



the Predicate

states

predicates

declares

commands

requests

orders

predicate

affirms

questions

asks

Syntax

Syntax is the ways into which words can be put together in order to make phrases, clauses, and, eventually, sentences.

Clausal Syntax

Clausal syntax is the ways into which words can be put together in order to make clauses.

a Sentence

A sentence is a unit of written language that begins with [1] a capital letter and ends with either [2a] a full stop, [2b] a question mark, or [2c] an exclamation mark.

Clauses

In grammar, a clause is a group of words which contain a subject and a predicate, provided that the predicate includes either a finite verbal form, a finite verbal group, a linking verbal form or a linking verbal group and = a complement. Normally, the subject of the clause is either a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun. The predicate of the clause is the part that states something about the subject. Typically, the predicate of the clause makes a statement about its subject.

the Predicate

The predicate of the clause is the part that typically predicates/states/affirms/asks something about the subject.

[1] When the clause is in 1st the indicative/declarative mood, the predicate of that clause predicates/states/affirms something about the subject, indicating a statement or a declaration. [2] When the clause is in 2nd the imperative mood, the predicate of that clause indicates a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation. [3] When the clause is in 3rd the interrogative mood, the predicate of that clause indicates a question.

[1] In the active voice, the predicate indicates that the subject is the doer of the action or the feeler of the state [of mind]; [2] in the passive voice, the predicate indicates that the subject is the recipient of the action of the doer/agent or the recipient of the state [of mind] of the feeler/agent; or, [3] in the complementary state, the predicate describes or identifies the subject, or the subject's position. The predicate provides main information in the clause and/or the sentence.

the Mood

In grammar, the mood is a category or a form that denotes whether a verbal form, a verbal group, a linking verbal form and = a complement, a linking verbal group and = a complement, a clause, and/or a sentence indicates or indicate either: (1) a statement or a declaration (i.e. a fact or a proposition) (i.e. 1st the indicative mood [which is also known as 1st 'the declarative mood']); (2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation (i.e. 2nd the imperative mood); (3) a question (i.e. 3rd the interrogative mood); or (4) a wish, a suggestion, a hypothetical situation, or a non-factual situation (i.e. 4th the subjunctive mood).

	syntactic form/category		semantic/functional category
1 st	the indicative/declarative mood	(1)	a statement, or a declaration (i.e. a fact, or a proposition)
2 nd	the imperative mood	(2)	a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation
3 rd	the interrogative mood	(3)	a question
4 th	the subjunctive mood	(4)	a wish, a suggestion, a hypothetical situation, or a non-factual situation

Examples

In the underneath example, i.e. 'He kissed her.', the predicate of the clause predicates/states/affirms that the subject was the doer of the action and the direct object was the recipient of the action of the doer. The predicate consists of the verbal form 'kissed' and the third person singular pronoun 'her'. This example is in the active voice and in 1st the indicative/declarative mood because it indicates (1) a statement or a declaration (i.e. a fact).

the subject	the predicate	
the third person singular pronoun	the verb	the third person singular pronoun
He the doer	kissed the active voice	her. the recipient
[1] the indicative/declarative mood		
the subject of the verbal form	the verbal form [one verbal form]	the direct object of the verbal form

In the underneath example, i.e. 'She was kissed by him.', the predicate of the clause predicates/states/affirms that the subject was the recipient of the action of the doer/agent; and the object, which is introduced by the preposition 'by', was the doer/agent of the action. The predicate consists of the auxiliary verb 'was', the passive participle 'kissed' (also known as 'the past participle'), the preposition 'by', and the third person singular pronoun 'him'. This example is in the passive voice and in 1st the indicative/declarative mood because it indicates (1) a statement or a declaration (i.e. a fact).

the subject	the predicate			
the third person singular pronoun	the auxiliary verb	the passive participle (aka 'the past participle')	the preposition	the third person singular pronoun
She the recipient	was the passive voice	kissed	by	him. the doer/agent
[1] the indicative/declarative mood				
the subject of the verbal group	the verbal group [two verbal forms]		the object of the preposition	

In the underneath example, i.e. 'He is handsome.', the predicate describes the subject. The predicate consists of the linking verbal form 'is' and the adjective 'handsome'. The adjective 'handsome' is the complement. This example is in the complementary state and in 1st the indicative/declarative mood because it indicates (1) a statement or a declaration (i.e. a fact or a proposition).

the subject	the predicate	
the third person singular pronoun	the verb	the adjective
He the subject	is the linking verb	handsome. the complement
[1] the indicative/declarative mood		
the subject of the linking verbal form	the linking verbal form [one verb form]	the complement of the linking verbal form

Because the underneath example, i.e. 'Was she nice?', is in **3rd** the interrogative mood, the speaker "asks" if the predicate describes the subject correctly or does not describe the subject correctly. The predicate consists of **∞** the linking verbal form 'was' and the adjective 'nice'. The adjective 'nice' is = the complement. This example is in = the complementary state and in **3rd** the interrogative mood because it indicates **(3)** a question. Because this example is in **3rd** the interrogative mood, inversion is used to indicate a question, i.e. **∞** the linking verbal form 'was' is put in front of the subject 'she'.

the predicate	the subject	the predicate
the verb ∞	the third person singular pronoun	the adjective
Was the linking verb	she the subject	nice? the complement
the linking verbal form [one verb form]	the subject of the linking verbal form	the complement of the linking verbal form

In the underneath example, i.e. 'Stop it!', the subject is omitted and only the predicate is present. This example is in **2nd** the imperative mood because it indicates **(2)** a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation. The predicate, which is in **2nd** the imperative mood, indicates that the speaker commands, requests, orders, or exhorts the addressee or the addressees to stop performing **↶** a specific action.

the predicate	
the verb	the third person singular pronoun
Stop ↷ the active voice	it! the recipient
the verbal form [one verbal form]	the direct object of the verbal form

In the underneath example, i.e. 'He is smoking.', the predicate of the clause predicates/states/affirms that the subject is the doer of **↶** the action. This example is in **↷** the active voice and in **1st** the indicative/declarative mood because it indicates **(1)** a statement or a declaration (i.e. a fact).

the subject	the predicate	
the third person singular pronoun	the auxiliary verb	the continuous participle (aka 'the present participle')
He the doer	is ↷ the active voice	smoking.
the subject of the verbal group	the verbal group [two verbal forms]	