**SUGAR Subanalysis**

Sentences can be expanded in two ways, either by adding clauses or by internal growth in the noun and verb phrases. Internal expansion may be a somewhat different way of thinking about sentences but it addresses much of the change occurring at the word and phrase level. Below are the major pieces of noun phrases and verb phrases along with examples of each.

**Major Categories in Elaborated Noun Phrases and Elements in Each Category**

***Initiator*** (Limiter) ***Determiner Adjective Noun Modifier*** (Post-noun)

*Only, just, at least, less than,***Quantifier**: *All, both, half, no,***Possessive noun**: *Mommy’s,***Pronoun**: *I, you, he, she, it,* **Prepositional Phrase**: *On the*

*nearly, almost, part of even,, one-tenth, some, any, either, children’s* *we, they, yours, his, hers, ours, car, in the window, at school,*

*merely each, every, twice, triple, a* **Ordinal**: *First, next, next to theirs for your mom*

*few of, one of, a little of**last, last, final, second* **Noun**: *Boys, dog, feet, sheep,* **Adjectival**: *Next door, full of*

**Article**: *The, a, an* **Adverb**: *Very, really, too men and women, City of New juice, eaten quickly, sunk in the*

**Possessive pronoun:** *My,* **Adjective**: *Blue, big, little, York, Port of Chicago, leap of mud*

*your, his, her, its, our, your, fat, old, fast, dried, silly, faith, Statue of Liberty* **Adverbial**: *Here, there, else (in*

*their more, other somebody else)*

**Demonstrative**: *This, that,* **Descriptor**: *Shopping (center),* **Relative clause**: *Where we ate,*

*these, those baseball (game), hot dog that you saw*

**Numerical term**: *One, two,**(stand), mixer (thing), dog (one)*

*thirty, one thousand*

**Examples:**

*Only……………. some of the…..………. ten red…………………. crayons…….… in the box*

*Just… A few of those………………… baseball……………….. gloves…….….. that we bought*

*Almost………….. all my…………………. first……………………. kicks……….… at the ball*

Remember that the order is relatively fixed.

Adverb, adjective, prepositions, and adverbial words can appear elsewhere in a sentence. They are only in a noun phrase if associated with a noun and in the proper location. In “She is funny”, *funny* is not an adjective in a noun phrase. Here *funny* is a complement.

Numerical terms and demonstratives can also fill the noun function, as in “Give me *one*” and “I like *those*”. In these situations, they are nouns.

**Major Categories in Elaborated Verb Phrases (The order is more variant than in noun phrases)**

***Modal Perfective BE Verb Negative Passive Verb Prepositional phrase, Noun phrase,***

***Auxiliary Auxiliary Noun complement, Adverb,***

***Adverbial phrase***

*May, can, shall, will, Have, has, Am, is, are, Not, n’t Been, being Run, eat, walk, On the floor (prep. Ph.), the ball (NP),*

*must, might, should, had was, were, be, throw, see, write our old friend (NP-NPComp), a doctor (NP-*

*could, would been NPComp), quickly (Adv.), late (Adv.),*

*On time (Adv. Ph.)*

**Examples:**

*May… have… wanted… a cookie*

*Should… not… throw… the ball in the house*

*Might… have… been… walking… to the inn*

*Is… not… a doctor*

*Was… late*