

Sentence Types and Phrases

SECTION 1: Simple Sentences and Linking Verbs

S – V

S- V – DO

S – V – IO – DO

S – LV – PN

S – LV – PA

LINKING VERBS

Many important verbs do not express action; some verbs can link a *noun* or an *adjective* to the subject. This type of verb is called a linking verb. The linking verb connection between the subject to the noun or adjective is something like an equal sign. *She is tall.* -- *She = tall.*

A **predicate noun** is located in the _____ and it _____ the _____.

A **predicate adjective** is located in the _____ and it _____ the _____.

LINKING VERBS INCLUDE:					
Forms of "To Be"		Verbs Related to the Five Senses		Verbs That Have to Do with States of Being – Remaining the Same or Changing	
is	were	feel	smell	grow	become
am	be	taste	appear	remain	seem
are	being	look	sound	stay	prove
was	been			turn	

Examples

I **am** calm. The be verb **am** links I and calm. *Calm* describes my state of being.

George Washington **became** the first president. **Became** links George Washington and president.

Check by saying, Washington = president, or substitute the linking verb with a form of "to be" as in: George Washington *was* president.

Helping Verb Confusion

The forms of to be can also be used as _____ such as in the following sentence: **Terry is looking.**

In the sentence above, "is" does not function as a linking verb. "**is looking**" tells what Terry *is doing (the action)*, not what Terry *is being*.

Is the Verb used as Linking or Action?

Some verbs can be used either as linking verbs or action verbs. We need to be able to determine the *function* of the verb to tell the difference. The following sentences contain verbs that are used as either linking or action verbs.

<p>Linking: The monkey looked hungry.</p> <p>In this sentence looked is a linking verb. Check: The monkey IS hungry.</p>	<p>Action: The monkey looked for food. "For food" is a _____ and should be omitted when trying to determine sentence types. The sentence remaining after omitting the prepositional phrase is "The monkey looked." The monkey is searching for food. There is no noun or adjective to link monkey to. Looked is an action verb in this sentence.</p>
<p>Linking: The soup tasted good. Check: soup _____ good, good soup, soup = good</p>	<p>Action: I tasted the soup. Check: I _____ the soup (no), soup am I (no), I = soup (no) Taste is an action.</p>
<p>Linking: He grew tired of walking. Of walking is a prepositional phrase and not included when determining sentence patterns. Omit the prepositional phrase to get: "He grew tired". Check: He _____ tired, tired is he, he = tired.</p>	<p>Action: He grew tomatoes. Action is occurring here. To grow tomatoes, a farmer must dig holes, plant seeds, water plants, weed the garden, etc.</p>

S-V-IO-DO Sentences

The IO is the indirect object. It tells us to whom or for whom the action is being done.

The trick to finding an indirect object is remembering that it **MUST** come **BEFORE** the direct object. Take a look at the sentence from the preceding slide:

I mailed the letter to my grandmother in Pennsylvania.

I mailed my grandmother the letter.

S V IO DO

I bought Mikey a train.

S V IO DO



Don't forget: Whatever you have one of, you can have two of. All of these sentence parts can be compounded.

Jonathan and I bought Mikey and Matthew trains and trucks.

S V IO DO

Why does the following sentence **NOT** have an IO?

I bought trains and trucks for Mikey and Matthew.

The verbs _____ be _____. If the verb is a linking verb, a _____ must come next.

An action verb can have nothing after it (_____) or it can be part of one of the following patterns: _____ or _____, but it can _____ be followed by a _____. If you memorize the five patterns, you've won half of the battle.

SENTENCE PATTERNS PRACTICE – Identify the sentence pattern for each sentence.

1. We talked about the new movie for an hour.
2. We are the smartest ninth grade class ever.
3. The doctor gave the patient a flu shot.
4. The new parks in Suwanee are beautiful.
5. Our football team beat Milton in the playoffs.

SECTION 3: Adding Phrases to Simple Sentences



Let's get 1 thing straight...**NOTHING** _____ **IS EVER IN A** _____!

EX: He **grew** tired of walking.

Of walking is a _____ phrase and not included when determining sentence patterns.

Omit the prepositional phrase to get: "**He grew tired**".

Check: He is tired, tired is he, he = tired.



THIS TRICK WORKS FOR _____ SENTENCE TYPES!

Here is where things start to get complicated. Up to this point, we have been looking at subjects and direct objects as **INDIVIDUAL** words—or, on a rare occasion—as compounds.

Ex. Mikey and Matthew bought trains and trucks.
compound subjects compound DO's

Parts of a sentence don't have to be individual words, though; the individual words can be replaced by entire phrases. When this happens, the sentences are still **SIMPLE SENTENCES**.

Five Kinds of Phrases:

P—Prepositional

A—Appositive

P—Participial

THE RUN DOWN ON PHRASES...

WHAT IS A PHRASE: A **phrase** is a group of words that functions as a single part of speech.

MOST POPULAR KINDS: _____ and _____

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

aboard	about	above	across
after	against	along	among
around	as	at	before
behind	below	beneath	beside
besides	between	beyond	but
by	concerning	despite	down
during	except	for	from
in	inside	into	like
near	of	off	on
onto	opposite	out	outside
over	past	since	through
throughout	till	to	toward
under	underneath	until	up
upon	with	within	without

Prepositional phrases begin with prepositions and end with a noun or pronoun known as the object of the preposition.

Ex: on the couch, in the air, at her

Prepositional phrases are used as adjectives or adverbs and describe other words in the sentence.

Ex: Fred is sitting on the couch. (Adv. describes WHERE sitting)

Ex: The girl with green shorts is the fastest. (Adj. describing girl)



Punctuation and Prepositional Phrases

Use a **comma** after long introductory prepositional phrases (more than ____ words) or after ____ or more consecutive introductory prepositional phrases.

1. In jail you will find few comforts.
2. At my grandmother's house, there was always plenty of fresh farm food on the table.
3. On top of the table in the kitchen, you will find the apples.

The first example contains no comma with the prepositional phrase because it is only two words long.

The second sentence needs the comma because the phrase is long (4 words or more), but notice that there are no commas used with prepositional phrases that occur later in that sentence, just the introductory phrase.

The third sentence uses a comma, but only after the LAST of the three consecutive prepositional phrases and not after EACH one of them.

APPOSITIVE PHRASES

DEFINITION: rename or describe something or someone already mentioned in a sentence.

Ex: Fred Weasley, George Weasley's twin, likes playing jokes on people.

Ex: Fred Weasley, the twin of George Weasley, likes playing jokes on people.



Punctuation and Appositive Phrases

You separate an appositive phrase with commas:

Ex: Margaret Thatcher, the former Prime Minister of England, recently died of a stroke.

You _____ place commas around an appositive that specifies a particular person, place or thing.

Ex: Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet* is a tragedy.

APPOSITIVE PHRASE OR PREPOSITION PHRASE? Identify if the bolded phrases are **appositive** or **prepositional phrases**.

Jane, **Sally's sister (1)**, is also a teacher **at our school (2)**. Many **of the clubs (3)** at **North Gwinnett (4)** help raise money **for Relay for Life(5)**, a **cancer research charity (6)**. Georgia Tech, **an excellent university (7)**, appeals to students from many states **besides Georgia (8)**.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ | |

MORE PHRASES! PARTICIPIAL, INFINITIVE & GERUND!

These three types of phrases are known as VERBALS, which appear to be verbs, but that are actually being used as other parts of speech.



- P—Participial (adjectives)
- I—Infinitive (nouns, adjectives, adverbs *has the word “to”)
- G—Gerund (noun)

PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

Participles either end in **-ing** (PRESENT TENSE) or **-ed** (PAST TENSE).

A Participle is a verb that ACTS like an _____

➡ Since a participial phrase is an **ADJECTIVE**, it is not necessary to make a sentence complete. Since it is unnecessary, it is set off with commas if it is at the **beginning** of a sentence.

Running though the woods, she trained for a marathon.

Participial phrase S AV Prep phrase

PARTICIPIAL PHRASES PRACTICE – Underline the **participial phrases** in the sentences below.

- Examining the painting, the art expert declared it to be a fake.
- Many critics consider *Don Quixote* the best novel ever written.
- The buildings planned by the eccentric architect were strange, to say the least.
- The student talking to the teacher is the editor of the school newspaper.

INFINITIVE PHRASES

DEFINITION: The infinitive form of the verb is **to+ verb**: to run, to jump, to scream, etc.

EX: To run is my sister's favorite pastime.

S LV PN

EX: My sister's favorite pastime is to run.

S LV PN

➡ **Punctuation and Infinitive Phrases**

When the infinitive phrase is an integral part of the sentence, it is not set off with commas.

To do so would be weird.

S HV LV PA

If the infinitive phrase is used as an _____, set if off with a comma.

To do well on the SAT, you should take some practice tests in advance.

INFINITIVE PHRASE PRACTICE – Underline the **infinitive phrases** in the sentences below.

- We like to go to the movies.
- To write an effective Gateway essay, students must learn to cite documents correctly.
- Joe regretted his decision to move to Texas after he experienced the stifling heat of August there.

GERUNDS


A gerund also end in –ing (PRESENT) or –ed (PAST). They are a verb that ACTS like a NOUN...Well really, it is usually acting as the _____ or _____ of the sentence!

Running is my sister's favorite sport.

S LV PN

My sister's favorite sport is running.

S LV PN

 Again, because gerund phrases are generally integral parts of the sentence, they are not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas.

GERUND PRACTICE- Underline the **gerund phrases** in the sentences below. Write the noun function of the gerund in the blank following the sentence. Noun functions include: **subject (S)**, **direct object (DO)**, **indirect object (IO)**, **appositive (APP)**, and **object of the preposition (OP)**.

1. The store manager's greatest responsibility is scheduling the workers. _____
2. Walking at the park on a beautiful spring day is the most pleasant form of exercise. _____
3. He enjoyed reading *Into the Wild* more than his friend did. _____
4. After running the marathon, Emily was tired. _____


BEWARE...PHRASES CAN BE TRICKY!

1. Infinitive phrases always begin with "to," but some prepositional phrases begin with "to" as well. The trick is to determine whether the "to" is followed with a noun or a verb.

She would like to drive her car to the mall after school.

Inf Prep

2. Gerund phrases always use –ing ending verbs, but participial phrases can use –ing ending verbs as well.

 The trick is to remember that a gerund phrase takes the place of a noun and will therefore be an integral part of the sentence such as the noun or direct object; if you remove a gerund phrase from a sentence, it won't make sense anymore. On the other hand, a participial phrase will be used as an adjective and can generally be removed from the sentence; the sentence may not be as detailed anymore, but it should still be a complete sentence.

Propping up your injured ankle will help reduce swelling.

Gerund as subject.

Cannot be removed from sentence.

Leaning against the wall, the athlete stretched his muscles.

Participial as adjective. CAN be removed – You'll still have a sentence without it.

PHRASES PRACTICE – Identify the underlined phrases in the sentences below as **appositive, prepositional, participial, infinitive, or gerund**.

1. Originally decorated with gold from Dahlonega, the dome of Georgia capitol still gleams in the sun.
2. The birthplace of Dr. Martin Luther King, our country's greatest civil rights leader, is a national historic site.
3. Winning the Laws of Life Contest, the student received a cash award.
4. North Gwinnett was able to win the tournament because our basketball team is the best.
5. Preparing all of the delicious foods for the reception, the culinary arts students impressed the guests.
6. Directing traffic in front of the student parking lot is one of the most hazardous duties of any school resource officer.