# 8 Parts of Speech

**Noun**: A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. (ball, bat, Augusta, bridge)

**Pronoun**: A Word that take the place of nouns in a sentence. (he, she, it, him, her)

**Verb**: A word that expresses action or shows state-of-being/linking.

There are 2 kinds of verbs:

1. ACTION VERBS: run, throw, jump, shout, drive

2. STATE-OF-BEING/LINKING VERBS: am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, look, seem, appear, become)

**Adjective**: Describes a noun and answers questions such as “What kind?” or “How many?” [(happy, short, tall, tired, ugly, beautiful, six (*men*)]

**Adverb**: Modifies or qualifies a verb (quickly, fast, merrily, joyfully, slowly) *Many adverbs end in –ly.*

**Preposition**: A word that does not change its ending that establishes a relationship between a noun and other words in a sentence. In other words: A preposition shows ***position****.*

# about

*above*

*across*

*after*

*before*

*behind*

*beneath*

*beside*

*between*

*by*

*for*

*from*

*in*

*into*

*off*

*on*

*onto*

*over*

*together*

*toward*

*under*

*underneath*

*until*

*up*

*within*

**Conjunction**: A word that connects and establishes specific logical relationships between complete sentences or sentence elements. (and, but, yet, accordingly, therefore, nevertheless) *She was not happy,* **but** *she went anyways.*

**Interjection**: A brief, emphatic remark that is frequently followed by an exclamation—not always, though. (Hey!, Stop!, Well, *I should*…, Man!)

# 8 Noun Functions

**noun** (noun) *n. Abbr.* **n.** *Grammar.* A word that is used to name a person, place, thing, quality, or action and can function as the subject or object of a verb, the object of a preposition, or an appositive. [Middle English, name, noun, from Anglo-Norman, from Latin *n½men*, n½min-. See **nÒ-men-** below.]

**noun** a word that names a person, place, animal, thing, or idea.

Noun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a, an, the)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (my, our, your, his, her, its, their)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (e.g., all, another, both, each, few, many, most, some)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (this, that, these, those)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (whose, which, what)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (-ance, -dom, -hood, -ism, -ion, -ness, -ship)

Noun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun is a word that is used to name more than one

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

# A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun is a word that is capitalized and is used to name

one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**COMMON NOUNS**

**PROPER NOUNS**

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun names a person, place, animal, or thing that can be perceived by one of the five senses: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun names a quality, characteristic, or idea that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be perceived by one of the five senses.

**CONCRETE NOUNS**

**ABSTRACT NOUNS**

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun names a group or collection of persons, places, animals, or things. A singular verb is used with a collective noun when the group is acting as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A plural verb is used with a collective noun when the components of the group function as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun does not name a group or collection of persons, places, animals, or things. Most nouns are non-collective.

**COLLECTIVE NOUNS**

**NON-COLLECTIVE NOUNS**

**8 Noun Functions**

1. **Subject:** Who or what the sentence is about.

Who or what \_*did* *the verb*\_?

**Sam** threw Stephen the ball.

1. **Direct Object:** a noun or a word functioning as a noun that receives the action of a transitive verb.

Sam threw Stephen the **ball**.

1. **Object Complement:** Elaborates on or gives fuller meaning to the Direct Object. Can be a noun or adjective.

Sam thought Stephen **was a good catcher.**

1. **Indirect Object:** may follow a transitive verb and be indirectly affected by its action.

Sam threw **Stephen** the ball.

1. **Predicate Adjective**: comes after a linking verb and describes the subject of the sentence. Along with Predicate Nominatives are considered subject complements.

Stephen thinks Sam is **pretty**.

1. **Predicate Nominative** (also called ‘predicate noun’ comes after a linking verb and gives more information about the subject of the sentence. Must be a noun or pronoun. Along with Predicate Nominatives are considered subject complements.

Sam is Stephen’s **friend**.

1. **Object of the Preposition:** noun or pronoun in a prepositional phrase.

Sam threw the ball at the **window**.

1. **Appositive:** a noun or pronoun that gives details or identifies another noun. Is not necessary to the meaning of the sentence.

Sam, Stephen’s **cousin**, is very talented.