



Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 4A with Tammy Peters

Chapter 4: Personal Pronouns

Outline:

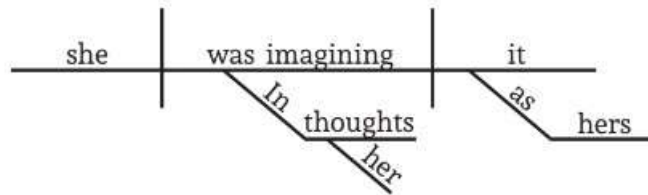
Personal Pronouns

- Sentence: **In her thoughts, she was imagining it as hers.**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “In her thoughts, she was imagining it as hers.”
 - “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”
 - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “In her thoughts is a prepositional phrase.” (Place parentheses around the phrase.) “In is the preposition.” (Write p underneath the preposition.) “Thoughts is the object of the preposition.” (Write op underneath the object of the preposition.) “Her tells us whose thoughts. So, her is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
 - “As hers is a prepositional phrase.” (Place parentheses around the phrase.) “As is the preposition.” (Write p underneath the preposition.) “Hers is the object of the preposition.” (Write op underneath the object of the preposition.)
 - (Read the sentence aloud again.) “In her thoughts, she was imagining it as hers.”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
 - “This sentence is about she. So, she is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Underline the subject and write S above it.)
 - “This sentence tells us she was imagining. So, was imagining is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about she. It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Double underline the predicate—both the helping verb and the action verb—and write PV above the action verb.) “Was is the helping verb because it helps the verb.” (Write hv above the helping verb.)
 - “It tells us what she was imagining. So, it is an objective element because it completes the meaning of the action verb. It is a direct object because it tells us what she was imagining.” (Draw a circle around the word and write do underneath the direct object.)
 - “As hers tells us what kind of it. So, as hers is an adjectival element because it modifies a pronoun. It is an adjectival prepositional phrase.”



(Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adj.)

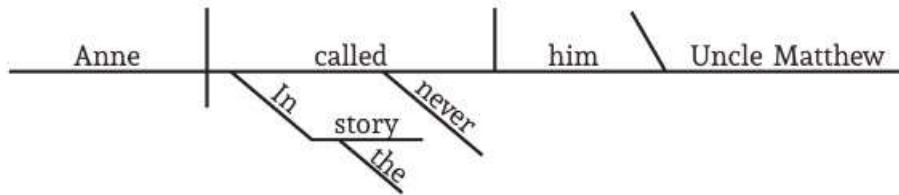
- “In her thoughts tells us how she was imagining. So, in her thoughts is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)



- Object Pronouns with Object Complements as a Noun
- Sentence: **In the story, Anne never called him Uncle Matthew.**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “In the story, Anne never called him Uncle Matthew.”
 - “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”
 - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “In the story is a prepositional phrase.” (Place parentheses around the phrase.) “In is the preposition.” (Write p underneath the preposition.) “Story is the object of the preposition.” (Write op underneath the object of the preposition.) “The is an adjective (article).” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
 - (Read the sentence aloud again.) “In the story, Anne never called him Uncle Matthew.”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
 - “This sentence is about Anne. So, Anne is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Underline the subject and write S above it.)
 - “This sentence tells us that Anne called. So, called is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about Anne. It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Double underline the predicate and write PV above the action verb.)
 - “Him tells us what Anne called. So, him is an objective element because it completes the meaning of an action verb. It is a direct object because it tells us what Anne called.” (Draw a circle around the word and write do underneath the direct object.)



- “Uncle Matthew tells us what Anne called him. So, Uncle Matthew is an objective element because it completes the meaning of the direct object. It is an object complement because it renames him.” (Draw the modifying lines to the direct object and write oc in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “Never tells us how Anne called him. So, never is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverb.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “In the story tells us where Anne called him. So, in the story is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)



- Object Pronouns with Object Complements as an Adjective
- Sentence: **From the start, Matthew considered her pleasant.**

