ADVERBS: describes the <u>verb, adverb, adjective:</u> How? When? Where?

- She cooks <u>badly</u> = describes the verb
- I love him very much = = describes the adverb ( "much" describes "very" = both are adverbs)
- She is very beautiful = describes the adjective ( "very" adverb is describing the adj. "beautiful")
  Adv. Adj.

#### Adverbs can be as a:

- Word: cooks badly
- <u>Phrase: I saw him at the coffee-shop (adverbial phrase)</u>
- <u>Clause:</u> When the clock turns to 12, we will be free.

\*\*\* Clause differs from a phrase and from a sentence:

- Phrase is a group of meaningful words with NO Subject + Verb union
- Clauses always have <u>Subject + Verb</u> union. They <u>can have complete</u> thought or <u>incomplete</u>
- Sentences always have <u>Subject + Verb</u> union and <u>always have complete</u> thought.

## ADJECTIVES: describe noun, adjective

<u>beautifu</u>	<u>ıl</u> girl	blue denim	pants. A	new, b	eautiful,	blue, a	and denim	dress
adj.	noun	adj. + adj.	noun	adj.	adj.	adj.	adj.	noun

## Adjectives can be a:

- Word: red roses
- Phrase: the <u>cute baby</u> <u>boy</u> is very cute.
- **Clause:** The boy, <u>who is smoking at the door</u>, is waiting for you.

#### WHAT PARTS OF SPEECH CAN FUNCTION AS AN ADJECTIVE:

• Adjective: beautiful

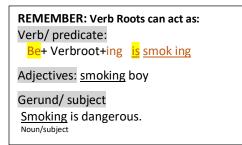
Noun: <u>baby</u>boy <u>denim</u> and <u>pants</u> vs. <u>denim pants</u>
 noun noun adj. noun

baby and boy

• **Pronouns:** my, his, her, your, its, our, mine , yours = my <u>book</u> (<u>All Possessive Pronouns act as adjectives</u>)

<u>my book.</u> <u>The book is mine</u> <u>adj. noun</u> <u>noun/subj. verb adj.</u> • Verb root / Participle ( -ing / -ed ending):

a <u>smok</u> i	ng boy	<u>saved money</u>		
Adj.	noun	Adj.	noun	



- Article: a (an)/ the
- Numerals: one, two, first, second, ¾
- Demonstratives: this / these, that/those. (this boy / these boys )

Problem: adjective or adverb?

To know, consider the **DRUNK ADJECTIVES** are NOT adverbs even though they are used AFTER the verb:

Adjectives are BEFORE the word (noun/ adj.) they modify.

The <u>beautiful</u> girl <u>is</u> singing. Adj. noun

The Drunk adjectives are AFTER the noun/ adj. they modify- AFTER the verb in the sentence.

The girl <u>is</u> beautiful.

# SENTENCE is like a Family: S+V . ( a complete thought)

My beautiful sister Anna is cooking very well. <u>As Parts of Speech:</u> adj. adj. adj. NOUN Verb adverb adverb

As Meaningful Linguistic Unit this is a Sentence, so we will consider the members of the sentence.

Simple subject Simple	e verb/predicate
My beautiful sister Anna	is cooking very well.
Complete subject	Complete predicate (verb)

## DRUNK ADJECTIVES

Subject Linking Verb Adjective (Subject Complement)

Linking Verbs have Adjectives after them not adverbs

٠	Be (am/ is/are/was	/were)	Kristina is <u>a professor.</u>	<u>Tom is five.</u>	
					-

Seem, appear, grow, look...... Anna looks <u>young</u> Tom seems <u>tiered</u>

## Subject +Verb+ Adverb or ( Drunk Adjective)

Tom <u>works hard.</u>			Tom <mark>hard.</mark>
<b>S.</b>	Verb	<mark>Adv.</mark>	

The job <u>seems</u> hard. The job hard. S. linking V. Adj.