

LEARN 3

Parts of a Sentence

Subject:	The noun/pronoun or nouns/pronouns causing the action.
Complete subject:	The subject plus all words modifying it.
Predicate:	The verb or verbs that convey the action in the sentence.
Complete predicate:	The predicate plus all words modifying it.
Direct object:	The noun to which the action is directed; part of the complete predicate.
Indirect object:	The noun that is the recipient, rather than the object, of the action. The indirect object follows a preposition or an implied preposition.
Object of the preposition:	The noun/pronoun that follows a preposition and completes the meaning. An indirect object is one type of object of the preposition.

This grammar course will teach you various writing concepts.

Simple Subject:	course
Complete Subject:	This grammar course
Simple Predicate:	will teach
Complete Predicate:	will teach you various writing concepts
Direct Object:	concepts
Indirect Object:	you
Modifiers:	This [modifying course]; grammar [modifying course]; various [modifying concepts]; writing [modifying concepts]

More Terms

Phrase:	Any group of words that have meaning in the sentence.
Examples:	In the beginning [prepositional phrase] / above our house [adverbial phrase]
Clause:	A phrase or complete sentence that includes a subject and verb.
Examples:	We bought a house [one clause]. We found an apartment, and we moved into it [two clauses].
Active Voice:	Refers to the subject causing the action in the sentence.
Examples:	My parents raised me with love. The post-war era saw a surge in births called the “baby boom.”
Passive Voice:	Refers to the subject receiving the action in the sentence. The past participle form of the verb is used and, typically, the sentence is inverted and a preposition or adverb is added. (The previous sentence itself illustrates passive voice.)
Examples:	I was raised by my parents with love. A surge in births called the “baby boom” was seen in the post-war era.