

PARSING ORDERS

[black – presented by the end of 5th grade; green – by the end of 6th; red – 7th; blue – 8th]

1. NOUNS

a. Noun

b. Class

- i. Proper (*Jacob, Colorado, Rocky Mountains*)
- ii. Common
 1. Class names (*example: lake, emperor, chair, boy*)
 2. Collective (*example: class, army, crowd*)
 3. Material (*example: iron, silk, clay*)
- iii. Abstract (*names of qualities, conditions, or actions considered abstractly, or apart from their natural connection – happiness, friendship, patience, etc.*) [introduce in 5th grade, present more fully in 6th]

c. Gender

- i. Masculine
- ii. Feminine
- iii. Neuter

d. Person

- i. 1st
- ii. 2nd
- iii. 3rd

e. Number

- i. Singular
- ii. Plural

f. Office

- i. **Subject** of the verb (*name the verb*)
- ii. **Object** of the **verb** (*name the verb*)
- iii. **Object** of the **preposition** (*name the preposition*)
- iv. Shows **possession** of the noun (*name the noun*)
- v. **Predicated** of the noun (*name the noun*)
- vi. **In apposition** with (*name the word*);
- vii. **Exclamatory word** (*will be nominative*);
- viii. **Absolute or independent use**, with a participle [as ablative absolutes in Latin] (*will be nominative*) (*The **rain** beginning to fall, the driver turned the horses homeward.*)
- ix. **Adverbial objective** (*Sally ran **home**.*)

g. Case

- i. Nominative
- ii. Objective
- iii. Possessive

2. PRONOUNS

a. Pronoun

b. Class

- i. **Personal** (antecedent will be *I, you, he, we, they*, etc.)
 1. **Absolute Personal** (*Victory is **ours**. **His** was a face to remember.*)
 2. **Reflexive Pronouns** (*I wrote it **myself**.*)

- ii. **Interrogative** (pronoun used to ask a question: *who, which, what*. **Who** is knocking? **What** are you eating?, etc. No antecedent, interrogatives have subsequents, i.e., that which answers the question. Students are not asked to identify the subsequent in parsing, but good to be able to identify it.)
- iii. **Relative** (stands for a noun in another clause, which will be its antecedent, and joins its clause to the other clause: *who, whom, whose, which, that, what*) [introduce relative pronouns in 5th grade, present more fully in 6th]
 - 1. **Simple Relative** (. . . *the story which he told* . . .)
 - 2. **Double Relative** (. . . *take what is yours* . . .)
 - 3. **Compound [or indefinite]** (*whoever, whatever, etc.*)
- iv. **Adjective** (primarily an adjective, used as a pronoun: **Some** say that he was a great man. **One** does not simply walk into Mordor.)
 - 1. **Demonstrative** (*this, that, the former, etc.*)
 - 2. **Distributive** (*each, either, neither, etc.*)
 - 3. **Numeral** (*some, any, few, none, etc.*)
- v. **Indefinite** (stands for an indefinite number of persons/things, never used as an adjective: *someone, anybody, nothing, everything*)
- c. **Antecedent (for Relative and Personal only)**
- d. **Gender**
- e. **Person**
- f. **Number**
- g. **Office**
 - i. **Subject** of the verb (*name the verb*)
 - ii. **Object** of the **verb** (*name the verb*)
 - iii. **Object** of the **preposition** (*name the preposition*)
 - iv. Shows **possession** of the noun (*name the noun*)
 - v. **Predicated** of the noun (*name the noun*)
 - vi. **In apposition** with (*name the word*);
 - vii. **Exclamatory word** (*will be nominative*);
 - viii. **Grammatical Subject** (*"It," will be nominative*)
 - ix. **Absolute or independent use**, with a participle [as ablative absolutes in Latin] (*will be nominative*)
 - x. **Adverbial objective** (*Sally ran home.*)
 - xi. **Impersonal Subject or Impersonal Object** (*"It," will be nominative or objective*)
- h. **Case**
 - i. Nominative
 - ii. Objective
 - iii. Possessive

3. ADJECTIVES

- a. **Adjective**
- b. **Class**
 - i. **Descriptive**
 - 1. Simple (*example: safe, happy, deep*)
 - 2. Compound (*example: life-giving, ice-cold, next-door*)
 - 3. Proper (*example: English, North American, Roman*)
 - 4. Participial (*example: singing tree, broken vase, running water*)
 - ii. **Quantitative**
 - 1. Cardinal (*example: two, fifty, half a dozen, a thousand*)

2. Ordinal (example: **first**, **thirty-second**, **the thousandth**)
3. Indefinite (example: **some**, **many**, **several**, **enough**, **a few**)
4. Distributive (example: **each** town, **every** summer, etc.)
- iii. Demonstrative (example: **this** house, **those** bats, **yonder** lane, etc.)
- iv. Pronominal (generally pronouns, but may be used as adjectives)
 1. Relative [present in 6th, more fully in 7th]
 - a. Simple (example: *It matters not **what** rank he has. He jumped, **which** movement saved his life.*)
 - b. Indefinite (example: **Whichever** way I turn . . . ; **Whatever** move I make . . .)
 2. Interrogative (example: **Which** debt must I pay? **What** man sees his neighbor?) [present in 6th, more fully in 7th]
 3. Exclamatory (example: **What** a piece of work! **What** fools they be!)
- c. Degree (for descriptive adjectives, if compared; ascending and descending)
 1. Positive (happy, beautiful)
 2. Comparative (both more or less) (happier, more beautiful, less beautiful)
 3. Superlative (both most and least) (happiest, most beautiful, least beautiful)
- d. Office – modifies the noun or pronoun (name the word it modifies)

4. ARTICLES

- a. Article
- b. Class
 - i. Definite – **the**
 - ii. Indefinite – **a**, **an**
- c. Office
 - i. Limits the word (name the word it limits)

5. VERBS

- a. Verb
- b. Form
 - i. Weak (*twisted*)
 - ii. Strong (*sang*)
 - iii. Irregular (*caught*)

[add defective and emphatic, as encountered, to each of these in 6th]
- c. Use
 - i. Transitive
 - ii. Intransitive
- d. Voice
 - i. Active
 - ii. Passive

[present passive of state or condition in 8th]
- e. Mood
 - i. Indicative
 - ii. Imperative
 - iii. Subjunctive
- f. Tense (*including progressive forms*) [may be called “definite” forms]
 - i. Present (*he runs, he is running*)

- ii. Past (*he ran, he was running*)
- iii. Future (*he will run, he will be running*)
- iv. Present perfect (*he has run, he has been running*)
- v. Past perfect (*he had run, he had been running*)
- vi. Future perfect (*he will have run, he will have been running*)
- g. **Subject** is (*name the subject*)
- h. **Person** (*name the person of the subject*)
- i. **Number** (*name the number of the subject*)

6. ADVERBS

- a. **Adverb**
- b. **Class according to use**
 - i. Simple (*only modify – he ran **quickly***)
 - ii. Interrogative (*modify and are used to ask a question*) (**Where** is the man who could complete this task?)
 - iii. Conjunctive (*modify and join clauses*) (They go **where** the treasure lies.)
- c. **Class according to meaning**
 - i. Time
 - ii. Place
 - iii. Manner
 - iv. Reason (*for simple adverbs*)
 - v. Degree (*for simple adverbs*)
 - vi. Time, place, manner, reason, degree (*for interrogative adverbs*)
 - vii. Assertion (*for simple adverbs*)
 - viii. Interrogative in indirect questions (*for conjunctive adverbs*)
 - ix. Other simple adverbs (*see Adverb Class chart for additional classes*)
- d. **Degree** (*see Degree under Adjectives*)
- e. **Office** - modifies the verb, adjective, or adverb (*name the word*); modifies the phrase; modifies the clause (*identify the phrase or clause*)

7. PARTICIPLES [recognize only in 5th grade; all else starting in 6th grade]

- a. **Participle**
- b. **Form**
 - i. Imperfect (*example: writing (active), being written (passive)*)
 - ii. Perfect (*example: having written (active); written, having been written (passive)*)
 - iii. Perfect definite (*example: having been written (active only)*)
- c. **Voice**
 - i. Active
 - ii. Passive
- [d. If Participial Adjective, finish parsing with the following:
 - i. **Descriptive**
 - ii. **Degree** of comparison (*if compared*)
 - iii. **Modifies** (*name the word the participle modifies*)]*
- d. **Office** - belongs to (*name the word the participle belongs to*)

*Or you may choose to parse participial adjectives with “participial” as a subclass of “descriptive” – see parsing of adjectives, above. This practice is RECOMMENDED, as it is simpler for the student.

1. **INFINITIVES** [recognize only in 5th grade; all else starting in 6th grade]
 - a. **Infinitive**
 - b. **Form**
 - i. Simple (or indefinite) (example: [to] write (active); [to] be written (passive))
 - ii. Imperfect (example: [to] be writing (active only))
 - iii. Perfect (example: [to] have written (active); [to] have been written (passive))
 - iv. Perfect definite (example: [to] have been writing (active only))
 - c. **Voice**
 - d. **Office** – if acting as a noun, identify the office as in the parsing of a noun; if acting as a modifier, identify the office as in the parsing of an adjective or adverb
2. **GERUNDS** [recognize only in 5th grade; all else starting in 6th grade]
 - a. **Gerund**
 - b. **Form**
 - i. Imperfect (example: writing (active); being written (passive))
 - ii. Perfect (example: having written (active); having been written (passive))
 - iii. Perfect definite (example: having been writing (active only))
 - c. **Voice**
 - d. **Office** – identify the office as in the parsing of a noun
[present gerunds which govern nouns in 8th grade]
3. **PREPOSITIONS**
 - a. **Preposition**
 - b. **Office** – shows a relation between the words (*name the words*)
4. **CONJUNCTIONS**
 - a. **Conjunction**
 - b. **Class**
 - i. **Coordinate**
 1. Copulative (example: and, also, as well as)
 2. Adversative (example: but, yet, however)
 3. Alternative (example: or, nor, either)
 4. Causal (example: for, hence, therefore)
 - ii. **Subordinate**
 - iii. **Correlative**
 1. two coordinate conjunctions
 2. subordinate to coordinate conjunction
 - c. **Office**
 - i. Connects the words (*name the words joined*)
 - ii. Connects the phrases (*name the phrases*)
 - iii. Connects the clauses (*name the clauses – i.e., the two independent clauses or clauses I and II*)
5. **INTERJECTIONS** – Identify the word as an interjection. (*Alas! Whoa! Eek!*)