is very difficult .

Drinking and driving do not mix .

Good writing comes from practice.

Walking slowly is good exercise .

Careful reading requires concentration .

Mowing a lawn is not easy in the summer.

Giving the girls a holiday will please them.

Good writing comes from much studying .

Chewing your food is important for digestion .

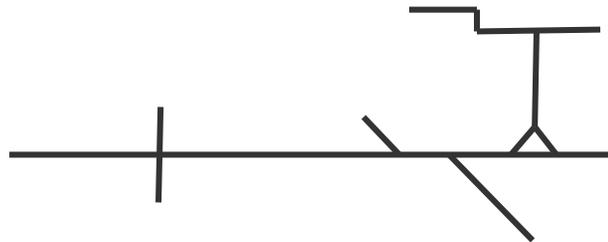
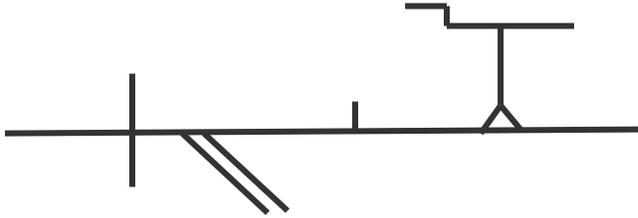
Reckless driving is responsible for many wrecks .

Approaching the dog slowly was the sensible idea .

Sitting on a park bench was his favored past-time .

Laughing and joking were the main attraction at the party .

GERUNDS as predicate noun or direct object.



Seeing is believing .

Moving is boring .

The dog began barking .

Lemonade tastes refreshing.

The crew finished filming .

They appreciate my singing .

I cannot help admiring people .

We will go hiking tomorrow.

I like people being on time .

David's worst fault is being late .

Going by train is very interesting .

My brother enjoys running daily .

My hobby is reading and writing.

I will not advise opposing him now .

We help the boy by carrying the packages .

Mary disliked singing before a crowd of people .

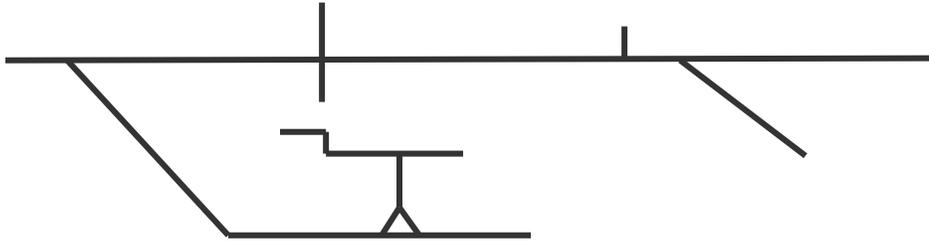
I had not anticipated your being an executive .

Andy enjoys two things: fishing and reading .

Jon enjoys swimming with people in the pool .

Her achievement was winning the national championship .

GERUNDS as object of preposition.



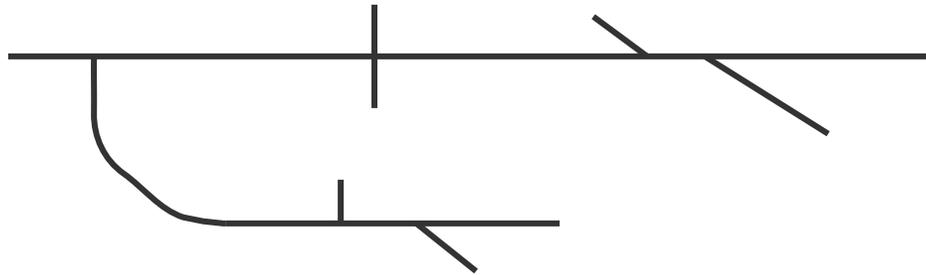
He relaxes by reading novels.
There is no space for dancing..
You don't eat before skating .
We use this car for running around .
The dog got in trouble for barking.
Windy was punished for doodling.
After walking home, we went to bed .
Henry increased his speed in reading.
You can pass the course by studying.
The road is closed because of flooding .
The students get in trouble for cheating .
I had no intention of offering her a ticket .
The manager was accused of taking money.
A mistake has been made in using this order.
My wife was watching TV instead of cleaning .
You can learn a lot by watching the old people.
No one should leave before cleaning the office.
The men were paid well for working overtime.
I am interested in Frank's advancing his profession .

PRESENT PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVE

There are two types of verbal. They look similar. Present participle and gerund, both ends with ING to the present form of verb.

Gerunds are used as nouns but with present participles used as adjectives.

Participle phrase is diagrammed below the noun on a curving line.



We found Maria making salad .

Running water seldom freezes .

The crying baby was exhausted.

Smiling, Lucile accepted the award .

The boy eating the apple is my son .

Rowing rapidly, we crossed the river .

George noticed a cat eating fish bones.

Steve saw a bug crawling across the floor.

We could not think of him acting the part .

Suddenly, I heard the train whistling loudly.

Jack, carrying a suitcase, walked to the station .

The woman driving the truck turned to the left .

Jim, walking on the new carpet, almost tripped.

Walking along the street, he met many old friends .

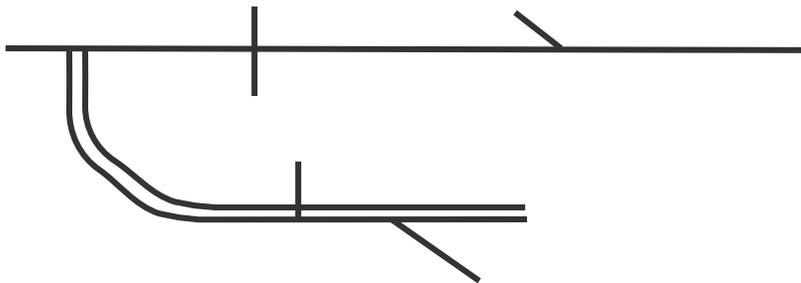
The company providing the money has a good reputation.

Walking down the avenue, I noticed many new buildings.

A person bringing good news is always welcome in our office.

PAST PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVE

There are two kind of participles, Present and past participles. The past participles end with D, ED, T, N, and some irregular past tense participles. Past participle diagrammed below the main line with double curved line.



I saw a neglected child .

Astonished, the boy run .

Dad made us TO eat lunch.

A broken bike could be fixed .

This car has a rebuilt engine .

The neglected children were crying.

That faded rug belonged to my father .

Having reached home, I dressed for dinner .

Lost and worried driver asked for directions.

Displayed in the cage, the birds were for sale .

The frightened child ducked behind the hedge .

Destroyed by fire, the church was never rebuilt .

Having settled our business affair, we adjourned .

Having finished their job the girls went to movie.

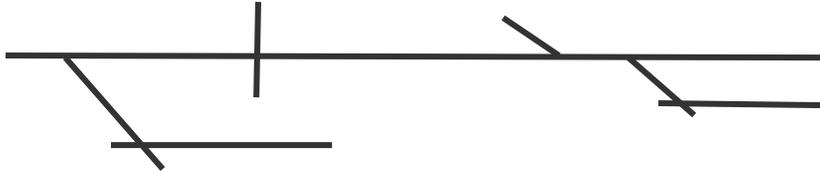
The neglected child had become desperately hungry.

The amazed children discovered many colorful flowers .

Involved in a novel, the young man ignored his hungry dog.

INFINITIVE AS ADJECTIVE

Infinitive phrase may be used as adjective.



I would like TO be him .

We have work TO do now .

The time TO leave has arrived.

We have lots of food TO eat.

The man TO see is Mr. Smith .

They looked for a place TO eat .

A day TO remember had ended .

We would all like TO live like a king .

The time TO leave is coming soon .

TO fry fish we will need a large pan .

Today is the day TO begin our project .

I asked for the job TO be done quickly.

We would all like TO live like a king .

I hoped TO leave the office early today .

She intended TO leave school next year .

This is the meeting TO declare the winner .

The time TO start planting onions is January.

TO live in Southern Turkey is a pleasure .

There was no gasoline TO run the engine .

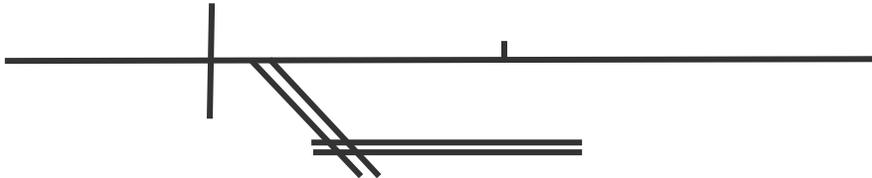
We have many papers TO write in college .

Nobody cares TO listen to the radio any more .

The fastest way TO buy a home is TO call realtors.

INFINITIVE AS ADVERB

Infinitive as adverb is placed in double horizontal line ,
and word TO placed on double slanted line.



You study TO learn .

He played TO win the game.

Susie stopped TO drink water .

The army retreated TO avoid defeat .

TO tackle the opponent, the player ran .

The stereo is playing too softly TO hear.

TO greet the guests, we went to the door .

We all studied TO learn algebra in school .

They decided TO buy a new car from a dealer .

He enlisted TO become a soldier in the army.

I have decided TO take up their offer this time.

George raised his hand TO ask a question to the teacher .

Marie likes TO show her friends her new silk dress .

TO deceive the manager, he forged the signature .

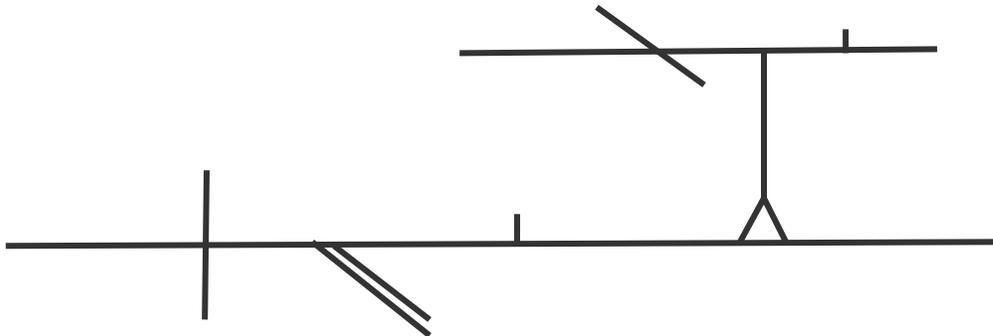
TO clean the carpets we moved them out of the room.

INFINITIVE CLAUSES

Some infinitive phrases have subjects as well as complements and modifications.

Those infinitive phrases are called INFINITIVE CLAUSES.

I expected George TO vote for me. GEORGE is the subject of verb vote.



I asked him TO help me .

I believed it TO be good .

Please ask him TO come to me.

I want my son TO be an engineer .

My doctor asked me TO drink water .

The senator asked Frank TO vote for him .

My wife asked me TO buy her a new car.

Her mother told Nancy TO listen her father.

He asked me TO help him with his homework .

The manager asked the girl TO type a short note .

The manager demanded the secretary TO type faster.

Everyone expected the housekeeper TO clean the room .

My mother ordered me TO write a letter to my father .

The immigration officer told us TO learn English in school .

The police officer suggested to Peter TO obtain a driver license.

TROUBLESOME VERBS (rise and raise)

The verb raise means to lift, to move something higher, to grow.

The verb raise often takes an object. (Transitive verb)

Present tense: I raise chickens, she raises chickens,

Present (participle) continuous tense: I am raising chickens, she is raising chickens,

Past tense: I raised chickens, she raised chicken,

Future tense: I will raise chickens, she will raise chickens,

Past perfect tense: I have raised chickens, she has raised chickens,

Maria raises vegetable.

Raise the ladder to the roof.

It is time to raise our voice.

George raised our salaries.

The soldiers have raised the flag.

The verb rise means to go up, or to come up, to get up,

The verb rise does not take an object. (Intransitive verb)

Present tense: I rise from the bed, I rise before dawn, she rises from the bed, sun rises before dawn,

Present (participle) continuous tense: I am rising from the bed, She is rising from the bed,

Past tense: I rose from the bed, she rose from the bed, the sun rose.

Future tense: I will rise from the bed.

Past perfect tense: I have risen from the bed, she is risen from the bed, Please rise.

The plane rises fast.

The helicopter rose quickly.

I rose early this morning.

When the fog rises, the sun will shine.

You rise early and raise the flag.

SECTION

VIII

Clauses

Noun clause as subjects

Noun clause as predicates

Noun clause as object of prepositions

Adjective clauses

Adverb clauses

Elliptical (Incomplete) clauses

Parsing

NOUN CLAUSES

A noun clause is a complete combination of subject and predicate. It is also a subordinate clause which function as a unit.



WHO IS HE is not my problem . (subject noun)

My problem is not WHO IS HE. (predicate noun)

The problem ABOUT WHO IS HE is not mine. (obj. of prep.)

The problem WHO IS HE is not important problem. (appositive)

What he said alarmed us .

(It is) resolved: dues will be doubled .

Whoever comes will be welcomed .

How it is done should be explained.

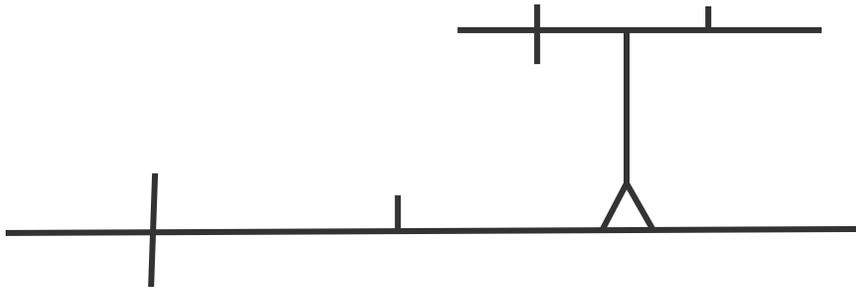
What the newspapers say, may be false .

What the chairman proposed was not practical .

Whoever wins the election will be the president of USA .

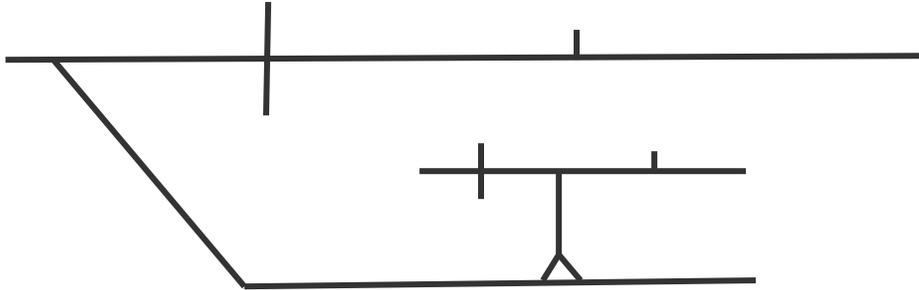
How they will raise the money is their problem .

CLAUSES AS PREDICATES



- I know that she is right .
- I asked who she was .
- I know what you ate .
- This is what I asked for .
- You tell me who the girl is.
- I heard you were unhappy.
- Faith is what we believe in .
- He said what you say is true.
- I know whose house this is .
- He said what you say is true .
- He made me what I am today .
- Can you tell me who the girl is .
- You can take anything you want.
- I knew you were hiding there .
- Gail dreamed he was an astronaut .
- I do not remember what his name is .
- I wish I had lived in the eighteenth century .
- Maryanne said Joseph acted like a fool .
- Bob spent all the money he had earned .

CLAUSES OBJECT OF PREPOSITIONS



He works for what he wants.

I will live in the house I like .

I laughed because I was happy .

That depends on who else is coming.

Give the tools to whoever can use them .

He does everything beside play golf.

They are talking about what his name was .

He has respect for whoever in the cabinet.

We will give it to whoever bids the highest .

What can you tell me about what he has done .

I shall spend the money for whatever seem best .

I am not worried since they will find the money .

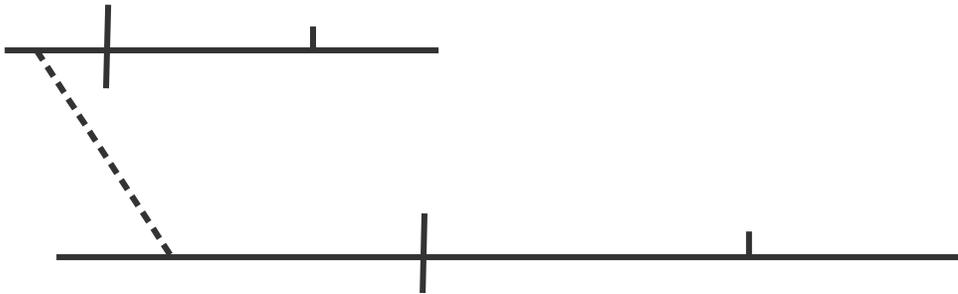
He will have done the wok by the time you arrive .

He asked her about ether he should buy a car or not .

These are your assignment for which you are responsible .

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

An adjective clause is a subordinate clause that work like an adjective. The most adjective clauses start with relative pronouns like WHO, WHOM, WHICH or THAT

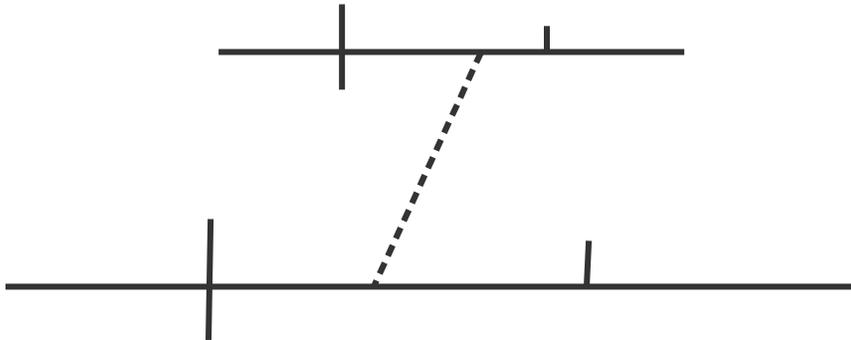


You need a watch that keeps time
Harry is a person who is dependable
A man who knows the truth is fortunate
People who are from Florida are nice
Will you show me the book that you bought
He is a man whom I have always admired
We ordered spaghetti, which everyone likes
The turkey that I am stuffing weighs ten pounds
The woman whom you met is my piano teacher
He punished the little boy who put salt in his coffee
The woman for whom I work does medical research
I know a man whose house is in Beverly Hills
Do you know someone whose brother in the army
What do you think of the film that my daughter starred in
Betty, whose son just started school, works in our office
Jackie, whom I met in Turkey, came to see me yesterday
The boxes which are made of plastics, are sold in toy stores
The students that come to USA usually stay for a long time
Peter spent all the money that he earned during the summer

ADVERB CLAUSES

An adverb clause is a subordinate clause that, like an adverb, answers WHERE, WHEN and WHY questions.

Most adverb clauses begin with a conjunction like, as, although, after, because, before, if, since, unless, until, when, than, where, while, and similar subordinating conjunctions.



I left because I was angry.

I liked the car, so I bought it.

Since she left, I had more time .

I asked if I could smoke a cigarette .

I was coming in as he was going out .

As it was getting dark, we went home .

I gain weight when I am on vacation .

King ruled benevolently before he died .

They talked about whatever they please .

The door had been closed before we arrived .

When the bell rings, we leave the classroom.

Since I lost so much weight my pants are loose .

I used the right key but the door would not open .

I have nothing except what you have given to me.

If you pass the examination, you will pass the course.

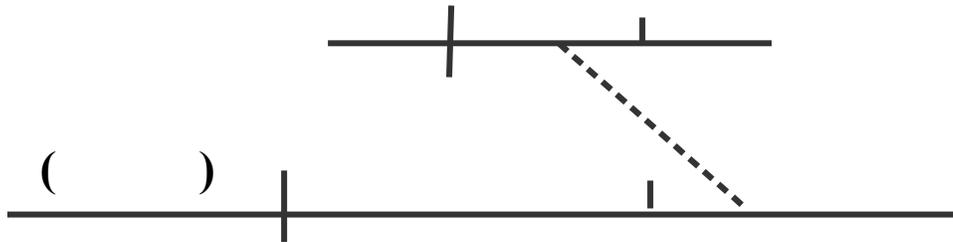
I would have bought a larger house, if I had the money.

ELLIPTICAL (Incomplete clauses)

Some subordinate adverb clauses may not be completed.

They are named Elliptical sentences.

The missing words in the clause shown in parentheses in the diagram.



I came as soon as I could .(come)

He played better than I did .(play)

(You) tell me when we are leaving?

He likes you as much as I. (like you)

If anyone calls (you) do not answer.

She was taller than her sister. (is tall)

James likes Mary better than I. (like)

I do not like him as well as (I like) her

Cathy can run faster than Peggy. (run fast)

Jack works more diligently than Frank. (works)

You have traveled faster than Charlie. (traveled)

It rained harder today than (it rained) yesterday.

Whenever (it is) possible, you should take exercise.

While (I was) waiting for the dentist I read magazines.

P A R S I N G

PARSING SENTENCES

1- Preposition	7- verb phrase	13- proper noun as subject
2- Object of preposition	8- article	14- expletive
3- Pronoun as subject	9- adverb modifying verb	15- linking verb
4- verb	10- predicate noun	16- adjective
5- Noun as predicate	11- preposition phrase	
6- conjunction	12- indefinite as adjective	

On Tuesday I have classes in Latin, Physics, and English.

On (1) Tuesday (2) I (3) have (4) classes (5) in (1) Latin,(2) Physics, (2) and (6) English. (2)

We are going to the Lake Shore Club for lunch next Friday.

We (3) are going (7) to (1) the (8) Lake Shore Club (2) for (1) lunch (2) next Friday. (9)

The Senior Class is giving a dance at the Hilton Hotel.

The (8) Senior Class (3) is giving (7) a (8) dance (10) at the Hilton Hotel. (11)

Every American should be familiar with the Declaration of Independence.

Every (12) American (13) should be familiar (7) with the Declaration of Independence. (11)

There is a new Woolworth store on Fifth Avenue in New York.

There (14) is (15) a (8) new (16) Woolworth store (13) on Fifth Avenue (11) in New York. (11)

Your friend, Nancy, is in town.

Your friend, (10) Nancy, (33) is (15) in town. (11)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1- preposition | 9- adverb modifying verb | 17- pronoun as subject |
| 2- object of preposition | 10- noun as subject | 18- verb transitive |
| 3- pronoun as subject | 11- preposition phrase | 19- direct object |
| 4- verb | 12- pronoun as adjective | 20- verb intransitive |
| 5- noun as predicate | 13- noun as subject | 21- interjection |
| 6- conjunction | 14- expletive | |
| 7- verb phrase | 15- verb linking | |
| 8- article | 16- adjective | |

Many left the game early.

Many (17) left (18) the game (19) early.(9)

The other man voted against the bill.

The (8) other (12) man (13) voted (20) against the bill.

Hurray! We finally won a game.

Hurray! (21) We (3) finally won a game.

Do not criticize him if he seems nervous.

Do not criticize (7) him (19) if (6) he (3) seems (15) nervous. (16)

We shall leave for Paris in two days.

We (3) shall leave (7) for Paris (11) in two days.(11)

There will be several applications for the position.

There(14) will be(7) several 16) applications(13) for the position.(11)

Study the illustration carefully.

Study (18) the illustration (19) carefully. (9)

Half of the street has been paved.

Half (3) of the street (11) has been paved. (7)

The crowd seemed restless.

The crowd (13) seemed (15) restless. (12)

1- preposition	10- noun as subject	19- direct object
2- object of preposition	11- preposition phrase	20- verb intransitive
3- pronoun as subject	12- pronoun as adjective	21- interjection
4- verb	13- noun as subject	22- exclamatory
5- noun as predicate	14- expletive	23- adverb modf adjective
6- conjunction	15- verb linking	24- direct address
7- verb phrase	16- adjective	25- adverbial clause
8- article	17- pronoun as subject	26- adjective clause
9- adverb modifying verb	18- verb transitive	

Isn't that a new Cadillac?

Isn't (7) that (3) a new Cadillac? (5)

All of the legal papers have been returned.

All (17) of the legal papers (11) have been returned. (7)

What a beautiful view this is!

What (22) a beautiful (16) view(5) this (3) is! (15)

There was a very heavy frost last night.

There (14) was (15) a very (23) heavy (16) frost (13) last night.(9)

Mr. Chairman, did anyone second that motion?

Mr. Chairman, (24) did anyone second (7) that (16) motion? (19)

I shall be at the station when you arrive.

I (3) shall be (7) at the station (11) when you arrive. (25)

The author and the producer met and discussed the play.

The author (13) and (6) the producer (13) met (4) and (6) discussed (4) the play. (5)

What a fool I have been!

What a fool, (19) I (3) have been! (7)

1- preposition	13- noun as subject	25- adverbial clause
2- object of preposition	14- expletive	26- adjective clause
3- pronoun as subject	15- verb linking	27- gerund as direct object
4- verb	16- adjective	28- gerund as object of pr.
5- noun as predicate	17- pronoun as subject	29- participle present ad j
6- conjunction	18- verb transitive	30- participle past as a adje
7- verb phrase	19- direct object	31- infinitive as adverb
8- article	20- verb intransitive	32- infinitive as adjective
9- adverb modifying verb	21- interjection	33- appositive
10- noun predicate	22- exclamatory	34- infinitive clause
11- preposition phrase	23- adverb mod adjective	35- noun clause
12- pronoun as adjective	24- direct address	

They appreciate my singing.

They (3) appreciate (4) my (12) singing. (27)

He relaxes by reading novels.

He (3) relaxes (20) by reading (28) novels. (19)

Running water seldom freezes.

Running (29) water (13) seldom (9) freezes. (4)

A broken bike can be fixed.

A broken (30) bike (13) can be fixed. (7)

He played to win the game.

He (3) played (4) to win (31) the game.

A day to remember had ended.

A day (13) to remember (32) had ended. (7)

They believed him to be me.

They (3) believed (4) him to be me. (34)

It was she, who designed the rug.

It was she, who (designed (4) the rug. (35)

1- preposition	14- expletive	27- gerund as direct object
2- object of preposition	15- verb linking	28- gerund as object of pr.
3- pronoun as subject	16- adjective	29- participle present ad j
4- verb	17- pronoun as subject	30- participle past asa adje
5- noun as predicate	18- verb transitive	31- infinitive as adverb
6- conjunction	19- direct object	32- infinitive as adjective
7- verb phrase	20- verb intransitive	33- appositive
8- article	21- interjection	34- infinitive clause
9- adverb modifying verb	22- exclamatory	35- noun clause
10- noun predicate	23- adverb mod adjective	36- simple sentence
11- preposition phrase	24- direct address	37- nominative absolute
12- pronoun as adjective	25- adverbial clause	38- subordinate sentence
13- noun as subject	26- adjective clause	39- adjective clause

I do not remember meeting you.

I (3) do (4) not (9) remember (4) meeting (29) you. (19)

Either we wash the carpet or we just vacuum them.

Either (6) we (3) wash (4) the carpet (19) or (6) we just vacuum them. (36)

Dad wanted me to go to college.

Dad (13) wanted (4) me (3) to go to college. (34)

It was pleasure to see your success.

It (14) was pleasure (7) to see your success. (33)

Having finished our work, we left early.

Having finished our work, (37) we left early. (36)

The fact is that we do not have the equipment.

The fact (13) is (4) that we do not have the equipment.(38)

Adams lived in a period when travel was very slow.

Adams lived in a period (36) when travel was very slow. (39)

We visited the art galleries when we traveled in Turkey.

We visited the art galleries (36) when we traveled in Turkey. (38)

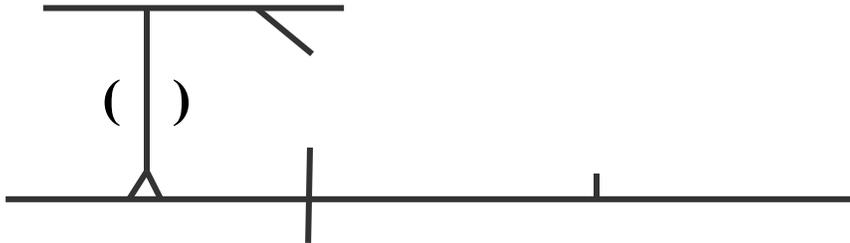
SECTION

IX

Miscellaneous
Appositives
Direct address
Expletives
Nominative absolute
Interjections
Verb phrases
Idioms
Prefixes
Introductory words

APPOSITIVE

An appositive is a noun and it is diagrammed on a horizontal line and set on a stand next to the noun it represent.



Your friend, (Nancy) is in town .

You (my son) tell me the truth .

My friend (Mitchel) is in town .

This man (a policeman) was very kind.

I sent a letter to my daughter. (Betty)

Our dentist (Mr. Smith) is visiting Florida .

David (the ex senator) has been re-elected.

Have you ever meet Mr. Phillip, (my teacher) .

That dress is mom's favored color, (baby blue).

Bill (the incumbent senator) has been re-elected.

A beautiful little dog , (Missy) was my favorite .

We (John and I) are responsible for the damage .

Helen (George's younger sister) dances beautifully.

The daily News (a tabloid) has the largest circulation .

My friend, (the one with a suitcase) is leaving New York .

Two congressmen, (Thomas and Pater) made the best speeches.

DIRECT ADDRESS

Direct address repeats the related noun or pronoun and is set on a straight line above the main line .



What is the trouble, Ted .

This is our house, Marie .

Come over here, Frances .

George, it is vacation time .

Help, this boat is sinking .

Kevin, what are you doing?

My only pencil, Sir, just broke .

Donna, you have won the lottery.

You should write carefully, Frank.

Jon, you share that table with Maria.

Hey, those seats are reserved for the band .

Your grades are disappointing, my friend .

For my encore, ladies and gentlemen, I will play Mozart .

EXPLETIVE

HERE and THERE are not usually the subject of a verb.

Inverted sentences often begin with HERE, THERE, WHERE.

They also are sometime not functioning as an adverb but they are used as an introductory word that called EXPLETIVE. .

The expletives are diagrammed on a separate straight line above the main diagram.



Here is the book. --- The book is here .

It is useless to argue. --- To argue is useless.

There is no doubt about it. --- Doubt is about it .

It is woman who suffers .--- The women is who suffers.

There was a heavy frost last night. --- A heavy frost was last night

It is always pays to tell the truth. --- To tell the truth always pays.

It is your duty to protect your interest .--- To protect your interest is
your duty.

There were few men present .--- A few men were present there.

There are many possible candidates. --- Many possible candidates are
there.

There are arguments on the both sides .--- Argument are on the both
side .

There might have been another reason for his failure .--- Another
reason might have been for his failure .

Diag 9 nominative absolute

NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE

Nominative absolute phrase is grammatically independent but closely related in meaning to the main sentence.

It consists noun or pronoun followed by present or past participle verb.



His work finished for the day, he left .

Darkness having come, he went away .

The day being warm, we headed for the beach.

All things considered, we headed for the beach.

The game having ended , the crowd went home .

Her face reddening, Donna muttered an apology.

The snow falling on her head, she walked slowly .

Regarding the income tax, we should pay ten percent .

According to my mother, my father complains too much.

As far as I am concerned, There is no need for further protection of woodlands.

INTERJECTIONS

An interjection is a word that expresses feeling or emotion and has no grammatical relation to other words in the sentence.



OH, HAH, HEY, OCH, ALAS, DEAR ME,
GREAT, HELP, TERRIFIC, WELL. HUH, GOODNESS,
HAH, HOORAY, AW. MY GOODNESS.

They are separated from the rest of the sentence by punctuation.

Whew, we finally made it.
Well well, look who is here ?
Oh, I can hardly believe it .
Well, I liked her novel.
Yikes! That drink is sour.
Great, you always know the answer.
Hey, those seats are reserved for the president.

VERB PHRASES

A verb phrase is a group of words which function as a unit.
Would have been done , must have been left,
can be considered. believed to be.

They used to live in London before the war.
I have been waiting for three hours.
Work has been piling up on my desk.
The football game will be canceled because of the rain .
She has been waiting patiently for weeks.
Would you mind looking after my children .
When did you get back from New York ?
Five trees have been struck by lightning .
Everything ought to have been explained by a manager .
I have been playing baseball all afternoon.
Jack should have been taking a course .
Would you mind visiting my office for me .
Something must be bothering George .
Natalie has been watching the clock
We are thinking of buying a house . (considering)
My car ran out of gas. (exhausted)
Let me look up the address in the book . (research)
John puts up with his wife . (tolerate)
My friends make fun of her accent . (ridicule)
Would you help me look for my keys. (search)
I look forward to your visit . (anticipate)
Don't let go of the bottle . (release)
We can go on playing games . (continue)
I had sleeping in mind .(intend)
You ought to give up smoking. (stop)
I will get rid of my old car. (discard)
You must cut down on your expenses. (reduce)
You let me know. (inform me)

LIST OF VERBS

Every verb has four principal parts. They are the PRESENT, the PRESENT CONTINUOUS, the PAST, the PAST PARTICIPLE.

Some past participle

bring brought	hear heard	make made	send sent	steel stole
build built	hit hit	mean meant	set set	strike stroke
buy bought	hold held	meet met	shut shut	sweep swept
catch caught	keep kept	pay paid	sit sat	swing swung
cut cut	lead led	put put	sleep slept	teach taught
feel felt	leave left	read read	speed sped	tell told
fight fought	lend lent	say said	spend spent	think thought
find found	let let	see saw	spread spread	understand
have had	lose lost	sell sold	stand stood	understood

Different past participle

become became become	go went gone
begin began begun	grow grew grown
blow blew blown	hide hid hidden
break broke broken	know knew known
choose chose chosen	ride rode ridden
come came come	ring rang rung
do did done	rise rose risen
draw drew drawn	run ran run
drink drank drunk	sing sang sung
drive drove driven	sink sank sunk
eat ate eaten	speak spoke spoken
fall fell fallen	swim swam swum
fly flew flown	take took taken
forget forgot forgotten	throw threw thrown
get got gotten	wear wore worn
give gave given	write wrote written

COMPOUND WORDS

Prepositions can be attached to any word in the language.

Additions to verbs :

Accused of	keep from	prevent from
devote to	look forward to	succeed in
insist on	object to	think of

Addition to adjectives :

Afraid of	interested in	used to
found of	proud of	
good at	tired of	

Addition to nouns:

be in danger of	difficulty in	the reason for
-----------------	---------------	----------------

I ran into an old friend .

Let me look up the address.

Mary put on ten pound . (added)

My car ran out of gas . (exhausted)

Look at the life we live. (examine)

You do not bring up his name . (raise)

I will get rid of my old car. (discard)

We stopped by your house. (visited)

I shall put on a long dress . (dress in)

What is going on there. (happening)

Business is looking up again . (improve)

Fred put up with his wife's temper. (tolerate)

You would help me look for my keys. (search)

Food prices have been going up level. (rising)

Helen's friend make fun of her accent . (ridicule)

We are thinking of buying a house. (considering)

My mother brought up seven children. (raised)

Eskimos are used to snow and ice. (accustomed)

Idioms may have different meanings.

It is better to avoid them and choose synonyms instead.

VERB IDIOMS

Break up	End up	Hand out	Put up
Call back	Figure out	Head on	Refer to
Call off	Fill in	Keep on	Shut off
Call on	Find out	Keep up	Stand up
Call up	Fool around	Leave out	Tare down
Catch on	Get along	Link up	Tear off
Check in	Get away	Look out	Turn down
Check out	Get back	Look up	Turn off
Come out	Get down	Make out	Turn on
Come up	Get on	Pick up	Watch out
Cool off	Get over	Put away	Wear off
Cut down	Give in	Put off	
Drop out	Give up	Put off	

ADVERB IDIOMS

Ahead of time = early

All of a sudden = suddenly

All the time = continually

At heart = essentially

At least = minimum

At the most = maximum

by far = greatly

By the way = incidentally

For the time being = temporarily

In the course of = during

In the long run = eventually

Just the same = equal

Little by little = gradually

Never or later = eventually

Never the less = same

On purpose = intentionally

On the while = in general

Once and for all = finally

Once in awhile = occasionally

Outside of = other than

Right away = immediately

So far = until now

Step by step = gradually

Time after time = repeatedly

Up to now = until now

PREFIXES

a = away from - absent avert abuse
a = off up from – arise awake
a = on in – abed asleep away
an = without – anarchy apathy
ana = up to – anatomy analysis
ante = before – anticipate
at = to – atone ado
auto = self – autograph authentic
bene = well – benefit benevolent
bi = two - binocular bisect
by = on the side – bypath byword
de = down – descent decrease
dis = not – dishonor dislike disarm
e = out of – elect expel effort
fore = in front of – forecast forehead
forth = as above – forthcoming
forthwith
hemi = half – hemisphere
homo = same – homogeneous
hyper = above – hyperbole
hypo = under – hypocrite hypotheses
in = into – insight inland income
met = substitute - metaphor method
mis = wrongly – mischief mistake

mono = alone – monarchy monastery
n = negative – none never neither
ne = not – negative neglect
ob = in front of – object omit oppose
pan = all – panorama
para = beside – parachute parallel
peri = around – perimeter period
post = after - postpone postscript
pre = before – predict prepare
pro = forth – project propose
re = again – rejoin renew redundant
se = apart – seclude secret separate
semi = half semrcircle
sub = under – subject suspend suffer
tele = far – telephone television
tri = three – tripod
tri = three triangle trinity
twi = double – twice twine twilight
un = not – unwise unripe
un = one – unanimous uniform
un = up to – until unto
ut = out – utter utmost
vice = instead of – viceroy

SUFFIXES

-able = capable of – manageable
-ion = add or result – invention
i-ze = become – vocalize

-ly = like – really
-or = what does – actor
-ous = full of – glorious

INTRODUCTORY WORDS and INTERRUPTER

Use comma after words such as YES, NO, WELL and WHY at the beginning of a sentence and parenthetical expressions. They may appear anywhere in a sentence.

These expressions can be dropped from a sentence without changing its meaning.

after all

besides

by the way

for example

furthermore

however

I guess

I hope

I suppose

I think

in addition

in fact

in my opinion

indeed

Of course

on the other hand

therefore

to be fair

to say the least

to tell the truth

SECTION

X

Sentences

Independent sentences

Subordinate sentences

Compound sentences

Complex sentence

Verbs: sit – set

INDEPENDENT SENTENCES (Simple sentences)

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

A simple sentence has one subject and one verb. How a word is used in the sentence determines the part of speech.

A simple sentence is a sentence with one independent clause.



I sang .

Who is retired?

Turn all lights off.

Let us wash the carpets.

We are selling our home.

I wake up early every day.

You snored heavily all night long.

We invited our friends to dinner .

This girl is working in a night club.

George is graduate of State College.

I was born in New York during the war.

We traveled in Europe last summer.

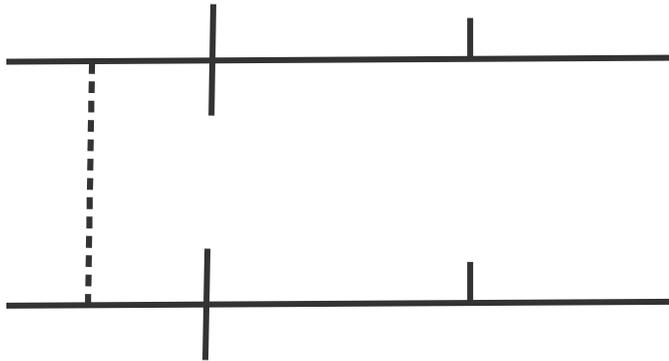
The president of United States visited Florida several times.

Note:

Phrases like gerund, participles, appositive prepositional phrase and infinitive phrases should not be mixed up with incomplete sentence called fragments.

COMPOUND SENTENCES

A compound sentence is a sentence composed of two independent clauses but no subordinate clause.



I sang and David played piano.

Turn all lights off and workers stop.

You write to George but I will call Nancy..

You go home but we will stay in the office. .

John slept all day but I did my homework.

The movie was long but it was interesting.

The most of the workers left but some are still here..

I wake up early every day but my wife sleeps late .

The moon rose slowly and the stars came out tonight.

I walked down the road and I saw a man and he was singing.

My mother lives in Turkey, but we telephone each other often.

I finished my breakfast and I rushed to school with my homework.

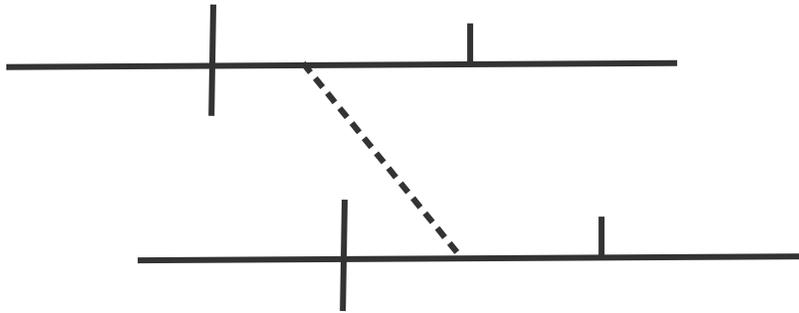
Two firemen fought the bush fire but the flames advanced toward the house.

We invited our friends to a dinner and some of the guests arrived early.

COMPLEX SENTENCES

A complex sentence is a sentence that contains one independent and one subordinate clause. Many subordinate clauses begin with a special kind of word called subordinate conjunctions: After, although, As, because, before if, since, unless, until, when, whenever, where, wherever.

A subject may come before or after a verb. It may come between the parts of a verb.



Workers stop when it rains.

Since you like eggs, I made an omelet.

If you feel sick we must go to hospital.

The woman whom you met tonight is my mother.

The boy who gave you the pencil is very polite.

David played piano better than many professional .

I remember the restaurant where we had our dinner.

Do you recognize the young man who just walked in?

We are selling our house that we bought fifty years ago.

Some of the guests arrived early before we were ready to eat .

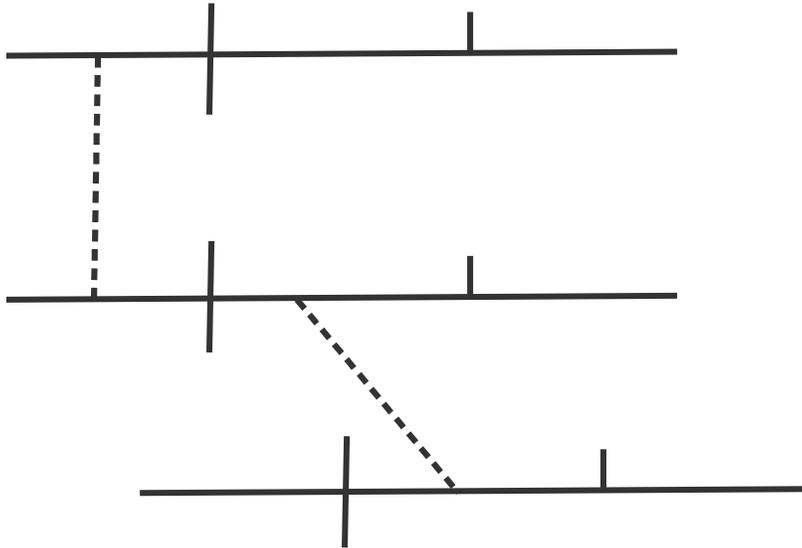
We are staying in the office tonight because we have work to do.

My wife sleeps late because she take cares of the baby all night long

George spent all the money that he had earned last summer.

COMPOUND – COMPLEX SENTENCES

A compound – complex sentence is a sentence that contains two independent clauses and one subordinate clause.



Turn all lights off and workers stop when it rains.

I sang and David played piano better than many professional.

I wake up early every day but my wife sleeps late because she takes care of the baby all night long.

When you snore heavily during the night whole bed shakes and the noise wakes me up.

I know you met a girl who is working in a night club that has bad name in our neighborhood.

We invited our friends to a dinner and some of the guests arrived early before we were ready to eat.

Diag 10 sentence subordinating Conjunctions

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

after all	even	in fact	other words	then
afterward	eventually	in other word	otherwise	therefore
again	finally	in short	particularly	though
all in all	first	in short	regardless	thus
also	for example	in summary	second	to summarize
although	for instant	indeed	shortly	too
altogether	formerly	last	similarly	truly
and	further	lately	since	until now
as long as	furthermore	likewise	so far	when
beside	granted	moreover	soon	yet
besides	however	namely	specifically	
certainly	in addition	naturally	still	
conclusion	in brief	next	subsequently	
earlier	in fact	of course	that is	

TROUBLESOME VERBS (sit and set)

The verb set means to put, or to place something,

The verb set takes an object. (Transitive verb)

Present tense: I set the table, she sets the table.

Present (participle) continuous tense: I am setting the table, she is setting the table,

Past tense: I set the table, she set the table,

Future tense: I will set the table, she will set the table,

Past perfect tense: I have set the table.

You will set the papers on the table.

You set the plant here.

George set the box down.

We have set the plates on the table.

The verb sit means to move into a seat or to be in a place.

The verb sit does not takes an object. (intransitive verb)

Present tense: I sit on the chair, she sits on the chair,

Present (participle) continuous tense: I am sitting on the chair, she is sitting on the chair,

Past tense: I sat on the chair, she sat on the chair,

Future tense: I will sit on the chair, she will sit on the chair,

Past perfect tense: I have sat on the chair.

Sit down, Charlie.

We sit in the front row.

Sit down, Charlie .

We have sat for an hour.

You set the table and sit down.

Diag 10 Troublesome Verbs

You rise early in the day and raise the flag then set the table and sit down to think or lay your cards and lie down to relax.

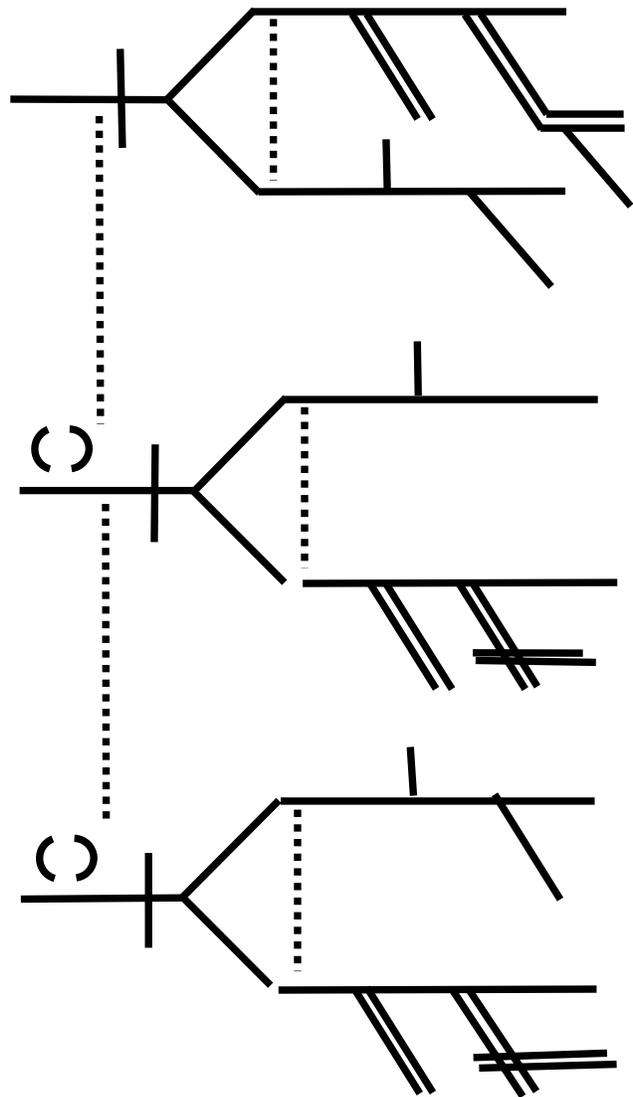
You rise early in the day and
raise the flag

then

set the table and sit down to
think

or

lay your cards and lie down
to relax.



Rise rose risen
raise raise raise

set set set
sit sat sat

lay laid laid
lie lay lain

SECTION

XI

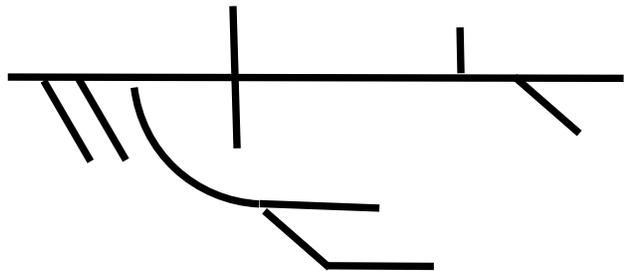
Exercises
Test

DIAGRAM EXERCISES

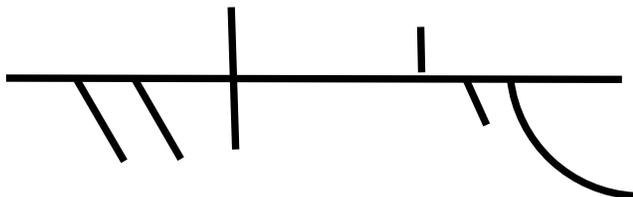
Confused Words

Accept = agree
All ready = prepared, ready
Already = previously, before
Capital = most important
Capitol = The building in D.C.
Desert = abandon
Desert = sandy land
Dessert = sweet meal
Except = exclude, omit
Hear = listen
Here = in this place
It's = it is
Its = ownership
Lead = a metal
Lead = to go first
Led = past tense of lead
Loose = not fastened
Lose = loss
Passed = past tense of past
Past = gone by
Peace = calm and quiet

A circus wagon, pulled by horses
will lead the parade

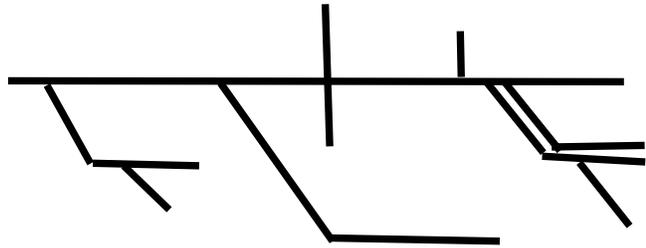


A drum player will lead the
marching band



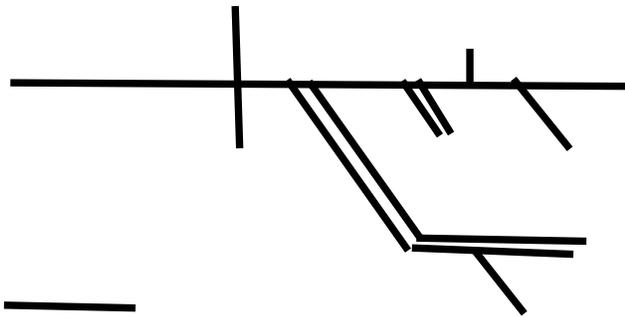
Piece = a section
Plain = simple
Plane = carpenter's tool
Principal = important, head of school
Principle = basic truth
Quite = really, truly
Quiet = no noise
Stationary = fixed, not movable
Stationery = papers, for writing
Their = belongs to them
There = in that place
They're = they are
To = toward
Too = also, very
Two = 2
Weather = atmospheric conditions
Whether = alternative
Who's = who is, who has
Whose = possessive who
You're = you are
Your = possessive you

All of the players except one
were involved in the argument



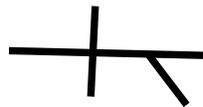
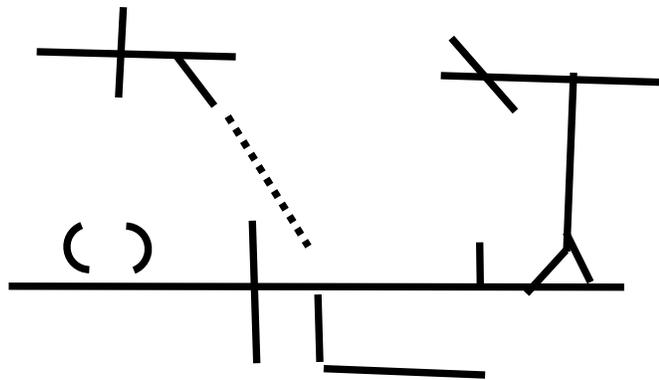
—

Because of poor acoustics, we
couldn't hear the speaker, sir

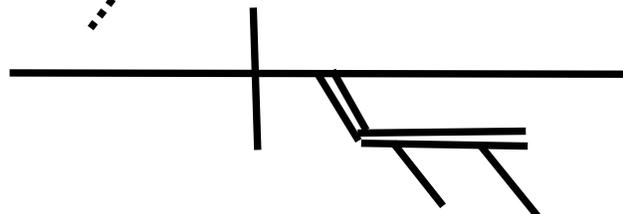


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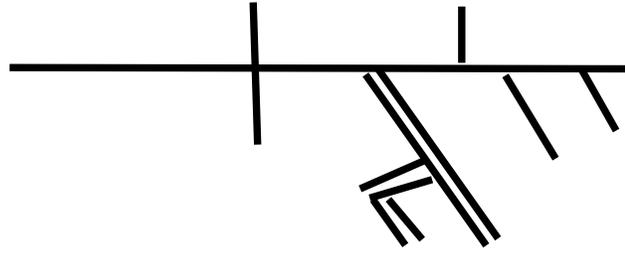
Call us when you're ready to
talk, my dear friend



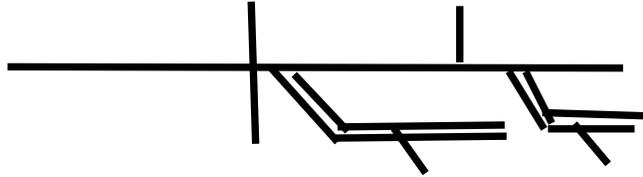
Do you know whose dog is chained
to the parking meter



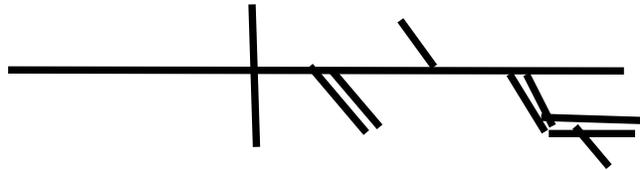
Every winter I lose at least ten pounds



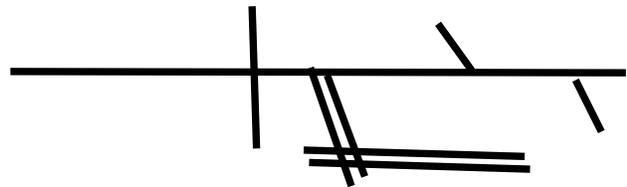
Everyone except the team will sit on the chairs



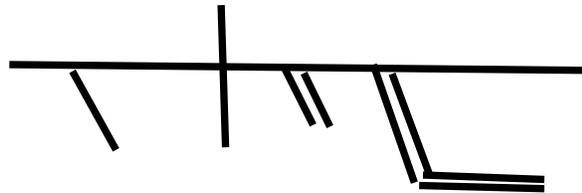
Everyone was absolutely quiet during the funeral



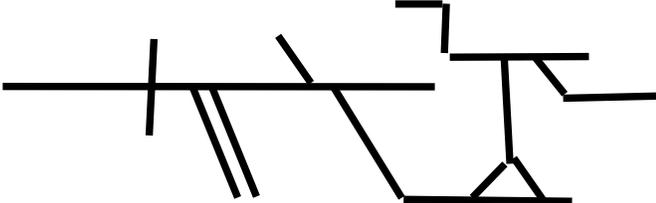
George did accept Linda's invitation to get married



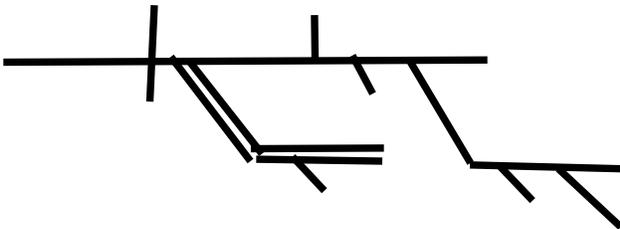
Daily weather reports are studied by meteorologists



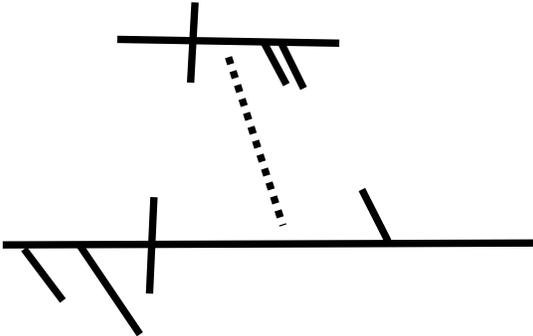
I am quite nervous about going to university



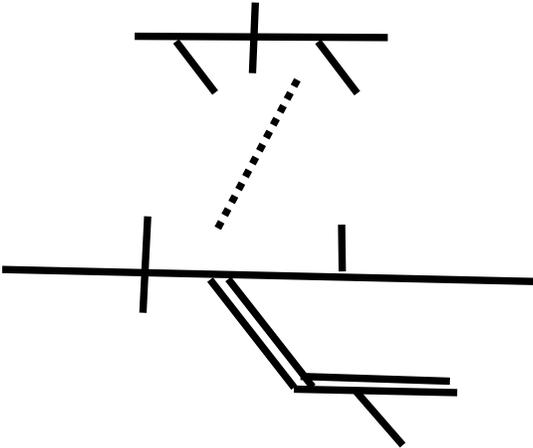
I received a letter from the president on his official stationery



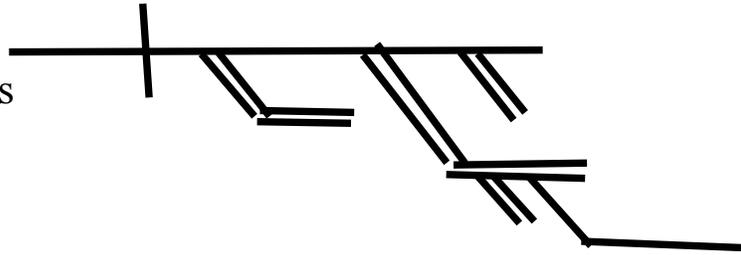
I was quite sure that the school bus would be late



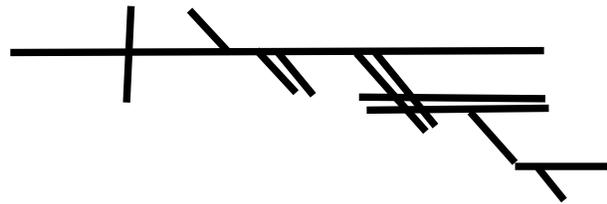
If the weather permits, we will swim in the lake



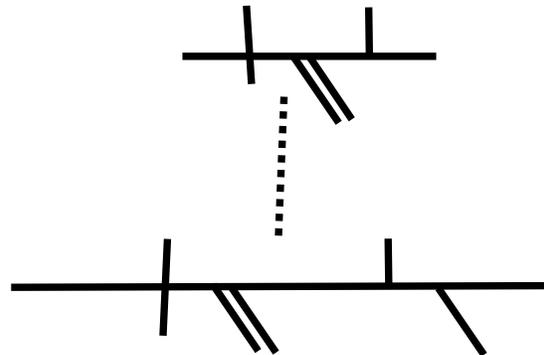
In geometry, we learned
how to measure many kinds
of planes



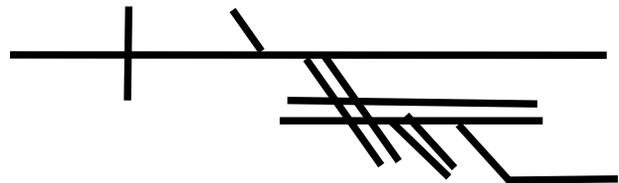
Weather was much too cold to
swim in the lake



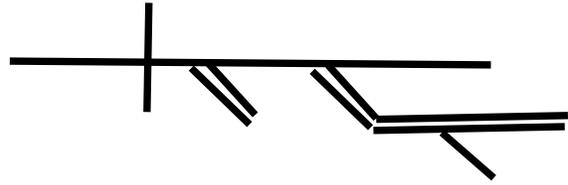
It's almost noon and I haven't
finished my homework



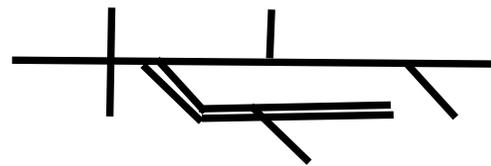
It's hard to remember certain
dates in history



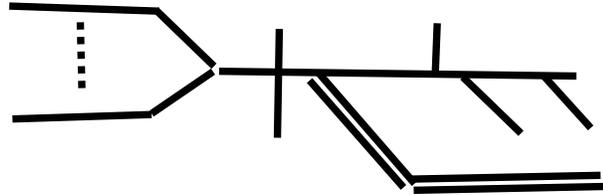
Joseph will be excused from
locker inspection tomorrow



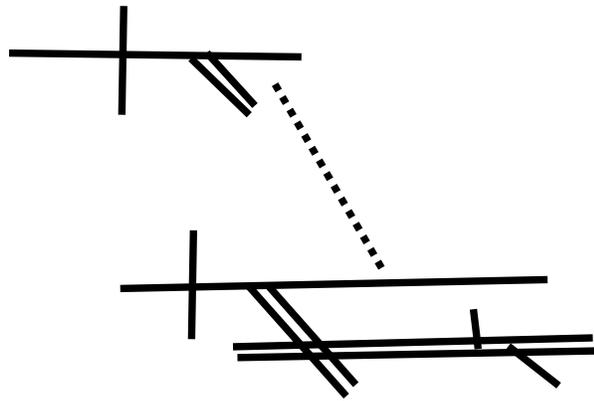
Kennedy led the Democratic Party
in early years



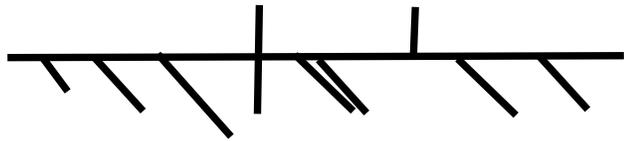
Linda and Donna baked an
apple pie for dessert



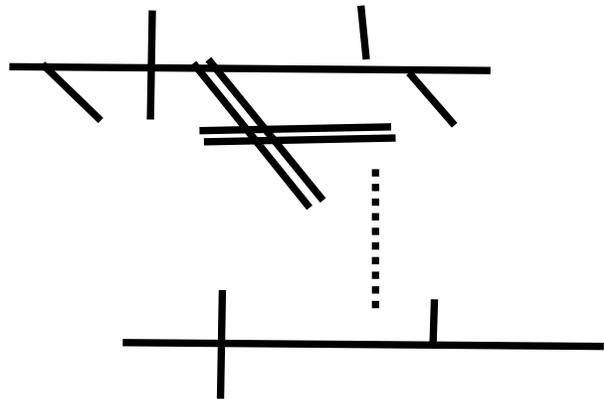
Linda has already decided that
she wants to be a teacher



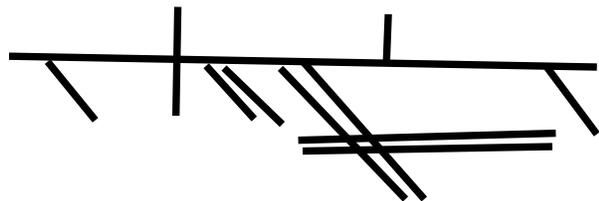
Only a few television stations carried the governor's speech



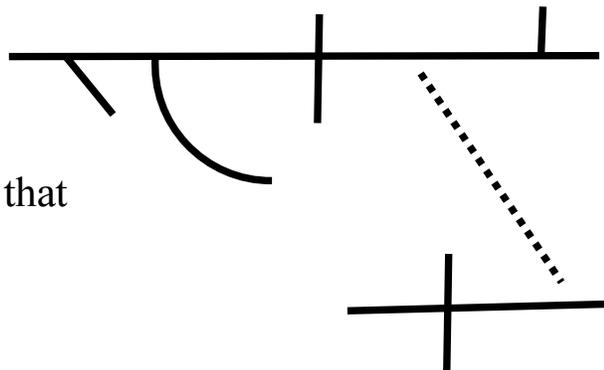
Our car began to lose its power as we were nearing New York



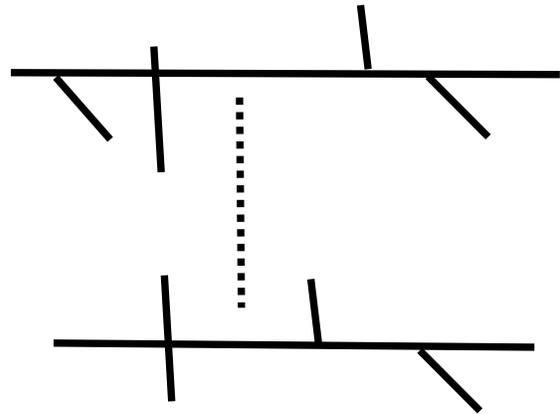
Our neighbors never let their cat out at night



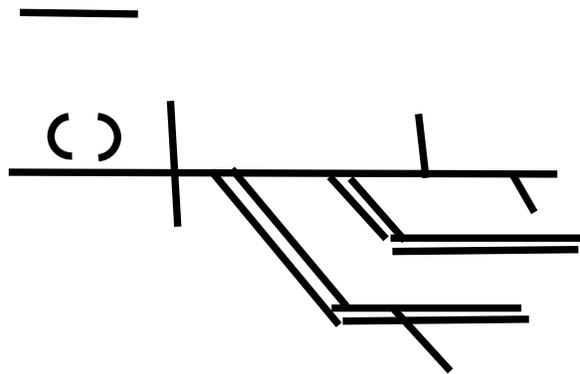
Our past experience has taught us that we can win



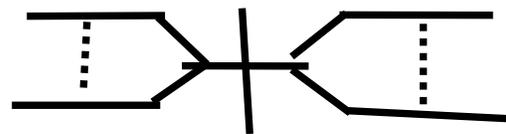
Our puppy wags its tail as soon as I enter the room



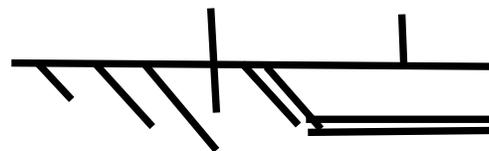
Please put the vegetables over there on the counter



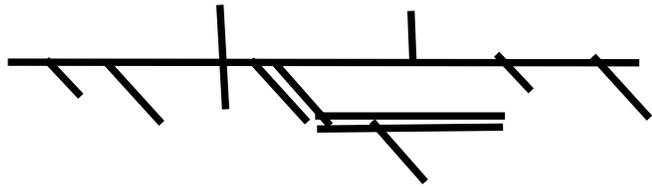
Susan and Lucile are walking and they're camping



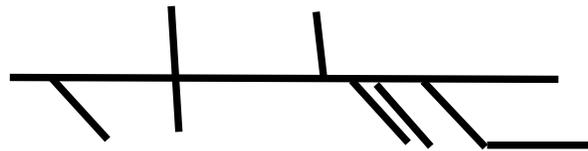
The new digital TV will be placedy in our classroom



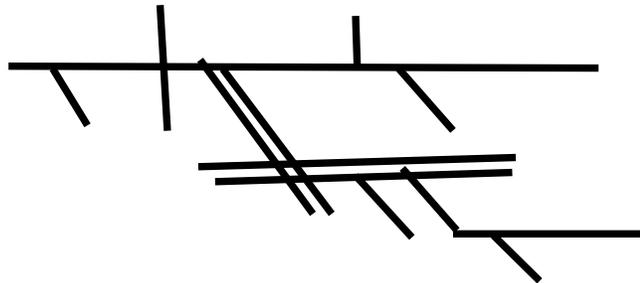
Two old students in my school
designed the school stationery



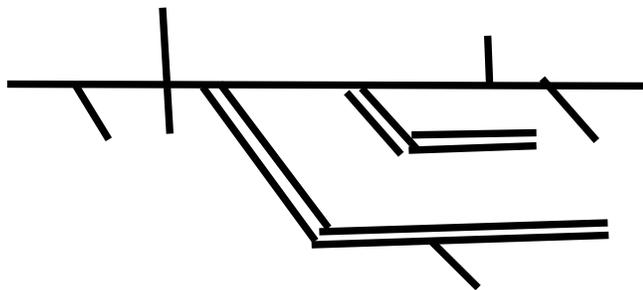
That movie was too funny for
words



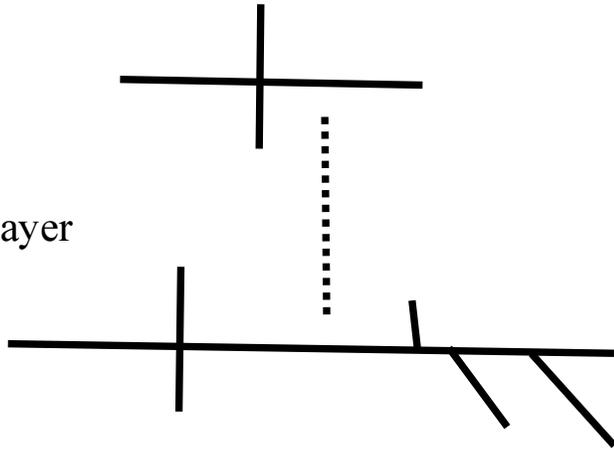
The carpenter used a plane to
even the top of the door



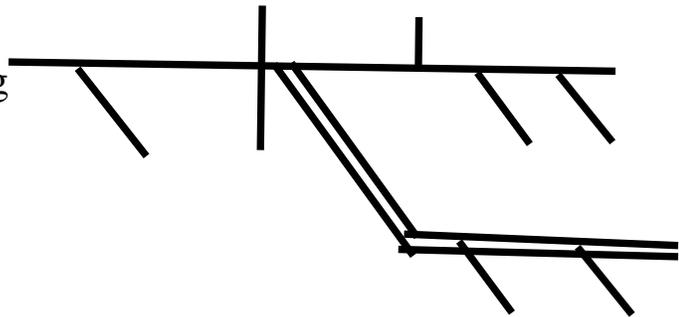
The city lost its power during
the thunderstorm last night



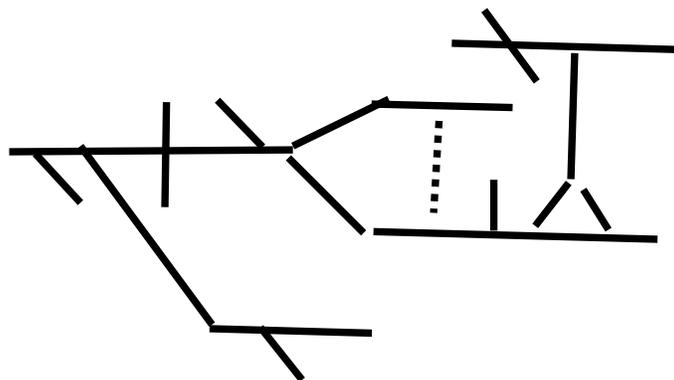
The coach says you're the best player on the team



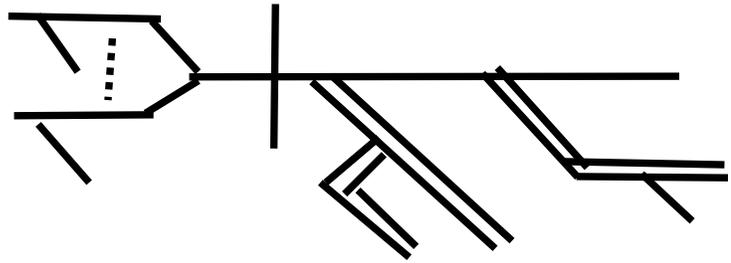
The committee held a special meeting at the capitol building



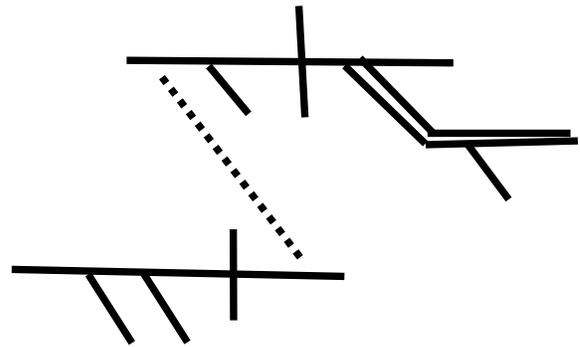
The latch on the door is loose and needs to be fixed



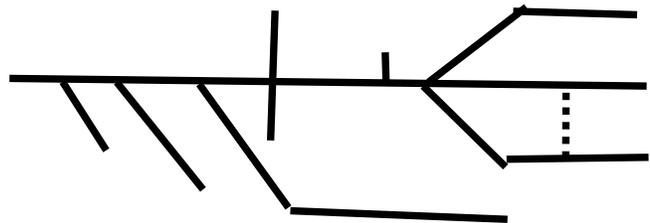
The pilots and their crew
were all ready for the
landing



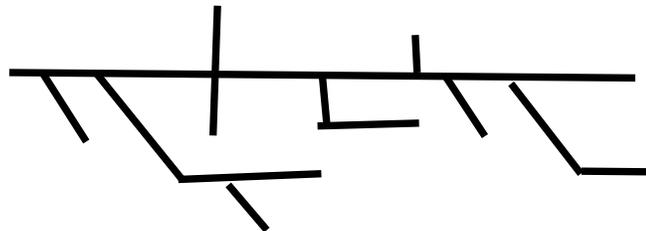
The police officer wondered whose
fingerprints were on the gun



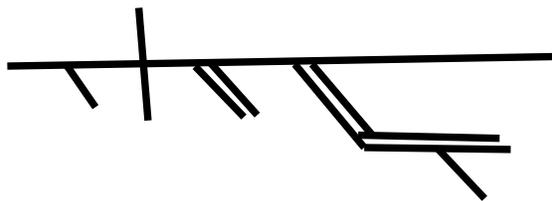
The principal cities of Turkey
include Istanbul, Ankara and
Izmir



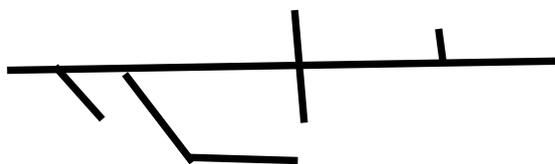
The principal of our school
presented me with the award
at assembly



The refreshments are all ready for the meeting



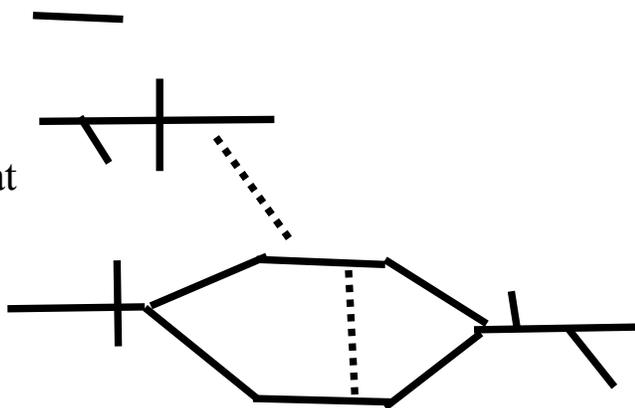
The treaty of Berlin established peace



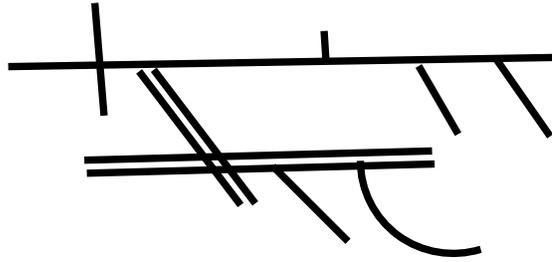
The weather here has been extremely warm



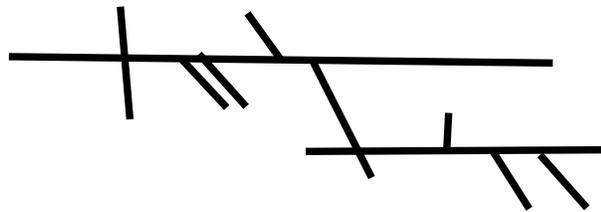
There was a certain peace as I sat and watched the sunset



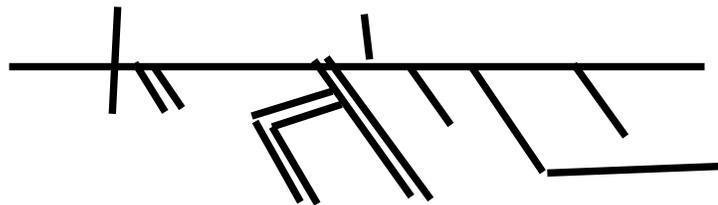
They're widening the side street to provide more parking places



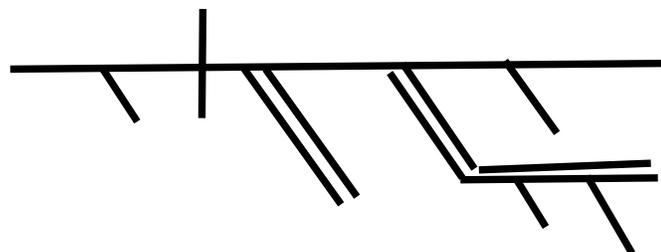
This is no time to desert our baseball team



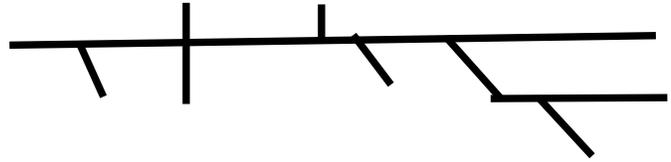
This past year I had a special tutor in English



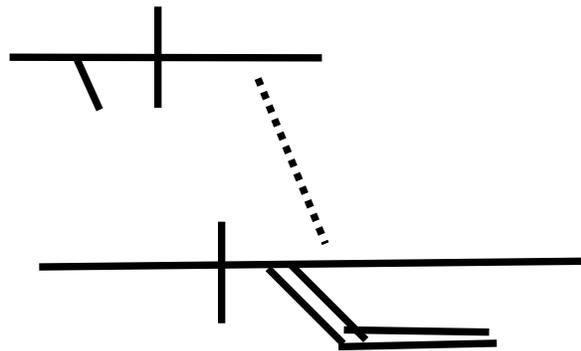
This person had previously been arrested for a capital offense



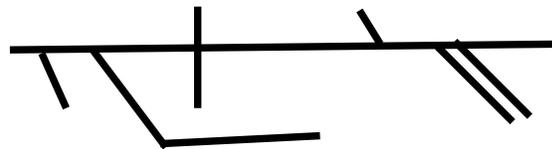
This wagon has led the parade
for many years



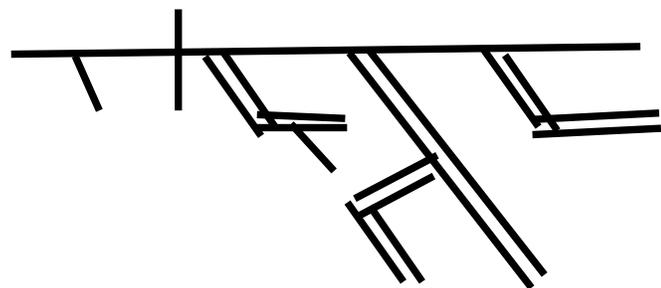
Three summers have passed since
I went to Florida



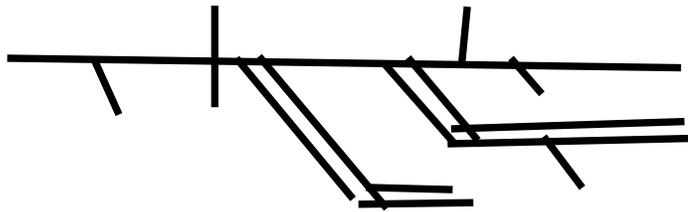
Two hinges on the back door are
quite loose



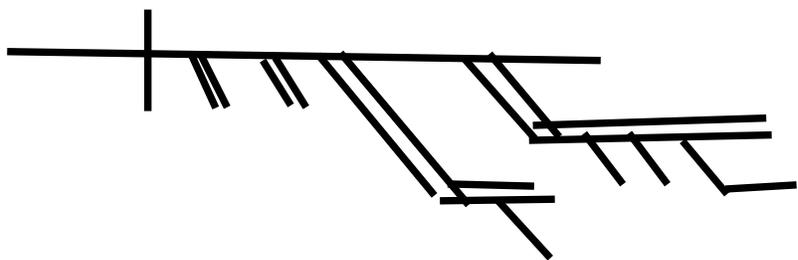
We all went to the zoo last
weekend in Washington



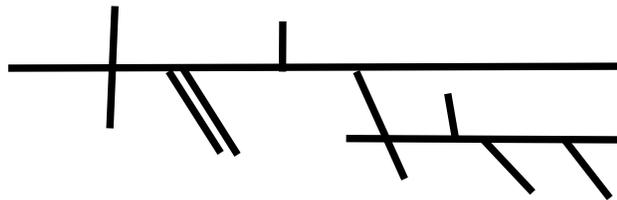
We cut the firewood into smaller pieces, with the ax



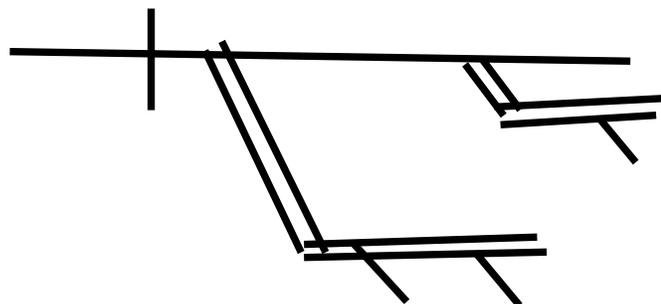
We finally arrived here in Florida after a flight delay in Chicago



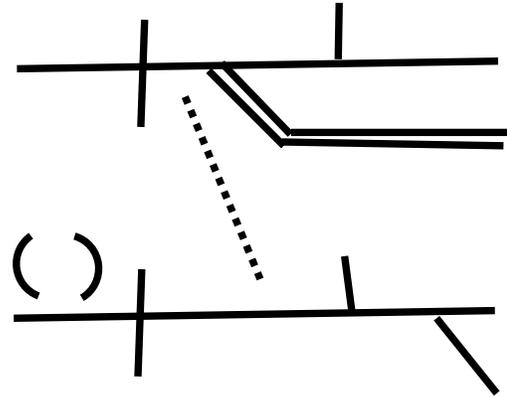
We had already made plans to take the early trip



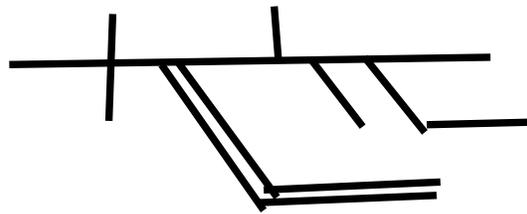
We passed through a long tunnel on our vacation



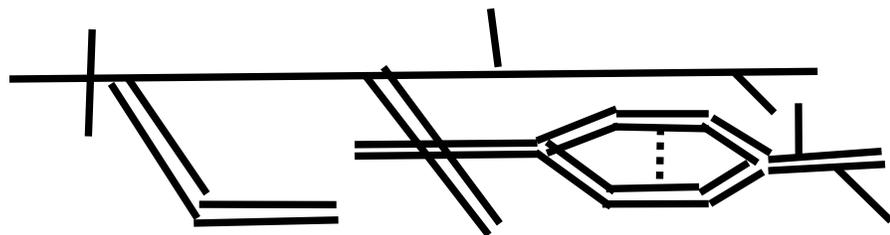
We ran out of gas while crossing the desert



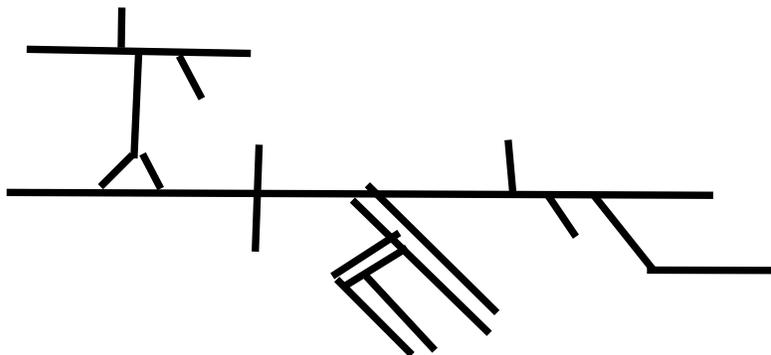
We studied the principles of government in history class



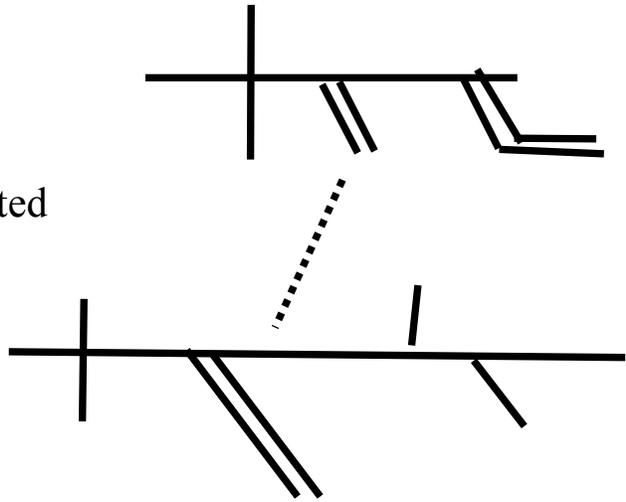
We used a plane to smooth and level the boards, in shop



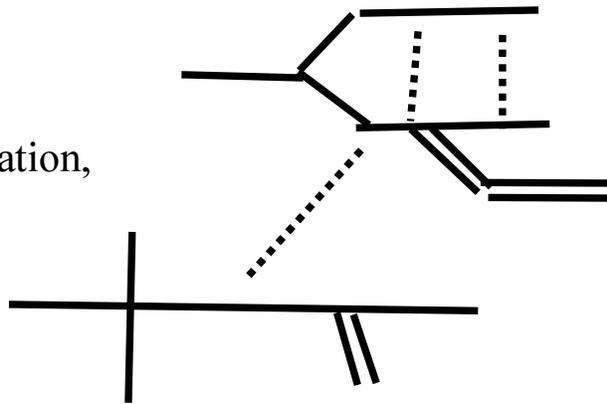
We, all the family, visited the Capitol in D.C., last summer



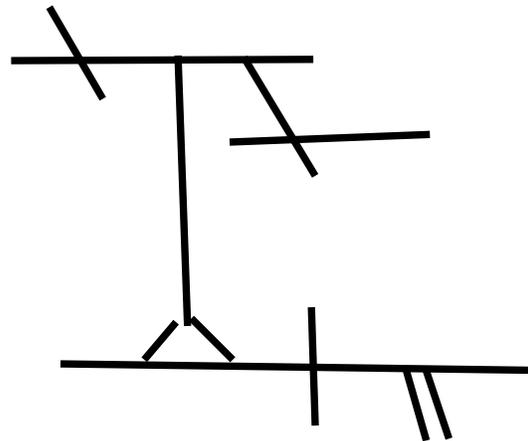
When we ran out of fuel, we deserted our car yesterday.



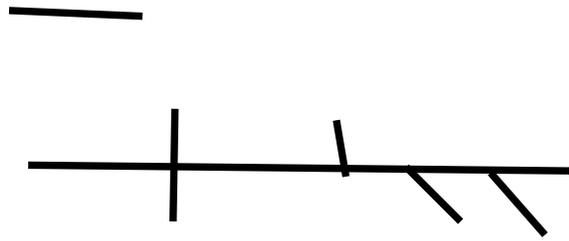
Whether we call or write for reservation, we must do it soon.



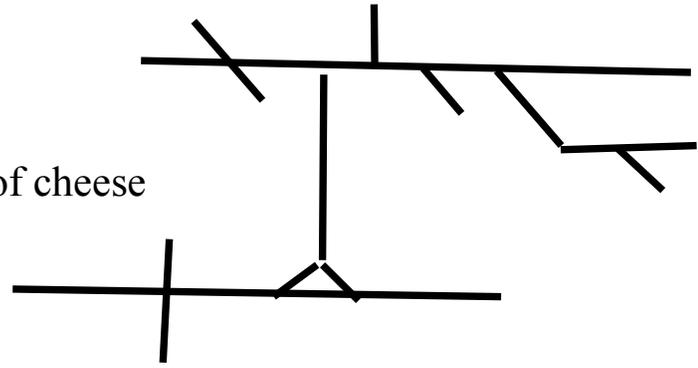
Who's going to volunteer to help ?



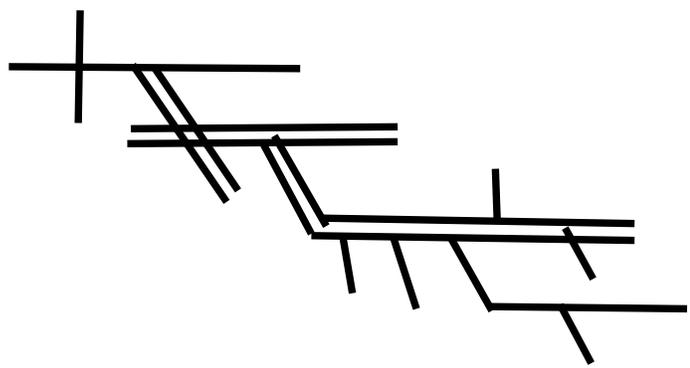
Who's making all that noise, Mary



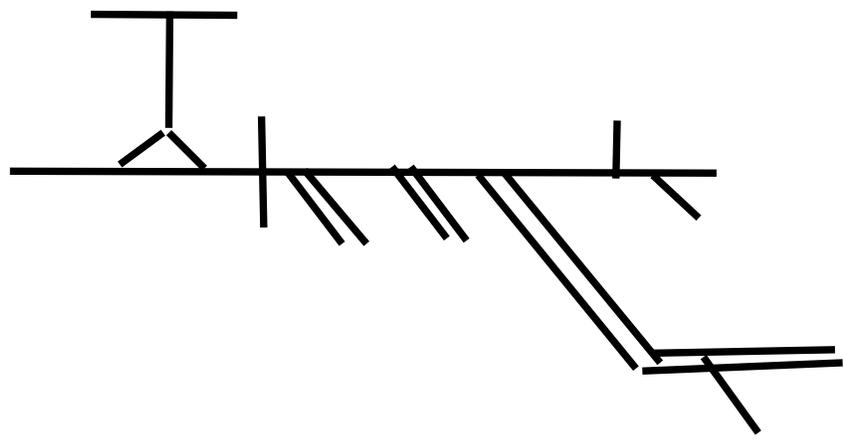
Would you like to try a piece of cheese
cake?



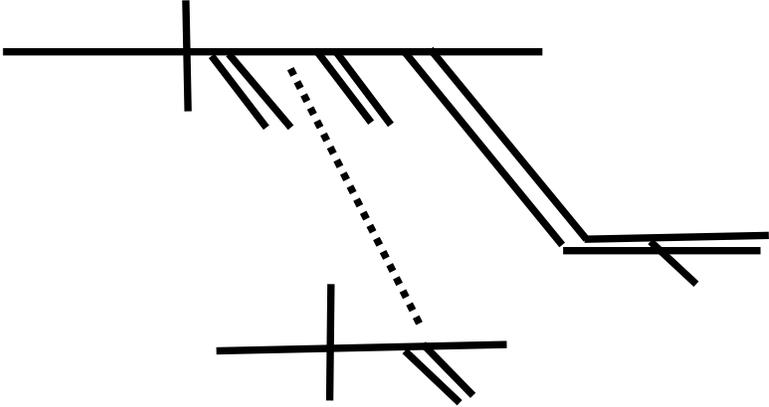
You be sure to check your
paper for the correct use
of capital letters



You, Morris, please
take your books back
to the library today



You're going there right
after school, aren't you ?



test

Try to diagram the following sentences.

With her speaking skill, she has the ability to fill the auditorium.

We have a number of students, who wanted access to the computer lab.

Are you all ready already, or will we have to wait for you.

She wanted a good lawyer, and I told her about my attorney.

I was so bored at the board of trustees meeting that I fell asleep.

You may begin this exercise whenever you can get around to it.

She was confident that her confidant had given her good information.

I kept a daily diary during those years that I worked in the dairy farm.

We should elect a president before he selects members of the cabinet.

She is tall like her mother, but she is not as tall as her father.

SECTION

XII

Summary
Contents
Publications

DIAG SUMMARY 1

SUMMARY OF DIAGRAMMING

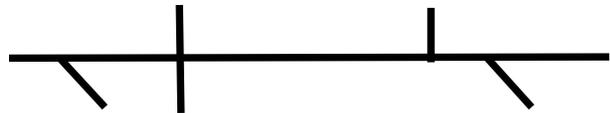
ACTION VERB : Some verbs show action that is visible. Other verbs show action that can not be seen.

The boys play game.
He will read a book.
I like her.



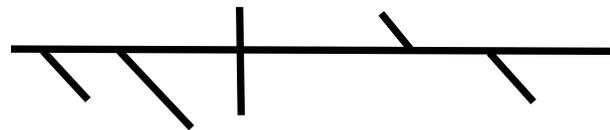
ACTIVE VOICE : A verb is in the active voice when the subject performs the action.

The policeman arrested the thieves.



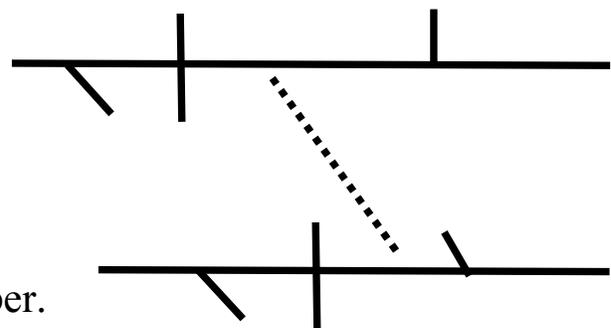
ADJECTIVE : An adjective modifier a noun or pronoun.

The young man will be an expert.
The brilliant speaker was a famous journalist.



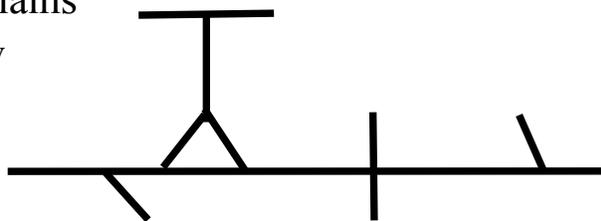
ANTECEDENT : An antecedent is the word or words to which a pronoun refer. The antecedent for every pronoun should be clear, and the pronoun should agree with its antecedent in both gender and number.

If his plan works, my brother will be famous.



APPOSITIVE : An appositive explains the meaning of a noun that directly precedes it.

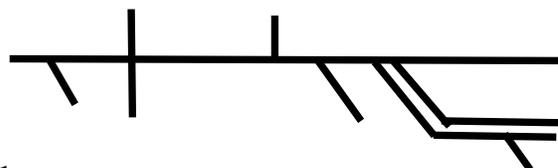
My friend , Mitchel, is in town.



COLLECTIVE NOUNS : A collective noun may be used as a singular noun or plural noun, depending on the intended meaning of the sentence.

Therefore, a collective noun may be followed by singular or plural verb.

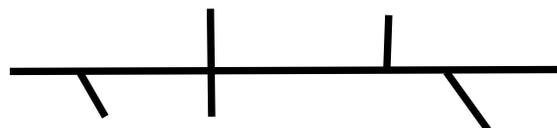
The team shares its glory with entire players.



COMMON NOUN : A common noun is the general name of a person, place, or thing.

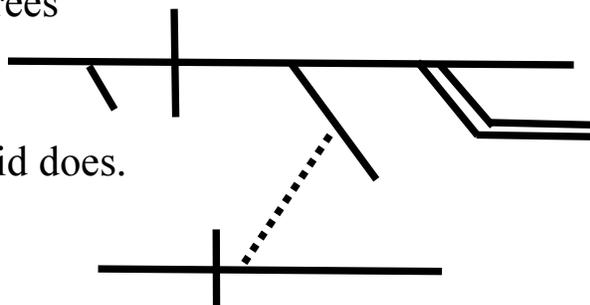
The teacher leads the students.

The father questioned his son.

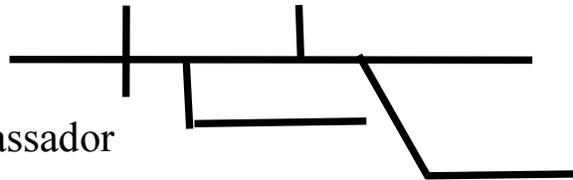


COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVE : Many adjectives have three forms, or degrees of comparison : positive, comparative, and superlative.

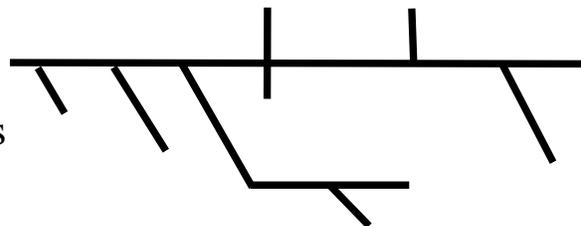
George lives closer to me than David does.



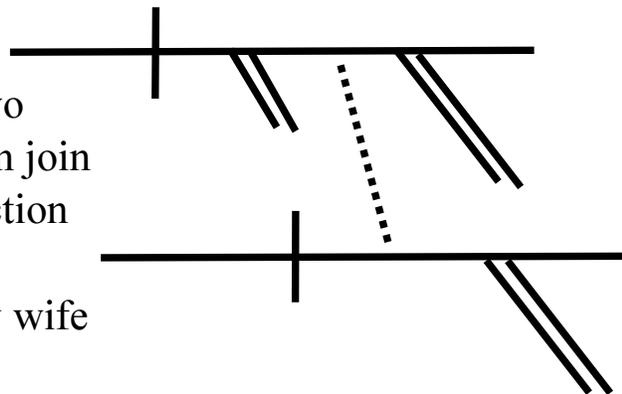
COMPLETE PREDICATE : The complete predicate is all the words in the predicate part of the sentence. It tells what the subject is or does. The president appointed Gerald ambassador to Turkey.



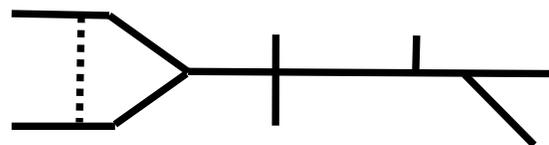
COMPLETE SUBJECT : The complete subject is all the words in the subject part of sentence. This blue house at the corner contains good furniture.



COMPOUND SENTENCE : A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences. One can join simple sentences with the conjunction AND, OR, BUT, or NOR. I wake up early every day, but my wife sleeps late.



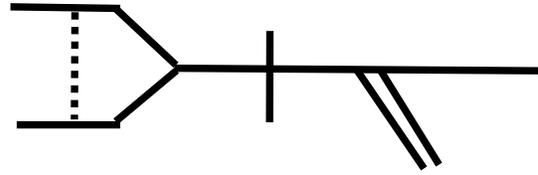
COMPOUND SUBJECT : A compound subject is two or more simple subjects that have the same verb. Beans and rice are nutritious food.



COMPOUND SUBJECT : Compound subjects joined by AND need a plural

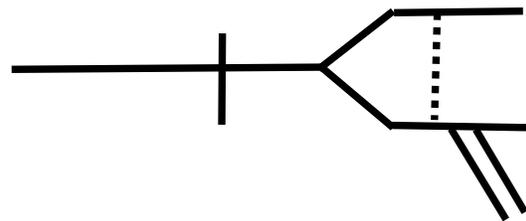
COMPOUND SUBJECT : Compound subjects joined by AND need a plural verb.

India and China are growing fast.

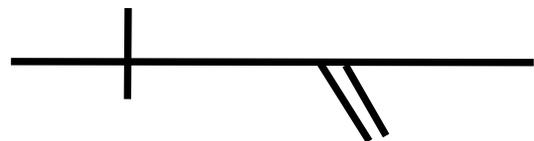


COMPOUND VERB : A compound verb is two or more verbs that have the same subject.

We jog and exercise every morning.

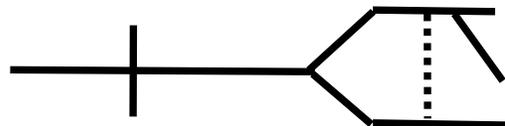


CONTRACTION : A contraction is a shortened form of two words. An apostrophe replaces a letter or letters.
I'll come tomorrow (I will)

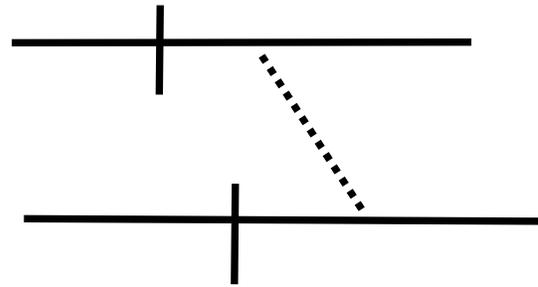


COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS : Coordinating conjunctions join words that do the same kind of work. The most common coordinating conjunctions are AND, BUT, OR, and NOR.

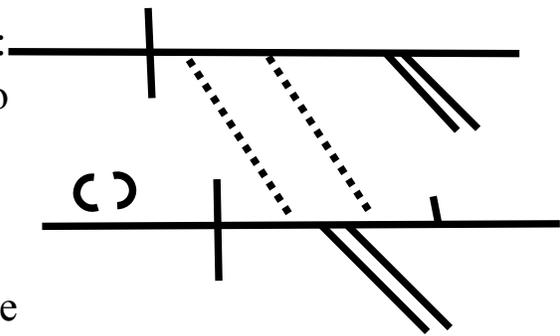
Tod will call his father or mother.



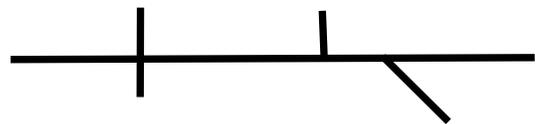
COMPLEX SENTENCE : A complex sentence has one independent clause and at least one subordinate clause.
Workers stop when it rains.



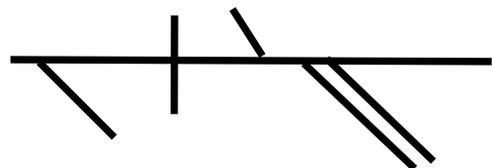
CORROLATIVE CONJUNCTIONS : Some conjunctions are maid up of two pairs of words. EITHER...OR, NEITHER...NOR. These pairs are called correlative conjunctions.
Nancy neither came here nor called me yesterday.



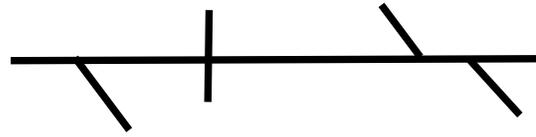
DECLARATIVE SENTENCE : A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends with a period.
Tom had an accident.



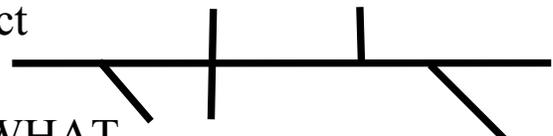
DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE : The demonstrative adjective THIS, THAT, THESE and THOSE point out the nouns they modify. When THIS, THAT, THESE and THOSE stand alone, they are pronoun, not adjectives
Those stamps are less valuable.



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN : A demonstrative pronoun points out its antecedent. The demonstrative pronouns are THIS, and THAT (singular) and THESE and THOSE (plural).
Those were his papers.
That was my pencil.



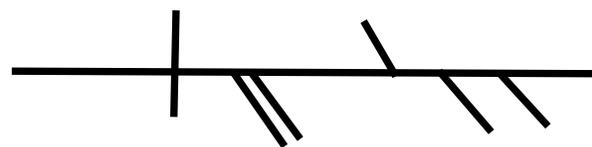
DIRECT OBJECT : The direct object receives the action of the verb. It answers the question WHOM or WHAT.
The thieves buried their gold.



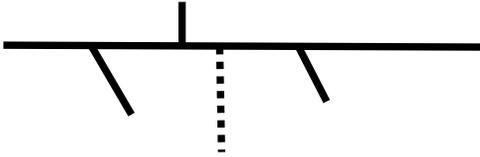
DOUBLE NEGATIVE : An affirmative sentence can be made negative by the use of just one negative word. In a sentence. A double negative is the incorrect use of two negative words.
I did not find NO book. (wrong)
I did not find a book.



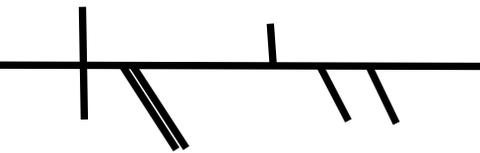
EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE : An exclamatory sentence expresses strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation mark.
What a beautiful woman, she is!



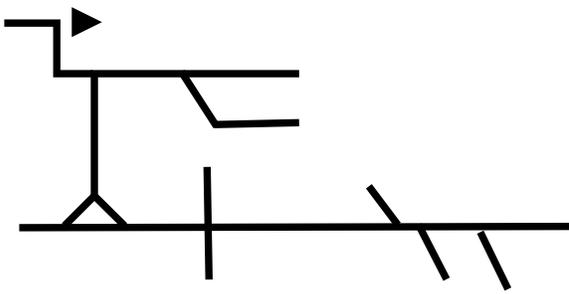
FRAGMENT : A sentence fragment is an incomplete thought written as a sentence.
Better than many professional.



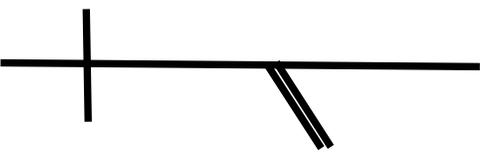
FUTURE TENSE : The future tense expresses an action that will occur in the future. It is formed by adding the helping verb **WILL** or **SHALL** to the present.
Ann will move the lawn tomorrow.



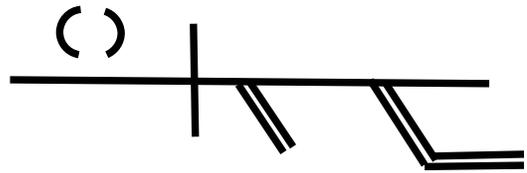
GERUND : A gerund is a verb form ending in **ING** that is used as a noun.
Driving in the city is very difficult.



HELPING VERB : When a verb is more than one word, the most important word is the main verb. Any verb that is not the main verb is the helping verb.
He must have been drunk last night.



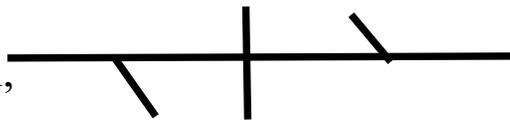
IMPERATIVE SENTENCE : An imperative sentence gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period.
Go to bed, now.



INDEFINITE PRONOUN : A pronoun that does not always refer to a particular person, place, or thing is called an indefinite pronoun.
Everybody enjoys the sunset.



INDEFINITE PRONOUN : As a subject of a sentence, an indefinite pronoun need to agree with its verb in number. Most indefinite pronouns are singular, but a few are plural, and some may be either singular or plural.
Each of the fruits tastes delicious.
Some taste sour.

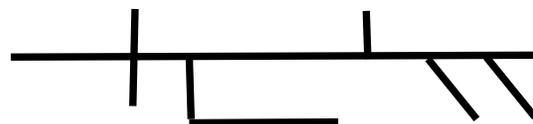


INDEPENDENT CLAUSE : A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb. An independent clause expresses a complete thought. It can stand alone as a simple sentence.
You need a watch.
We ordered spaghetti.

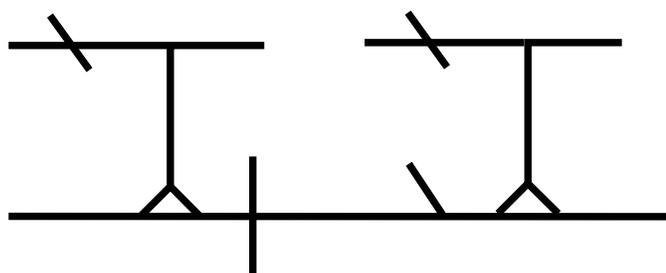


INDIRECT OBJECT : The indirect object usually comes before the direct object. It tells to whom or for whom the action of the verb is done.

Carol wrote the president a resignation letter.

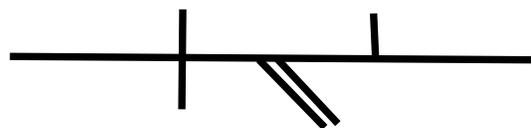


INFINITIVE : An infinitive is a verb TO plus basic form of a verb. It can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.
TO see is TO believe.

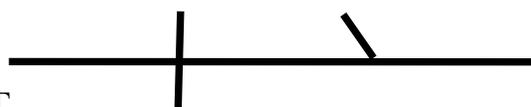


INTERJECTION : An interjection expresses feeling or emotion.

Whew, we finally made it.

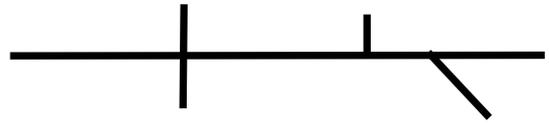


INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN : An interrogative pronoun asks a question. The interrogative pronouns are WHO, WHOSE, WHOM, WHICH, and WHAT.
Who is he?

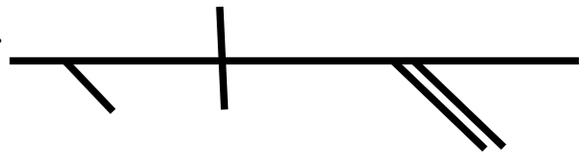


INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE : An interrogative sentence asks question and with a question mark . (?)

Can you pass the test?
You can pass the test.

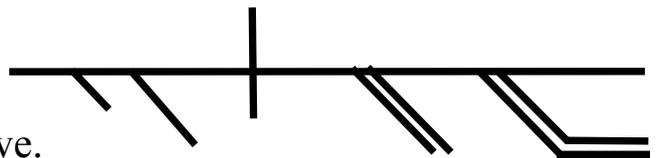


INTRANSITIVE VERB : A verb that has no direct object is an intransitive verb. A linking verb is always intransitive.
The door bell is ringing loudly.



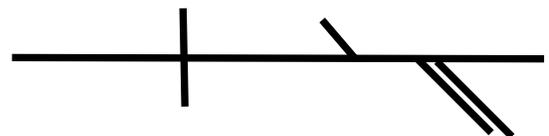
INVERTED WORD ORDER : Even when a subject follows a verb, as in an inverted sentence, the verb must agree with the subject.

In their house, was an electric stove.
There was an electric stove in their house.

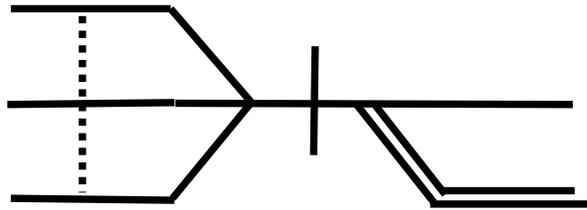


LINKING VERB : A linking verb connects the subject with a word or words in the predicate.

He looked quite confident.

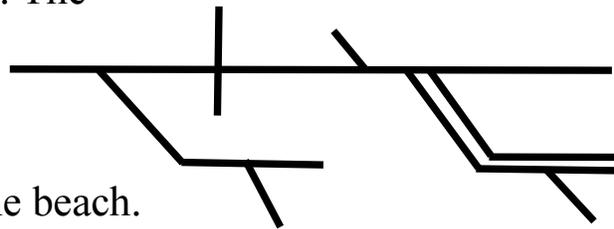


NOUN : A noun names a person, place, things, or idea.
Soap, potatoes, and eggs are in my list.



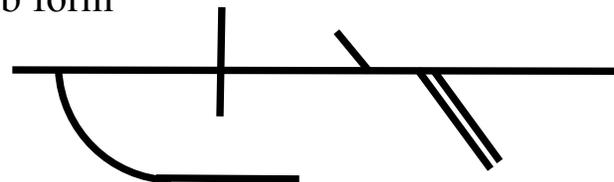
OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION : The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition is the object of preposition.

Some of the children fly kites, on the beach.



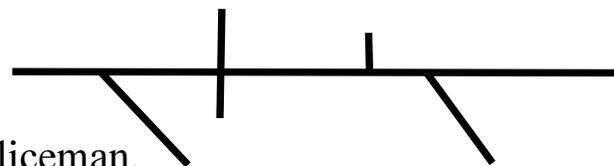
PARTICIPLE : A participle is a verb form used as an adjective. It usually ends in -ED or -ING.

Running water seldom freezes.
The crying baby was exhausted.



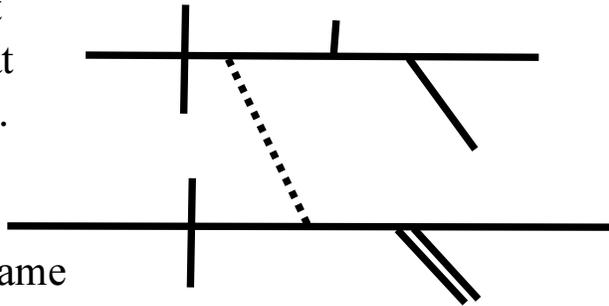
PASSIVE VOICE : A verb is a passive voice when the subject receives the action.

The thieves were arrested by the policeman.
The policeman arrested the thieves.

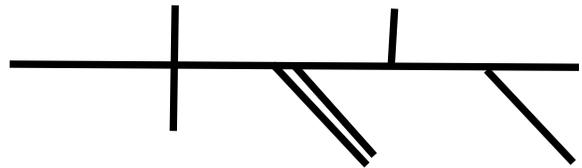


PAST PERFECT TENSE : The past perfect tense expresses an action that happened before another past action. It is formed with the helping verb

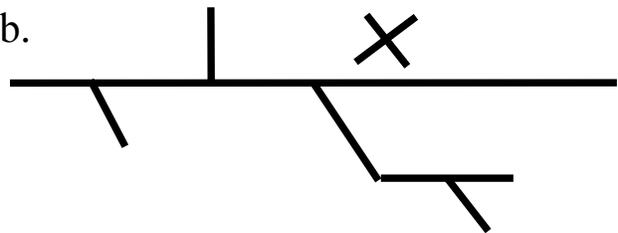
HAD and the past participle.
Ann had moved the lawn, before I came home.



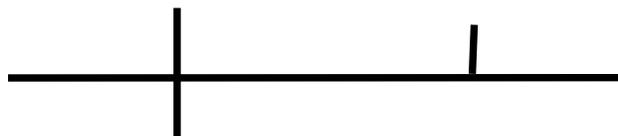
PAST TENSE : The past tense expresses an action that took place in the past.
Ann moved the lawn yesterday.



PHRASE : A phrase is a group of words that does not have a subject and verb.
The green trees in the forest.

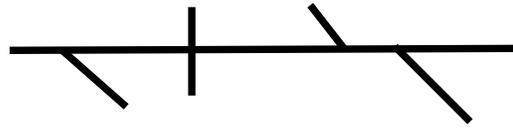


PLURAL NOUN : A plural noun names more than one person, place, thing, or idea.
Children like toys.
The girls ignored the boys.



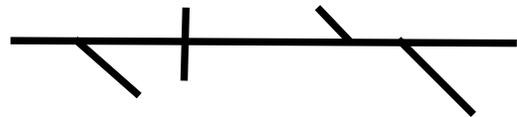
POSSESSIVE NOUN : A possessive noun shows ownership.

George's sister is a happy girl.



POSSESSIVE PRONOUN : A possessive pronoun shows ownership.

My house is your house.



PREDICATE ADJECTIVE : A predicate adjective follows a linking verb and describes the subject of a sentence.

The rooms are clean.



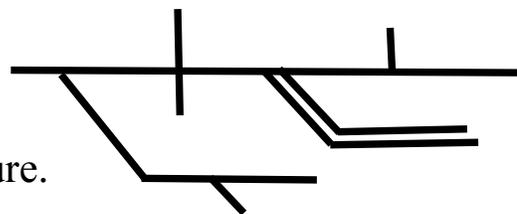
PREDICATE NOMINATIVE : A predicate nominative follows a linking verb and describes the subject of the sentence.

Donna is beautiful woman.



PREPEPOSITION : A proposition relates a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.

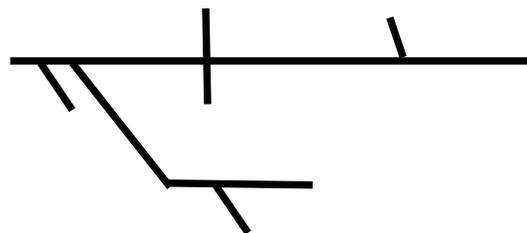
Some of the children fly kites with pleasure.



PREPOSITION AS ADJECTIVE :

A preposition phrase that is used as an adjective to modify a noun or pronoun is adjective phrase.

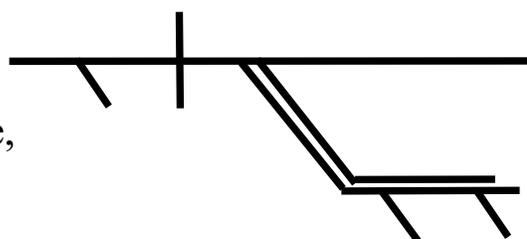
The windows of your house are broken.



PREPOSITION AS ADVERB :

A preposition phrase that is used as an adverb to modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb is an adverb phrase.

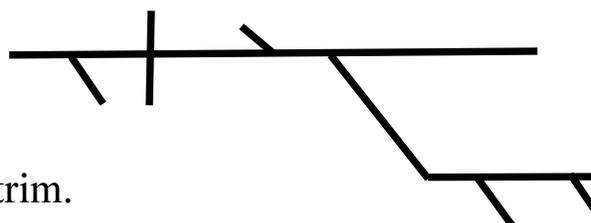
The children played for two hours.



PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE :

A preposition, its object, and any other words that modify the object make up a prepositional phrase.

My house is white with wide green trim.



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE :

The present perfect tense expresses an action that indefinite time in the past and may still be going on.

It is formed with the helping verb HAVE or HAS and the past participle of the main verb.

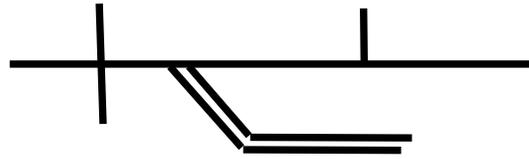
Ann has moved the lawn.



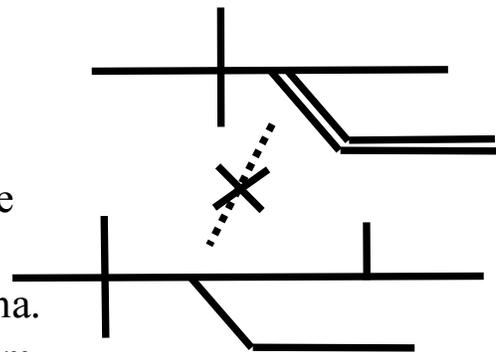
REFLEXIVE PRONOUN : The reflexive pronouns are MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, OURSELVES, YOURSELVES, and THEMSELVES.

A reflexive pronoun refers to a noun or pronoun in the same sentence.

The climbers pulled themselves up with a rope.



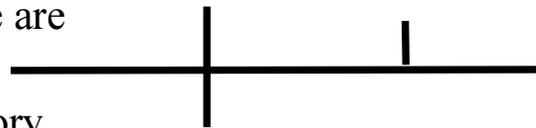
RUN-ON-SENTENCE : A run-on-sentence occurs when two or more sentence are separated by no punctuation or just a comma. Tom had an accident, the police arrested him.



SENTENCE : A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. There are four kinds of sentences. Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative, and Exclamatory.

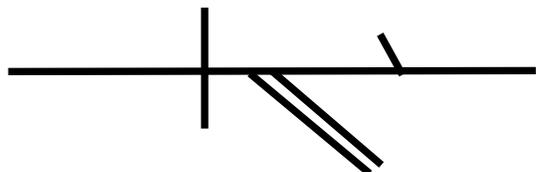
Boys play games.

We like pizza.

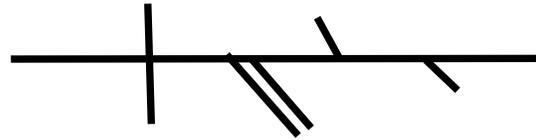


SIMPLE PREDICATE : The simple predicate is the main word or words in complete predicate. It always a verb.

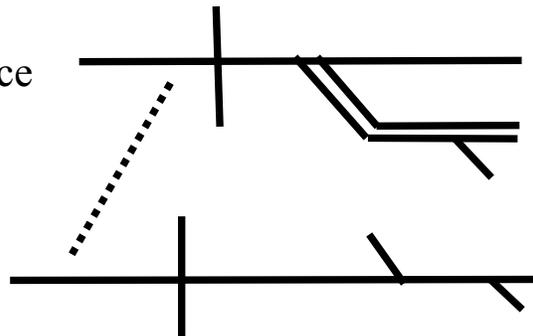
The dishes are spotlessly clean.



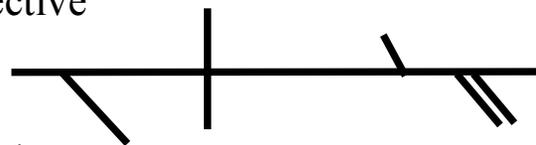
PRESENT TENSE : The present tense expresses an action taking place now.
Ann is moving the lawn now.



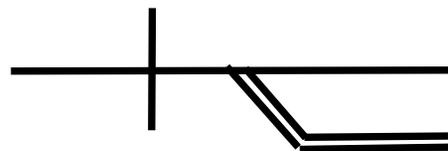
PRONOUN : A pronoun takes the place of noun or nouns
My mother is in the kitchen;
she is baking a cake.



PROPER ADJECTIVE : A proper adjective is formed from a proper noun.
New York senator is very rich.
American merchants are very successful.

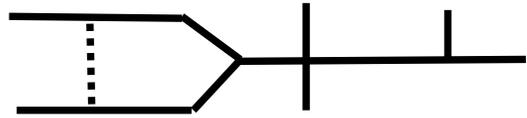


PROPER NOUN : A proper noun names a particular person, place, or thing.
Alice was born in Washington.



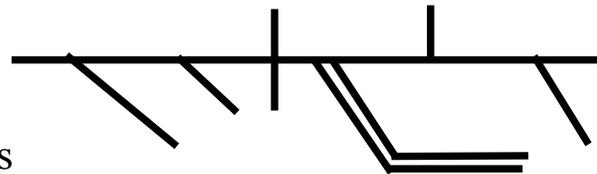
SIMPLE SENTENCE : A simple sentence has one subject and one verb, either or both of which may be compound.

Boys and girls play games.



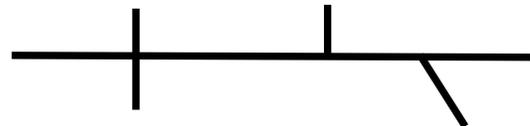
SIMPLE SUBJECT : The simple subject is the main word or words in the complete subject. It is usually noun or pronoun.

This blue house at the corner contains good furniture.



SINGULAR NOUN : A singular noun names one person, place, thing, or idea.

The dog bit the child.



STATE- OF- BEING VERB : Verb that state that someone or something exists are called state-of-being verbs. The most common state-of-being verbs are forms of the verb BE:

am, is, are, was, were, being, and been.

John is tall.

Mary was single.

We were happy.

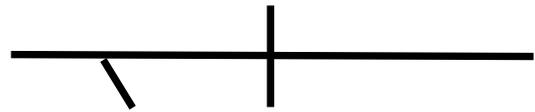


SUBJECT -VERB AGREEMENT : A verb to agree with its subject in number.

(Singular or plural).

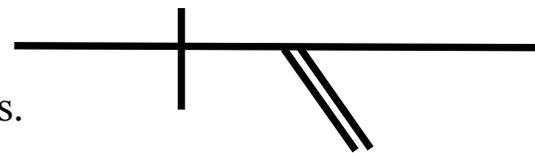
All dogs bark.

My dog barks.



SUBJECT AND PREDICATE : The subject is a part of a sentence that names someone or something. The predicate tells what the subject is or does.

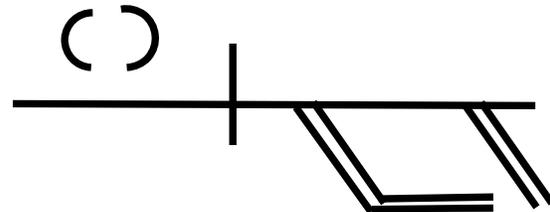
I wake up early.



SUBJECT OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCE :

The subject of an imperative sentence is understood to be (YOU), although the word YOU is not used.

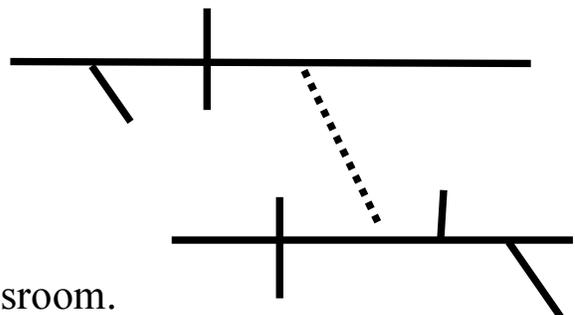
(You) Go to bed now.



SUBORDINATE CLAUSE :

A subordinate clause does not express a complete thought. It must be joined to an independent clause to make a sentence.

When the bell rings, we leave the classroom.

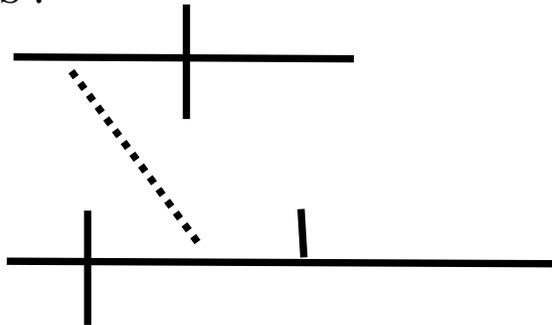


SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS :

Subordinating conjunctions introduce many subordinate clauses.

(After, because, since, when, where)

I left because I was angry.



TRANSITIVE VERB : A verb that has a direct object to complete its meaning is a transitive verb.

My son will read five books this summer.



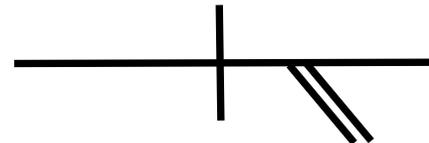
VERB : A verb expresses action or being.

Birds fly.

Birds flew yesterday.

Bird are flying now.

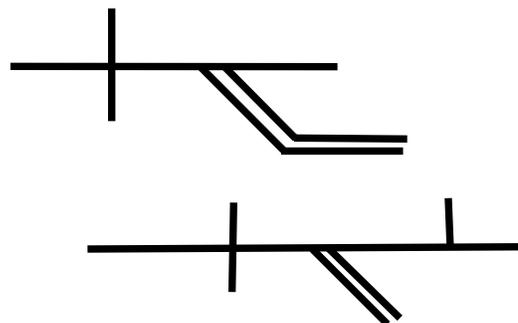
Birds will fly tomorrow.



VERB PHRASE : A verb phrase is made up of a main verb and one or more helping verbs.

He must have been drunk last night.

He will be sober tomorrow.



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2002 de neşredilen bu kitapta yazılan bu ilk şiirlerin 27 tanesi hece vezni ile ve 29 yanesi de aruz vezni ile yazılmıştır.

YETMİŞ ALTINCI YIL (2003)

Aruz ve hece ölçüleriyle yazılmış şiirlerden 47 tanesi aruz vezni ile ve 3 tanesi de hece vezni ile yazılmıştır.

Ekler kısmında

Geleneği Yorumlama ve öğrencilerle hasbıhaller yer almıştır. Bunlar arasında: a- Aruz ölçüsü, b- Yabancı diller, c- Sembolizm, d- Ücret karşılığı şiir yazma konuları irdelenmiştir.

ŞİMDİ YETMİŞ YEDİ (2004)

Bu kitapta 58 aruz ve 6 hece ile yazılmış şiirler vardır.

Ekler kısmında, otuz padişah ve şehzadelerin yazdıkları manzumelerden seçilmiş örneklerle beraber, genç şairlerden Erdoğan Efendioğlu'nun ve Sedar öncül'ün şiirlerine yer verilmiştir.

YETMİŞ SEKİZE VARDIK

2005 Temmuzda neşrediler bu kitapta Aruz vezni ile 45, ve hecec vezni ile 5 şiir vardır.

Ekler kısmında genç şairlerden Serdar Öncül ile İbrahim Yavuzun şiirlerine de yer vermiştir.

YETMİŞ DOKUZDAYIZ (2006)

Bu kitap Aruz vezni ile yazılmış 49 manzume ile hece vezni ile yazılmış 10 manzumeyi ihtiva etmektedir.

Ekler kısmında öğrencilerle değişik konularda hasbıhal yapılmaktadır.

SEKSEN SENE

2007 de basılan Seksen Sene 30 aruz ve 20 hece ile yazılmış şiirlerden mürekkeptir.

Şairin 1943 senesinde Antakya Lisesinde iken yazdığı YENİ YIL şiiri de bu kitaptadır.

SEKSEN BİR (2008)

Aruzla yazılmış 31 adet manzumelerle hece ile yazılmış 6 şiiri bu kitapta bulacaksınız.

Ekler kısmında öğrencilerle hasbıhal dört ayı toplantının hulasasını içine almaktadır.

SEKSEN İKİ

2009 da basılan bu kitapta, aruzla yazılmış 27, hece ile 2, ve serbest metotla 6 şiir yanında öğrencilerle hasbıhal da vardır.

Bu kitapta evvelce yazılmış rubailerin ve dörtlüklerin 75 tanersi İngilizceye çevrilmiş şeklini bulabilirsiniz.

Tanıtım kısmında öğrencilerin eski yazı ile yazılmış manzumeleri okumalarını kolaylaştırmak maksadı ile 190 dan fazla örnek verilmek sureti ile bu sayfalar hazırlanmıştır.

ÖZEL SÖZLÜK

Öğrencilere kolaylık olabilmesi için

yabancı sayılan (Arapça ve Farsça kökenli) ve Divan edebiyatı şiirlerinde kullanılan (ikibinden fazla) kelimenin manası verilmiş ve bir beyitle veya bir dörtlükle nasıl kullanıldığı gösterilmiştir.

NAZIM ŞEKİLLERİ, TERİMLERİ ve SAN'AT TÜRLERİ

Kitabın başlığında yazılı olduğu gibi Divan şiirinde çok kullanılan edebi sanatların alfabetik sırasına göre tarifleri yapılmış ve çeşitli örnekler verilmiştir.

LÛGATÇE

Eski ve yeni harflerle düzenlenmiş LÛGATÇE 2009 senesinde yayımlanmış olup manzûmelerin Arap ve Latin harfleri ile nasıl yazılacağını örneklerle göstermektedir.

SEKSEN ÜÇE GELDİK (2010)

Bu kitapta 53 manzumenin hepsi aruz vezni ile yazılmıştır.

Tanıtım kısmında öğrencilerin eski yazı ile yazılmış manzumeleri okumalarını kolaylaştırmak maksadı ile 190 dan fazla örnek verilmek sureti ile bu sayfalar hazırlanmıştır.

Ayrıca yazı işaretlerini gisteren bir bölüm de vardır.

SEKSAN DÖRDÜ GEÇTİK (2011)

Elli manzumeden mürekkep olan bu 13 cü kitapta 47 aruz ölçüsü ile 2 hece ile yazılmış şiirlerle beraber bir tane de aruz-hece-serbest vezinle yazılmış deneme vardır.

SENTENCE DIAGRAMMING (2012)

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<http://www.Cottage-education.org>

Mehmet Fatin Baki, 17 Temmuz 1927 de İskenderun'da doğdu. Antakya Lisesini bitirdikten sonra İstanbul Üniversitesi İktisat Fakültesinden 1952 de mezun oldu ve askerliğini Ankara'da yaptı. Bir müddet serbest ticaret ile uğraştı ve 1959 a kadar Avrupa, Afrika, Asya ve Avustralya'da muhtelif memleketleri dolaştı. 1960 senesinde New York'a yerleşerek ithalat ve ihracat işleriyle meşgul oldu. Tekrüht olduktan sonra 1990 da Florida'da Lise talebelerine yardım etmek maksadıyla bir dersane kurdu ve halen bu dershanenin müdürüğünü yapmaktadır. Yoğun işlerinden fırsat buldukça hece ve aruz vezinleriyle, kafiyeli manzumeler yazar. 2005 ten beri Floridada mütekaid olarak yaşamaktadır.

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