

An appositive is a noun (or pronoun) placed next to another noun and renames the person or thing named by that noun. It is set off from the rest of the sentence with commas.

1. The appositive can be a single word or a phrase that includes another phrase.
2. An appositive will **explain, identify** or **describe** the thing to which it is referring.

The boy was holding a floppy disk, a device once used to record computer data.

Our teacher, Mr. Brown, is a good writer.

Ruby, the red marble, is not for sale.

3. An appositive may be compound.

He won two prizes, a toaster and a gift certificate.

4. The appositive is used primarily to get rid of unnecessary words.

Honolulu is the largest city in Hawaii. It is located on the island of Oahu. (two sentences)

Honolulu, the largest city in Hawaii, is located on Oahu. (one sentence)

(The combined sentence with the appositive is much smoother and sounds better.)

6. Appositives should not be confused with predicate nouns.

The uniform, a new **design**, was expensive. (appositive)

The uniform was a new, expensive **design**. (predicate nouns)

7. A noun in direct address is used when speaking directly to someone. It is set off from the rest of the sentence by commas and is usually left unmarked unless it is identified as a part of speech. When identified as a part of speech, it is marked as a noun. The proper nouns in the following sentences are nouns in direct address.

Your report, Joe, .was. very \interesting\.

Where .did. you .leave. your cell /phone/, Carl?

Sarah, the punchbowl .needs. more /juice/.

Exercise, Lesson 5

Instructions: Read, study, and memorize the key teaching points regarding this lesson. When you can recall and discuss the information with understanding, take the test.

What to learn about appositives and nouns in direct address:

1. An appositive is a noun (or pronoun) placed next to another noun and renames the person or thing named by that noun.
2. An appositive is set off from the rest of the sentence with commas.
3. The appositive can be a single word or a phrase.
4. An appositive will explain, identify or describe the thing to which it is that it is referring.
5. An appositive may be compound.
6. The appositive is used primarily to get rid of unnecessary words.
7. Appositives can be confused with complements.
8. A noun in direct address is used when speaking directly to someone.
9. A noun in direct address is set off from the rest of the sentence by commas.
10. A noun in direct address is usually left unmarked unless it is identified as a part of speech.

Lesson 5, Test

Instructions: Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper and answer all of the questions.

1. What is an appositive and how is it marked?
2. What can make up an appositive?
3. What does an appositive do in a sentence?
4. Write two sentences with a one-word appositive.
5. Write two sentences using appositive phrases.
6. Write two sentences using a compound appositive.
7. What is the primary purpose of an appositive?
8. Appositives may be confused with what other part of speech?
9. What is a noun in direct address and how is it marked?
10. Write three sentences using nouns in direct address.

Instructions: Mark the **verbs, subjects, direct objects, nouns in direct address**, and **appositives** in the following sentences.

1. The airplane a zero was an old World War II model.
2. His watch a digital model was stolen.
3. Her two brothers James and Louis stayed {at home}.
4. Dave will you give me that book?
5. Jean the woman by the door is the teacher.
6. Who was that person Mother?
7. His car a two door sedan has plenty room [for everyone].
8. Karen you were voted treasurer.
9. That new car George is very nice.
10. Give me two balloons a red one and a blue one.