

# **FLOG TIPS**

Start with what you know!

a, an, the = adjectives

Find the verb (action or linking). Every sentence will have one!

Noun or Pronoun?

Ending in LY, most likely an adverb

Does anything show a relationship between two or more things? PREP

Possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives

DO NOT memorize words as a certain part of speech except a, an, the = adjectives

Say the suspected modifier aloud and ask “what?” to help determine what it modifies.

There are only two modifiers in the English language – adj and adv

**Every sentence must have a verb, so...**

1) Look for action verbs first (jump, hit, dance, etc.).

2) If you can't find an action verb, look for a linking verb. You can usually replace the linking verb with an equals sign (=) without altering the meaning.

3) Helping verbs establish verb tense and cannot survive on their own (will help, have gone, had been, etc.). Helping verbs only HELP the main verb. **Helping verbs establish TENSE:** DO sit, DID sit, WILL sit. They can't stand (or sit) on their own.

Prepositions are usually followed by nouns or pronouns, but they may have adjectives in between.

Antecedents are words that GO (cede) BEFORE (ante) the pronoun that replaces them.

**Conjunctions join two or more words:**

Tom and Jerry

**Conjunctions join two or more ideas:**

They left, but I stayed.

**Proper adjectives will be capitalized and followed by a noun:**

Mexican food. Greek soldier

**Don't memorize the parts of speech of most words:**

Fair is foul, and foul is fair (Shakespeare)

**Interjections show emotion: Wow, I can't believe it! No, I can't believe it.**

Example

## Four Levels of Grammar Analysis

<b>Day One</b>	My favorite show, "The Middle", is on television on Thursdays.
<b>Parts of Speech:</b>	pron adj n adj n v prep n prep n
<b>Parts of Sentence:</b>	sub pred
<b>Phrases:</b>	app phrase prep phrase (adv) prep phrase (adv)
<b>Clauses/ Sentence Type:</b>	IC/simple sentence

Write the **parts of speech**, **parts of the sentence** (subject and predicate), and **phrases** (appositive or prepositional) DIRECTLY UNDER them (on the appropriate line).

If the sentence is a **compound sentence**, you will have **TWO subjects and TWO predicates**.

If the sentence is a **compound sentence**, you will have **TWO independent clauses**.

If the sentence is a **complex sentence**, you will have **TWO subjects and TWO predicates**. One of the clauses (dependent) will begin with a **subordinating conjunction** OR a **relative pronoun**.

If the sentence is a **complex sentence**, you will have (at least) **one independent clause** and **one dependent clause**.

Make sure to write these in the order in which they come in the sentence!

**Parts of a Sentence:** Indicate the subject(s) and predicate(s) in the sentence. **For the predicate**, just indicate the verb.

**Phrases:** Identify **appositive** and **prepositional phrases**.

**Sentence Type:** Indicate whether it is a **SIMPLE**, **COMPOUND**, or **COMPLEX** sentence.

### ABBREVIATIONS KEY:

Noun= <b>n</b> Pronoun = <b>pron</b> Verb= <b>v</b> Adjective= <b>adj</b> Conjunction= <b>conj</b> Adverb= <b>adv</b> Preposition= <b>prep</b> Interjection= <b>interj</b>	Prepositional Phrase = <b>prep phrase</b> Appositive Phrase = <b>app phrase</b> Independent Clause = <b>IC</b> Dependent Clause = <b>DC</b> Subject = <b>sub</b> Predicate = <b>pred</b>
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# EXAMPLE