

He *looked up* the word. (phrasal verb; "looked up" = "researched")

He *looked* the word *up*. (Because "up" is a particle, it can be separated from the verb to follow the direct object. Note that, although it may appear that this sentence ends with a preposition, it actually ends with a particle.)

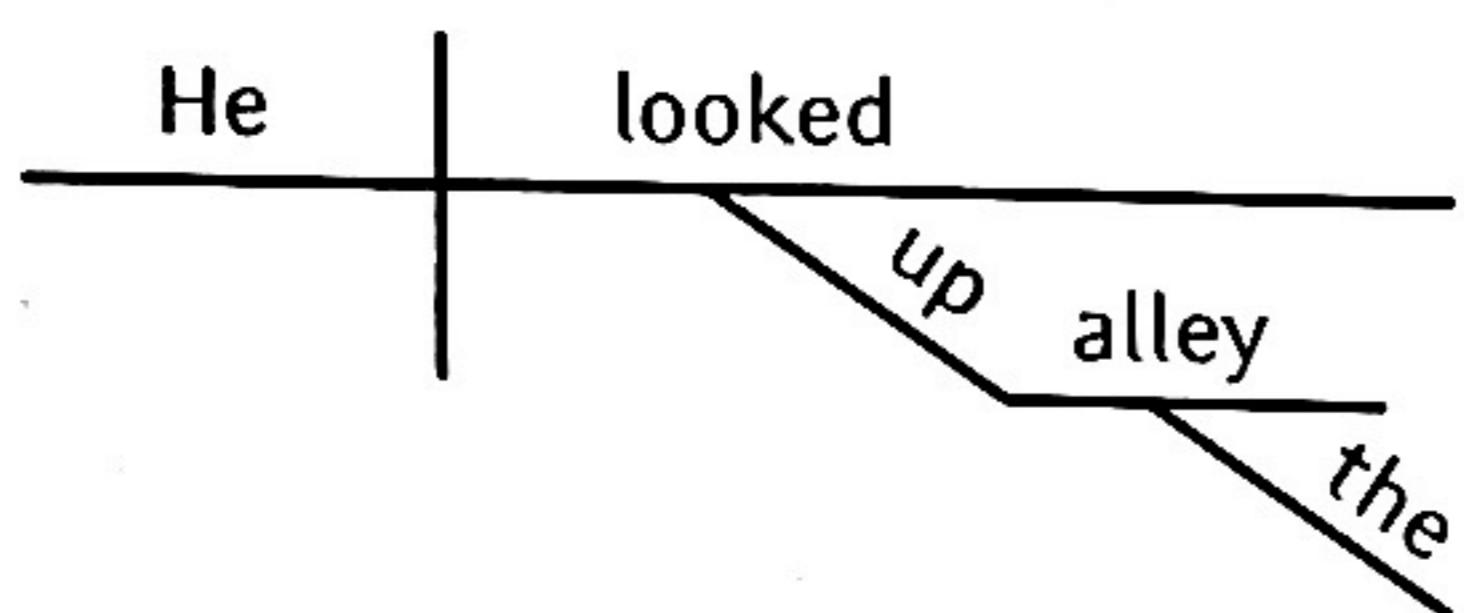
The teacher *passed out* of sight. (verb + preposition; the prepositional phrase "out of sight" indicates where the teacher moved)

The teacher *passed* our papers. (phrasal verb; "passed out" = "distributed"; sentence can be rephrased to "The teacher *passed* our papers *out*.)

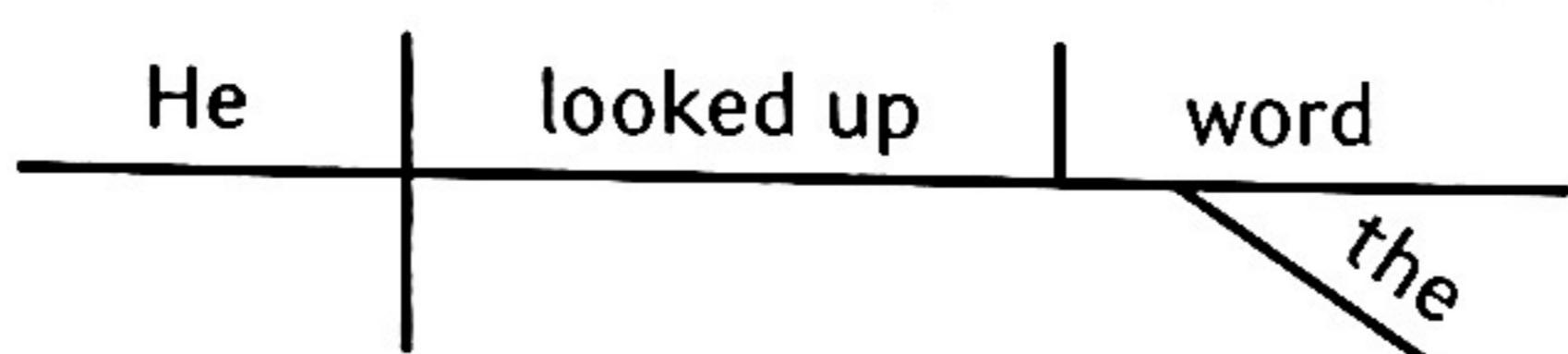
The teacher *passed out*. (phrasal verb; "passed out" = "fainted")

Let's look at the difference in the way we would diagram the first pair of sentences. Notice that the particle is diagrammed as part of the verb when the sentence contains a phrasal verb.

He looked up the alley.



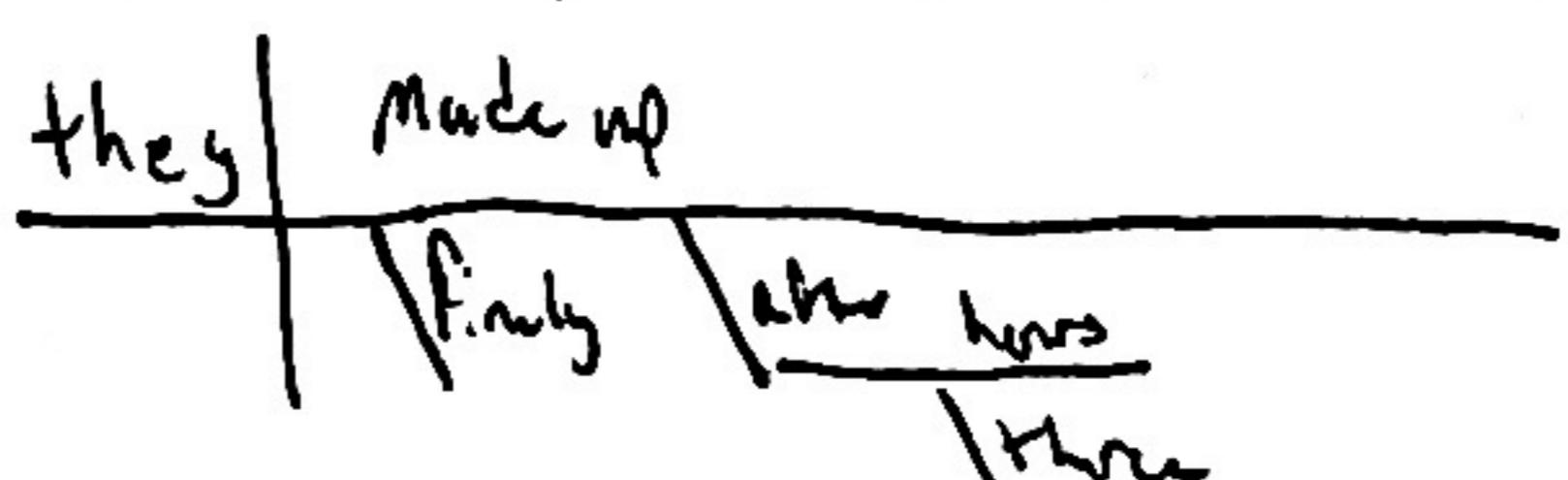
He looked up the word. OR He looked the word up.



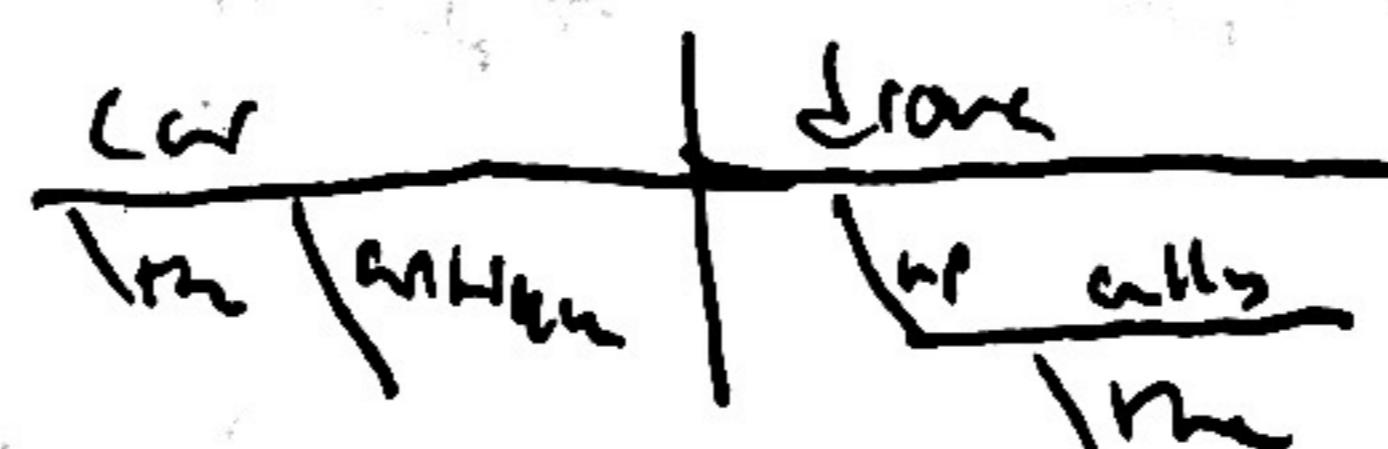
EXERCISE 5.8

Diagram each sentence below in order to demonstrate whether the verb is a verb phrase (one or more auxiliaries + main verb) or a phrasal verb (verb + particle). Indicate the pattern number of each sentence as well.

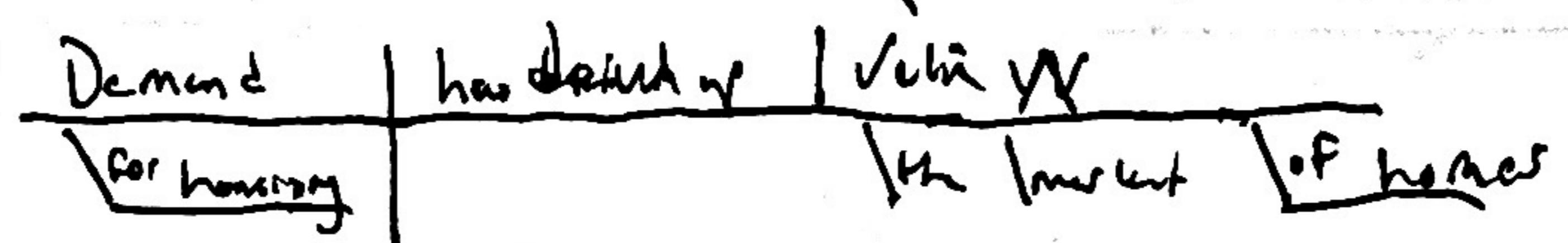
1. (After three hours, they finally) made up.



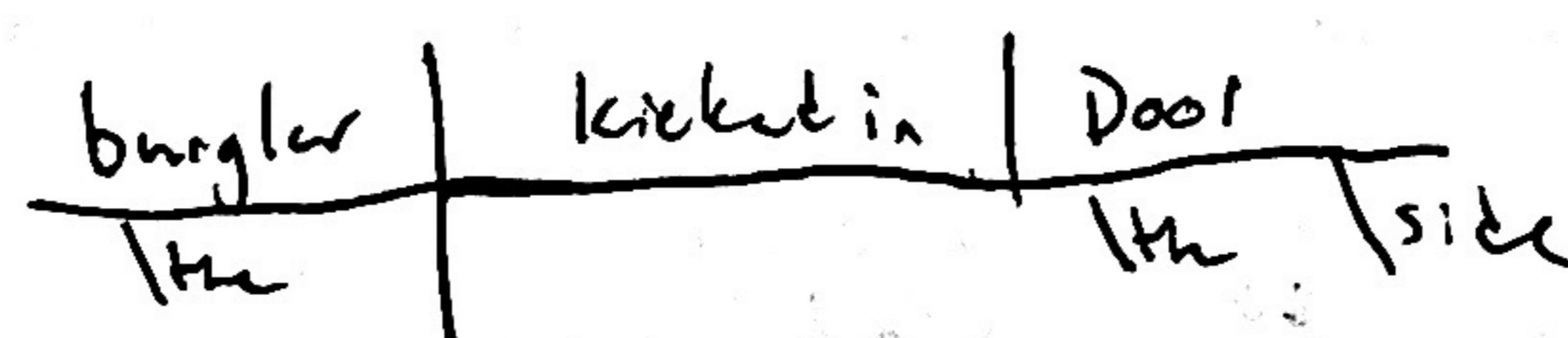
2. (The antique) car drove^{adv}(up the alley.)



3. Demand(for housing) has driven up(the market value) of homes.



4. The burglar kicked in(the side door.)



see answer key, p. 437

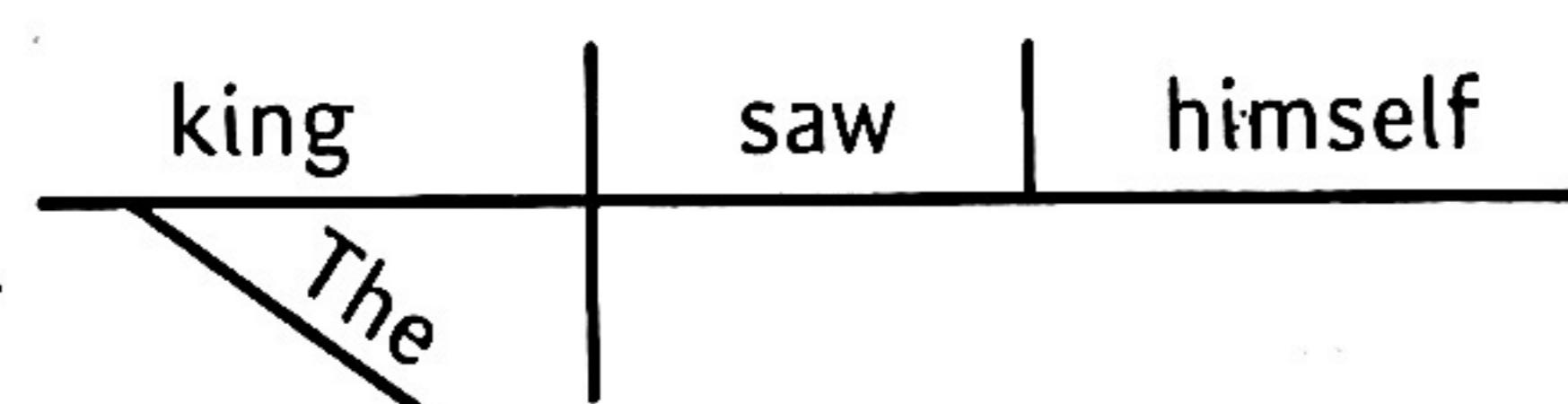
Reflexive Pronouns

Another problem can arise if you encounter or write a sentence containing a **reflexive pronoun** (a pronoun that ends with the suffix “-self” or “-selves”). You might become confused about whether the reflexive pronoun is an object or a complement:

The king saw himself.

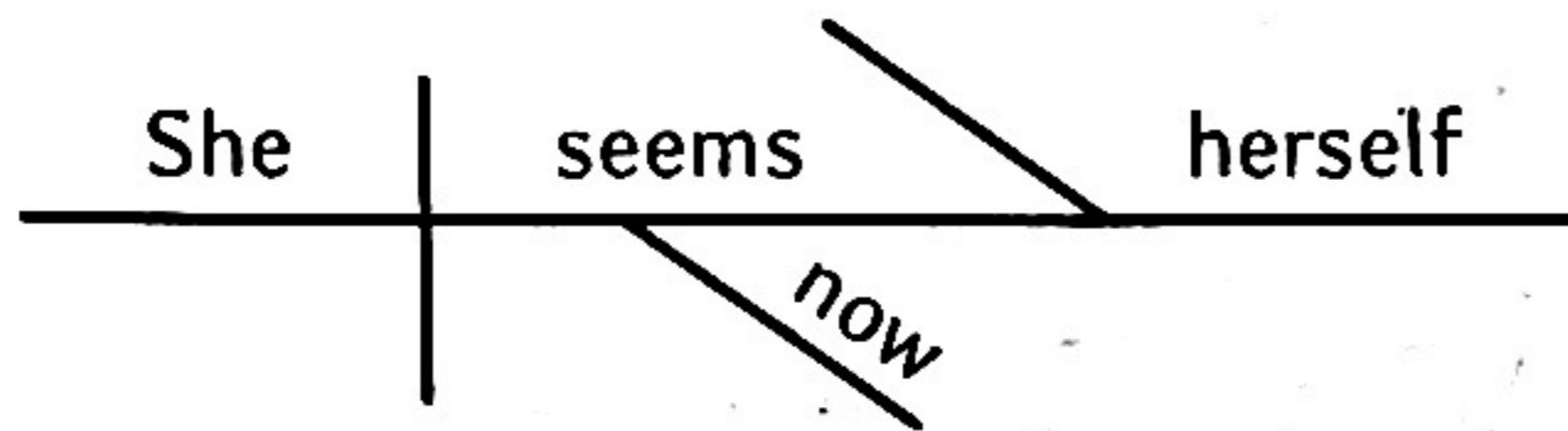
A reflexive pronoun (ending in -self or -selves) is a direct object if it follows an action verb.

Here, the verb appears to be an action verb—a transitive verb because a direct object follows—but the direct object refers back to the subject, as a subjective complement would do. Is “himself” a direct object or a subjective complement, then? The answer lies with the verb, the key element of any sentence. Since “saw” is not part of the *be* verb (and since, if you considered it a linking verb and tried to replace it with *be*, the meaning of the sentence would change), “himself” is a direct object. Reflexive pronouns that serve as objects might confuse you because they automatically refer back to the subject, but remember that a subjective complement can follow only the *be* verb or a linking verb. Thus the sentence would be diagrammed as a Pattern 7, despite the fact that “king” and “himself” refer to the same individual:

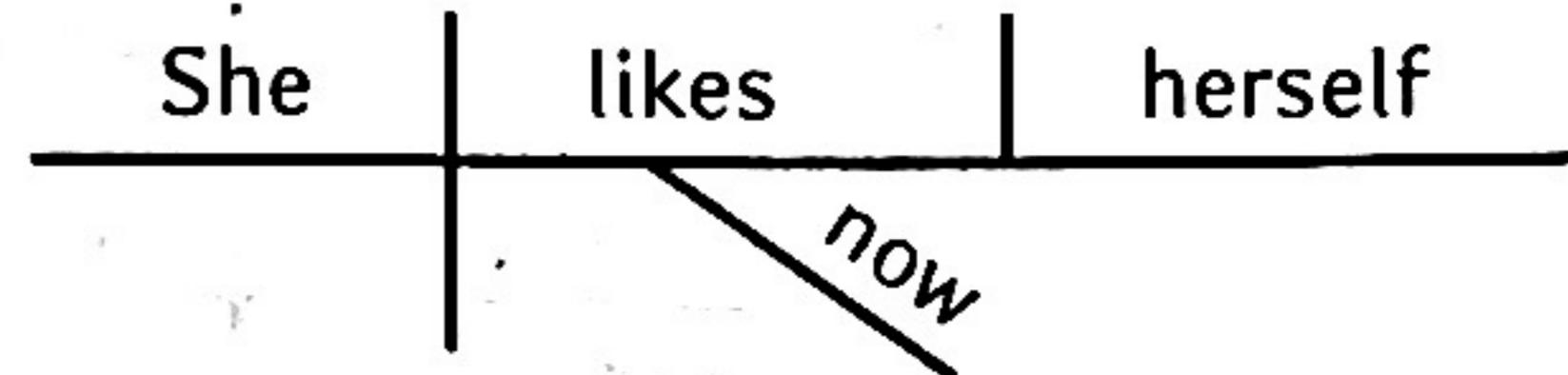


For reflexive pronouns, then, we make an exception to the general rule that an object cannot refer back to the subject. The following two sentences illustrate that it is the category of the verb, not the nature of the direct object, that determines the sentence pattern.

She seems herself now.
(Pattern 5)



She likes herself now.
(Pattern 7)



EXERCISE 5.9

Determine the pattern number and then diagram each sentence below.

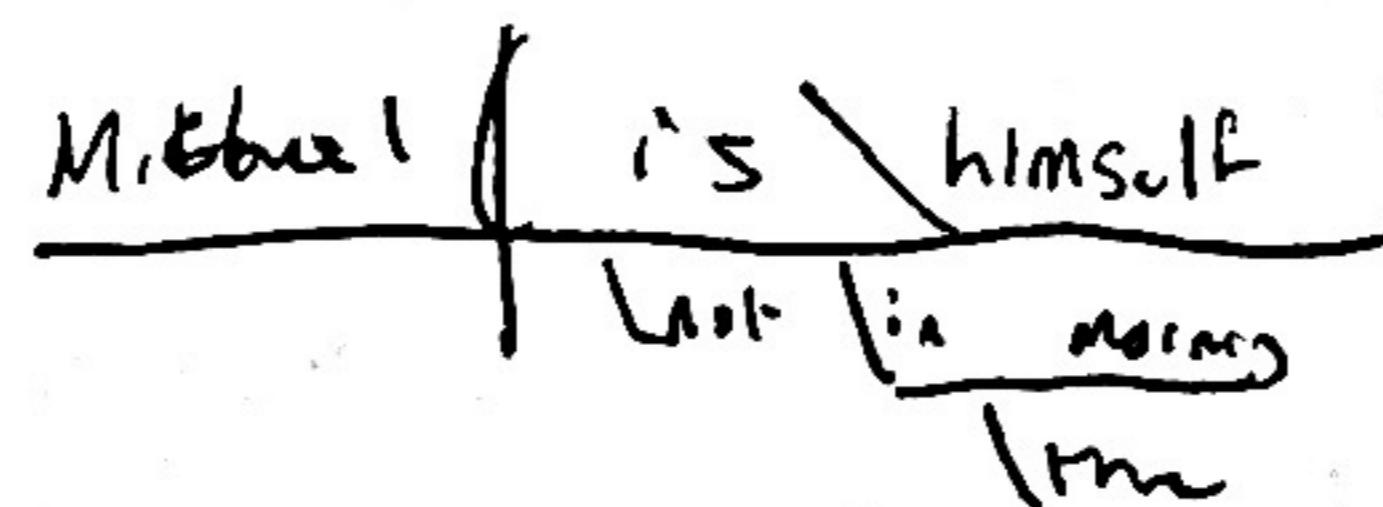
1. Michael cut(the bread)^{is}(with a sharp knife) P4



2. Michael cut(himself)^{is}(with a sharp knife) P4



3. Michael is(not)^{he's}(himself)ⁱⁿ(in the morning.) P2

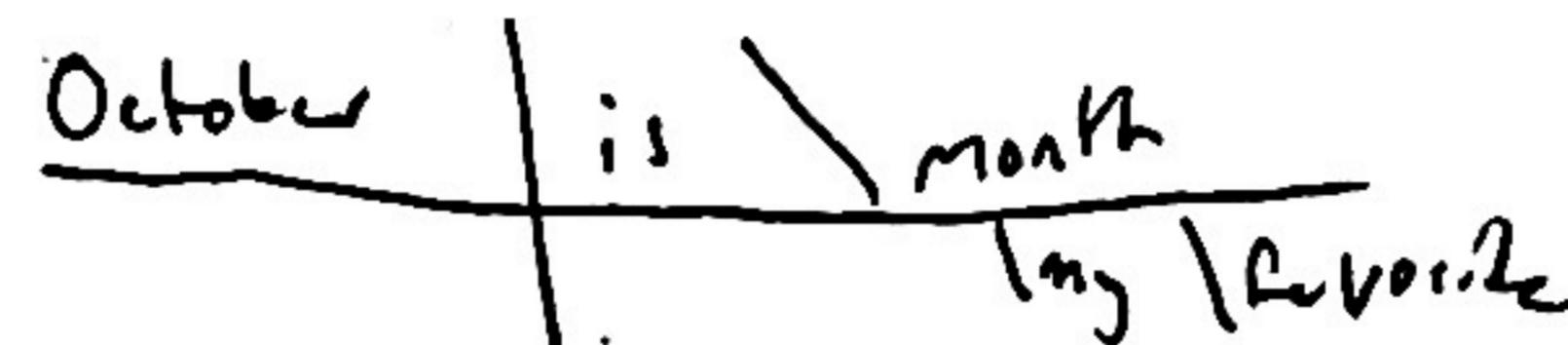


see answer key, p. 437

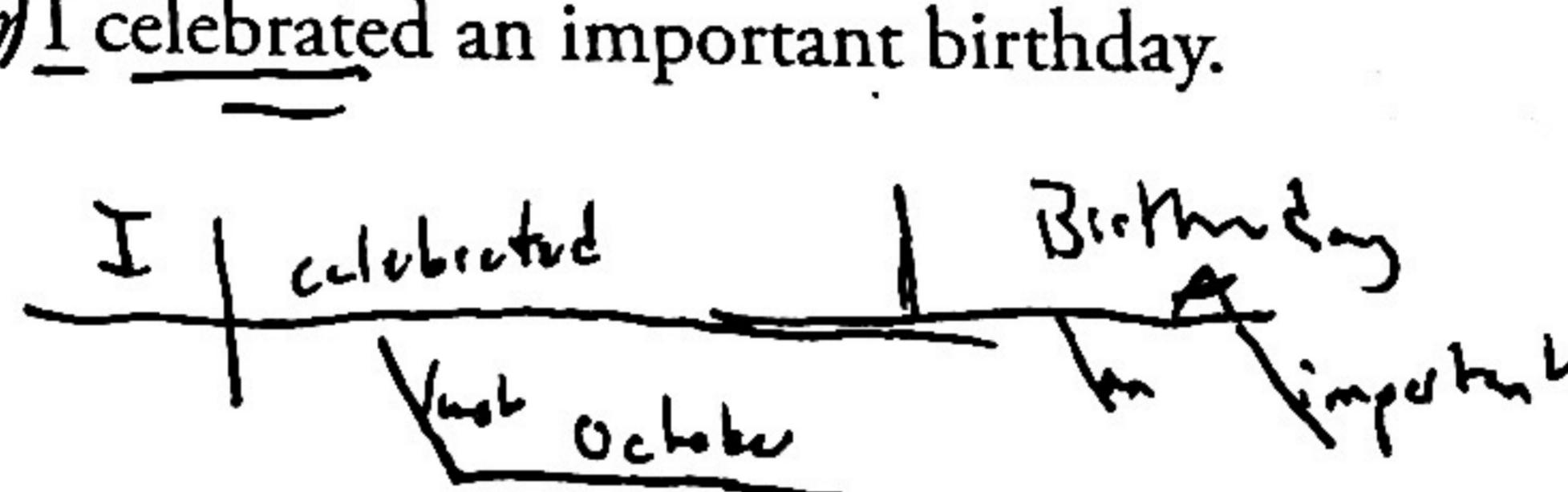
EXERCISE 5.10

In the sentences below, determine if the italicized words are being used as nouns (N), as adjectives (ADJ), or as adverbial objectives (AO). Determine the pattern number and diagram each sentence.

1. 13 ^N October is my favorite month.

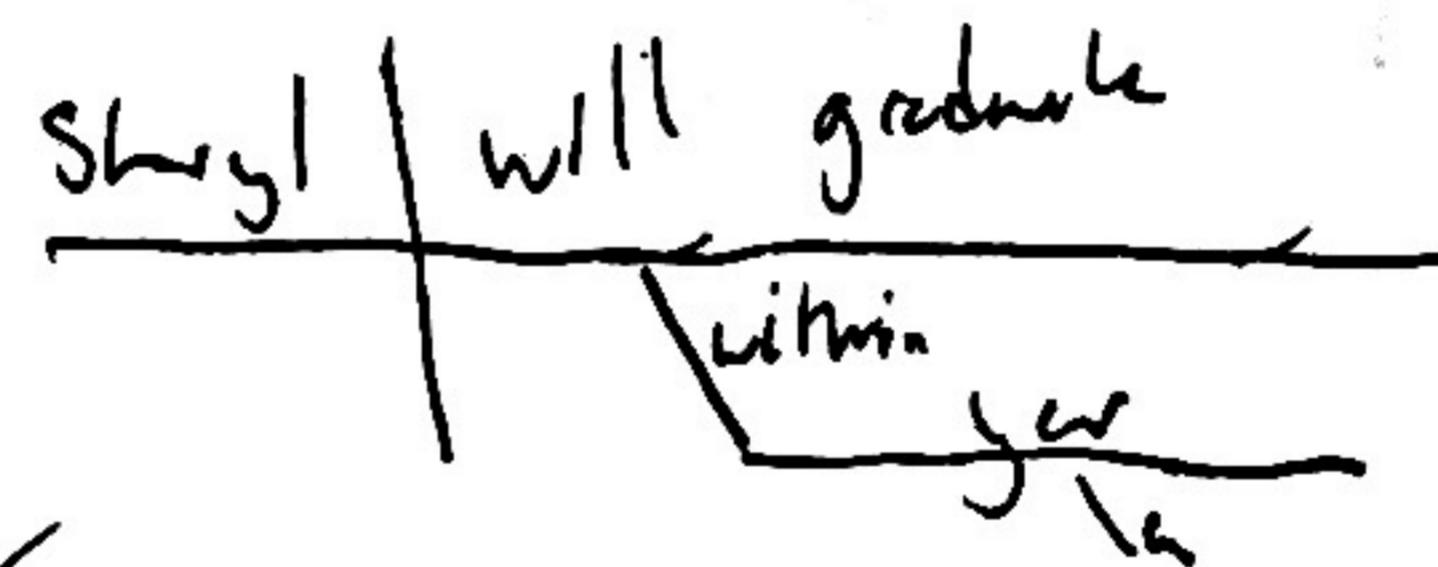


2. I enjoy my ^{ADJ} October birthday.



4. Sheryl must visit the dentist next year.

5. 6 Sheryl will graduate within a ^{Adj} year.



6. He is not a morning person.

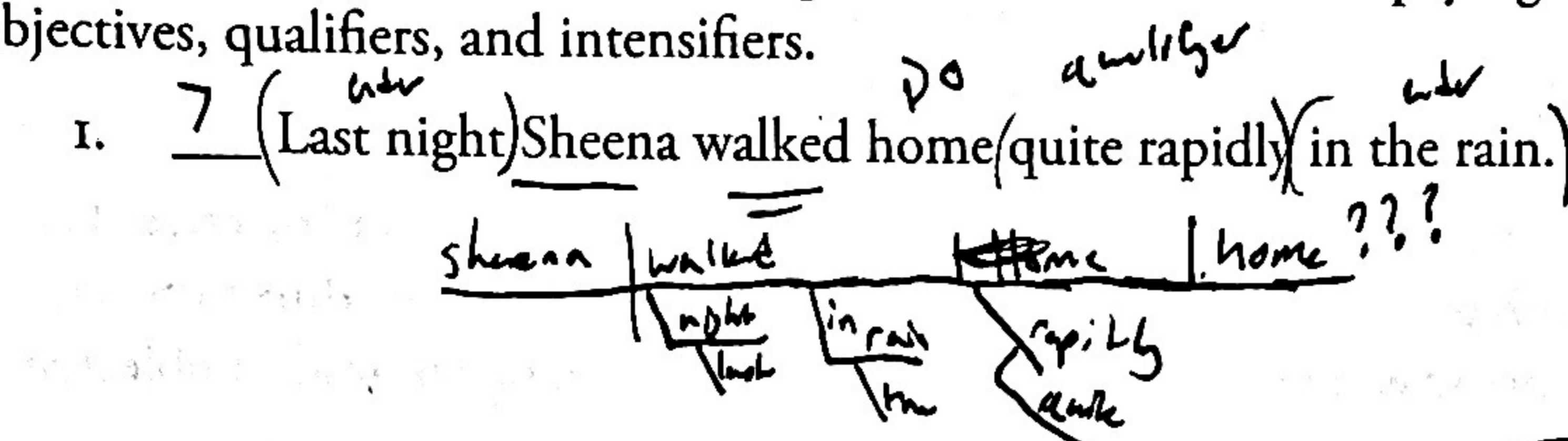


7. 7 ^{Adv} (This morning) he ^{Do} missed the bus.

EXERCISE 5.11

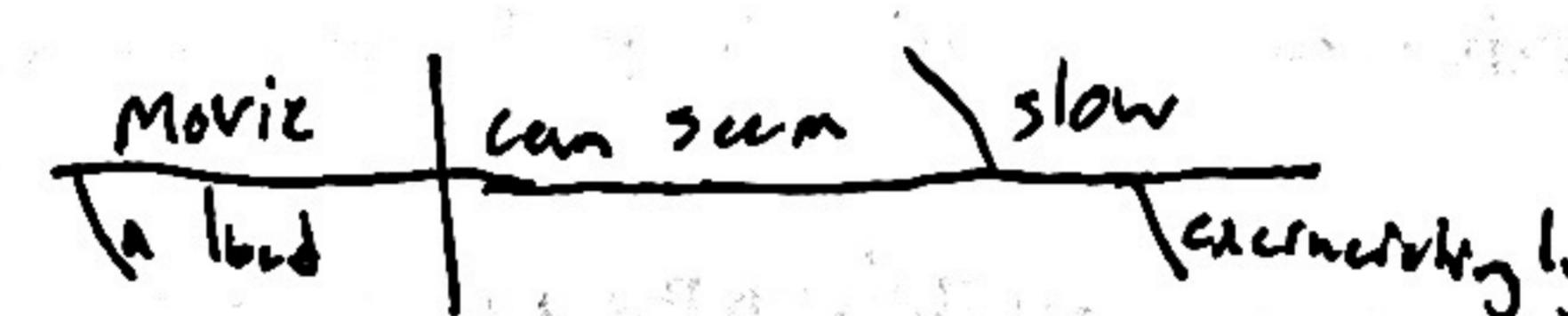
Identify the pattern number and diagram the sentences below, paying special attention to adverbial objectives, qualifiers, and intensifiers.

1. 7 (Last night) Sheena walked home (quite rapidly) in the rain.



2. A profusion of intensely bright flowers surrounds the cottage each spring.

3. 4 A bad movie can seem excruciatingly slow.



4. His keenly insightful comments will influence our decisions next year.

see answer key, p. 438

SUMMARY OF KEY CONCEPTS IN CHAPTER 5

- I. Action verbs fall into two categories: intransitive and transitive.

- a. Intransitive verb = no direct object following the verb (Pattern 6)

s – itv

- b. Transitive verb = direct object follows the verb (Patterns 7, 8, 9, and 10)

Pattern 7: s – tv – do

Pattern 8: s – tv – io – do

Pattern 9: s – tv – do – adj

Pattern 10: s – tv – do – n

CHAPTER 5 EXERCISE.

- I. Write a sentence that conforms to each of the ten basic sentence patterns.

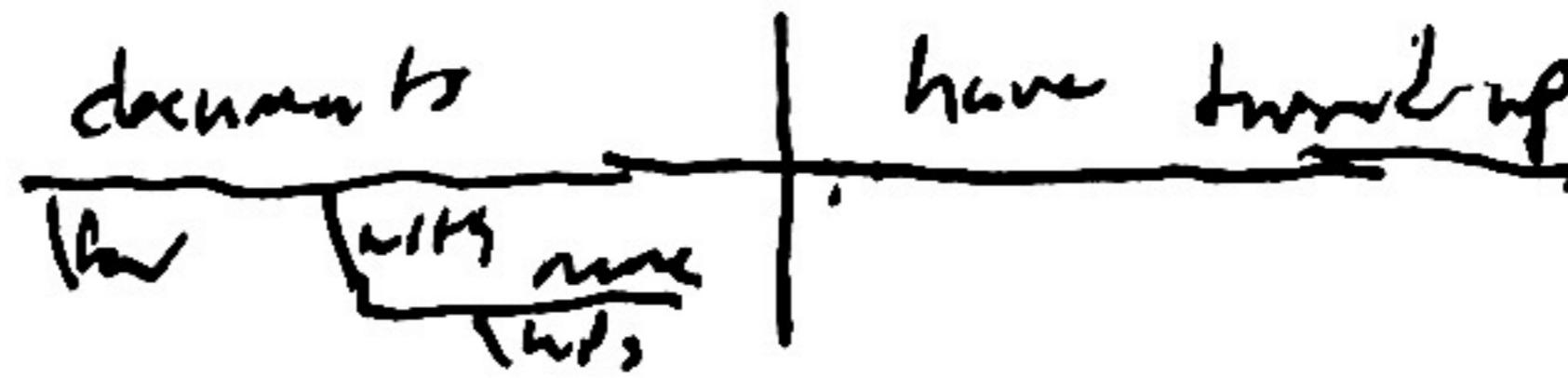
- II. Determine the sentence pattern number for each of the following sentences, and then diagram each sentence.

1. Shakespeare's early life is obscure.

2. Few documents (with his name) have turned up.

23

X pc



3. Biographers find his relationship with Anne Hathaway especially intriguing.

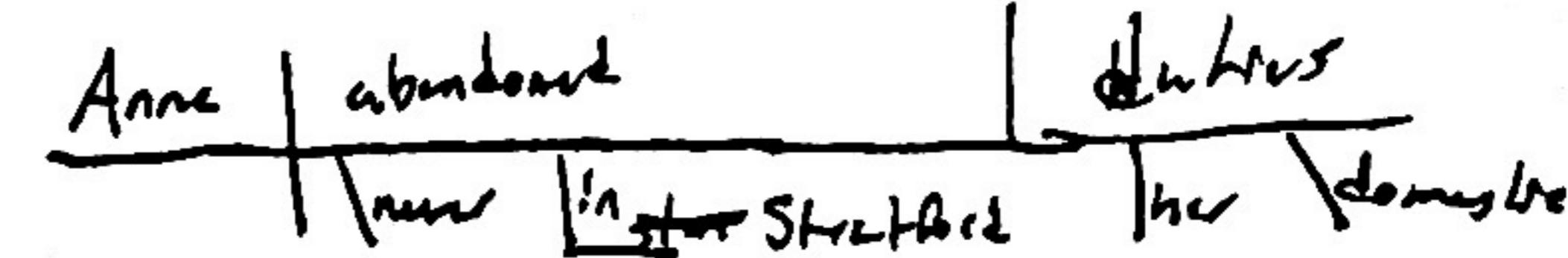
5. Their first child arrived within six months.

6. Later Anne bore twins.

7. Anne never abandoned her domestic duties in Stratford.

p7

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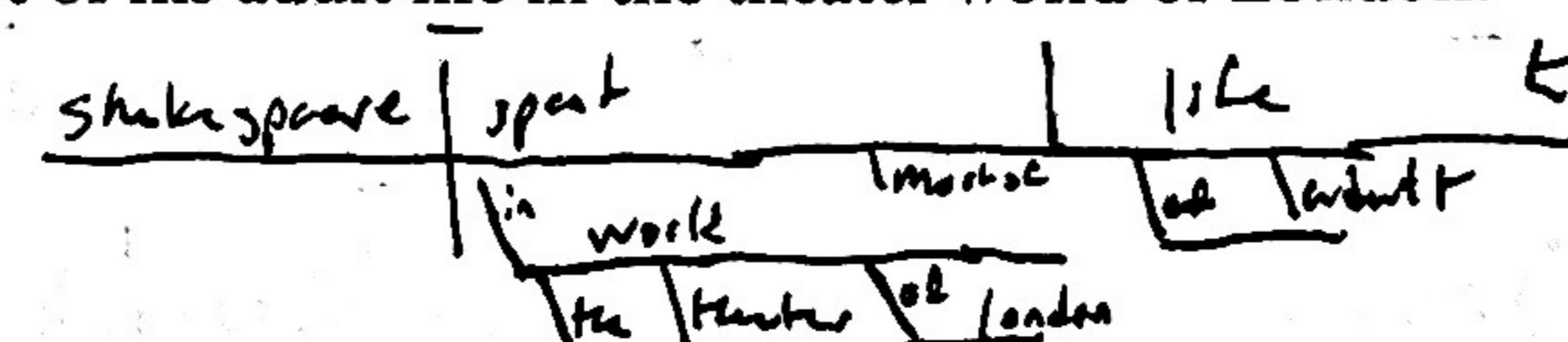


8. Shakespeare spent most of his adult life in the theater world of London.

???

p7

DO



member of both ??

9. His contemporaries appreciated him as a brilliant playwright.

10. He probably considered himself a shrewd businessman.

11. Shakespeare's will left Anne nothing except their second-best bed.

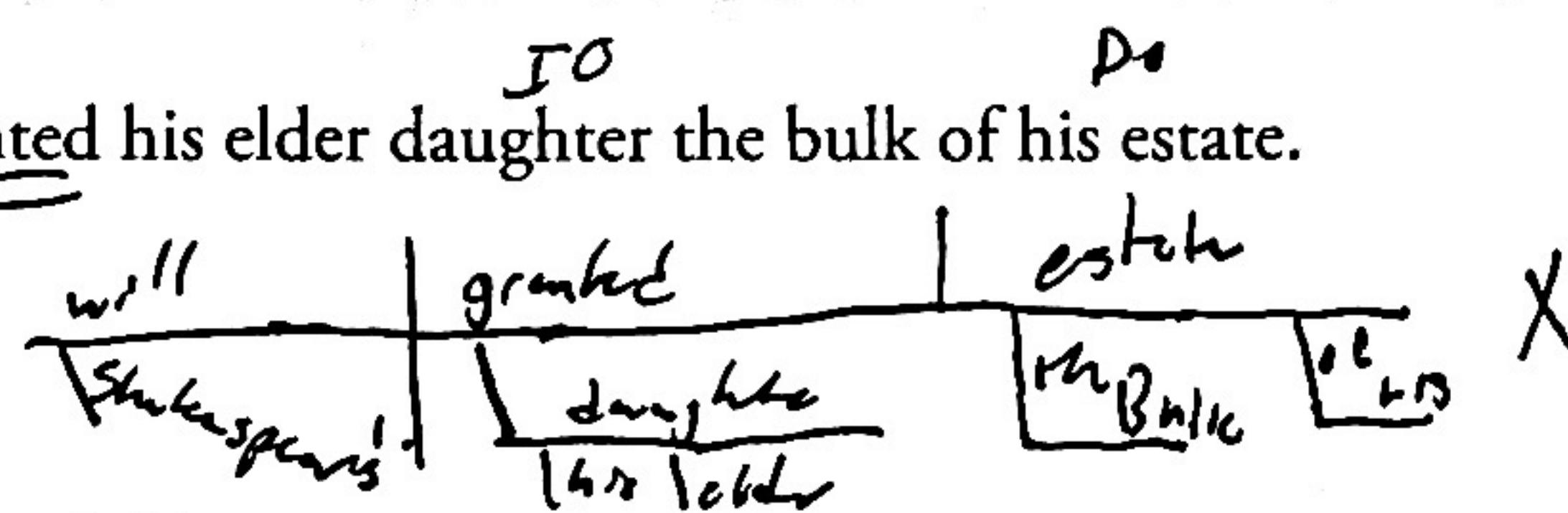
12. Some biographers have interpreted the provision as sentimental in nature.

13. The reference has remained out of tune with other details of Shakespeare's life.

14.

Shakespeare's will granted his elder daughter the bulk of his estate.

p8



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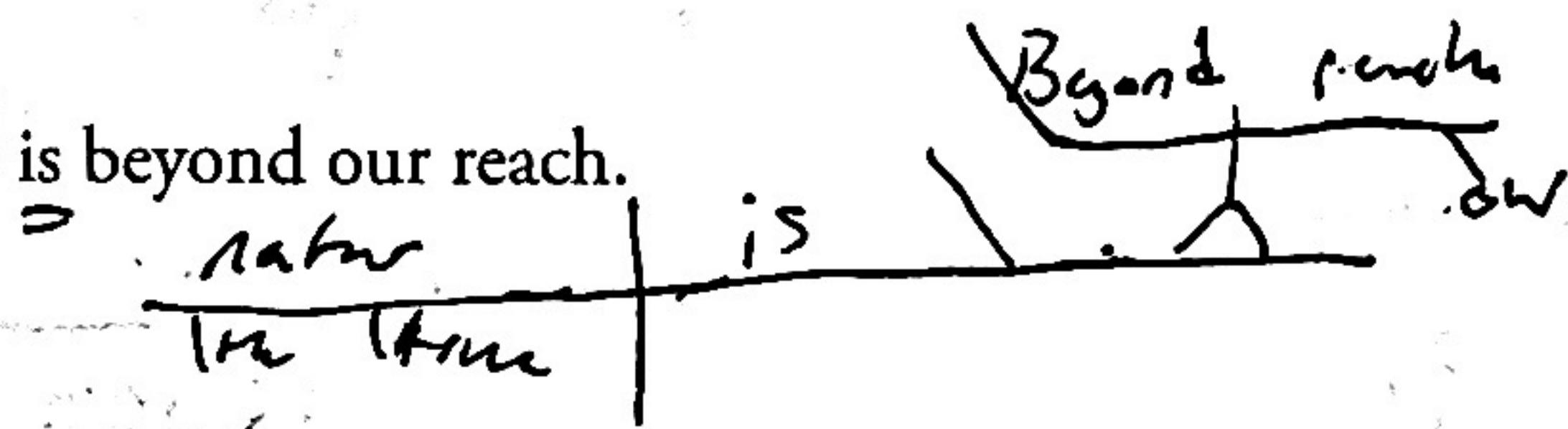
15. She seemed his favorite child.

16. Shakespeare's personal life still puzzles biographers.

17.

The true nature(of his domestic life) is beyond our reach.

p2



III. The sentences below contain special structures such as idiomatic subjective or objective complements (in other words, complements that will be diagrammed as prepositional phrases), indirect objects, reflexive pronouns, phrasal verbs, adverbial objectives, and modifiers that precede other modifiers (requiring a "hook"). Determine the sentence pattern number for each sentence, and then diagram the sentence.

1. Lily bought herself diamonds.

2. For the king's coronation, all of the citizens turned out in the streets.

3. Last year I received pearls for Valentine's Day.

4. Good manners are never out of fashion.