



## the Subject

real subject



# subject



dummy subject

## Syntax

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

## 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 Subject

In the English language, clauses that are not in 2<sup>nd</sup> the imperative mood must have a subject. 2<sup>nd</sup> The imperative mood is a category or a form that denotes 2 a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation.

In grammar, a subject is a mandatory element in a clause or a sentence (even when the subject is omitted, its presence is implied); typically, the subject is a noun, a noun group, or a pronoun about which something is predicated or stated. 1 In the active voice, the subject is the doer of the action or the feeler of the state [of mind]; 2 in the passive voice, 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 subject is described or identified by its complement. The subject provides main information in the clause and/or the sentence.

Part 1	the subject	Part 2	the predicate
	The subject is the doer of the action or the feeler of the state [of mind].		↪ the active voice
	The subject is the recipient of the action of the doer/agent or the recipient of the state [of mind] of the feeler/agent.		↪ the passive voice
	The subject is described or identified by its complement.		= the complementary state

## 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. 1<sup>st</sup> the indicative mood [which is also known as 1<sup>st</sup> 'the declarative mood']); 2 a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation (i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup> the imperative mood); 3 a question (i.e. 3<sup>rd</sup> the interrogative mood); or 4 a wish, a suggestion, a hypothetical situation, or a non-factual situation (i.e. 4<sup>th</sup> the subjunctive mood).

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

## Examples

In the underneath example, i.e. 'He loves her.', the subject is the feeler of the state [of mind]. In this example, the active voice is the form of the verbal form that indicates that the subject of the clause is the feeler of the state [of mind]. This example is in the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 third person singular pronoun
He	loves	her.
the feeler	the active voice	the recipient
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 is loved by him.', the subject is "the recipient" of the state [of mind] of the feeler/agent. In this example, the passive voice is the form of the verbal group that indicates that the subject of the clause is "the recipient" of the state [of mind] of the feeler/agent. This example is in the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 auxiliary verb	the passive participle (aka 'the past participle')	the preposition	the third person singular pronoun
She	is	loved	by	him.
the recipient	the passive voice			the feeler/agent
the subject of the verbal group	the verbal group [two verbal forms]			the object of the preposition

In the underneath example, i.e. 'She is beautiful.', the subject is described by = its complement. In this example, the verb 'is' is a linking verbal form that links the subject and = the complement. = The complement is the adjective 'beautiful'. This example is in the 1<sup>st</sup> 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
She	is	beautiful.
the subject	the linking verb	the complement
the subject of the linking verbal form	the linking verbal form [one verb form]	the complement of the linking verbal form

In the underneath example, i.e. 'Is she beautiful?', the subject is described by = its complement. In this example, the verb 'is' is a linking verbal form that links the subject and = the complement. = The complement is the adjective 'beautiful'. This example is in the 3<sup>rd</sup> the interrogative mood because it indicates (3) a question.

the predicate	the subject	the predicate
the verb ∞	the third person singular pronoun	the adjective
Is the linking verb	she the subject	beautiful? 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!', there is **no subject**. This example is in **2<sup>nd</sup> the imperative mood** because it indicates **2) a command, a request, an order, or an exhortation**. **2<sup>nd</sup> The imperative mood** can be used with **the subject**, which will be less common, i.e. '**You** stop it!' instead of 'Stop it!'.

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

## Dummy Subjects

The words 'there' and 'it' that are used to begin a clause as **subjects** and that are used without an immediate, crystal clear referent are called **dummy subjects**. The referent is an object or an idea to which the word refers. The **dummy subject** (also known as '**the grammatical subject**', '**the empty subject**', '**the artificial subject**', or '**the prop subject**') is used to maintain a balanced grammatical structure and has **no intrinsic meaning**.

## Example

In the underneath example, i.e. '**It is raining.**', the subject '**it**' is a **dummy subject** because it has **no intrinsic meaning** and is used to maintain a balanced grammatical structure. This example is in **1<sup>st</sup> 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')
It the doer	is the active voice	raining.
☺ the dummy subject of the verbal group	the verbal group [two verbal forms]	