



The sentence is made of a complete subject and a complete predicate about it.

1. The **simple subject** is the noun or subject pronoun that the sentence is about.

2. The **simple predicate** is the verb.

If the verb is ACTION (AVP),
then you might have a direct object, D.O.

3. The **direct object** is a noun or object pronoun that *receives the action of the action verb*.

Tawna ate her **sandwich**. Roberto saw **her**.

If you have a direct object,
then you might have an indirect object, I.O.

4. An **indirect object** is a noun or object pronoun that is located *between the action verb and the direct object and is indirectly affected by the action*.

Tawna gave **Roberto** her sandwich.

If the verb is LINKING (LVP),
then you might have a subject complement, S.C.

5. A **subject complement** is a noun or subject pronoun or adjective that is *linked to the subject by a linking verb and, by making an equation, completes our knowledge of the subject*.

Roberto is her **friend**. Roberto is **he**. Roberto is **nice**.

If the verb is an action verb (AVP), then the subject might be doing something to something.

The noun or object pronoun that gets acted on is called the DIRECT OBJECT.

Let us name the **parts of speech** on one line and the **parts of sentence** on a second line.

See if you can identify the parts of speech and parts of sentence in the sentences below.

Example: Tom paints the fence.

n.	v.	adj.	n.
subj.	AVP		D.O.

The hungry man bought a pie.

Yes, the kids found the lost ball.

The owner invites Jane and me.

She suddenly sees her.