8TH GRADE GRAMMAR
Definitions, Examples, Review of Grammar Elements

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8ᵗʰ Grade Grammar Review and Study Guide

<u>Parts of Speech and Analysis</u>

The parts of speech are the different classes of words used in the expression of thought.

The analysis of a sentence is the separating of a sentence into its elements so as to show their relation to one another.

Divisions of Grammar   *Parts of speech*
                                Analysis

Parts of Speech   *Nouns*
                                Pronouns
                                Adjectives
                                Verbs
                                Adverbs
                                Conjunctions
                                Prepositions
                                Interjections

Parts of a Sentence – What you look for when you analyze a sentence

                              I. Main Elements-
                                     Subject
                                     Predicate
                              II. Subordinate Elements-
                                     Modifiers of Subject
                                     Modifiers of Predicate
                                     Direct and Indirect Objects
                                     Complements (of transitive or intransitive verbs)

<u>Classification of Sentences</u>

    According to form:

        A **declarative sentence** is one that makes a statement.

        An **interrogative sentence** is one that asks a question.

        An **imperative sentence** is one that expresses a command, an entreaty, or a request.

        Any one of the above sentences that also expresses strong emotion may be called exclamatory.

    According to number of statements:

        A **simple sentence** is one that contains only one statement, command or question.

        A **compound sentence** is one that contains two independent clauses

        A **complex sentence** is one that has an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

A clause- is a division of a sentence containing a subject and its predicate.

A phrase- is a group of words having no subject or predicate, but used as a modifier.

Nouns

A proper noun is a name given to a particular object, whether person, place or thing.

A common noun is a name applied to any one of a class of persons, places or things.

Common nouns are divided into subclasses:

1. **Class names** (most common)

2. **Collective nouns –** these name a number of persons or things taken together.   Examples include: army, family, herd, flock, crowd, party.

3. **Material nouns-** these nouns are the name of a substance, or material of which something is composed. Examples include: glass, iron, clay, silk, wood. Material nouns have no plural form.

Abstract nouns - are names of qualities, conditions, or actions considered apart from any particular individual or situation. (Examples include: vice, ignorance, goodness, knowledge. "Pride is the root of all sin." "Pride" here is abstract.)

Office / Function of nouns

Subject of a verb.

Predicate nominative- a word that completes the predicate (being verb or other intransitive verb) and refers to the same person or thing as the subject.
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          S    V      PN
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Ex. The <u>keep</u> <u>is</u> the place of greatest protection.

Direct object- names the person or thing that directly receives the action of the verb.
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       S        V          DO
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Ex. <u>Ebenezer</u> <u>prepared</u> his gruel.

Indirect object- is a noun or pronoun that names the person or thing for whose benefit something is done. (Can be found by asking "to whom" "to what" "for whom" or "for what" after the subject/verb. "The Shawnee woman told to whom?" Answer: to "Evangeline" – "Evangeline" is the indirect object.)
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                    S     V      IO            DO
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Ex. The Shawnee <u>woman</u> <u>told</u> Evangeline the legend of Mowis.

Object of the preposition

> **A preposition** is a word that introduces a phrase and shows the relation between its object and the word modified. Prepositions always have objects.

Ex. His greatest possession was the watch (of his grandfather).

"of" tells you that "watch" belonged to "grandfather," it tells you the relation between "watch" and "grandfather"

Parsing Order for Prepositions: Preposition

Office (shows a relation between the words _(name the words)_)

_____

Appositive – a noun which adds to the meaning of another word by restating it is called an appositive, and the two words are said to be in apposition.

APP
Ex. The **captain** of the _We're Here_, **Disko Troop**, realized he was mistook in his judgments.
In this sentence, "Disko Troop" restates "captain," giving more meaning to the word "captain" by identifying the man who is the captain. "Disko Troop" is an appositive, and may be said to be in apposition with "captain."

APP
Ex. **Disko Troop**, **captain** of the _We're Here_, realized he was mistook in his judgments.
In this sentence, "captain" restates "Disko Troop," giving more meaning to "Disko Troop" by identifying him as a captain. Here, "captain" is the appositive, and is in apposition with "Disko Troop."

_____

Adverbial Objective – A noun used without a preposition to express time, distance, measure, value, etc.

Ex. Jack ran five **miles** before dawn.
"miles" is an adverbial objective – it is a noun used without a preposition to express distance. (If the sentence had been, "Jack ran for five miles before dawn," then "for five miles" would be a prepositional phrase.)

The adverbial objective goes on a shelf on the diagram beneath the word it modifies (here, "ran"), and its function is identified in the parsing as "adverbial objective of the verb _____"

Parsing Order for Nouns: **Noun**
Class   (proper, common, abstract)
                    Subclass (for common nouns: class name, collective, material)
Gender (masculine, feminine, neuter)
Person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
Number (singular or plural)
Office   (subject of the verb _(name the verb)_ predicated of the noun _(name the noun)_, object of the verb _(name the verb)_, object of the preposition _(name the preposition)_, shows possession of the noun _(name the noun)_, in apposition with (_name the appositive word)_), adverbial objective of the verb _(name the verb)_
Case   (nominative, objective, possessive)

Ex. His greatest possession was Grandfather's watch.

Parse: *possession, Grandfather's, watch*

possession –   noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "was," nominative case.

Grandfather's - noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of the noun "watch," possessive case.

watch -   noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, predicated of the noun "possession," nominative case.

Declension of Nouns

The **declension of a noun** is the orderly arrangement of the forms showing number and case.

Example: **Decline the nouns "shelf" and "book"**

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative & Objective	shelf	shelves
Possessive	shelf's	shelves'
Nominative & Objective	book	books
Possessive	book's	books'

Pronouns

Classes of Pronouns

Personal: any form (nominative, objective, or possessive,) of the pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they. Ex. Me, him, her, us, them, mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs, etc.

Interrogative: any form (nominative, objective, or possessive) of the pronouns "who, which, what" Ex. Who, whom, whose, which, what.

Relative: pronouns "who, which, that" (along with forms "whoever, whichever," etc.). These pronouns do the double work of joining two clauses and of standing for a noun. They are called *relative* because they usually *relate* to an antecedent in another clause. The case is determined by the use of the relative pronoun in its own clause.

       I   II
Ex. [The memory [**which** delighted him the most] was the memory of the parties at Fezziwig's.]

"which" is a relative pronoun, its antecedent is "memory"

Because "memory" is neuter, 3rd person, and singular, "which" is also neuter, 3rd person, and singular. Because "which" is acting at the subject of the verb "delighted," "which" is in the nominative case.

Parsing Order for Pronouns

Pronoun

Class (personal, interrogative, relative)

    Antecedent (identify for personal and relative pronouns)

    Subsequent (identify for interrogative pronouns)

Gender (masculine, feminine, neuter)

Person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)

Number (singular or plural)

Office (subject of the verb *(name the verb)*, predicated of the noun *(name the noun)*, object of the verb *(name the verb)*, object of the preposition *(name the preposition)*, shows possession of the noun *(name the noun)*)

Case (nominative, objective, possessive).

Examples: Parse the pronouns in **bold** in the following sentences:

"When **he** saw the fires burning, **his** words of encouragement lifted the spirits of those around **him**."

he -   pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown (or "Father Felician," if you know this because you are reading the story), masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of "saw," nominative case.

his -   pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown (or "Father Felician"), masculine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of "words," possessive case.

him -   pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown (or "Father Felician"), masculine, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "around," objective case.

"The <u>person</u> [**who** <u>cheered</u> the hearts of those suffering with yellow fever] <u>was</u> the Sister of Mercy, Evangeline."

who -   pronoun, relative, antecedent is "person," feminine, 3rd person, singular, subject of "cheered," nominative case.

Adjectives

An Adjective is a word joined to a noun, pronoun or other substantive word or expression, to describe or limit it.

Parsing of adjectives:

Classes of adjectives

Descriptive – tells what kind an object is or describes it by telling some of its qualities, ex. blue dress, large ship, fat man.

Quantitative- tells how much, or how many persons or things are spoken of, ex. Twenty guns, several horses, few marbles.

Demonstrative- stand before a noun and points out which person or thing is referred to, ex. This house, the same boy, those birds, the other field.

Degree of comparison:

Comparison is the inflection of an adjective to express different degrees of quality (descriptive adjectives only). There are three degrees of comparison of adjectives:

Positive degree- indicates the simple quality (ex. Large, heavy, blue)

Comparative degree- indicates a greater degree of quality between two objects (ex. Larger, heavier, bluer).

Superlative degree- shows the greatest degree of quality among three or more objects, ex. Largest, heaviest, bluest).

Formation of degree for two or more syllable words that would be harsh or awkward sounding if another syllable were added- the adverbs "more" and "most" are used for the comparative and superlative degrees on an ascending scale; and the adverbs "less" and "least" are used for the comparative and superlative degrees on a descending scale.

Comparative: "She is more beautiful."

Superlative: "She is most beautiful".

Comparative: "She is less happy than her friend".

Superlative: "He is the least happy man alive."

Note: many descriptive adjectives have meanings which do not allow for degrees of comparison (ex. Present, past, future, superior, preferable, chief, immutable, inferior, complete, round, level), when parsing adjectives like these, we say "no comparison".

Predicate adjective- a word that completes the predicate and tells a quality (or describes) the subject.

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            S    V   PA        PA
Ex. [The first snow is soft and white.]
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Parsing Order for Adjectives **Adjective**
Class (descriptive, quantitative, demonstrative)
  Subclass (for quantitative adjectives: cardinal, ordinal, indefinite)
    (for descriptive adjectives – participial)
  Degree (if compared: positive, comparative, superlative)
  Number (for demonstrative only – this, that = singular; these, those = plural)
Office (modifies the noun or pronoun (*name the word it modifies*), predicated of the noun (name the subject that it is describing))

Ex. His greatest possession was that gold watch.

Parse: *greatest, that, gold*

greatest -   adjective, descriptive, superlative, modifies the noun "possession."

that -   adjective, demonstrative, singular, modifies the noun "watch."

gold -   adjective, descriptive, positive, modifies the noun "watch."

Parsing Order for Articles   **Article**
        Class   (definite or indefinite);
        Office **(**limits the word (*name the word it limits*))

Ex. He placed a piece of fish on the trawl hook for bait.

Parse: *a, the*

a -   article, indefinite, limits the word "piece"

the -   article, definite, limits the word "hook"

Verbs

Conjugation of a verb means presenting all of its forms in order, in all persons and numbers.

Synopsis of verbs means presenting a verb in all its forms in only one person and number.

Example: **Conjugate the verb "to call" in all tenses, active voice**

	Present Tense		**Present Perfect Tense**	
Person	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
1ˢᵗ	I call	We call	I have called	We have called
2ⁿᵈ	You call	You call	You have called	You have called
3ʳᵈ	He calls	They call	He has called	They have called
	Past Tense		**Past Perfect Tense**	
1ˢᵗ	I called	We called	I had called	We had called
2ⁿᵈ	You called	You called	You had called	You had called
3ʳᵈ	He called	They called	He had called	They had called
	Future Tense		**Future Perfect Tense**	
1ˢᵗ	I shall call	We shall call	I shall have called	We shall have called
2ⁿᵈ	You will call	You will call	You will have called	You will have called
3ʳᵈ	He will call	They will call	He will have called	They will have called

Synopsis example: **Give a synopsis of the verb "carry" in the 3ʳᵈ person, singular, active and passive voices:**

	Active	**Passive**
Present tense:	He carries	He is carried
Past tense:	He carried	He was carried
Future tense:	He will carry	He will be carried
Present perfect tense:	He has carried	He has been carried
Past perfect tense:	He had carried	He had been carried
Future perfect tense:	He will have carried	He will have been carried

Synopsis exercise example: **Put this sentence in all six tenses: The dog chases the cat.**

Present tense:	The dog chases the cat.
Past tense:	The dog chased the cat.
Future tense:	The dog will chase the cat.
Present perfect tense:	The dog has chased the cat.
Past perfect tense:	The dog had chased the cat.
Future perfect tense:	The dog will have chased the cat.

Parsing of verbs

Form

Strong verbs change the vowel sound but do not add an ending to become past tense.

Ex.   ring, rang   sing, sang   write, wrote

Weak verbs are verbs that need an –ed, -d, or -t to form the past tense and sometimes change the vowel sound too.

Ex.   want, wanted   file, filed   spend, spent

Irregular verbs are verbs that do not form the past tense according to either of the descriptions above – they may change form altogether, or may change the vowel sound AND add an ending, etc.

Ex.   catch, caught   make, made   tell, told

Use

Transitive verbs express an action done to an object.
                          S   V   DO
          Ex. Scrooge **closed** the door (with a shudder).

Intransitive verbs express an action which stays in the subject, or express some condition (or "state of being") of the subject.
                                              S   V
          Ex. Later, (on that same evening), he **died**.
                    S   V   PA
          Ex. He was happy.

Voice: The **active voice** is that form of the verb by which the subject represents the agent, or doer, of an action.

The **passive voice** is that form of a transitive verb by which the subject names the person or thing that receives an action. The object has become the subject. For this reason, all passive verbs must be transitive (they have to have an object in order for it to become the subject).

<p style="text-align:center">S   V   DO</p>

Ex. Active voice: <u>Rene Leblanc</u> <u>told</u> stories (about the first harvest).

<p style="text-align:center">S   V</p>

Passive voice: <u>Stories</u> (about the first harvest) <u>were told</u> (by Rene Leblanc).

Mood: The **indicative mood** expresses action or being as an actual fact or inquires about some fact.

The **imperative mood** expresses a direct command, an entreaty, or a request.

The **subjunctive mood** expresses action which is not real or actual, but is merely conceived, imagined, or hoped for.

Ex.   Indicative:

S   V   DO   DO   S   V
[<u>She</u> <u>wove</u> tapestries (of the life) [which <u>she</u> <u>saw</u> (in the mirror)].]

V   S   V   DO
[<u>Did</u> <u>you</u> <u>hear</u> the horn (from the boat) (in the bayou)]?

Imperative:

S   V   IO   DO
[Ghost, *(you)* <u>show</u> me no more!]

Subjunctive:

V   S   V
[<u>May</u> the <u>road</u> <u>rise</u> to meet you.]

V   S   V
[<u>Had</u> the <u>car</u> <u>been</u> faster], [they might have made their flight.]

Parsing Order for Verbs

Verb
Form (weak, strong, irregular)
Use (transitive, intransitive)
Voice (active, passive)
Mood (indicative, imperative, subjunctive)
Tense (past, present, future;
           present perfect, past perfect, future perfect;
           include "definite" if definite form is used (the "ing" form of the verb)
Subject (subject is *(name the subject of the verb)*)
Person (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
Number (singular or plural)

Ex.   To the end of his days, Harvey will never forget that sight. Tom Platt moved his fleet toward the crowd. The sails were every color of the rainbow.

Parse: *will forget, moved, were*

will forget -   verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, future, subject is "Harvey," 3rd person, singular.

moved -   verb, weak, transitive, active, indicate, past, subject is "Tom Platt," 3rd person, singular.

were -   verb, irregular, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "sails," 3rd person, plural.

Participles - A word ending in *-ing, -ed,-d,-t,* or *-n*, belonging to some noun or pronoun and expressing action in connection with it without describing, is called a participle. **Participles are *adjectival verbals***; that is, they express action either in some connection with a substantive, or as modifiers describing a substantive. (A substantive is a noun or noun equivalent.)

Parsing Order for Participles   **Participle**
        Form   (imperfect *[___ing]*, perfect *[____ed, d, t, n]*, perfect definite *[having been ____]*
        Voice   (active, passive)
        Office   (belongs to *(name the word it belongs to)*)

Ex.   Harvey could see the **glimmering** cod, **swimming** slowly in droves, biting steadily as they swam.

Parse: *glimmering, swimming*

glimmering -   adjective, descriptive (participial), positive, modifies the noun "cod."

swimming -   participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "cod."

Infinitive: The simple or root form of a verb used as a noun or a modifier, is a verbal called an **infinitive**.

Parsing Order for Infinitives   **Infinitive**
        Form   (simple *[to_____]*, perfect *[to have_____ed, d, t, n]*, imperfect *[to be _____ing]*, perfect definite *[to have been _____ing]*)
        Voice   (active, passive)
        Part of Speech   (adjective, adverb (class), substantive)
        Office   (subject of the verb *(name the verb)*, predicated of the noun *(name the noun)*)
            (object of the verb *(name the verb)*, in apposition with (name the word or words it is in apposition with), modifies the noun/pronoun *(name the noun/pronoun)*, modifies the verb, adjective, adverb, verbal, etc. *(name the word it modifies)*, etc. [The infinitive can have the office of any noun, adjective, or adverb.]

Ex.   Each man wanted the fish **to be hauled** quickly. **To cut** another's roding is an unspeakable crime. At dusk they rowed back **to clean** the fish. They hoped **to have completed** their work by midnight.

Parse: *to be hauled, to cut, to clean*

to be hauled -   infinitive, simple, passive, [substantive], object of the verb "wanted."

to cut -	infinitive, simple, active, [substantive], subject of the verb "is."
to clean -	infinitive, simple, active, [adverb (purpose)], modifies the verb "rowed."
to have completed -	infinitive, perfect, active, [substantive], object of the verb "hoped."

Gerunds: A word having the form of a participle but used as a noun is a verbal called a gerund.

Parsing Order for Gerunds	**Gerund**
	Form (imperfect, perfect, perfect definite)
	Voice (active, passive)
	Office Gerund may have any office which a noun might have.

Adverbs

Adverbs are words used to modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. Adverbs may also modify a phrase or a clause that is used as an adjective or an adverb.

Classes of Adverbs

1.) **Time**: ex. Now, then, yesterday, tomorrow, today, soon, late, ever, never, lately, hereafter, etc.
2.) **Place**: ex. Here, there, hence, thence, elsewhere, nowhere, anywhere else, etc.
3.) **Manner**: telling how; ex. Easily, thoroughly, otherwise, solemnly, deeply, (most adverbs ending in "-ly")
4.) **Degree**: telling how much, and modifying adjectives and adverbs; ex. So, too, as very, almost, enough, etc.
5.) **SEE ADVERB CLASS CHART FOR ADDITIONAL CLASSES**

Parsing Order for Adverbs	**Adverbs**
	Class (time, place, manner, degree [see Adverb Class Chart for additional classes])
	Degree (if compared: positive, comparative, superlative)
	Office (modifies the verb, adjective, or adverb *(name the verb, adjective, or adverb)*)

Ex.   Bank law strictly forbids more than one hook on one line when the dories are on the Shoals.

Parse: *strictly*

strictly -   adverb, degree, modifies the verb "forbids"

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words used for joining words, phrases or clauses.

2 Classes of conjunctions:

Coordinate- conjunctions that join words, phrases, and clauses of equal rank.

4 kinds of coordinate conjunctions:

1.) **Copulative** – those that couple or unite expressions in the same line of thought, denoting addition: ex. and, also, as well as, moreover

2.) **Adversative** – connecting words and expressions that are opposite in thought: ex. but, yet, however

3.) **Causal** – introducing a reason or cause; ex. for, hence, therefore, accordingly, so

4.) **Alternative** – expressing a choice, usually between two things: ex. or, either, else, nor, neither, whether

Subordinate – conjunctions that introduce clauses that are subordinate to those with which they are joined.

Relative pronouns are subordinate conjunctions:

Ex. [He is the man [who recorded the financial transactions (of Scrooge & Marley's)].

"who" is a relative pronoun and subordinate conjunction – it relates back to "man" and introduces the subordinate (also called "dependent") clause, "who recorded the financial transactions of Scrooge & Marley's."

Subordinate conjunctions which join Adverb Clauses – as, although, because, if, since, when

Subordinate conjunctions which join Noun Clauses – usually "that," may be other words . . . key is that the clause must function as a noun.

Parsing Order for Conjunctions   **Conjunction**
                                            Class   (coordinate, subordinate)
                                                          Subclass (copulative, adversative, causal, alternative)
                                            Office   (connects the words *(name the words joined)*)

                             I   II
Ex.   [They cleaned and stored the fish [while the men stowed the dories].]

Parse: *and, while*

and -   conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects "cleaned" and "stored"

while -   conjunction, subordinate, connects clause I and clause II.