



BATTLE PLAN: GRAMMAR

THE 8 PARTS OF SPEECH (plus “yes” and “no”)

NOUNS

- words that represent people, places or things
- can be subjects, objects and/or agents

VERBS

- words that represent actions

ADJECTIVES

- words that tell us more about nouns; they modify or describe nouns

ADVERBS

- words that tell us more about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs; they modify or describe them

PREPOSITIONS

- words the speaker uses to POSITION one noun (in our minds) BEFORE it interacts with a second noun (pre-position)
- connector words; allow us to connect additional nouns (objects) to our clauses

PRONOUNS

- words that replace nouns, or represent nouns in some way
- grammatically, I look at pronouns as nouns, they're just a special type of noun

CONJUNCTIONS

- connector words; allow us to connect additional words, phrases or clauses to our sentences
- conjunctions are to clauses what prepositions are to nouns

INTERJECTIONS

- an abrupt remark, made especially as an aside or interruption
- like inject (put something into) & eject (kick something out) but interject means “put something between”

YES/NO

- sometimes “yes” is an adverb
- sometimes “no” is an adjective
- sometimes they're both interjections
- sometimes they're just “yes” & “no”

NOMENCLATURE

phrase -- group of words working together without a verb

clause -- group of words working together with a verb (and a subject and direct object--even if they're not mentioned)

active construction -- the subject does the verb grammatically and the action in reality

passive construction -- the subject does the verb grammatically, but NOT the action in reality

THE SENTENCE

Each sentence is comprised of words (vocabulary) with a central, core idea. The words are first grouped into phrases and clauses, then organized into sentences. The phrases, clauses and sentences are all assembled according to local customs and habits (grammar “rules”).