

EIGHT Parts of Speech- Study Guide

1-Noun 2-Pronoun 3-Verbs 4-Adjectives 5-Adverbs 6-Prepositions 7-Conjunctions
8-Interjections

WHAT ARE NOUNS AND PRONOUNS?

****Noun** - A person (man), a place (classroom), a thing (ball), a quality (innocence), or an idea (religion)

Nouns can be proper (capitalized words, i.e. New York City, Devin, Lake Street) or compound (more than one word, i.e. bubble bath, ice cream, paperweight)

NOUN PREDICTORS = the words a, an, & the tell you a noun will soon follow; also possessive pronouns also are followed by a noun: my, our, their, his, her, your, its.

****Pronoun** - Any word that takes the place of a noun

Example Sentences:

Personal Pronouns (takes the place of a person or a group of people)

I	you	he	they
me	your(s)	his	their(s)
mine	we	she	them
our(s)	us	her	it(s)

Possessives pronouns are used as *adjectives* (my, our, their, his, her, your, its)

1. *This* is Sarah's computer.
2. *What* is your name?
3. John loves *himself*.
4. *Who* is your friend?
5. *These* coins are *mine*.
6. *It* was the best game ever.
7. *She* is your sister.
8. *I* am a college student.

**The antecedent is the noun that The pronoun replaces.*

Other Pronouns

Myself	Yourself
Yourselves	themselves
Himself	herself
Itself	ourselves
This	who what
That	whom
These	whose
Those	which

Indefinite Pronouns

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR
another	much	OR
anybody	neither	PLURAL
anyone	nobody	all
anything	no one	any
each	nothing	more
either	one	most
everybody	other	none
everyone	somebody	some
everything	someone	
little	something	

WHAT ARE ADJECTIVES?

******Adjectives are words that only describe nouns or pronouns.

Ask yourself:

Which one?

How many?

What kind?

Possessive pronouns are used as *adjectives* (my, our, their, his, her, your, its)

Describe your best friend: *My best friend is noble, kind, honest, trustworthy, and is a beautiful person inside and out.*

Describe your worst enemy: *My worst enemy is inconsiderate, demanding, dishonest, deceitful, and evil.*

Examples:

1. Zoe loves *superman* ice cream. WHAT KIND OF ICE CREAM?
2. Zach wants *that* dog. WHICH DOG?
3. My friend has *eight* animals. HOW MANY ANIMALS?

Examples: *My house, Our house, Their house, His house, Her house, Your house, Its house, That house, This house, These houses, Those houses*

WHAT ARE VERBS?

↓ **Helping or Action** ↓

has	did
have	do
had	does

↓ **Helping or Linking** ↓

is	was	be
Am	were	being
Are		been

****Action Verbs** - Doing something...expressing action...Can I do this???

****Linking Verbs** - joins/links the subject of the sentence to the predicate of the sentence; it either describes the subject or renames it.

****What is a Predicate?** *Answer: the part of the sentence after the verb*

VERBS Continued...

Example Sentences:

1. Tevin achieved success.
action
2. Sara is a high achiever.
Linking - "achiever" renames "Sara"
3. I am very tired today.
Linking - "tired" describes the subject "I"
4. The dog has a lot of food.
Action
5. My husband makes dinner each night.
Action

He does a great deal for our family.
action

****Helping Verbs** - all the verbs before the main verb

Verb Phrase Example: could have been (main verb)
Helping verbs

How do I determine which verb is the main verb?

Answer: it is always the last word in the verb phrase

How do I know if the verb phrase is Action or Linking?

Answer: if the main verb is action, the entire verb is action; if the main verb is linking, the entire verb phrase is linking

Example Sentences:

1. Jason could have done anything.
Helping Verb = *could have*
Main Verb = *done*
2. She is going to the park.
Helping Verb = *is*
Main Verb = *going*

IS THIS ACTION OR LINKING?
could have done is an action verb because *done* is action

IS THIS ACTION OR LINKING?
is going is an action verb because *going* is action

Try a few on your own!!

3. April has been ill.
Helping Verb =
Main Verb =
4. She should have been playing there.
Helping Verb =
Main Verb =
5. Stella might be my sister.
Helping Verb =
Main Verb =

IS THIS ACTION OR LINKING? EXPLAIN.

IS THIS ACTION OR LINKING? EXPLAIN.

IS THIS ACTION OR LINKING? EXPLAIN.

TIP TO REMEMBER:

Substitute a linking verb (*is, are, am, was, were*) in for the verb. If it works/makes sense (without changing the meaning), it is (98% of the time) a linking verb; otherwise, it is an action verb (if it does not make sense)

Note: This DOES NOT ALWAYS work!

Always Helping Verbs:

Should
Would
Could
Might
May
Can
Will

WHAT ARE ADVERBS?

**** Adverbs describe adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs.**

TO FIND ADVERBS, ASK YOURSELF:

Where?

When?

How?

To What Extent?

Most words that end in *-ly* are adverbs.

↓ These words are
ALWAYS ADVERBS ↓

always	quite
far	too
rather	very
here	really
when	how
seldom	where
never	somewhat
not	soon
why	now
often	then
there	*Most <i>-ly</i> words

WHAT ARE PREPOSITIONS?

about	before	despite	near	since
above	behind	down	of	through(out)
across	below	during	off	till
after	beneath	except	on	to
against	beside(s)	for	onto	toward
along	between	from	opposite	under(neath)
amid	beyond	in	out	until
among	but	inside	outside	up(on)
around	by	into	over	with
at	concerning	like	past	within (out)

THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT PREPOSITIONS

1. They always start with a preposition and end with a noun or pronoun (i.e. *in the house, by me*).
2. Always take out prepositional phrases before doing anything else **BECAUSE** it will save you errors later!
3. **NO** VERB or SUBJECT can be in a prepositional phrase
4. A preposition without a phrase is an adverb.

EXAMPLES: Please put the package **down** carefully. (adv.)
 Alice fell **down a rabbit hole**. (prep. ph.)
 We had seen her **before**. (adv.)
 She stood **before the Red Queen**. (prep. ph.)

WHAT ARE CONJUNCTIONS?

A **conjunction** is a word used to connect words or groups of words.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (Also known as FANBOYS)

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

both...and
either...or
neither...nor
whether...or
not only...but also

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

after	before	till
although	even though	unless
as	if	until
as if	in order that	when
as long as	since	whenever
as soon as	so that	where
as though	than	wherever
because	though	while

Coordinating conjunctions connect similar kinds of words or groups of words:

Examples: My sister **and** brother ran the program.
She wore a simple **yet** elegant dress.
Bob left early, **so** I left with him.

Correlative conjunctions also connect similar words or word groups but always travel in pairs:

Examples: He lost **both** the necklace **and** the ring.
Neither Don **nor** she will go.

Subordinating conjunctions connect two complete ideas/sentences by making one of the ideas dependent (cannot stand alone).

Examples: I go to the museum **whenever** I get a chance.
As soon as we turned our backs, the cat jumped up onto the table.

WHAT ARE INTERJECTIONS?

An **interjection** is a word or word group that expresses feeling or emotion and has no function within the sentence. Because they are unrelated to any other part of the sentence, they are set off by commas or exclamation marks.

COMMON INTERJECTIONS

wow
oh
yeah
oops
darn
well
alas
golly
goodness
whew

EXAMPLES:

Oh, I didn't know you were there.
Oops! I guess I goofed again.
Well! See if I care!
Ouch! That really hurt!