

Introduction to Grammar

Hauser Jr. Sr. High School | English Language Arts

What is grammar?

- **Grammar is the master lexicon (vocabulary/dictionary) of any language.**
- **Linguistics is the study of languages.**
- **In linguistics and grammar, there are two important things we study:**
 - **1. Syntax: the structure or word order of a language**
 - **2. Semantics: the meaning of words or combinations of words**

The Structure

□ S-V-O

□ In the English language, the common syntax or order is:

□ Subject (Noun)

□ Verb (Verb)

□ Object (Noun)

Parts of a Sentence: NOUN

THE NOUN (AKA SUBJECT) IS THE PERSON, PLACE, OR THING IN A SENTENCE.

Parts of a Sentence: VERB

THE **VERB** TELLS THE **ACTION**, THE **STATE**,
OR AN **OCCURRENCE** IN REGARDS TO THE
SUBJECT

Type of Verb?

- **Transitive or Intransitive?**
- **Transitive verb: an action verb that sends its action to a noun or pronoun (the direct object of the sentence)**
- **Intransitive verb: a verb without a corresponding direct object**

Type of Verb?

- **Transitive or Intransitive?**
- **Ask yourself: Is there a direct object?**
 - **Yes= Transitive**
 - **No= Intransitive**

Parts of a Sentence: OBJECT

THE **OBJECT** CAN COME IN TWO FORMS. IT IS THE MYSTIQUE OF THE PARTS OF A SENTENCE. IT CAN BE **INDIRECT** OR **DIRECT**.

Parts of a Sentence: Direct Object

**THE DIRECT OBJECT IS A PERSON OR
THING THAT RECEIVES THE ACTION OF
THE VERB.**

Part of a Sentence: Indirect Object

THE INDIRECT OBJECT IS A NOUN OR PRONOUN THAT INDICATES WHOM OR FOR WHOM THE ACTION OF THE VERB IS PERFORMED.

Part of a Sentence: Adjective

THE ADJECTIVE DESCRIBES THE NOUN.

Answers the following questions: What kind? Which one? How many?

Part of a Sentence: Adverb

THE ADVERB DESCRIBES THE VERB.

Answers the following questions: How? When? Where?

Part of a Sentence: Preposition

**THE PREPOSITION PROVIDES
ADDITIONAL INFO.**

Prepositions

Prepositions			
aboard	aside from	by means of	in spite of
about	as of	concerning	instead of
above	at	considering	into
according to	atop	despite	in view of
across from	barring	down	like
across	because of	during	near
after	before	except	nearby
against	behind	for	next to
ahead of	below	from	of
along	beneath	in	off
alongside	beside	in addition to	on
along with	besides	in back of	on account of
amid	between	in front of	onto
among	beyond	in place of	on top of
apart from	but	in regard to	opposite
around	by	inside	out
out of	regarding	to	unto
outside	round	together with	up
over	since	toward	upon
owing to	through	under	with
past	throughout	underneath	within
prior to	till	until	without

Source: Forlmi, G., et al. (2010). Prentice Hall Grammar and Composition 4.

Conjunctions

- ▣ **Conjunctions connect clauses or sentences together.**
- ▣ **Examples: and, but, or, yet, however, etc.**

Interjections

- ❑ **Interjections are also called exclamations. These are used to express emotion or sentiment.**
- ❑ **Examples: Yeah! Hey! Oh snap!**

Articles

□ Articles=

□ A

□ An

□ The

Gerund

- ▣ Here is one that you probably haven't heard of before. A gerund is a noun made from verb by adding "ing".
- ▣ Examples: I did the **reading**. The **swimming** was rough. **Eating** ice cream is amazing.

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