

## Logical Analysis Chart

Clause/Phrase	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I, II, III, etc. for numbering clauses	Independent*	---	---
	Principal**	---	---
	Subordinate Noun Clause	(May be "Introduced by the conjunction <i>that</i> "; often there is no introductory word)	Subject of the verb (name the verb); object of the verb (___), completes the verb (___), in apposition with (___)
	Subordinate Adjective Clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun (___), Introduced by the subordinate conjunction (___)	Modifies the noun (or pronoun) (___)
	Subordinate Adverbial Clause	Introduced by the subordinate conjunction (___), sometimes (not commonly) introduced by indefinite relative pronouns or adjectives, or by conjunctive adverbs	First tell the type of adverb, then the word it modifies: time/modifies the verb (___); place/modifies the adjective (___); manner/modifies the adverb (___), (See Adverb Class Chart for other types of adverbs)
a, b, c, etc. for numbering phrases	Adjective Phrase	Prepositional, or Participial, or Infinitive	Modifies the noun (or pronoun)
	Adverbial Phrase	Prepositional or Infinitive (Participles are adjectival verbals, and so they modify substantives. Sometimes they are used less formally as adverbs.)	First tell the type of adverb, then the word it modifies: time/modifies the verb (___); place/modifies the adjective (___); manner/modifies the adverb (___), etc. (see Adverb Class Chart for other types of adverbs)
	Independent Phrase (not common)	Infinitive (like "to make a long story short"), Prepositional (like "in any case"), Participial (like "generally speaking")	Absolute use (that is, independent of the rest of the sentence)

\*The clause is "Independent" when it stands on its own and no other clause depends on it.

\*\*The clause is "Principal" when it stands on its own, but another clause in the sentence depends on it.