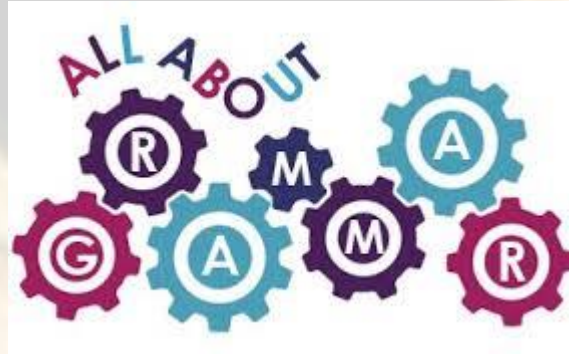


Identifying Grammatical Categories



Identifying Grammatical Categories



What is “grammar”????



Let's eat grandpa.
Let's eat, grandpa.

**correct punctuation can
save a person`s life.**

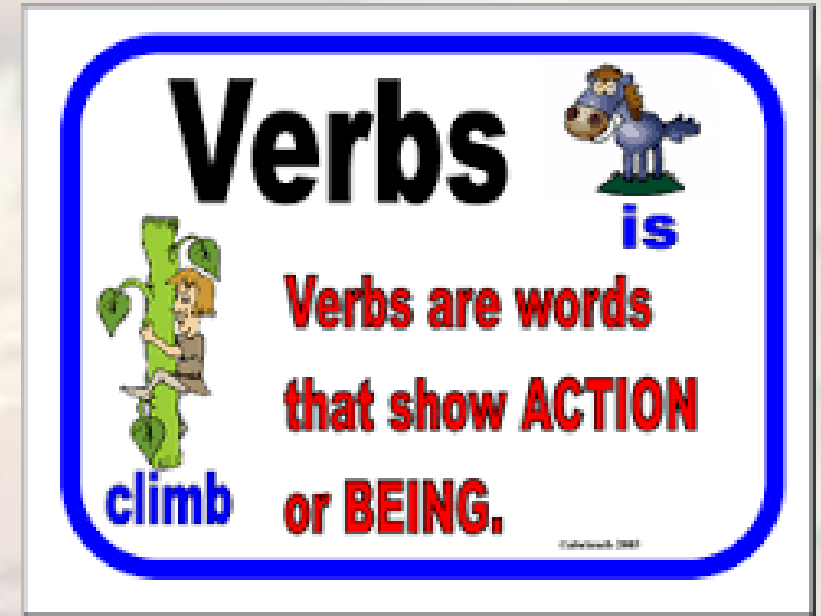
Nouns

- Developmentally acquired earlier than verbs
- Processed more quickly
- Have an identity independent of verbs
- More typical stress patterns in English
- More syllables and longer syllable durations
- Conceptually mapped as THINGS (abstractions): person, place, class (can be singular or plural – can show possession)



Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

- More complex syntactically and morphologically
- Greater range of meaning than nouns
- Allows us to request, command, prompt, cue
- Less typical stress patterns
- Fewer syllables and shorter durations
- Conceptually mapped as relations – existence and action
- Limited number of verbs convey a wide variety of meanings



Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

MAIN VERBS

What are they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Represent actions (go, eat, fix, guess, sing, imagine, do, jump, laugh)• States (have, is, wants, stay, remained, try)• Feelings (love, hate, feel)• Senses (tastes, looks, smells)
How do you know?	(other than copulas) they include any verb in the dictionary form or with number and tense markings: regular or irregular (remember: except infinitives, participles, gerunds)
Helpful Hints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sentences can have more than one main verb• If you are not sure if a word is a verb: conjugate it• If you think a word is an auxiliary look for the verb it helps

Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

MAIN VERBS: COPULAS

What are they?

- A special type of main verb: any form of the verb “to be” used as a main verb
- Any form of the verb “to be” which stands alone
- Remember the forms of the verb to be: will be, being

Forms of verb 'be'

Present Tense

is, am, are

Past Tense

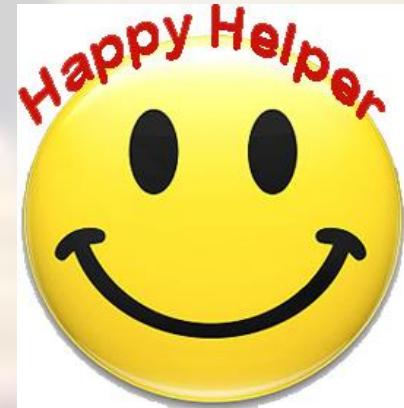
was, were

Past Participle

been

AUXILIARIES/MODALS

- Helping verbs – cannot stand alone
- Part of a verb phrase – accompanying another verb
- They help what we call the main verb
- Provide additional information about person, tense, mood
- Auxiliary means: additional, supplementary, gives aid/helper



Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

AUXILIARIES/MODALS

Auxiliary “be”

Auxiliary forms of
“have”

Auxiliary forms
of “do”

Auxiliary “get”
in passive voice

Modal
auxiliaries

Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

AUXILIARIES/MODALS

Auxiliary “be”

Any form of the verb “to be”
used as a helping verb: **am,**
are, is, was, were, be, being,
and been

I **am** swimming.
I **am** not driving.
John **is** driving.
Are you staying?
Henry **was** just mentioning.

Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

AUXILIARIES/MODALS

Auxiliary “be”

Any form of the verb “to be” used as a helping verb:
am, are, is, was, were, be, being, and been

Helpful Hints

- ✓ Remember: forms of to be can also function as copulas or main verbs
- ✓ Sometimes the auxiliary to be forms are **passive = the subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action not the one performing the action**
- ✓ **Participles** = is it passive voice or “be” plus participle (**participle: serves as adjectives not verbs; represent conditions not actions**)

Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

AUXILIARIES/MODALS

Auxiliary forms of “have”

any form of have
used as a helping
verb: **have, has,**
had

Helpful Hints

- ✓ Forms of have can also be main verbs
- ✓ Sometimes an **INFINITIVE** = the dictionary form of a verb usually preceded by the word “to” follows have giving it the appearance of a helping verb

Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

AUXILIARIES/MODALS

Auxiliary forms of “do”

any form of the
verb “to do” used
as helping verb:
does, do, did

Helpful Hints

✓ Forms of have can also be main verbs

AUXILIARIES/MODALS

Auxiliary “get” in passive voice

get in passive voice only occurs in passive construction with get, gets, got	Helpful Hints <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ More grammatically correct to form passive sentences with forms of “to be” but many children use get✓ These sentences are considered grammatically correct✓ Forms of get can be main verbs✓ You can get nouns/things in sentences
--	---

passive voice = the subject of the sentence is the receiver of the action; the subject of the sentence “gets verbed”; get washed and get dressed are always passive!

Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

AUXILIARIES/MODALS

Modal auxiliaries

a type of verb conveying mood and tense
but which does not have a bound
morpheme: **can, will, should, could, would,
may, might, must**

Helpful Hints

✓ You cannot conjugate a modal

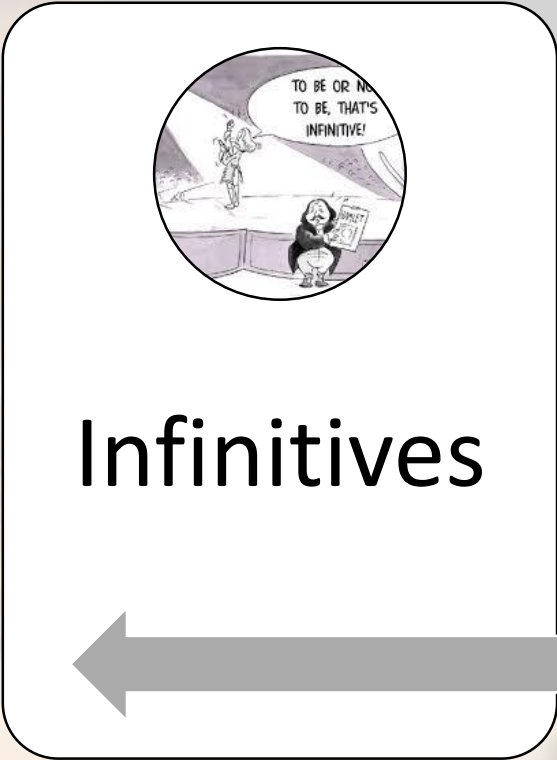
AUXILIARIES/MODALS

- Some sentences will have more than one auxiliary
- Other sentences have more than one clause and each contains an auxiliary
- In question forms, auxiliaries are not next to the main verb; change to a statement
- Adverbs frequently separate auxiliaries and main verbs: REALLY, ONLY, JUST, ALMOST, NEVER
- **INFINITIVES, PASSIVE VOICE, PARTICIPLES**

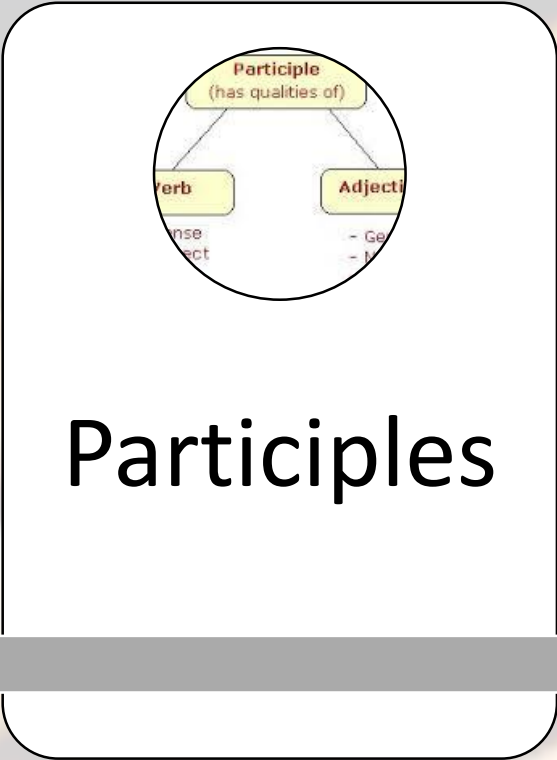


Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

SECONDARY VERBS



Infinitives



Participles



Gerunds



Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

SECONDARY VERBS



Infinitives



= Are the dictionary form of the verb (nothing added) usually preceded by the word **TO**

- *Marked*
- *Unmarked*

MARKED

Preceded by the word to

Examples

I am going to see John.
Carol likes to eat strawberries.
John didn't expect to trip on the step.
We have to drive very far.

SECONDARY VERBS



Infinitives



= Are the dictionary form of the verb (nothing added) usually preceded by the word **TO**

- **Marked**
- **Unmarked**

UNMARKED

Examples

- the word **to** is omitted

a) After verbs: **hear, help, let, make, see**, watch: infinitive or infinitive phrase serves as an object after verb

b) Subject of the infinitive is not the same as the subject of the main verb (differing subjects)
- third person singular there is no –s marker
- pronoun is in the objective case but is grammatically correct

c) Let (anybody) verb is always unmarked infinitive

Watch me do a somersault.
You can't hear him shout.
I never see John play ball.
Help me fix this.
Let Harry drive.
Let Jose read.

SECONDARY VERBS

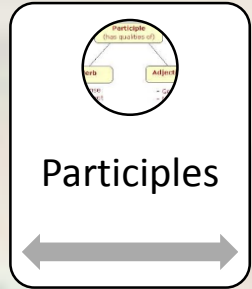


= Are the dictionary form of the verb (nothing added) usually preceded by the word <i>TO</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Marked</i><i>Unmarked</i>	<u>WATCH OUT!!!!!!</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Infinitives v. prepositional phrases: infinitives = to + verb; prepositional phrase = to + noun phrase <p>Juan plans to enter college next fall The letter was delivered to the wrong office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Infinitives in passive voice – the passive part is the infinitive <p>Ava wanted to be included.</p>



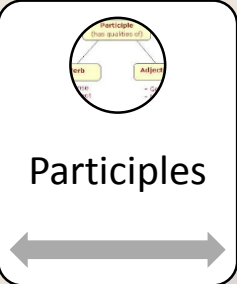
Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

SECONDARY VERBS



Present Participle

Past Participle



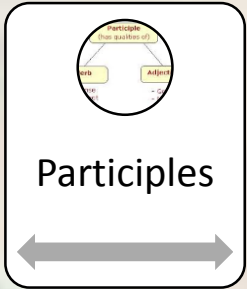
Present
Participle

SECONDARY VERBS

= the dictionary form of the verb (verb stem) plus -ing	1) Immediately before the noun it describes:	The speeding car crashed. Peter noticed a grinding sound. The crying baby wanted a bottle.
- They serve as adjectives	2) After a noun, introducing a participle phrase which describes the noun:	The boy, tying his shoelace, is in my class. We watched the boat sailing away.
- They are used three ways:	3) Used as a predicate adjective (adjective following the form of "to be")	The lecture was confusing. The book was boring. Your idea is interesting. Alonzo's strength is amazing.

Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

SECONDARY VERBS



Past Participle

= dictionary form of the verb (verb stem) plus – ed or –en and must function as an adjective	1) Immediately before the noun it describes:	The confused boy shook his head. I found a broken toy. The frozen turkey took twelve hours to defrost.
- They serve as adjectives	2) After a noun, introducing a participle phrase which describes the noun:	The sailors, killed in the explosion, are heroes. Lee, interested in the new career opportunity, put in his application.
- They are used in three ways:	3) Used as a predicate adjective (adjective following the form of "to be")	The door was closed when I saw it. This toy is broken. I was embarrassed. He is excited.

Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

SECONDARY VERBS

WATCH OUT!!!

For present progressive tense

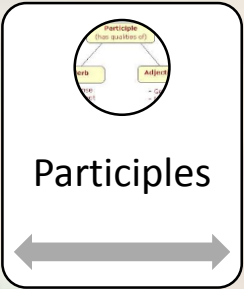
Is singing; is hoping; is calling; is teaching

For past tense and past perfect tense

Has called; had called

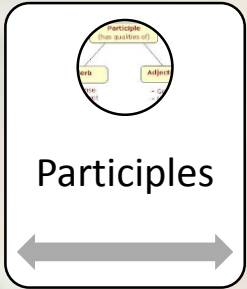
**Present
Participle**

**Past
Participle**



Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

SECONDARY VERBS



Auxiliary	Main Verb	Secondary Verb
Is (or other forms of <i>be</i>)	Supposed	
	Is (or other forms of <i>be</i>)	Finished
	Is (or other forms of <i>be</i>)	Done
Forms of <i>have</i>	Finished	
Forms of <i>have</i>	Done	



Verbs: Main, Auxiliary, Secondary

SECONDARY VERBS



Gerunds



= the name given to a the –ing form of the verb when it serves as a noun

NOTE: when you see an –ing verb preceded by a verb other than a form of the verb “to be” it is probably a gerund.....also when it follows a preposition

Some examples:

Running is fun.

I like playing.

He believes in saving.

It starts falling apart when I try to move it.

I think dancing is fun.

We keep moving.

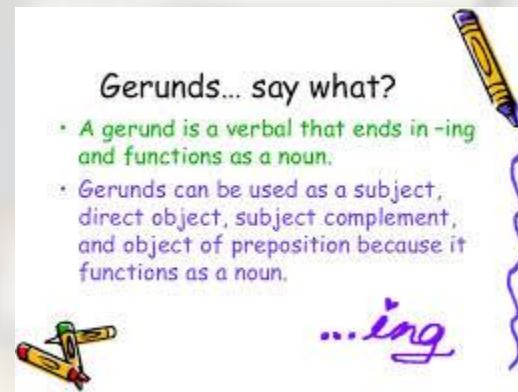


SECONDARY VERBS



Two verbs together
One's an *-ing*
The one that comes before
Is not a form of *be*

*The second verb is a gerund
(serves as an object)*



Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

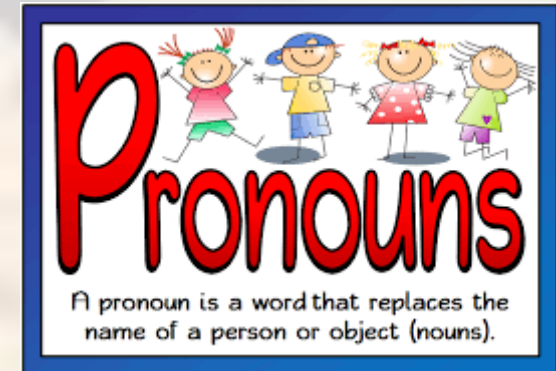
Indefinite Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns

Interrogative Pronouns



Pronouns

Personal Pronouns

= identify personal pronouns and the pronoun's case:

1. Subjective – serves as a subject in a sentence/ nominative;
2. Objective – serves the role of an object;
3. Possessive – when it denotes possession

Subjective

I

We

You

He

She

It

They

Objective

Me

Us

You

Him

Her

It

Them

Possessive

My, mine

Our, Ours

Your, yours

His

Her, Hers

Its

Their, Theirs

Pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns

= function as pronouns or adjectives;
general – unstated referents; example:
nobody (refers to general/nonexistent group)

*note some are implicitly plural:
everyone/several

All	Either	Nothing
Any	Every	One
Anybody	Everyone	Other
Anyone	Everything	Several
Anything	Many	Some
Both	Much	Something
Each	Nobody	Such

Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

= are formed by adding the suffix –self/-selves to the personal pronoun; also called compound personal pronouns

Myself	Itself
Yourself	Yourselves
Himself	Ourselves
Herself	themselves

Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns

= can function as nouns or pronouns; identify or highlight a particular antecedent; they demonstrate; also called grammatical pointers;

- There are two singular: this and that
- Some argue there are two plural: these and those
- Also called *deictic* = because their meaning shifts with respect to the location of the speaker like "here"

	Singular	Plural
Near the speaker	This	These
Away from the speaker	That	Those

Pronouns

Interrogative Pronouns

= also called: *wh-pronouns*; can be used as pronouns or adjectives; they are used to ask wh-questions; used for the purpose of asking questions

For example: who, whose, whom, why, what, which

Pronouns

Relative Pronouns

= they refer to a noun or pronoun
= they embed or conjoin a portion of a sentence to the rest of the sentence via subordination

Who	What
Whoever	Whatever
Whom	Which
Whomever	Whichever
Whose	that

Conjunctions

Join two sentences, clauses, phrases or words (clauses contain a verb – phrases do not)	1. coordinating
Can link a main clause to a subordinate clause	2. subordinating
	3. correlative

Conjunctions

Join two sentences, clauses, phrases or words (clauses contain a verb – phrases do not)

Can link a main clause to a subordinate clause

1. Coordinating = connect a noun phrase to another part of sentence; can link words or group of words of equal grammatical rank (*and, or, but, for, nor, yet, so* [FANBOYS])

F= For
A= And
N= Nor
B= But
O= OR
Y= Yet
S= So

Conjunctions

2. Subordinating = most frequently used; join ideas together in a sentence; connect one clause (main/independent) to another (dependent/subordinate)

After	Since	Where
Although	That	Whereas
As	Though	Wherever
As well as	Unless	Whether
Because	Until	While
If	When	Why

Conjunctions

Join two sentences, clauses, phrases or words (clauses contain a verb – phrases do not)

Can link a main clause to a subordinate clause

3. Correlative = sets of words that go together in pairs; *both/and, either/or, neither/nor, whether/or, as/as, if/then*

Conjunctions

Remember:

- **WHO and WHAT are never conjunctions**
- **Other wh-words can be conjunctions if they link either an entire clause or infinitive**
- **Remember prepositions connect phrases not clauses**
After lunch, let's go to a movie.
After we ate lunch, we went to a movie.
- **BE CAREFUL of the word that**

Conjunctions

....that cont'd.....

Why:

- ***That*** can be a pronoun – three different types: relative, demonstrative, indefinite
- ***That*** can be a conjunction – when it links two clauses

Conjunctions

- As a conjunction:

- ask yourself: what does that stand for: a clause = conjunction

I hope that the Mets will be in the World Series this year.

I think that there should be affordable housing in Norfolk.

- As a pronoun:

- ask yourself: what does that stand for: a noun = pronoun
- often that follows the word is stands for

I like the toy that is red.

I saw the picture that you drew.

The Barbie that I like has blond hair.

The car that goes fast won the race.

Prepositions

- Are connecting words
- They always connect a noun, pronoun, or a word group functioning as a noun to another word in the sentence
- They connect gerunds too
- Creates a relationship between an antecedent and its object
- They introduce phrases **NOT CLAUSES**
- Functions as adjectives modifying nouns (a friend of mine) or modifying adverbs (lived in Norfolk)

I put it in the bowl.
He lives across the street.
I can't see him from here.
I can't see him from here.
The sign was over door.

Prepositions

- Are connecting words

- They always connect a noun, pronoun, or a word group functioning as a noun to another word in the sentence

- They connect gerunds too

- Creates a relationship between an antecedent and its object

- They introduce phrases NOT CLAUSES

- Functions as adjectives modifying nouns (a friend of mine) or modifying adverbs (lived in Norfolk)

WATCH OUT!!

→ watch-out for a word that looks like a preposition and is attached to a verb, changes it's meaning, and forms an idiom.

We made up after our quarrel.

He came to in a few minutes.

The girl passed out in church.

Barry turned on the lights.

Prepositions

- Are connecting words
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- They introduce phrases **NOT CLAUSES**
- Functions as adjectives modifying nouns (a friend of mine) or modifying adverbs (lived in Norfolk)

WATCH OUT!!

→ Words at the end of the sentences are not linking so they cannot be prepositions

John looked up.

Latisha turned the TV on.

Prepositions

- Are connecting words
- They always connect a noun, pronoun, or a word group functioning as a noun to another word in the sentence
- They connect gerunds too
- Creates a relationship between an antecedent and its object
- They introduce phrases **NOT CLAUSES**
- Functions as adjectives modifying nouns (a friend of mine) or modifying adverbs (lived in Norfolk)

WATCH OUT!!

→ If you are not sure if a word is a preposition: try switching it with the noun that follows: if the sentence **STILL** makes sense it is **NOT** a preposition