

Color Coded Grammar

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

The Meanings of Parts of Speech

5 Grammatical Units:

Sentence, Clause, Phrase, Word, Suffix

7 Parts of a Sentence:

Subject, Predicate, Connector

Head, Subordinate

Particle, Complement, Modifier

9 Parts of Speech:

Determiner, Adjective, Noun, Pronoun,

Verb, Adverb,

Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection

Noun = Thing: (Physical, People, Abstract) car, boys, time

Pronoun = Noun or Noun Phrase or Noun Clause: it, they, what

Determiner = Context of a Thing: the car / those boys / much time

Adjective = Property of a Thing: big car / young boys / total time

Adverb = Degree of an Adjective: very big / too young

Verb = Process: (Mental, Physical, Relational ...) know / swim / have

Auxiliary Verb = Aspect of a Process: might know / have eaten

Adverb = Property of a Process: actually knows / eat together

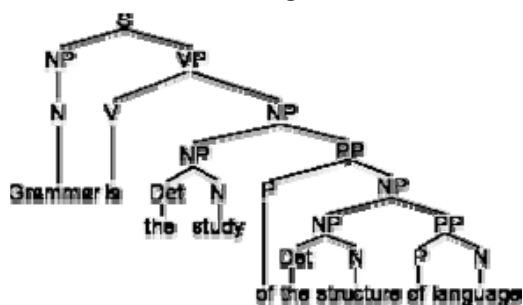
Verbal = Abstract Thing, Noun or Verb Property, Dependent Process

Preposition = Relationship: sit in the chair beside the table

Conjunction = Relationship boys and girls / He will drive if she comes

Interjection & Adverb = Point of View: Wow, / However

Tree Diagram



Color-Code Components

(Determiner / Adjective)	{Adjective}	[Adverb]
(Noun)	{Noun}	[Noun]
Verbal	Verbal	[Adverb]
Verb	Verbal	[Adverb]
Modal Verb	Aux. Verbal	Auxiliary Verb
Preposition	Conjunction	[Adverb / Interjection]

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

15 Predicate Patterns

0	object	Pred. Adverb	Pred. Adjective	Predicate Noun	Predicate Verbal
0.0		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
<u>We danced</u>		<u>We were there</u>	<u>The flowers are pretty</u>	<u>His name is Bob</u>	<u>That is Bob singing</u>
1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	
<u>He likes sports</u>	<u>We looked [for the keys]</u>	<u>He was found guilty</u>	<u>She was elected president</u>	<u>We were forced to leave</u>	
2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	
<u>I gave him a pen</u>	<u>He sent flowers [to her]</u>	<u>He dyes his hair black</u>	<u>They made him their leader</u>	<u>He made them clean the room</u>	

The Ways that the color-code shows phrases

<u>ice cream</u>	<u>very big</u>	<u>Your teacher</u>	<u>She appears to like sports.</u>	<u>A friend (of mine) is (from France).</u> / <u>happy [for you]</u>
<u>to play</u>	<u>to drive carefully</u>	<u>big cars</u>	<u>He began to get angry.</u>	<u>to be (who you are) / like [to drive fast]</u>
<u>make up</u>	<u>dared to dream</u>	<u>will rain</u>	<u>She wants him to be a doctor.</u>	<u>to talk [about sports] / sit alone [in the car]</u>
<u>ought to</u>	<u>should have been</u>	<u>are sleeping</u>	<u>He was known to lie.</u>	<u>(Being a coach) is hard work, [In my opinion]</u>
Same Color	Same Color	Same Color	Red or Purple Lines	Associate Marker Pairs w/ Line Styles
Same Style	Different Style	Temperature	+ Four Color Styles	() = solid { } = dotted [] = dashed

Grammatical Alphanumeric Code

Numbers = Predicate Pattern

1st Number = Structure	2nd Number = Complement
00 = Uncomplemented	1 = <u>Object</u>
0. = Linking	2 = <u>Predicate Adverb</u>
1. = Single Complement	3 = <u>Pred. Adjective</u>
2. = Double Complement	4 = <u>Pred. Noun</u>
+ Symbol = compound sentence	5 = <u>Pred. Verbal</u>

Abbreviations

Verbal Phrases	Dependent Clauses
j = (adjective) {adj.}	J = (adjective) {adj.}
n = (noun)	N = (Noun)
{noun} or [noun]	{Noun} or [Noun]
a = [adverb] [adverb]	A = [Adverb] [Adverb]
[adverb] or [adverb]	[Adverb] or [Adverb]

The 18 Color-Styles of the Grammatical Color-Code

	(实线)	{点状线}	[虚线]
Aqua	(定语形容词) or 限定词	{谓语形容词}	[形容词 副词]
Blue	(主语 名词)	{谓语 名词}	[宾语 名词]
Purple	不定式 or 动名词	动词 补语	[副词]
Red	动词 or 小品词	动词 补语	[副词]
Orange	基不定式 助动词	过去分词 助动词	现在分词 助动词
Black	介词	连词	[句子 副词] or 叹词

Parts of Speech 词类

ADVERBS 副词 of Adjectives:

Intensity 强度

Examples

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

ADJECTIVES 形容词:

Determiners 限定词:

Examples

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

Descriptive 描述性:

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

NOUNS 名词:

Pronoun 代词:

Examples

I, we, you, she, me, us, him, her, **Who**, **Whom** they, them, mine, yours, **What**

Abstract 抽象的 Physical 具体的 Man-made 物体 Living 活的 Human 人

Common 普通名词:

language land watch dog man

Proper Noun 专有名词:

English Asia Rolex Snoopy Bob

Compound 复合: blackboard, keyboard, ice cream, notebook

Uncountable 不可数: art, furniture, money, music, water, rice

VERBS 动词:

Examples

Existential Relational Mental Physical Behavioral Communicative

Dynamic verbs 行为动词:

become plan fall sleep speak

Stative verbs 状况的:

be have like stink mean

PARTICLES 小品词:

Examples

Infinitive 不定式: / Phrasal Verb 动词短语: to boldly go / call off / get by / bring up / ought to

ADVERBS 副词 of Verbs:

Examples

Intensity 强度:

Degree: very, extremely, how / Limiter: primarily, only, also, too

Intensifier: really, definitely / Amplifier: absolutely, completely / Downtoner: almost, hardly,

Frequency 频率: / Experience 经验: How often, seldom, again, once, never / usually, normally, initially, eventually

Manner 的方式: How, carefully, loudly, well, together, still

Place 的地方: / Direction 方向: Where, here, there, away / right, back

Time 时间: When, soon, today, still, yet, How long

Reason 的原因: Why

PREPOSITIONS 介词:

Examples

Simple

Identification: by, about, from, of, with

Measurements: Score / Dimension / Price / Rate: to, by, for, per

Comparison: (equality, opposition) as, than, like, (similar) to, against,

Manner: with, by, in, on

Place: at, in, into, out, on, to, under, beside, above, below, behind, near, among

Direction: down, up, through, towards, from, along, across, into

Time at, in, on, during, until, since, for, between, through, from, to,

Reason: because of, in response to, in order (to)

Purpose: for, as

Compound:

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

Complex: / Marginal:

in front of, on account of / following, regarding

CONJUNCTIONS 连词:

Examples

Coordinating:

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

Correlating:

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

Subordinating:

Comparison: as, than, that

Concession: although, though, even though

Condition: if, unless, as long as, even if, no matter, only if, provided that, whether

Manner: as, as if, as though, like

Location: where, wherever

Time: after, as, before, once, since, until, when, whenever, while, as soon as

Reason: as, because, since, in case / so that, in order that

INTERJECTIONS 叹词:

Examples

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

ADVERBS 句子副词 of Sentences:

Examples

Viewpoint 观点:

Disjunctive Adverbs 析取副词: Frankly, However, Incidentally, Anyway

Negative 否定的: not

Conjunctive Adverbs 连接副词:

Contrasting: ; however; otherwise; nevertheless; still

Logical: ; consequently, therefore, then; thus

Relative Clause

Relative Pronouns

Relative Determiners Relative Adverb

(Adjective Clause) who, whom, which, that

whose

when, where, why

[Noun Clause] who, whoever, whomever, what, whatever, whichever whatever, whichever

when, where, why, how, wherever,

[Adverb Clause]

where, wherever

[Adverb Clause] which, which

Personal Pronouns & Subject Verb Agreement

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

Irregular Verbs

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

Irregular Verbs

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

Modal Verbs & Phrasal Modal Verbs

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

Auxiliary verbs can be classified according to the forms of the verbs which follow them. The style of the orange underlines below auxiliary verbs indicates which verb form should be used. Auxiliaries affect the forms of both main verbs and other auxiliary verbs.

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

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

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

Present vs. Present Continuous Tense for Stative or Dynamic Verbs

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

Adverbs of Time for Past Tense vs. Perfect Aspect

I saw that movie yesterday. / I have already seen that movie.
 Did you eat pizza last night? / Have you ever eaten Japanese pizza?
 Did you do your homework? / Have you done your homework yet?
 She studied English for 10 years. / She has studied English for 10 years. / He has been living in Beijing for two years.
 He has lived in Beijing since 2010.
 He has been living in Beijing since he sold his farm.

Noun & Verb Relationships of Predication and Complementation

Subject + Verb = **Predication**

Birds fly / Time flies / Rivers fly

Verb + Object Head OR Prep. + Object = **Complementation**

A bird ate a fish / A fish was eaten by a bird by the river

Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object = **Complementation**

Our teacher told us a story / Our teacher told a story to us

Verb + Link Head = **Complementation**

That bird is a duck / The ugly duckling became a swan

Verb + Object Head + Link Head = **Complementation**

The students named the duck Donald

Grammatical Alphanumeric Code

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

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

- Symbol = compound predicate
- + Symbol = compound sentence

Abbreviations

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

15 Predicate Patterns

None	<u>object</u>	<u>Pred. Adverb</u>	<u>Pred. Adjective</u>	<u>Predicate Noun</u>	<u>Predicate Verbal</u>
00		0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
<u>She cooks</u>		<u>We were there.</u>	<u>The air is clean</u>	<u>Those birds are ducks</u>	<u>That is Bob singing</u>
1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	
<u>Bob found his keys</u>	<u>We looked [for the keys]</u>	<u>His hair was dyed black</u>	<u>Mary was elected president</u>	<u>We were forced to leave</u>	
2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	
<u>I gave Bob a pen</u>	<u>He sent flowers [to her]</u>	<u>He dyed his hair black</u>	<u>They elected Mary president</u>	<u>He forced us to leave</u>	

Verbs by Predicate Pattern

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

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

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

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

0.5 Verb: be

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

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

thinking: consider, contemplate, imagine

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

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

acting: avoid, delay, finish, postpone, practice

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

thinking: aim, arrange, decide, expect, agree, choose, know (how), learn, plan, pretend, resolve

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

acting: arrange, attempt, dropped by, happen, help, hesitate, learn, manage, proceed, strive, tend, volunteer, can afford

talking: ask, offer, promise, threaten, vow

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

thinking: *forget*, intend, *remember*

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

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

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

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

1.2 Verbs: appeal to, believe in, complain about, come from, focus on, come from / to, go from / to / with, get to, insist on, depend on talk about / to / with, look at / for, listen to, wait for / on, persist in, succeed in

1.3 Verbs Passive Voice forms of some 2.4 Verbs:

call, consider, declare, dye,

leave, make, paint

1.4 Verbs Passive Voice forms of 2.3 Verbs:

appoint, call, consider, declare,

elect, judge, make, name

1.5 Verbs Passive Voice forms of Some 2.5 Verbs:

(24) Verbs + Infinitive Phrase

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

hire, motivate, pay, permit, require

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

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

(2) Verbs + Present Participle Phrase

sensing: hear, see

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

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

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

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

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

sensing: feel, hear, see, watch

causative: let, have, help, make

(28) Verbs + Object + Infinitive Phrase

thinking: count on, expect

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

help, hire, motivate, pay, permit, require

complex catenative: need, like, want

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

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

(4) Verbs + Object + Present Participle Phrase

sensing: see, watch, feel, hear

(5) Verbs + Object + Past Participle Phrase

complex catenative: like, need, want

causative: get, have

Verb forms in Finite and Non-finite Phrases

Verb Form	Finite Verbs	Non-finite Verbs
Bare Infinitives	We <u>like</u> ice cream We <u>must study</u> hard.	2.5: <u>have seen</u> him play
3rd Person	She <u>speaks</u> English.	--
Simple Past	we <u>cooked</u> and <u>ate</u> together	--
Past Participles	have <u>eaten</u> was <u>discovered</u>	2.5: <u>get</u> the <u>windows</u> <u>repaired</u> RC Adj.: <u>windows broken</u> in the storm Adj. <u>broken windows</u>
Present Participles	they <u>are swimming</u> <u>have been studying</u> <u>might be sleeping</u>	Subject: <u>Swimming is</u> Object 1.1: <u>like swimming</u> 2.5 <u>heard you snoring</u> V. Comps.: <u>went fishing</u> Adj. <u>interesting book</u> Adj. <u>swimming suit</u> RC Adj.: the <u>people swimming</u> Adj. Adv. 0.3n <u>excited [about swimming tomorrow]</u> Verb Adv. of Manner: <u>hurt himself exercising</u> Sent. Adv. <u>[speaking of the devil]</u>
Infinitives	--	Subject: <u>To forgive is</u> Object 1.1: <u>like to swim</u> 2.5: <u>expect him to win</u> Adj. Adv. 0.3a <u>is afraid [to swim alone]</u> . (Condition) V. Comps.: <u>seems to understand</u> Adj. <u>place to swim</u> Verb Adv. of Reason: <u>went there to swim</u>

Prepositional Phrases

Adj. She likes French wine, but we like wine (from Italy)
 Adjs. The class (on Tuesday) (in room 101) has been canceled.
 Adj. The lamp (on the table (beside the bed)) is broken.
 Adj. A friend (of mine)
 Adj. 0.3 is {from France}.
 Adj. Adv. 0.3 am happy [for you]
 Adv. of Location, Manner & Time She works [in the office] [by herself] [at night].
 Sentence Adv. I met your neighbors, [by the way].

Prepositional Adverbs	Prepositional Verbs	Phrasal Verbs	Phrasal Modal Verbs
00 <u>come [in my office]</u>	1.2 <u>look [for the keys]</u>	1.1 <u>look up an address</u>	<u>ought to leave</u> <u>should leave</u>
00 <u>come in</u>	1.2 <u>look [at the picture]</u>	1.1 <u>call off the game</u>	<u>have to listen</u> <u>must listen</u>
2.2 <u>show her [around the city]</u>	1.2 <u>talk [about sports]</u>	1.1 <u>pick on me</u>	<u>is going to rain</u> <u>will rain</u>
2.2 <u>show her around</u>	1.2 <u>talk [to me]</u>	1.1 <u>fall for her</u>	

Compound Sentences

- 00-1.1 She can sing and play the piano
1.1+1.1 She made the dinner, and we washed the dishes.
00+0.2 She called, but you were away
2.5+2.5 Either you tell him to leave, or I will.
1.1+1.1 She can't speak English, can she?

Complex Sentence Structures

Matrix Clauses

Dependent Clause Nouns - Subjects

- Subject N1.2 (What you think) matters [to me]. / Your opinion
Subject N1.1 (Whoever guesses the number) wins a prize.

Dependent Clauses as Verb Complements: Objects, Pred. Nouns & Pred. Adjectives

- Object 1.1N I know [that he likes sports]. / his hobbies
Pred. Noun 0.4N The important thing is {that the children are safe}. / the children's safety
Pred Adj. 0.3J Your boyfriend looks {like he works out}. / strong

Independent Clauses

Dependent Clauses as Modifiers

- Adj. of Observation J0.4 The people {who are swimming [in the pool]} are my classmates. / {in the pool}
Adj. Adv. 0.3A She is afraid [that the dog will bite her]. / [of the dog]
Verb Adv. 1.1A [Before he arrives], he will call us / [Before his arrival]
Sent. Adv. 1.1,A They won the game, [which is surprising]. / surprisingly

Movement of Grammatical Units

The 4 Reversible Patterns: SVC -> CVS

- 0.2 Here is the key. / 1.2 [In a large shoe] lived an old woman.
0.3 Blessed are the peacemakers. / 0.4 There are fifteen predicate patterns.

Movement of Verb Complements & Verbs in Exclamations & Questions

- 0.2 There they are! / 0.3 How handsome you look! / 0.4 What a smart girl you are!
0.3 We are hungry. / Are you hungry? / How are you?
1.1 We will eat pizza today. / Will we eat pizza today? / What will we eat today?

Object Movement in Dependent Clauses

- 1.1J Someone ate the noodles {that we bought}.
1.1N I know [what] they talked [about].

Movement of Adjective Clauses

- J1.1 One student passed the exam {who never came [to class]}.

Movement of Subject Phrases and Subject Clauses

- n0.3 It is hard {to find a good job}.
N1.2 It matters [to me] {what you think}.

Complex Question Examples

Tag Questions:

0.3+0.3 "Those men aren't Canadian, are they?" / 1.1+1.1 "She can't speak English, can she?"

Complex Questions with Adjective Clauses:

J0.4 "Is there a salesman (who can speak Chinese)?" / 1.1J "Do you know the student (who won the contest)?"

1.1J "Had you ever met the woman (who came [in the store] yesterday)?"

J0.2 "Where is the computer (that you usually use) ."

J0.2 "Is the show (that) he was talking [about] on TV tonight?"

Relative Adjective & Adverbs: J1.1 "What are the people (whose money was stolen) supposed to do?"

J0.3 "How was the hotel (where you stayed)?"

Adjective Clauses with subordinate conjunction "that": J0.3 "Is the belief (that there are UFOs) common in your country?"

Discontinuous Relative Clause J1.1 "Did any of the students fail the exam (who read the grammar book)?"

Complex Questions with Noun Clauses:

Noun Clauses as Subjects:

N0.3 "Is it unusual (that a foreigner won the contest)?"

N00 "Does it matter (how we dress)?"

Noun Clauses as Objects:

N0.4 "What is your opinion (about [what has happened])?"

1.1N "Do you mind [if he borrows your bicycle]?"

1.1N "Do you know [who ate the cake]?" 1.1N "Can you explain [why we have to pay this fee]?"

1.1N "What do you think (about [what she said])?" / '1.1N "What do you suppose [they are doing now]?"

0.3N "How do you feel [about [what's been written [about you]]]?"

Complex Questions with Adverb Clauses:

Place: 2.2A "Will the driver take us [wherever] we want [to go]?"

Time: 1.1A "What were you doing [when] he called you?"

Reason: 0.0A "Did you not go to school [because you were sick]?"

Comparison: 0.0A "Does she drive faster [than you do]?" / 1.1A "Have you studied English as long [as she has]?"

Conditional Questions:

Present Conditionals: present + present tense

0.3A "Is it OK [if she uses your computer]?"

0.4A "Is it a problem [if I leave early today]?"

Real Conditionals: present tense + modal aspect

1.1A "[If I have a question], can I call you?"

1.1A "What should we do [if he comes early]?"

Unreal Conditionals: past or subjunctive tense + conditional aspect

1.1A "[If you won a million dollars], what would you buy?"

1.1A "Would you hire him [if he were older]?"

Past Unreal Conditionals: past perfect + conditional or past conditional aspect

1.1A "[If you hadn't come here today], what would you have done?"