# Grammar Island 

Third Edition


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There is a place called Grammar Island, made of words and dreams.
There are fish and birds, and waves and wind, and beaches where Kids can play. On Grammar Island you find wonderful things, such as birds and language.

## On Grammar Island

 you learn that thinking about language is fun!
## Language is talking and writing. <br> It is how we make our ideas out of words!

It is important to be good at language because we use language for almost everything even to say, "Let's go for a swim!"
So the better you are at language, the better you are at MANY THINGS!

When we talk or write, that is language. When we think in words,
like the word splash, that is language.

When we think about language, that is called GRAMMAR.

On Grammar Island, we think about language in FOUR great ways.

# The four ways <br> of thinking about language are called: 

I. parts of speech
2. parts of the sentence
3. phrases (ame
4. clauses


# We will learn more about these soon, but here is a sneak preview: 

l. parts of speech:
the eight Kinds of words
2. parts of the sentence:
the parts of ideas
3. phrases:
little groups of words
4. clauses:
subject/predicate ideas


The Parts of Speech (the eight kinds of words!)
KEMNITZ

# Grammar lets us think about our words. 

## There are

 many words.bug, blue, wave, smell, flower, yellow, beach, ocean, cloud, fish, ran, splash, duck, island, wow, boat, tide

# But how many different Kinds of words do you think 

 there are for all the things on Grammar Island?

A zillion?

## Guess what?

There are only eight kinds of words!

Only eight!

The eight Kinds of words are called the Parts of Speech.

## Our language is made of only eight kinds of parts!

# Here are the names of the eight kinds of words: 


noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection

# It is surprising that in a huge language, there are only eight Kinds of words! 

There are two main Kinds of words, the noun and the verb, and six others.


And since there are
only eight Kinds of words,
it is EASY to learn what they are!


So there are eight Kinds of words that we can use to make our ideas.
The noun pronoun, and adjective make what we are talking about, and the verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection help say something about it

# In grammar, this whole idea is called a SENTENCE. 

## Every sentence has TWO PARTS:

what it is about,<br>called the SUBJECT, and

what we say about the subject, called the PREDICATE.

## sUBJECT <br> PREDICATE

Bobby
Angelena
The coqui
The gray kitten Pablo
The Atlantic She
is a nice guy.
is very smart.
is a frog.
mewed.
painted the shed.
is blue and deep.
is an architect.

Notice that the verb is always in the predicate. We call the verb the SIMPLE PREDICATE.

The duck ate a nice fish.

The COMPLETE PREDICATE
is the verb and all the adverbs
and other words that go with it to say something about the subject. When we say PREDICATE,
we usually will mean just the verb, the simple predicate.

We now have TWO different ways to name things! As parts of speech, and as parts of sentence. If we say,
Bugs buzzed.
the word bugs is a noun,
if we are talking about parts of speech, but this noun is also called a SUBJECT because it has a verb, buzzed, about it.
偪


Remember when we studied prepositions, and we learned that a preposition is always the first word of a little word group called a prepositional phrase?

Now we
can learn one
more thing about
prepositional phrases.
They modify!
Every prepositional phrase acts like
a big adjective or a big adverb!

Remember that adjectives modify nouns or pronouns, and adverbs modify verbs? Well, a prepositional phrase can act like a big adjective to modify a noun, like the noun rhinoceros:

> the rhinoceros on the beach the rhinoceros in the mist

## Or a prepositional phrase can act like a big adverb to modify a verb, like the verb peeked:

she peeked under the canoe. she peeked over the canoe.


Do you remember that every sentence has TWO parts:
the subject and the predicate?

Each group of words with a subject and predicate in it is called a CLAUSE.

## The rain came quickly.

is a clause because it has a subject, the noun rain, and a predicate, the verb came.

The adjective the and the adverb quickly are also part of this clause.
They go with their subject and predicate.

## $S$

Sometimes we connect one subject and predicate to ANOTHER subject and predicate to make a big double sentence!

The rain came quickly, and the island grew green.


And each group of words with a subject and predicate in it is a CLAUSE.

