Sentence Diagram - A sentence diagram is a chart that shows the relation of the words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence to analyze a fault in a sentence or whether the word “who” or “whom” is to be used.

Subject Noun And Predicate Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject noun</th>
<th>predicate verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I sing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are singing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has been singing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have been singing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You had been singing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They had sung.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He has been singing.

We have been singing.

You had been singing.

They had sung.
Joseph and Mary sing.

James and John wrote.

Diagramming Worksheets

Compound Predicate Simple Sentence

I worked and left.

You have come and gone.

He will come or regret.
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:_________________

Dummy Subjects (Like direct address and exclamations)

dummy subject

subject noun | predicate verb

There flew a hawk.

There

hawk. | flew

There arose a storm.

There

storm. | arose

It is encouraging to be together.

It

to be together. | is | encouraging

There grew a tree in the field.

There

tree | grew

in | field.
Diagramming Worksheets

Name: ___________________

Direct Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject noun</th>
<th>predicate verb</th>
<th>direct object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

John wrote testimonials.

John  wrote  testimonials.

Laura likes apples and bananas.

Laura  likes  apples and bananas.

Paul wrote letters.

Paul  wrote  letters.

Joseph built tables.

Joseph  built  tables.
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:_________________

Indirect Objects

subject noun | predicate verb | direct object | indirect object

Dr. Brown brought Dad medicine.

\[\text{Dr. Brown} \quad \text{brought} \quad \text{medicine.} \quad (\text{to}) \text{ Dad}\]

Sally sent my Mother flowers.

\[\text{Sally} \quad \text{sent} \quad \text{flowers.} \quad (\text{to}) \text{ Mother}\]

John took the coach equipment.

\[\text{John} \quad \text{took} \quad \text{equipment.} \quad (\text{to}) \text{ coach}\]

Andrew gave Michael and Anthony pictures.

\[\text{Andrew} \quad \text{gave} \quad \text{pictures.} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{ Michael} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Anthony}\]
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:_________________

Predicate Complements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject noun</th>
<th>predicate verb</th>
<th>predicate noun or adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Predicate Noun Or Pronouns

This is milk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>milk.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Those are clouds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Those</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>clouds.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This is mud.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>mud.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It is she.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>she.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Predicate Adjectives

This is milky.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>milky.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

That is cloudy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>That</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>cloudy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This is muddy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>muddy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It is hers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>hers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Diagramming Worksheets

Objective Complement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject noun</th>
<th>predicate verb</th>
<th>direct object</th>
<th>object complement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The class elected Shannon president. (noun)

```
class | selected | Shannon \ president.
```

Missouri voted him governor. (noun)

```
Missouri | voted | him \ governor.
```

Nancy chose Susan first. (adjective)

```
Nancy | chose | Susan \ first.
```

She called it beautiful. (adjective)

```
She | called | it \ beautiful.
```

She was appointed secretary and treasurer. (compound noun)

```
She | was appointed | secretary and treasurer.
```

Black Jack was groomed neat and clean. (compound adjective)

```
Black Jack | was groomed | neat and clean.
```
Adjectives

The moon shines.

The evening moon and the daytime sun shine.

Bright and happy, the painter finished the bookshelf.

During the afternoon recital the conductor showed only us the new score.
Very expensive tools are frequently nearly all available.

Good baseball bats are more and more expensive.
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:_________________

PHRASES IN GENERAL

Noun Phrases
Prepositional Noun Phrases

Across the road is out.

The water is coming from under the garage.
Calling your friend names can be hurtful.

Riding roller coasters is exciting.

Baking a cake requires a timer.
To speak is important this time.

To study well requires patience.

The students are to leave later.

We ought to sound the alarm.
Prepositional Adjective Phrases

She wants one with a flower.

He needs one with a shield.

It requires tools from the shop.

The benefit of praying is great.
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:_________________

Prepositional Adverb Phrases - Adverbial Phrases

She is charmed by the puppy.

He ran daily around the park.

It sailed weekly through the straits.
Appositives

head word (appositive)

My daughter Anna is the girl for the job.

My teacher Mrs. Henry told us the story.

Your church St. Anne’s is old.

His school Kent Academy is brand new.

Our boss Mark needs help.

Your coach Frank taught you well.
Diagramming Worksheets  

Possessive Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject noun</th>
<th>predicate verb</th>
<th>predicate adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>His</td>
<td>story</td>
<td>is tragic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moses'</td>
<td>trip was steep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My</td>
<td>nose</td>
<td>is cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your</td>
<td>hat</td>
<td>is lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her</td>
<td>coat</td>
<td>is pretty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

His story is tragic.

Moses' trip was steep.

My nose is cold.

Your hat is lost.

Her coat is here.

(tragic story)

(steep trip)

(cold nose)

(lost hat)

(pretty coat)
Diagramming Worksheets  Name: ____________________

Direct Address  (Like dummy subjects and exclamations)

direct address


subject noun | predicate verb

Michael, pass the salt.

Chris, move the statue.

Andrew, carry this quiver.

Justin, watch that target.

Brendan, ride this horse.
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:_________________

Exclamations (Like dummy subjects and direct address)

exclamation

subject noun  | predicate verb  | direct object

Oh! Look here.

** Oh! **

X (you) look here.

Goodness! You surprised me.

** Goodness! **

You surprised me.

Look! We found it.

** Look! **

We found it.

Please! You must eat lunch.

** Please! **

You must eat lunch.

Ah! Silence is a treasure.

** Ah! **

Silence is treasure.
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:_________________

DIAGRAMMING COMPOUND SENTENCES

A compound sentence, according to STRUCTURE, is a sentence made up of TWO or more independent clauses that are connected by punctuation or conjunctions. Diagram compound sentences in the same manner as simple sentences except show the connection between the clauses. When a compound sentence omits to use the conjunctions and, or, nor, but, yet, or for (FANBOY) between clauses add a semicolon between them in the diagram.

**Subject Noun And Predicate Verb**

[Diagram of subject noun and predicate verb with semicolon]

He ran; she walked.

[Diagram of subject noun and predicate verb with semicolon]

**Tip:** When and, or, nor, but, yet, or for (FANBOY) are used between the clauses of a compound sentence, place the conjunction on the line between the clauses.

He ran and she walked.

[Diagram of subject noun and predicate verb with conjunction and semicolon]
A complex sentence, according to STRUCTURE, is a sentence that is made up of ONE independent clause AND ONE OR MORE dependent clauses.

- Put a dependent noun clause on a stilt where it would go as a subject or object and write any subordinating conjunction on the stilt line.

**Subject Noun And Predicate Verb**

Subject noun | predicate verb
-------------|----------------

Where he went is known now.

he | went
Where | is known.
now | now
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:__________________

Adjective Clause

Draw a line to a dependent adjective clause from the noun or pronoun (antecedent) that it describes to the subordinating conjunction.

Walsh, whose biography you have read, has died.

Draw a dotted line to a dependent adverb clause to the predicate verb that it describes and write the subordinating conjunction on the dotted line.

The phone rang when I sat down.
A compound-complex sentence, according to STRUCTURE, is a sentence that has TWO or more independent clauses AND one or more dependent clauses. Again, simply connect the different phrases with their conjunction, subordinating conjunction or semicolon.

**Diagramming Compound Complex Sentences**

```
subject noun | predicate verb
             | conjunction or
             | semicolon

subject noun | predicate verb | direct object
             | subordinating conjunction

subject noun | predicate verb
```

John watched; but, when night fell, the soldiers returned.

```
John          watched
             | but
             | soldiers
             | the
             | returned
             | when
             | night
             | fell
```
Diagramming Worksheets  Name:_________________

DIAGRAMMING DIRECT QUOTATIONS

When the quote is a partial sentence that is part of the host sentence, diagram it as part of the sentence or clause.

She exclaimed that it was "pretty cute"!

When the quote is a full sentence diagram it as a sentence and diagram the HE SAID portion independently of the quote.

The Bible said, "Jesus wept."