

Parts of Speech

- **There are 8 different Parts of Speech**

- **Verb**
- **Noun**
- **Pronoun**
- **Adjective**
- **Adverb**
- **Preposition**
- **Interjection**
- **Conjunction**

The Verb

The most important part of the sentence, it tells you something about the subject, and expresses ACTION, EVENTS, or STATES OF BEING

Verbs

- **Action verbs:** Express an action or expression

Examples: Hit, crunch, run, write, slide, cry, sit, smile, work, sleep, snore

- **Helping Verbs:** Help the verb in the sentence by extending its meaning.

Examples: am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being, has, have, had, do, does, did, must, shall, will, would, may, might, can, could

- **Linking verbs:** Link subjects of the verb to additional information about the subject.

Examples: Kelly **is** a shopaholic.

The Noun

Used to name a person, animal, place,
thing or idea.

Nouns Continued....

- **Common Nouns:** names of ordinary people, places, things, ideas:
 - **Examples:** park, chair, house, computer, love, beauty, car, ball, anger, baby, dictionary, horse, city, newspaper
- **Proper Nouns:** names particular things, often times capitalized:
 - **Examples:** Kaycie, Tom, the White House, the Mayor, Seattle, Tyler, Mrs. Brown, Florence, the Pacific Ocean

The Pronoun

Can replace a noun or another pronoun.

Indefinite Pronouns

- Do not refer to a specific person, place or thing
- **Singular:** anybody, anyone, another, each, either, everybody, neither, everyone, nobody, no one, one, other, someone, somebody
- **Plural:** many, both, few, several, others
- Example: “Don’t forget, we have **another** graduation ceremony to attend next week,” said Mom.

Demonstrative Pronouns

- Point out something
- They are: this, that, these, those

Example: Please hand me **that** book.

Interrogative Pronouns

- **Used when asking questions**
- who, whose, whom, which, what
- Example: **Which** book did you want me to hand you?

Relative Pronouns

- **Introduce a clause**
- who, whose, whom, which, that, what, whoever, whomever, whatever, whichever
- Example: “**Whose** book is this?” asked the librarian.

Personal Pronouns

- Me, my, you, you, your, yours, he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, we, us, our, ours, they, them, their, their
- Example: **My** mom and I took **him** to the 4pm show, and on the way there, **we** stopped for coffee. Unfortunately, **she** forgot to bring **my** movie passes, so **we** had to pay full price for **our** tickets.

The Adjective

Modifies (gives more information about) a noun or pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying words.

Adjectives Continued....

- Adjectives usually go in front of the noun they modify.
- Example: The **fat** cat walked down the **dark** and **dirty** street.

The Adverb

Can modify Verbs, Adjectives, another Adverb, phrases, or clauses.

Adverbs Continued

- Indicates manner, time, place, cause, or degree, and answers the questions “How?” “When?” “Where?” or “How much?”
- Example: “ “Wow,” Charlie said **admiringly**, “That’s a really nice car you have.”
- Example: **Ideally**, every student would graduate on time.

The Preposition

Links nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words in a sentence.

Prepositions Continued...

- Usually indicates relationships (time, space, etc) of the objects (nouns, phrases, pronouns) to the rest of the sentence.

- Examples:

The cat rested **under** the table.

The baby is **in** her crib.

Commonly Used Prepositions

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| About | Behind | From | On | Toward |
| Beneath | In front of | Onto | Underneath | Against |
| Beside | Inside | Outside | Up | After |
| By | Into | Upon | Among | Down |
| Like | Past | With | At | Except |
| Of | During | Near | Through | Without |
| Within | To | Off | Before | For |
| Into | Except | Since | Along | In |
| On top of | Under | Past | Instead of | Like |

Prepositional Phrases

- At the minimum, a prepositional phrase will begin with a preposition and end with a noun, pronoun, gerund, or clause, which will be the "object" of the preposition
- Example: **In the spring,** I will plant tomatoes.
- Example: I got the book **from the Mrs. Daley.**

The Conjunction

Used to link words, phrases, and clauses.

Common ones are: and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet.

Example: "I don't want the ham **or** turkey on my sandwich."

Example: "Call the movers **when** you are ready."

Subordinating Conjunctions

Introduce dependent clauses and indicate the nature of the relationship among the dependent and independent clauses.

Example: **After** she learned how to drive, Clare drove all over town.

Correlative Conjunctions

Always appear in pairs.

Examples:

Both my grandmother **and** my aunt have red hair.
You can bring **either** Jello **or** chocolate cake to the party.
Neither Tom **nor** Ellen were at the lake.

The Interjection

A word added to a sentence to express an emotion.
Usually followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples:

Ouch, that hurts!

Hey, put it down!