

Logic of English Grammar Rules

Nouns

1. A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.
 - 1.1 A singular noun refers to only one person, place, thing, or idea.
 - 1.2 A plural noun refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea.
 - 1.3 A non-count noun cannot be made plural.
 - 1.4 Common nouns name general people, places, things, or ideas.
 - 1.5 Proper nouns name specific people, places, things, and ideas.
 - 1.6 There are six noun jobs: subject noun, direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition, predicate noun, noun of direct address.
 - 1.7 The subject noun (SN) is who or what the sentence is about.
 - 1.8 A direct object (DO) receives the action of the verb and completes the meaning of the sentence.
 - 1.9 An indirect object (IO) tells to whom the action of the sentence is done. The indirect object receives the direct object.
 - 1.10 The object of the preposition (OP) is the noun or pronoun which follows the preposition.
 - 1.11 A predicate noun (PN) renames the subject and is linked to the subject with a linking verb.
 - 1.12 A noun of direct address (NDA) identifies the one to whom a sentence is directed.

Adjectives

2. An adjective (Adj) modifies a noun or a pronoun.
 - 2.1 A, An, The - tiny article adjectives (A) that mark nouns and answer the question: Which?
 - 2.2 The article a is used only before a consonant sound.
 - 2.3 The article an is used only before a vowel sound.
 - 2.4 A possessive noun adjective (PNA) shows ownership and answers the question: Whose?
 - 2.5 A predicate adjective (PA) describes the subject and is linked to the object with a linking verb.
 - 2.6 Coordinate adjectives relate equally to the noun.
 - 2.7 Non-coordinate adjectives do not relate equally to the noun.

Verbs

3. A verb (V) shows action, links a description to the subject, or helps another verb.
 - 3.1 Action verb (V) shows action, like run or shout, sit or think.
 - 3.2 A transitive verb (TV) transfers the action of the verb to a direct object.
 - 3.3 A linking verb (LV) connects the subject to more information about the subject. It may link a predicate noun, pronoun, or adjective to the subject.
 - 3.4 A helping verb (HV) helps the main verb by expressing tense and aspect.

Verb Aspect

Logic of English Grammar Rules

3.6 Verb Aspect Expresses whether the action or state of being of the verb is continuing or complete. There are four verb aspects: indefinite, continuous, perfect, or perfect continuous.

3.7 The indefinite aspect does not definitely express whether the action of the verb is continuing or complete. It is sometimes called the simple aspect.

3.8 The continuous aspect expresses that the action of the verb is continuing.

3.9 The perfect aspect expresses that the action of the verb has ended.

3.10 The perfect continuous aspect expresses that the action of the verb has been continued or has been continuing to a point in the past, present, or future.

Adverb

4. An adverb (Adv) modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Preposition

5. A preposition (P) links a noun or a pronoun to the rest of the sentence.

Pronoun

6. A pronoun (Pro) takes the place of a noun.

6.1 A subject pronoun (SP) takes the place of a subject noun.

6.2 An object pronoun (DOP/IOP) takes the place of an object noun.

6.3 A possessive pronoun adjective (PPA) takes the place of a possessive noun adjective

6.4 A demonstrative pronoun refers to a specific noun and answers the question: Which?

Conjunctions

7. A conjunction (C) joins words, phrases, or sentences together.

7.1 A coordinating conjunction (CC) joins two sentences together by turning one sentence into a dependent clause (or sentence fragment)

7.2 A subordinating conjunction (SC) joins two sentences together by turning one sentence into a dependent clause (or sentence fragment).

Interjections

8. An interjection (I) shows strong emotion. It can stand alone.

Sentences

9. A sentence must have a capital letter, subject, verb, complete thought, and end mark.

9.1 A sentence has two parts: the subject and the predicate.

9.2 The simple subject is the noun or pronoun that tells what the sentence is about.

Logic of English Grammar Rules

9.3 The complete subject includes all the words that modify the simple subject.

9.4 The simple predicate is the verb. The predicate tells what is being said about the subject.

9.5 The complete predicate includes all the words that modify the simple predicate.

Sentence Types

9.6 Four sentence types: statement, command, question, exclamation.

9.7 A statement provides information and ends with a period.

9.8 A command directs someone or something to perform an action. It ends with a period or an exclamation point.

9.9 A question asks a question and ends with a question mark.

9.10 An exclamation shows strong emotion and ends with an exclamation point.

Sentence Styles

9.11 Four sentence styles: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

9.12 A simple sentence is a single independent clause standing alone as a sentence.

9.13 A compound sentence is made up of two independent clauses joined together.

9.14 A complex sentence is made up of an independent clause joined with one or more dependent clauses.

9.15 A compound-complex sentence is made up of two or more independent clauses joined with one or more dependent clauses.

Phrases & Clauses

Phrases

5.1 A prepositional phrase is a group of words which begins with a preposition and ends with its object.

5.2 An adjectival phrase is a group of two or more words that act together as an adjective.

5.3 An adverbial phrase is a group of two or more words that act together as an adverb.

Clauses

10. A clause includes a subject and a verb. Not all clauses are sentences.

10.1 An independent clause contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. Every sentence must have at least one independent clause.

10.2 A dependent clause contains a subordinating conjunction, a subject, and a verb. It does not express a complete thought.

Comma Rules

11.1 Use commas and a coordinating conjunction to join three or more words or phrases in a series.

11.2 Use a coordinating conjunction without a comma to join only two words or phrases in a series.

Logic of English Grammar Rules

- 11.3 Use a comma to separate a direct quote from the rest of the sentence.
- 11.4 Use a comma to separate a noun of direct address from the rest of the sentence.
- 11.5 Use a comma or an exclamation point to separate an interjection from the rest of the sentence.
- 11.6 Use a comma between adjectives only if they are coordinate adjectives.
- 11.7 Use a comma followed by a coordinating conjunction to join independent clauses into a compound sentence.
- 11.8 When a sentence begins with a dependent clause, separate the clause from the rest of the sentence with a comma.
- 11.9 When a dependent clause is located after an independent clause, no comma is needed between them.

Punctuation

Capitalization

- 12.1 Capitalize the first word in the sentence.
- 12.2 Capitalize proper nouns.
- 12.3 Capitalize the first word of a direct quotation unless it begins in the middle of the quoted sentence.
- 12.4 Capitalize days of the week, months of the year, and holidays. Do not capitalize seasons.

Quotation marks

- 13.1 Use quotation marks around direct quotations.
- 13.2 Place commas and periods inside the quotation marks.
- 13.3 Place commas and periods inside the quotation marks.

Apostrophes

- 14.1 Use an apostrophe to denote the sound(s) omitted from a contraction.
- 14.2 Use an apostrophe to form a possessive noun adjective.
- 14.3 To turn a noun into a singular possessive noun adjective, add an 'S.
- 14.4 To turn a noun into a plural possessive noun adjective, add an S'. If it is an irregular plural, use 'S.