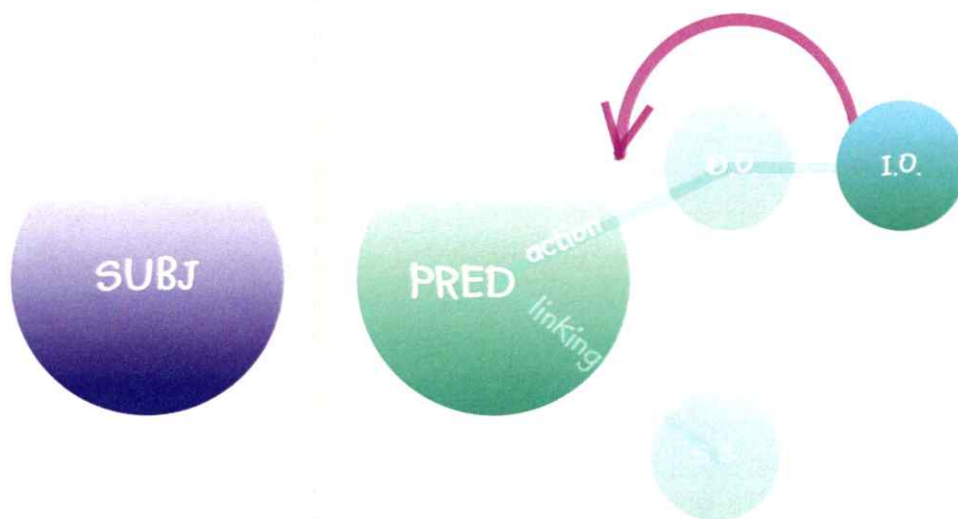


Clarity is binary. Being clear means expressing two things. The person to whom we are talking or writing needs to know both the **subject** and the **predicate**, and if either is absent, unclear, or otherwise disrupted, then we fail to communicate. The sentence is not an extra-human phenomenon of the world. It is not a natural phenomenon like rocks or wind. It is like the mind's footprint. It is made by the mind, shaped in mind-shape. It gets its form from the mind itself. In the sentence the mind extends itself out to the world, like an amoeba extending a pseudopod. The sentence is the mind—in language. So we can see the sentence both as a model of how the mind expresses its ideas to itself, and we also can see the sentence as a model of how we should write and speak if we want to be understood by someone else. The main terms of a sentence—the parts of sentence—are the **subject**, the **simple predicate**, the **direct object**, the **indirect object**, and the **subject complement**.



two





From William Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, act IV, scene iii:

	Cassius	is	awearry	of	the	world.
Parts of Speech	n.	v.	adj.	prep.	adj.	n.
Parts of Sentence	subj.	LVP	S.C.			
Phrases				-----prep. phrase-----		
Clauses	-----one independent clause----- a simple declarative sentence					

This sentence from *Julius Caesar* is a two-part thought. The first part is the subject, the proper noun *Cassius*. The complete predicate gives us five words about the subject. The simple predicate is the linking verb *is*, and from the predicate we learn that Cassius is awearry of the world. It is an equation based on the linking verb: Cassius = awearry. In this chapter we will learn that in this sentence, *awearry* is a subject complement.

Verbisection:

Regular or irregular: irregular
 Action, linking, or being: linking
 Tense: present
 Person: third
 Number: singular
 Mood: indicative
 Transitive or intransitive: n/a
 Voice: n/a

sides