

Lesson 146

Parts of the Sentence - Noun & Pronoun Review

A **simple sentence** is a group of words expressing a complete thought, and it must have a **subject** and a **verb** (*predicate* - some grammar books use the word *predicate*, but I will use *verb*). When finding the subject and the verb in a sentence, always find the *verb* first and then say *who* or *what* followed by the verb. For more information see Lesson 95.

A **predicate nominative** or *predicate noun* completes a **linking verb** and renames the **subject**. *Predicate nominatives* complete only linking verbs. That is such verbs as the helping verbs: *is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been*; the sense verbs: *look, taste, smell, feel, sound*; and verbs like *become, seem, appear, grow, continue, stay, turn*. For more information see Lesson 102.

A **direct object** receives the action performed by the **subject**. The verb is always an **action verb**. To find the *direct object*, say the subject and verb followed by *whom* or *what*. If nothing answers the question *whom* or *what*, you know that there is no *direct object*. The *direct object* must be a noun or pronoun. The *predicate nominative* or the *direct object* will never be in a **prepositional phrase**. For more information see Lesson 109.

An **appositive** is a word or group of words that identifies or renames the noun or pronoun that it follows. It is set off by commas unless closely tied to the word that it identifies or renames. *Appositives* should not be confused with predicate nominatives. A verb will separate the subject from the predicate nominative. An *appositive* can follow any noun or pronoun including the subject, direct object, or predicate nominative. For more information see Lesson 128.

Nouns or **nominatives of address** are the persons or things to which you are speaking. They are set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma or commas, may have modifiers, and are not related to the rest of the sentence grammatically. You can remove them and a complete sentence remains. For more information see Lesson 131.

Transitive active verbs are the verbs in sentences with a **direct object**. **Transitive passive** verbs have the **subject** receiving the action with the doer in a **prepositional phrase** or omitted in the sentence. The verb in the *transitive passive* voice always has *is, am, are, was, were, be, being, or been* as an auxiliary or helping verb. **Intransitive** verbs have no receiver of the action. They are classified as **intransitive complete** or **intransitive linking**. **Intransitive linking** are sentences with a predicate nominative or predicate adjective. **Intransitive complete** are all the verbs that don't fit one of the other kinds of transitive or intransitive verbs. For more information see Lesson 116.

Instructions: Find the *verbs*, *subjects*, *predicate nominatives*, *direct objects*, *appositives*, and *nouns of address* in these sentences and tell whether the verb is *transitive active (ta)*, *transitive passive (tp)*, *intransitive linking (il)*, or *intransitive complete (ic)*.

1. The man with an armful of presents tripped and fell.

2. Into the clearing staggered the wounded soldier.

3. The company president, Mr. Mabey, lost his temper.

4. Wilma, where did you put my book?

5. Shelley, Keats, and Byron are famous poets.