



He liked that little What?, though,
with his brave grfffy bark.

And he liked Burgull.

He'd never met another monster,
especially a monster who was not afraid of him.

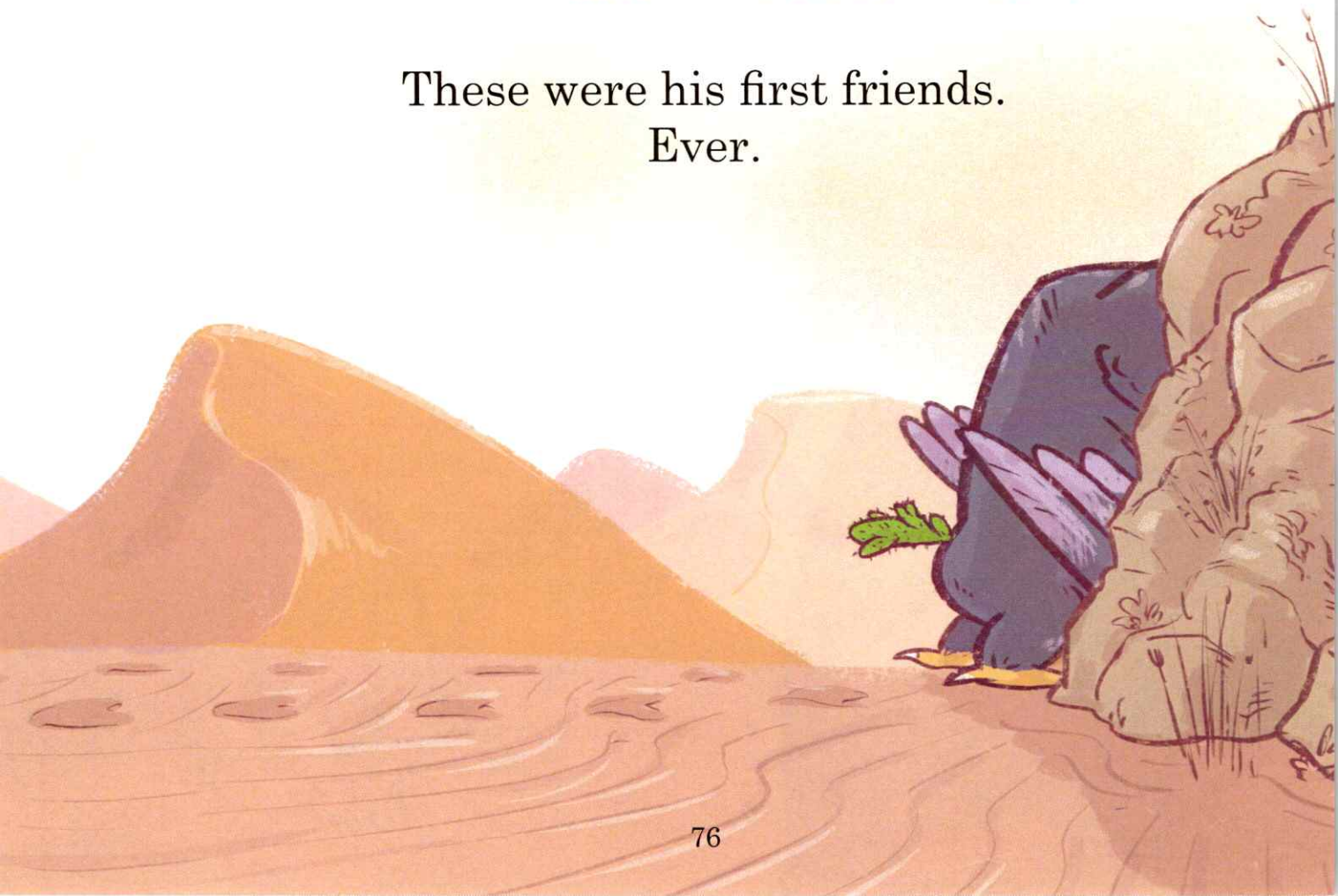
They had something in common.

They both liked rough consonants.
They had a bond; they were *monsters*.

Gawk began to balk,
but he didn't want to talk,
and the cool shade looked good.

He didn't stop to knock.
“Gawk,” said Gawk, and he cocked his head
and walked into the cool of the cave.

These were his first friends.
Ever.



Act Six Review: An Indignant Desert Bird

You now know what a **preposition** is (a relationship), and you know that there are many kinds of **relationships**, and you know that the preposition is the first word of its **phrase**, and you know that each preposition has its own **object** (a noun or a pronoun), and you know that the object of the preposition is *never* the subject of the sentence. Ever.

Let us review, once more, the concept that **a phrase is a group of words that acts as one word**. But what kind of word? A prepositional phrase acts either as an adjective or an adverb. If it modifies a noun or a pronoun, it acts as an adjective, and if it modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb, it acts as an adverb.

Here are some examples:

The **chicken** *in a hurry* **squawked** again.

The phrase *in a hurry* modifies the noun *chicken*, so it acts as an adjective.

The **dog ate** *with a growl*.

The phrase *with a growl* modifies the verb *ate*, so it acts as an adverb.

It may take some practice to notice that a phrase is acting as one word, and you may need to review adjectives and adverbs, but this gives you deep insight into what prepositional phrases do.

Let's look again at some three-level analyses. Notice that the three levels of grammar work together to analyze a sentence. Each level shows you a sentence in a different way.

1. Here, the phrase *during the afternoon* acts as an adjective to modify the noun *nap*. This sentence uses a linking verb to link the subject *nap* with the subject complement *good*.

A	nap	during	the	afternoon	is	good.
adj.	n.	prep.	adj.	n.	v.	n.
	subj.				LVP	S.C.
		-----prep. phrase-----				

2. In this sentence, the phrase *for breakfast* acts as an adverb to modify the verb *ate*. This sentence uses an action verb with a direct object, *pudding*, which receives the action.

Some	rowdy	birds	ate	pudding	for	breakfast.
adj.	adj.	n.	v.	n.	prep.	n.
		subj.	AVP	D.O.		
					--prep. phrase--	

Even though the phrase follows the noun *pudding*, it modifies the verb *ate*. This happens sometimes. A phrase does not always modify the word before it.