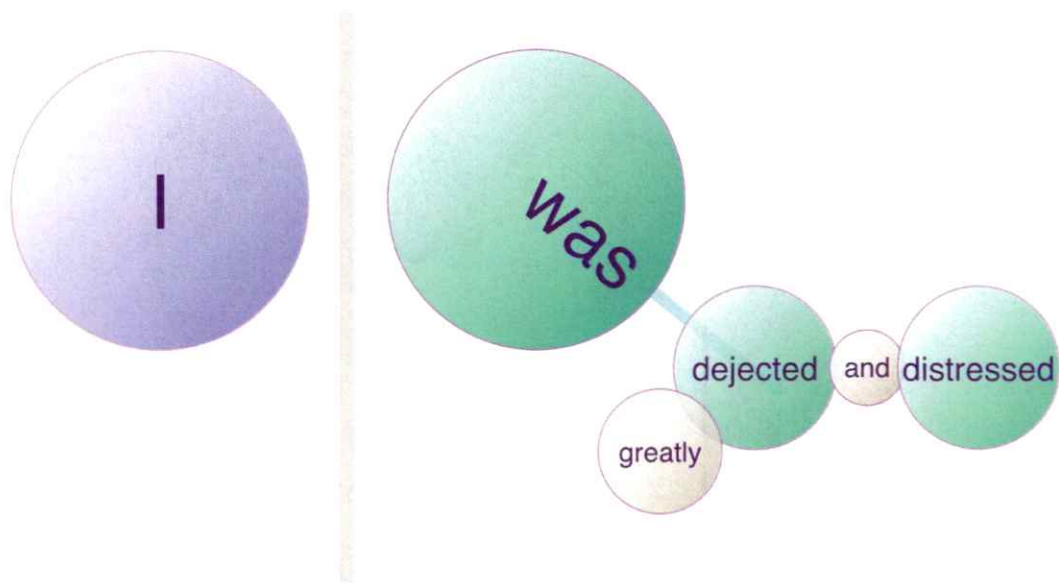


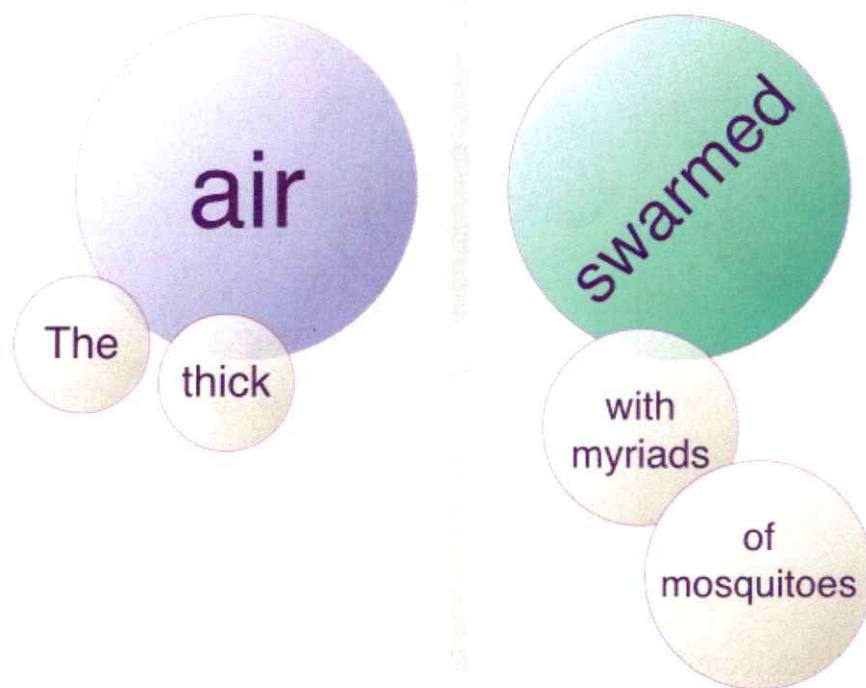


“I was greatly dejected and distressed.” This sentence from Charles Dickens’s *Great Expectations* illustrates something that we will look at in detail when we get to parts of sentence. For now, just notice that the linking verb *was* creates an equation between the pronoun *I*, which is the subject of the sentence, and a most interesting compound subject complement: two adjectives joined by a coordinating conjunction, *dejected and distressed*. $I = \text{dejected} + \text{distressed}$. Notice that the adjective *dejected* is modified by the adverb *greatly*. The coordinating conjunction *and* joins the two adjectives as equals; the coordinating conjunctions are *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, *for*, *so*, and *yet*. Notice that the linking verb slants down.

Another interesting detail about this sentence is that it illustrates the way adjectives can modify pronouns. We do not say *the dejected I* or *the distressed I*. If we want to modify *I* with a pronoun, we link the adjective to it with a linking verb, and the adjective leapfrogs the verb to modify the pronoun. In other words, we make an equation.

Here is an analysis of the parts of speech:

I	was	greatly	dejected	and	distressed.
pron.	v.	adv.	adj.	conj.	adj.



From Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*:

	The thick air swarmed with myriads of mosquitoes.							
Parts of Speech	adj.	adj.	n.	v.	prep.	n.	prep.	n.
Parts of Sentence			subj.	AVP				
Phrases					----prep. phrase----		----prep. phrase-----	
Clauses	-----independent clause-----							
	a simple declarative sentence							

This sentence contains two prepositional phrases. We will study phrases in more detail later, but notice that each phrase acts like one word: *with myriads* acts like an adverb to modify *swarmed*, and *of mosquitoes* acts like an adjective to modify the noun *myriads*. In the t-models, an entire phrase appears in its own circle.