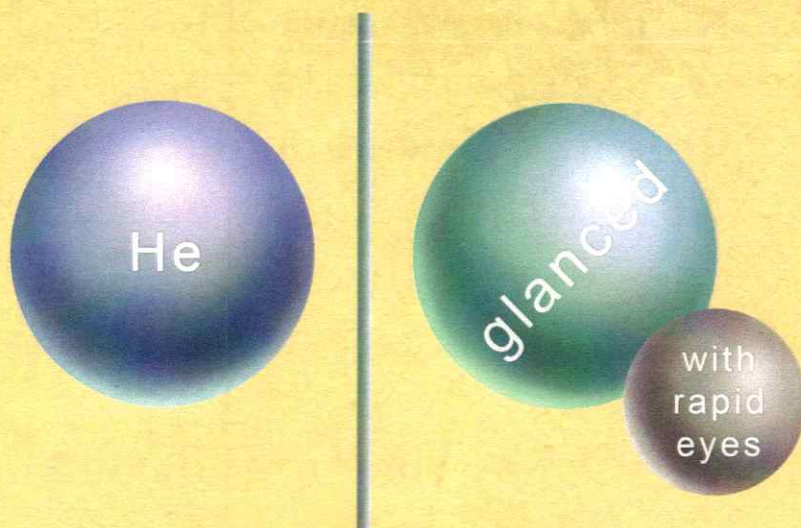
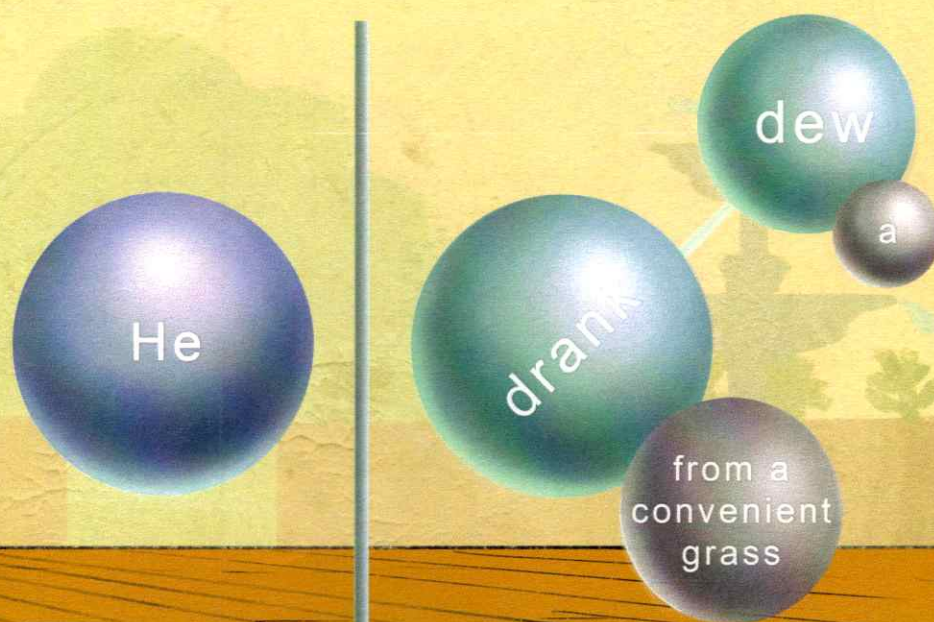


He looked at one sentence
that had an action verb without a direct object.
It showed the phrase acting like one word,
like an adverb.



Poodle loved *rapid eyes*.

Another of Emily's lines had a direct object,
as well as a prepositional phrase
acting as an adverb.

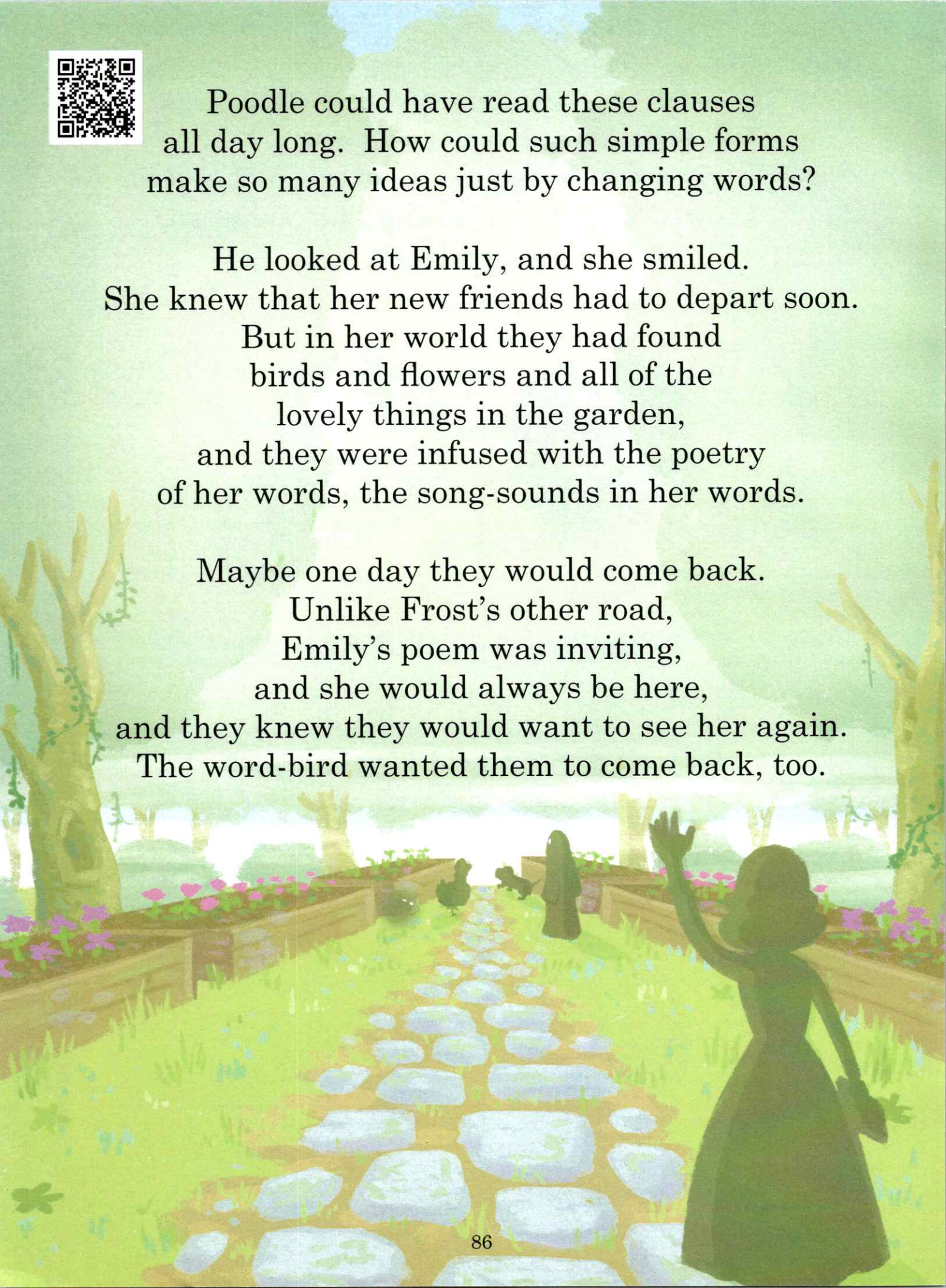




Poodle could have read these clauses
all day long. How could such simple forms
make so many ideas just by changing words?

He looked at Emily, and she smiled.
She knew that her new friends had to depart soon.
But in her world they had found
birds and flowers and all of the
lovely things in the garden,
and they were infused with the poetry
of her words, the song-sounds in her words.

Maybe one day they would come back.
Unlike Frost's other road,
Emily's poem was inviting,
and she would always be here,
and they knew they would want to see her again.
The word-bird wanted them to come back, too.



As they got ready to move out
for the third portal, Poodle thought
about The Second Principle of Clauses.
He showed the principle:

The Second Principle
Each clause includes all of its words,
even the words of phrases.

“You see it, right?” Poodle asked.
“The clause includes not just
the subject and its predicate
but all of the other words that go with it.”

“Yep,” said What?.

“Grep,” said Burgull.

“Whep,” said Dickinson.

(Monsters have their own voices.)

