



# Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 3A with Tammy Peters

## Chapter 3: Prepositional Phrases

### Outline:

#### Prepositional Phrases

- Adverbial prepositional phrases
  - You will chant the order of analysis with our students.
  - Enjoy the poem in this chapter.
- Sentence: **The grasshopper will hop about the new-mown mead.**
  - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “The grasshopper will hop about the new-mown mead.”
  - Chant: **“The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”**
  - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.” Since there is one in this sentence, you can answer yes.)
  - “About the new-mown mead is a prepositional phrase.” (Since about the new-mown mead is a prepositional phrase, put parentheses around the phrase.)
  - “About is the preposition.” (Since about is the preposition, write p underneath it.)
  - “Mead is the object of the preposition.” (Since mead is a noun and is connected to the preposition, making it the object of the preposition, write o underneath it.)
  - “New-mown tells us what kind of mead. So, new-mown is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Since new-mown tells us what kind of mead, draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
  - “The is an adjective (or article).” (Since the tells us which mead, it is an adjective or an article. Draw the modifying lines and connect them to the modifying line of the word mead. Write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
  - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “The grasshopper will hop about the new-mown mead.”
  - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
  - “This sentence is about grasshopper. So, grasshopper is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since grasshopper is the subject, underline it and write S above it.)
  - “This sentence tells us that grasshopper will hop. So, will hop is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about grasshopper.”



- (Since will hop tells us something about grasshopper, double underline the predicate and write P above the action verb.)
- “It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Since hop shows action, write V to the right of the P.)
  - “Will is the helping verb because it helps the verb.” (Since will is the helping verb, write hv above it.)
  - “About the new-mown mead tells us where grasshopper will hop.” (Since about the new-mown mead tells us where grasshopper will hop, draw a straight line down from the letter p that’s under the preposition, then a horizontal line toward the word that it modifies, and then a straight line with an arrow pointing to hop.)
  - “So, about the new-mown mead is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Since the prepositional phrase is behaving like an adverb, write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Since the phrase is a prepositional phrase, write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)
  - “The is an adjective (or article).” (Since the tells us which grasshopper, it is an adjective or an article. Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- Adjectival prepositional phrases
  - Sentence: **The poetry of earth and sky is never dead.**
    - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “The poetry of earth and sky is never dead.”
    - “Are there any conjunctions?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.” Since and is a conjunction, put angle brackets, or wings, before and after it.)
    - Chant: “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”
    - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.” Since there is one in this sentence, you can answer yes.)
    - “Of earth and sky is a prepositional phrase.” (Since of earth and sky is a prepositional phase, place parentheses around it.)
    - “Of is the preposition.” (Since of is the preposition, write p underneath it.)
    - “Earth and sky are the objects of the preposition.” (Since earth and sky are the objects of the preposition, write op underneath each of them.)
    - “And is the conjunction in the compound object of the preposition.”
    - (Read the sentence aloud again.) “The poetry of earth and sky is never dead.”
    - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
    - “This sentence is about poetry. So, poetry is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since poetry is the subject, underline it and write S above it.)



- “This sentence tells us that poetry is dead.” (Double underline only the linking verb.) So, is dead is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about poetry.” (Since dead tells us something about poetry, write P above the predicate adjective.)
- “It is a predicate adjective because it tells us a quality of the subject.” (Since dead tells us a quality of the subject, write A to the right of the P.)
- “Is is the linking verb because it joins the subject to the predicate.” (Since is is the linking verb, write lv above it.)
- “Never tells us how poetry is being. So, never is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverb.” (Since never tells us how poetry is being, draw the modifying lines to the word that it modifies, and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “Of earth and sky tells us what kind of poetry.” (Since of earth and sky tells us what kind of poetry, draw a straight line down from the letter p that’s under the preposition, then a horizontal line toward the word that it modifies, and then a straight line with an arrow pointing to poetry.)
- “So, of earth and sky is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjectival prepositional phrase.” (Since the prepositional phrase is behaving like an adjective, write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Since the phrase is a prepositional phrase, write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adj.)
- “The is an adjective (or article).” (Since the tells us which poetry, it is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- Diagramming with a compound object of the preposition:

