

The Parts of the Sentence

The parts of the sentence are a set of terms for describing how people construct sentences from smaller pieces. There is not a direct correspondence between the parts of the sentence and the parts of speech -- the subject of a sentence, for example, could be a noun, a pronoun, or even an entire phrase or clause. Like the parts of speech, however, the parts of the sentence form part of the basic vocabulary of grammar, and it is important that you take some time to learn and understand them.

-Written by Frances Peck

English Parts of Speech Table

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
Verb	action or state	being, having, doing, liking, working, singing, can, must	ynlc.ca is a web site. I like ynlc.ca
Noun	thing or person	pen, dog, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog . He lives in my house . We live in London .
Adjective	describes a noun	a/an, the, 73, some, good, big, red, well, interesting	My dog is big . I like big dogs. My dog is 73 in dog years.
Pronoun	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, they, them	Tara is Native. She is beautiful.
Preposition	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, for, from	We went to school on Monday.
Conjunction	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.

Verbs may be treated as two different parts of speech:

* Lexical Verbs (work, like, run)

* Auxiliary Verbs (be, have, must)

Determiners may be treated as a separate part of speech, instead of being categorized under Adjectives.

In your own words, describe the following as they relate to English:

a. Verbs

b. Nouns

c. Pronouns

d. Adjectives

f. Prepositions, **REMEMBER** they are **Post Positions** in Southern Tutchone

g. Conjunctions

2. Verbs in the first, second, third person singular form:

a.	1st person	I see.	Ní'í.	I am crying.	Ítsay.	I am playing.	Nàkwíye.
b.	2nd person	Do you see?	Ní'íja?	Are you crying?	Ntsaya?	Are you playing?	Nàkwinyea?
c.	3rd person	S/he/it sees.	Ne'í.	S/he/it is crying.	Ätsay.	S/he/it is playing.	Nàkwäye.

Your example (choose only one verb):

English

Southern Tutchone

1st person _____

2nd person _____

3rd person _____

3. Nouns:

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|-------|--------|----------|---------|------------|---------|
| a. | Person | Man | Dek'àn | Woman | Äghàjèn | Mouse | Dlụą |
| b. | Place | River | Tágà | Mountian | Dhāl | Whitehorse | Kwānlin |
| c. | Things | Fire | Kwān | House | Kù | Clouds | K'ùk |

Your example:

English

Southern Tutchone

Person

Place

Thing

Pronouns: S.T. Pronouns work differently than in English. These are called Possessive Noun Prefixes (PNP):

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|
| a. | 1st person | My Mom | Ámą | My head | Átthì | My house | Ákù |
| b. | 2nd person | Your Mom | Nmą | Your head | Ntthì | Your house | Nkù |
| c. | 3rd person | His/her/it's Mom | Umą | His/her/it's head | Utthì | His/her/it's house | Ukù |

Your example:	English	Southern Tutchone
1st person	My dad	_____
2nd person	Your dad	_____
3rd person	His/her/it's dad	_____

5. Adjectives

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----------|-------|----------|------|---------|
| a. | Big | Ts'eshāw | Red | Dāt'al | Hard | Nlān |
| b. | Small | Dùtsela | White | Dāk'al | Soft | Deshru |
| c. | Many | Ätlą | Green | Jentl'är | Long | Ts'endü |

Example of adjectives in a sentence: I see a white house. --> Kù dāk'al ní'ı̄. (house - white - I see)

English: I see my small house.

Southern

Tutchone: _____ 6.

Prepositions become Post Positions (PP) in Southern Tutchone because they come AFTER the location noun.

The syntax is: (Subject Noun) (Object Noun) (Post Position) (Verb).

On top of it	Ukay	Under it	Ut'ay	Beside it	Ukwäk'ü
Behind it	Unát'ay	Inside it	Ut'àt	To it	Uts'än
Close by it	Umay	In front of (an opening) it	Udān	From it	Uts'än

Create 2 English/Southern Tutchone sentences that are **four words long**, use a different post position for each sentence.

Example: The raven is walking to the house. --> Ts'ürk'i kù ts'än ändal. (Raven - house - to - s/he/it is walking)

English: _____

S.T.: _____

English: _____

S.T.: _____

7. Conjunctions: And --> Yè

Create 2 English/Southern Tutchone sentences using a conjunction.

Example: I see the raven walking to the house and the dog walking to the raven. --> Ts'ürki kù ts'än ändal yè tli ts'ürk'i ts'än ändal.

English: _____

S.T.: _____

English: _____

S.T.: _____