I can demonstrate my understanding of sentence structure.

Diagramming sentences provides a way of picturing the structure of a sentence. By placing the various parts of a sentence in relation to the basic subject-verb relationship, we can see how the parts fit together and how the meaning of a sentence branches out, just as the branches of a plant ramify from the stem in space and time. Most students who work at diagramming sentences derive a clearer understanding of how sentences work — as well as satisfaction in the pictorial rendering of sentence structure. This presentation touches upon only the basics of diagramming.



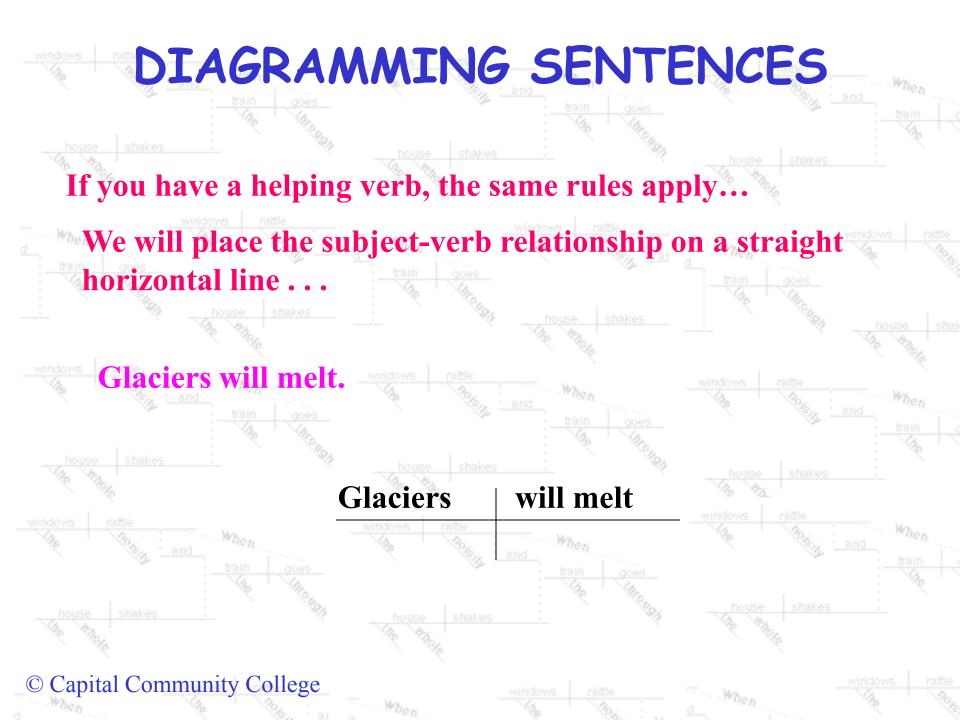
We begin, naturally, with the representation of a very simple sentence (simple subject and simple predicate):

Glaciers melt.

We will place the subject-verb relationship on a straight horizontal line . . .

Glaciers melt

and separate the subject from its verb with a short vertical line extending through the horizontal line.



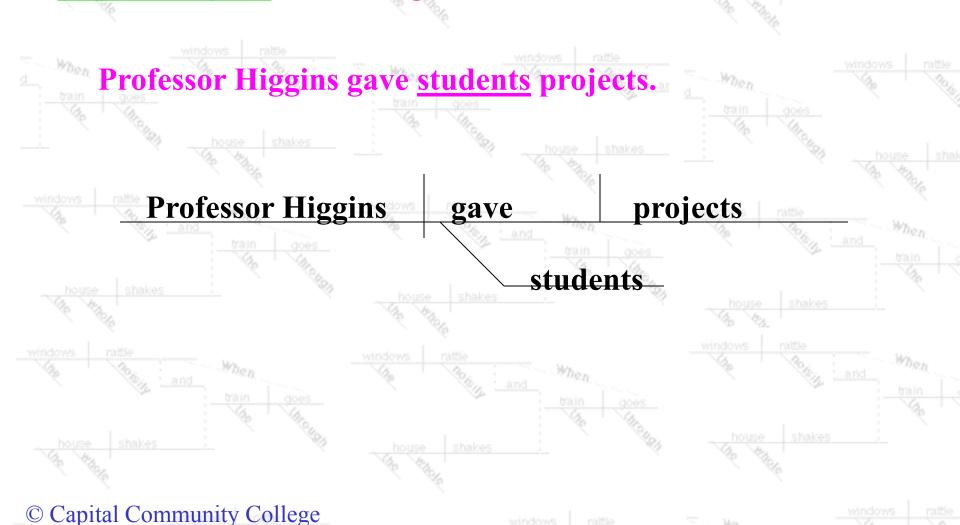
A <u>direct object</u> follows the verb on the horizontal line; it is separated from the verb by a vertical line that does <u>not</u> go through the horizontal line.

Glaciers are destroying the forest.

windows rattle undows rattle and Glaciers are destroying forest and brain goes bakes house shakes windows rattle windows rattle windows rattle windows rattle house shakes bouse shakes

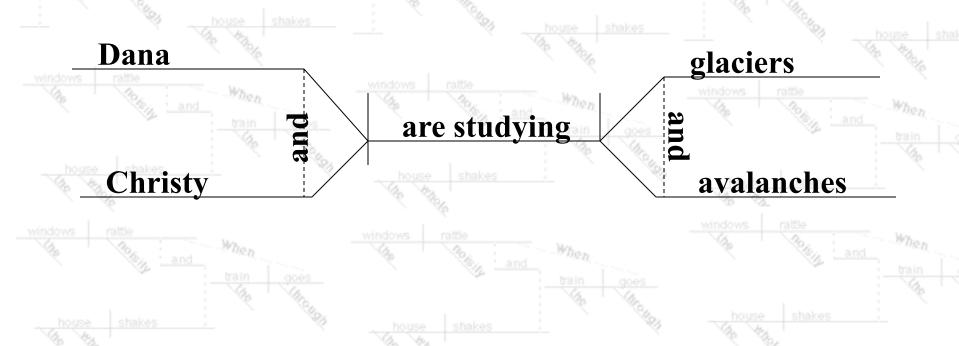
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Indirect objects are arranged under the main sentence line.



With compound <u>subjects</u> and <u>predicates</u>, the sentence diagram begins to branch out. The sentence below has compound subjects and compound direct objects.

Dana and Christy are studying glaciers and avalanches.



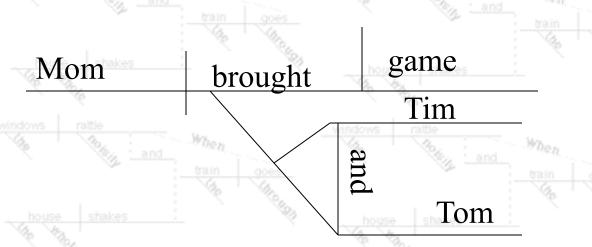
Indirect objects can also be compound!

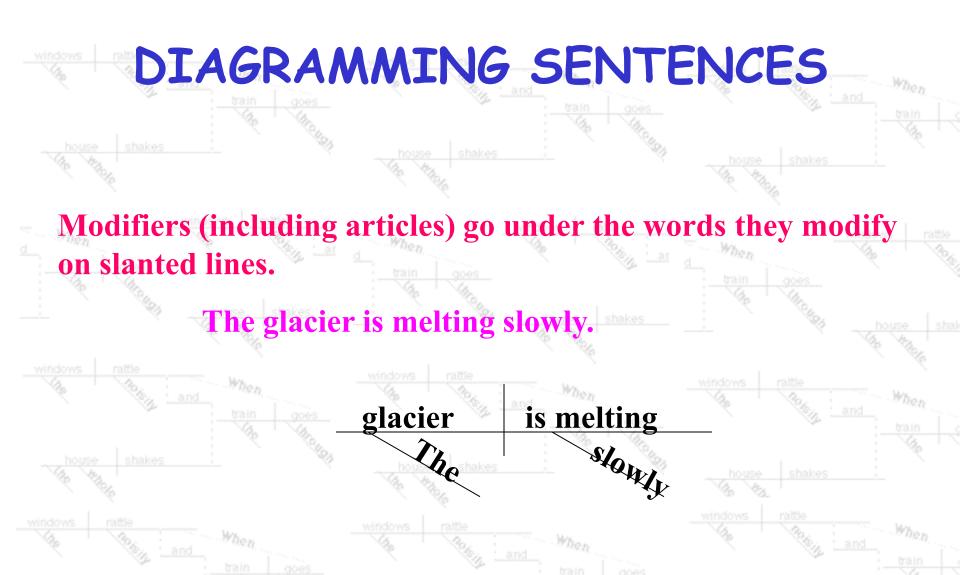
Example:

S

DO

Mom brought Tim and Tom a new game.





Predicate nouns and predicate adjectives follow the verb and are separated from the verb by a slanted line.

The glacier is not really dangerous.

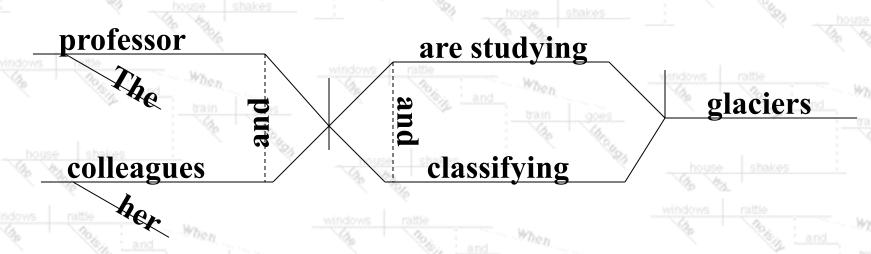
glacier dangerous is really

Josiah Budnick is a brilliant professor.

Josiah Budnick professor is brilliang

Compound verbs are put on branches in a similar fashion.

The professor and her colleagues are <u>studying and</u> <u>classifying</u> glaciers.



Prepositional phrases are arranged on branches below the words they modify.

Professor Higgins studied glaciers in Antarctica during the 1950s.

Professor Higgins studied glaciers

Antarctica 1950s

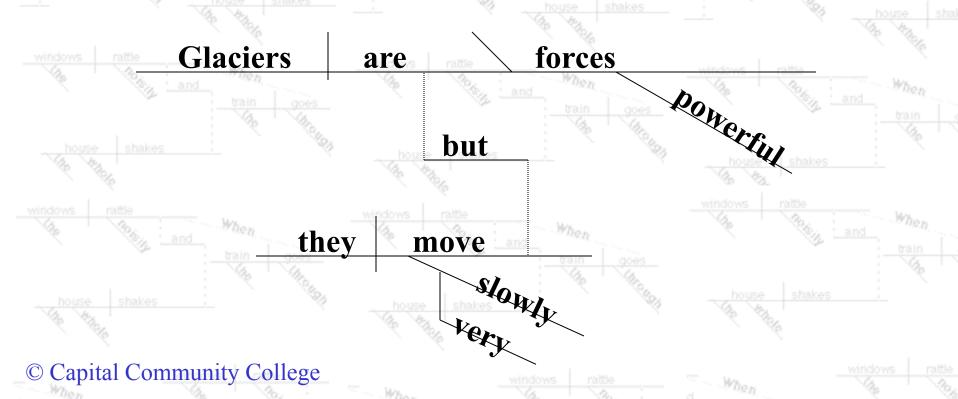
Gerund and infinitive phrases are displayed on standards — except when the infinitive is a modifier.

Jorge likes to study glaciers. study glaciers likes Jorge Studying glaciers is fun. glaciers is fun His decision to study glaciers decision fortunate was was fortunate. study glaciers

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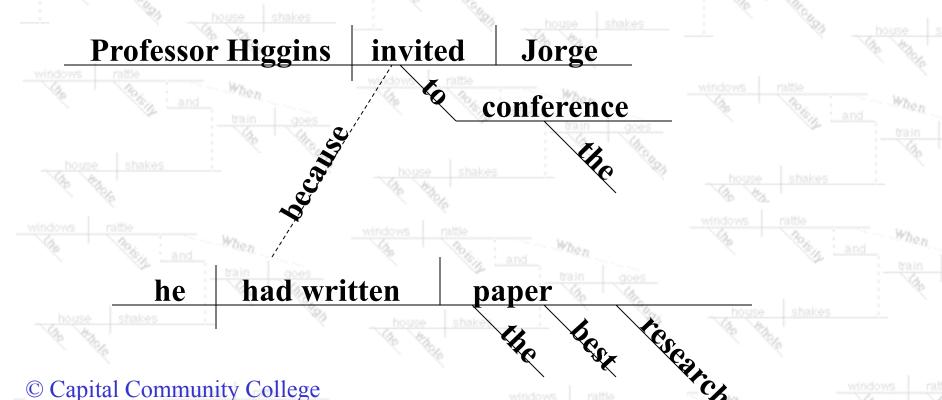
The relationship between clauses in <u>compound and complex</u> <u>sentences</u> is shown with a dotted line.

Glaciers are powerful forces, but they move very slowly.



One last diagram: a complex sentence.

Professor Higgins invited Jorge to the conference because he had written the best research paper.



Be sure to review the rest of the material on DIAGRAMMING SENTENCES in the Guide to Grammar and Writing. Soon, you will be diagramming sentences in your sleep and be the envy of the entire neighborhood! As a writer, you will be surprised at the additional confidence you gain by mastering these visual renderings of sentence patterns.

Congratulations!



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