

(Below the Baseline)

-Compound Sentences

Compound sentences (Tom walked home and Sue followed him) are diagrammed separately with the verbs of the two clauses joined by a vertical dotted line with the conjunction written next to the dotted line.

-Subordinate (Dependent) Clauses

- Subordinate (dependent) clauses (Although Tom walked home, ...) connect the verbs of the two clauses with a dotted backslash next to which the subordinating conjunction is written.
- Subordinate (dependent) clauses form their own subject-verb-object baselines.

-Participles and Participial Phrases

- A participle (practicing ...) is drawn to the right of a backslash, except that a small horizontal line branches off at the end on which the suffix “er,” “_ing,” “_en,” “_d,” or “_ed” is written.
- With a participial phrase, the additional word or words are placed after a vertical line following the participial suffix (practicing soccer).

-Relative Clauses

Relative clauses (whom I know) connect the subject or object of the baseline with a dotted line to the relative pronoun (that, which, who, whom, and whose) which begins its own subject-verb-object baseline.

Above the Baseline

-Gerunds and Gerund Phrases

- Gerunds (Running) are placed on a horizontal line, connected to a vertical line descending to the baseline. The “_ing” is written to the right of a backslash at the end of the horizontal line.
- With a gerund phrase (Running effortlessly), the additional word or words are connected to the backslash on another horizontal line.

-Interjections

Interjections (Hey), Expletives (There), and Nouns of Direct Speech are placed on horizontal lines above the baseline and are not connected to the baseline.