

Diagramming Parts of Speech

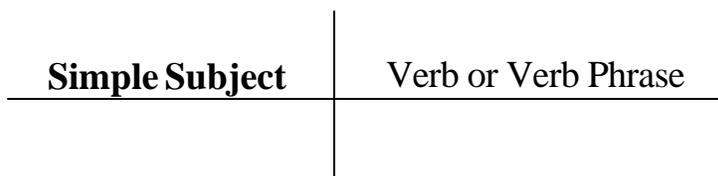
NOUNS

(E.O.W. 423-427)

Depending on how a noun is used, it can be diagrammed six different ways.

Simple Subject (E.O.W. 400-402)

A noun being used as the subject of the sentence is placed on the horizontal line in front of the verb or verb phrase. A vertical line crosses the horizontal line between the subject and verb.



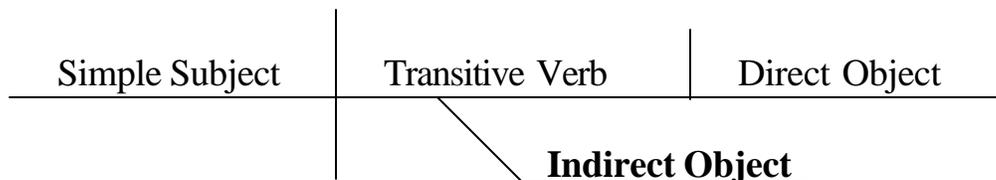
Direct Object (E.O.W. 474-476)

A noun being used as a direct object in a sentence is placed on the horizontal line following a *transitive verb. A vertical line is placed between the verb and the direct object. *(A transitive verb must have a direct object, and a direct object can only follow a transitive verb E.O.W. 446.)



Indirect Object (E.O.W. 477-478)

A noun being used as an indirect object in a sentence is placed below the verb as shown below. (There must be a direct object in order to have an indirect object.)

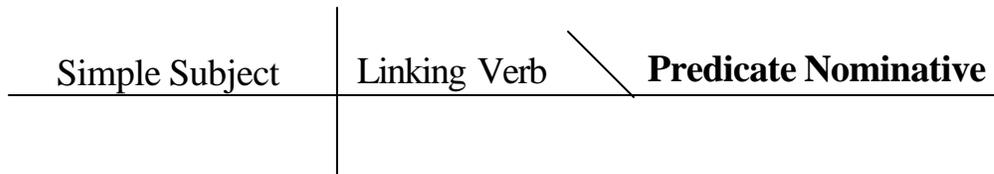


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NOUNS (continued)

Predicate Nominative (E.O.W. 480-481)

A noun being used as a predicate nominative is placed on the horizontal line after a linking verb. A diagonal line is placed between the verb and the predicate nominative.



Object of the Preposition (E.O.W. 461 & 491)

A noun being used as the object of the preposition is placed on the bottom horizontal line of a prepositional phrase diagram.



Appositive (E.O.W. 715)

A noun being used as an appositive will be enclosed with parentheses and placed on the horizontal line next to the noun it is renaming.

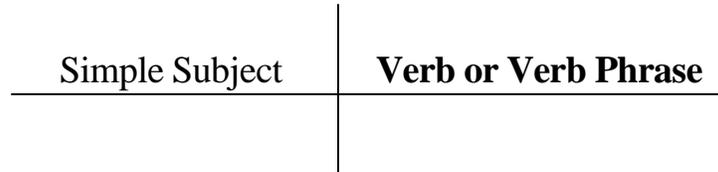


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VERBS

(E.O.W. 444)

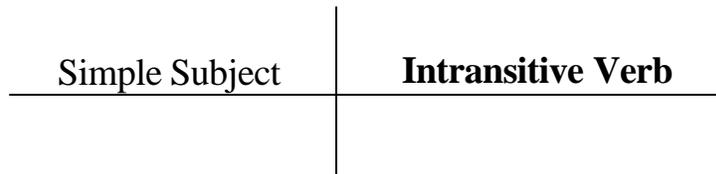
All verbs are placed on the horizontal line after the simple subject. If there are **helping verbs** (E.O.W. 451), they are placed alongside the main verb in the same place on the diagram. When there are one or more helping verbs with the main verb, it is called a verb phrase. The type of verb used will determine what comes next on the diagram.



ACTION VERBS

Intransitive Verb (E.O.W. 446)

An intransitive verb does not pass the action on to a direct object. Therefore, nothing will follow the intransitive verb on the horizontal line.



Transitive Verb (E.O.W. 446)

This second type of action verb passes the action on to the direct object in a sentence. Whenever a transitive verb is present, a direct object will follow on the horizontal line. There will be a vertical line between the verb and the direct object.



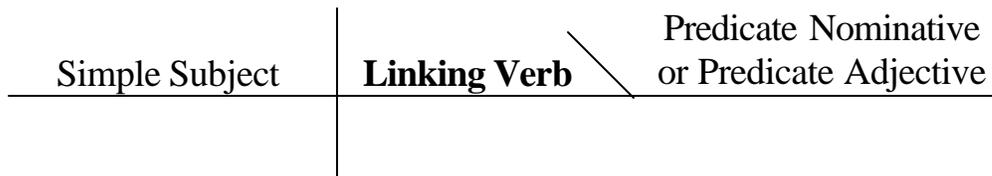
Diagramming Parts of Speech

VERBS

(continued)

LINKING VERBS (E.O.W. 447-448)

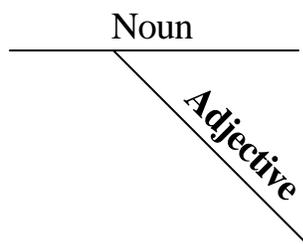
Linking verbs are followed by a slanted line and then a subject complement. There are two kinds of subject complements (E.O.W. 480-483): the predicate adjective and the predicate nominative.



ADJECTIVES

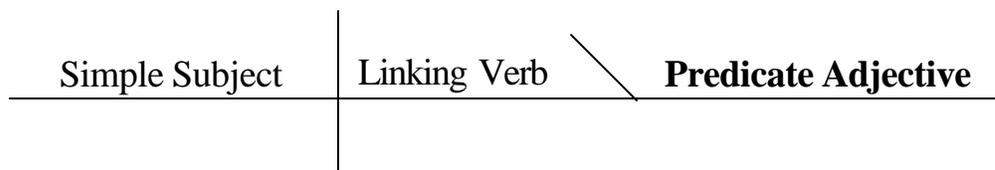
(E.O.W. 434-437)

There are only two ways to diagram an adjective. Adjectives always modify a noun. Diagram adjectives by placing them on a slanted line below the noun they modify.



Predicate Adjective (E.O.W. 428)

The only exception to the above rule for diagramming is when the adjective is being used as a predicate adjective. In this case, the adjective follows the slanted line after a linking verb.



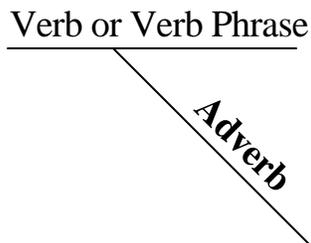
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ADVERBS

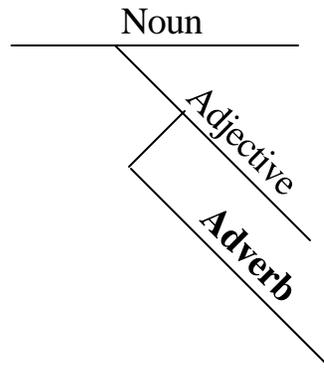
(E.O.W 454-457)

Adverbs, like adjectives, are placed on a slanted line below the word they modify. Since adverbs modify different words other than nouns, the diagram may look a little different.

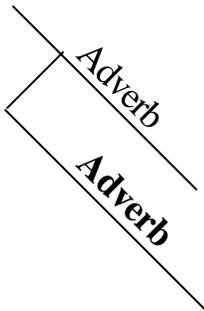
Adverb modifying a verb



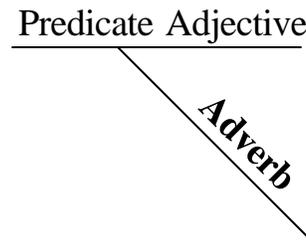
Adverb modifying an adjective



Adverb modifying another adverb



Adverb modifying a predicate adjective

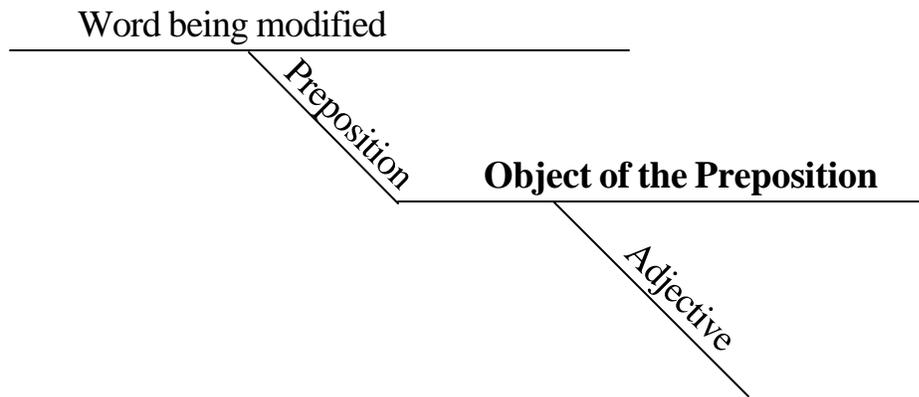


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PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

(E.O.W 460-464 & 491-497)

Prepositional phrases consist of a preposition, an object of the preposition, and any adjectives that modify the object of the preposition. Prepositional phrases are placed upon a slanted and horizontal line. The preposition is placed upon the slanted line and the object of the preposition is placed upon the horizontal line. Any adjectives will go below the object of the preposition on slanted lines. The entire phrase is placed below the word being modified by the phrase.



Adverb Phrase (E.O.W. 496)

When a prepositional phrase functions as an adverb, it is called an adverb phrase.

Adjective Phrase (E.O.W. 493)

When a prepositional phrase modifies a noun and functions as an adjective, it is called an adjective phrase.

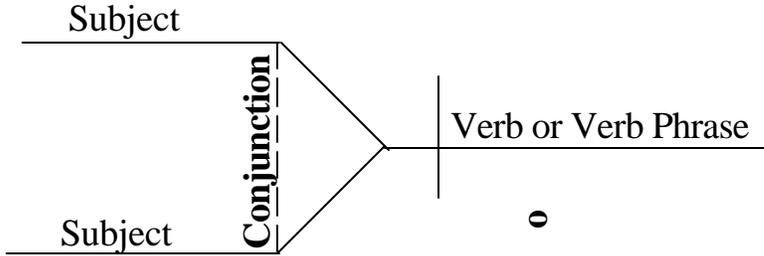
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CONJUNCTIONS

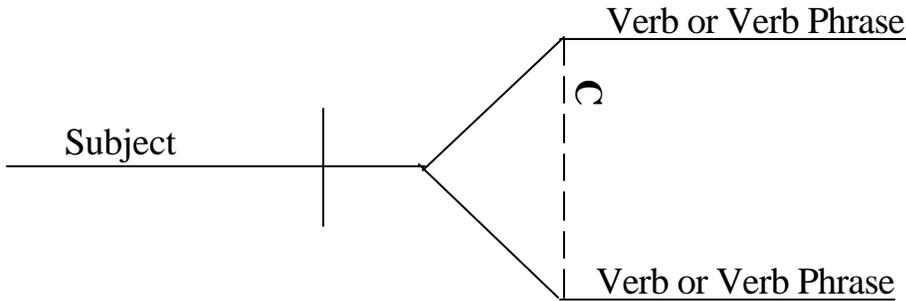
(E.O.W 465-466)

Conjunctions are placed upon a dotted line that connects the two words or groups of words that the conjunction joins in a sentence.

Conjunction and a Compound Subject (E.O.W. 409)



Conjunction and a Compound Verb (E.O.W. 411)



The two models above can be placed anywhere on a diagram to accomodate any compound nouns.

Diagramming Parts of Speech

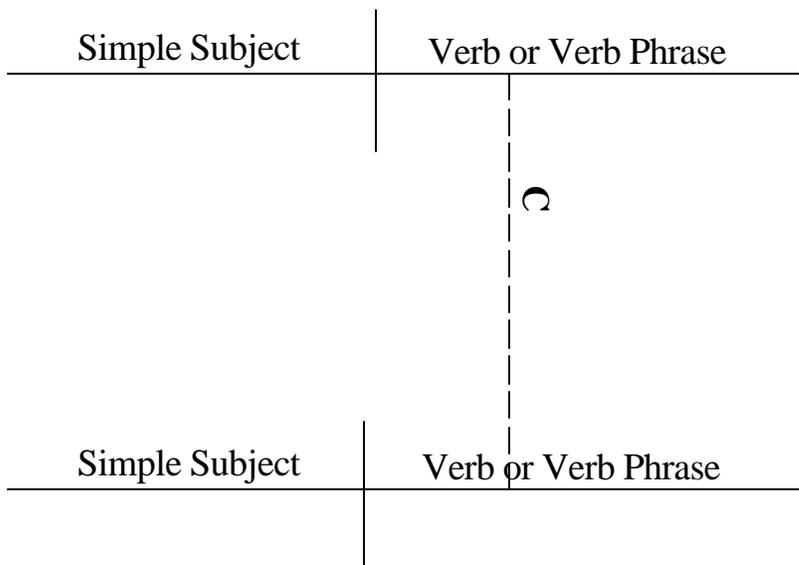
= CONJUNCTIONS

(continued)

Conjunctions and Independent Clauses (E.O.W. 516)

When two independent clauses are joined together with a conjunction, it is called a compound sentence. E.O.W. 536

Diagram the compound sentence as two different sentences joined by a dotted line and conjunction between the verbs of the sentence.



Diagramming Parts of Speech

PRONOUNS

(E.O.W. 428-431)

Most pronouns are used to replace nouns. Diagram pronouns just like the nouns they replace. However **possessive pronouns** (E.O.W. 428), **demonstrative pronouns** (E.O.W. 429), and **indefinite pronouns** (E.O.W. 430) may also be used as adjectives.

Relative Pronouns and Subordinate Clauses (E.O.W. 431 & 516)

Sentences containing one or more subordinate clauses are called *complex sentences* (E.O.W. 540-541).

Diagram the main clause and the subordinate clause as two separate sentences. A dotted line then connects the relative pronoun in the subordinate clause to its **antecedent** (E.O.W. 428) or to the word the cause modifies.

