

# Eight Parts of Speech

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Noun

Pronoun

Adjective

Verb

Adverb

Preposition

Interjection

Conjunction

# NOUN

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A noun is a word used to name a person, place, thing, or idea

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# Types of Nouns

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- ❑ **Singular**- a word used to name one person, place, thing, or idea
  - ❑ **Plural**- a word used to name more than one person, place, thing, or idea
  - ❑ **Q:** What is the easiest way to make a singular noun plural?
  - ❑ **A:** Add an -s or -es to the end of it!
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# Types of Nouns

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- ❑ **Proper-** a word used to name a *particular* person, place, thing, or idea; this noun is usually capitalized
  - ❑ **Common-** names *any* one of a group of persons, places, things, or ideas, and is not capitalized
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# Types of Nouns

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- ❑ **Concrete**- names an object that can be perceived by the senses (most likely is tangible)
  - ❑ **Abstract**- names an idea, a feeling, a quality, or a characteristic (cannot be physically touched)
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# Types of Nouns

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- ❑ **Collective**- names a group; although it contains individual members, it is identified as a singular noun.
  - ❑ **Compound**- consists of two or more words used together as a single noun; they may be written as one word, two or more words, or as a hyphenated word.
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# Pronouns

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- ❑ Pronouns- a word used in place of one or more nouns or pronouns
- ❑ Personal Pronouns

|                      | <b>Singular</b>                             | <b>Plural</b>                |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| <b>First Person</b>  | I, my, mine, me                             | We, our, ours, us            |
| <b>Second Person</b> | You, your, yours                            | You, your, yours             |
| <b>Third Person</b>  | He, his, him,<br>she, her, hers,<br>it, its | They, their, theirs,<br>them |

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# Pronouns

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## ❑ Reflexive Pronouns

|                      | <b>Singular</b>             | <b>Plural</b> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| <b>First Person</b>  | Myself                      | Ourselves     |
| <b>Second Person</b> | Yourself                    | Yourselves    |
| <b>Third Person</b>  | Himself,<br>Herself, Itself | Themselves    |

- ❑ There is no such word as "hissself." The grammatically correct reflexive pronoun is *himself*.
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# Pronouns

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- ❑ Interrogative Pronouns- used to begin questions  
*Interrogative:* who, whom, whose, which, what
  - ❑ Demonstrative Pronouns- used to point out a specific person, place, thing, or idea  
*Demonstrative:* this, that, these, those
  - ❑ Indefinite Pronouns- used to refer to people, places, things, or ideas in general; frequently used without antecedents  
*Indefinite:* all, any, either, many, none, etc.
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# Pronoun and Antecedent

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□ A pronoun usually refers to a noun that comes before it. This noun, called an **antecedent**, gives the pronoun its meaning.

*Example:* Thomas closed his book and put it down.

**his** refers to the antecedent “Thomas”;  
**it** refers to the antecedent “book”

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# Pronoun and Antecedent

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□ Pronouns and Antecedents must match in number.

Example: The coach showed the players how they should throw the ball.

***They*** refers to the antecedent “players.” Since players is plural, the plural pronoun must be used.

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# Pronoun and Antecedent

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- A pronoun may appear in the same sentence as its antecedent or in a following sentence.

Example: Have the birds flown south yet? They should start migrating soon.

Example: Lee hit a home run. It was his first of the season.

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# Adjectives

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□ Adjective- a word used to modify (describe or make more definite) a noun or pronoun

□ Adjectives will answer at least one of the following FIVE questions:

1. Which one?

2. What kind?

3. How many?

4. How much?

5. Whose?

□ Adjectives usually precede the words they modify (unlike other languages).

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# Adjectives

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- ❑ The most frequently used adjectives are called **ARTICLES**.
  - ❑ *Indefinite Articles* are used for any general noun. They are "A" and "AN."
  - ❑ Q: How do you know when to use "A" and when to use "AN"?
  - ❑ A: Look at the word that follows and choose:
    - A**= word beginning with a consonant sound
    - AN**= word beginning with a vowel sound
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# Adjectives

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- ❑ Use the Definite Article “THE” to indicate someone or something in particular.
  - ❑ Q: How do you know when to use “THE”, and not “A” and/or “AN”?
  - ❑ A: It can precede any word, regardless of the initial sound, but must indicate something in particular
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# Verbs

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- ❑ Verb- a word used to express an action or a state of being (a form of the word "be")
  - ❑ ACTION VERBS- express physical or mental activity; it's what you do!
  - ❑ There are two types of ACTION verbs: Transitive and Intransitive
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# Types of Action Verbs

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- ❑ Transitive Verbs- action verbs that express action directed toward a person or thing named in the sentence

Example: Neil rang the **bell**.

- ❑ Intransitive Verbs- action verbs that express action without passing the action from a doer to a receiver

Example: The children laughed.

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# Types of Verbs

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- Linking Verbs- a verb that connects the subject to a word that identifies or describes it

Example: The answer is **three**.

- Many linking verbs can be used as action (nonlinking) verbs as well.

Example: The wet dog smelled **horrible**.

The dog smelled the **bread**.

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# Verb Phrases

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- ❑ Verb phrases- consist of a main verb preceded by at least one helping verb (also known as an auxiliary verb)
- ❑ VP= HV + AV
- ❑ All forms of the verb be are helping verbs:

|    |     |      |       |
|----|-----|------|-------|
| Am | Are | Were | Being |
| Is | Was | Be   | Been  |

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# Helping Verbs

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- Besides all forms of the verb be, helping verbs include:

|      |      |        |       |       |
|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Have | Do   | Shall  | Would | Must  |
| Has  | Does | Will   | May   | Can   |
| Had  | Did  | Should | Might | Could |

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# Most common forms of *be*

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## □ Present:

|                        | Singular            | Plural          |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> person | I <u>am</u>         | We <u>are</u>   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> person | You <u>are</u>      | You <u>are</u>  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> person | He/She/It <u>is</u> | They <u>are</u> |

## □ Past:

|                        | Singular             | Plural           |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> person | I <u>was</u>         | We <u>were</u>   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> person | You <u>were</u>      | You <u>were</u>  |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> person | He/She/It <u>was</u> | They <u>were</u> |

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# Verb Tenses

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- **Present tense-** there is no distinctive form by which it can be recognized, other than the –e(s) ending used with 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular pronouns (he, she, it) or the noun for which a 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular pronoun can substitute

Example: John looks **s** terrific.

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- The only two verbs irregular in 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular are be (*is*) and have (*has*).
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# Verb Tenses

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- ❑ Past tense- there are typically two main ways to form the past tenses, called regular and irregular
- ❑ Regular: formed by adding *-(e)d*

| Dictionary form | Past tense form |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Pass            | Passed          |
| Cough           | Coughed         |
| Smile           | Smiled          |
| Dread           | Dreaded         |

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# Verb Tenses

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- ❑ Irregular: do not add the *-(e)d* ending but instead change the vowel of the dictionary form

| Dictionary form | Past tense form |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Dig             | Dug             |
| Ring            | Rang            |
| Freeze          | Froze           |
| See             | Saw             |
| Run             | Ran             |

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# Verb Tenses

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## Caution:

- ❑ There are verbs with past tenses that are a mixture of regular and irregular forms, i.e., they have both a vowel change and a regular ending (sell-sold).
  - ❑ There is a group of verbs that have no distinct past tense form at all; the verbs in this group are single-syllable verbs that end in -t or -d; for example hit-hit; slit-slit; cut-cut; rid-rid; shed-shed.
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# Is it a VERB?

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□ Two very simple tests:

1. Recast the word in past tense.
2. Add will to form a future tense.

## **Examples:**

**Sentence:** The children love New York.

**Past tense:** The children loved New York.

**Will:** The children will love New York.

**Sentence:** Children love spinach.

**Past tense:** Children love spinached.

**Will:** Children love will spinach.

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# Adverbs

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- Adverb- a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb
  - Adverbs will answer at least one of the following FIVE questions:
    1. Where?
    2. When?
    3. How?
    4. Why?
    5. To what extent?
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# Adverbs

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- Asking “to what extent” means how far, how often, and so on.
- Adverbs also have three forms to show comparison:

| Positive | Comparative | Superlative |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Big      | Bigger      | Biggest     |
| Fast     | Faster      | Fastest     |
| Late     | Later       | Latest      |

- Add **-er** or **more** to form the comparative.
  - Add **-est** or **most** to form the superlative.
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# Adverbs

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- ❑ The easiest way to recognize adverbs is to look for words ending in **-ly**. Be careful; ask the five questions to double-check the word usage.
  - ❑ If a word is normally considered a noun, but answers one of the five questions, it should be labeled as adverb.
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# Adjectives and Adverbs

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- Please remember, if you locate a word that modifies a noun or pronoun, it is an adjective. If you locate a word that modifies that adjective, it is considered an adverb (not another adjective).

| Adjective | Adverb     |
|-----------|------------|
| Nouns     | Verbs      |
| Pronouns  | Adjectives |
|           | Adverbs    |

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# Adverbs

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- Some of the most common adverbs are:

|               |             |              |             |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>Quite</b>  | <b>Very</b> | <b>Much</b>  | <b>Too</b>  |
| <b>Rather</b> | <b>Not</b>  | <b>Never</b> | <b>-n't</b> |

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# Prepositions

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- ❑ Preposition- a word used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word(s) in the sentence
- ❑ A preposition **ALWAYS** introduces a phrase. The noun or pronoun that ends the prepositional phrase is called the object of the preposition.

.....(PREP....N/PR).....

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# Prepositions

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- ❑ Prepositions cannot stand alone!
  - ❑ A prepositional phrase starts with a preposition and ends with the first noun or pronoun that follows that preposition.
  - ❑ **PLEASE NOTE:** Some words on the list of prepositions may also be used as adverbs. Remember that an adverb is a modifier and does NOT take an object! Ask the adverb questions!
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# Prepositions

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- ❑ Please be cautious of *compound prepositions*. These are prepositions that are made up of several words, but counted as one preposition.

EXAMPLES: as of today; in addition to the assignment; next to Fred; in spite of your objections; aside from that; in case of an accident, etc...

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# Preposition or Adverb?


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**□ Prepositions have objects; adverbs don't!**

EXAMPLES:

1. <sup>Pr.</sup> I <sup>V.</sup> went <sup>ADV.</sup> inside.

2. <sup>Pr.</sup> I <sup>V.</sup> went (<sup>Prep.</sup> inside <sup>Adj.</sup> the <sup>N.</sup> house).



# Types of Prepositional Phrases

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- Adjective- refers to a noun or pronoun; tells *which one* or *what kind*

EXAMPLES:

1. The squirrel in the tree attacked me.
2. Let's take a picture of that squirrel.

- Sometimes there are more than one prepositional phrase in a row

EXAMPLE:

1. We bought tickets for the trip to the museum.
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# Types of Prepositional Phrases

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- ❑ Adverb- refer to a verb, adjective or adverb; tell *where, when, or how*

VERB: The squirrel ran past us.

ADJECTIVE: The squirrel is small in size.

ADVERB: We arrived late for class.

- ❑ Sometimes more than one prepositional phrase modifying the same word

In the afternoon, we went to your home.

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# Conjunctions

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- ❑ **Conjunction**- joins words or groups of words
  - ❑ **THREE TYPES:**
    1. Join words or groups of words together as equals (coordinating)
    2. Considered two-part conjunctions, used with words and phrases (correlative)
    3. Join groups unequally, that is that subordinate one group of words to another (subordinating)
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# Coordinating Conjunctions

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- There are 7 coordinating conjunctions:

|     |     |    |     |
|-----|-----|----|-----|
| And | But | Or | Nor |
| For | Yet | So |     |

- The conjunctions *and* and *or* are used to join words, phrases, and sentences.

**Examples: John and Mary, apples or oranges**

- The remaining conjunctions are normally used to join sentences.

**Example: He went to Chicago and New York.**

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# Correlative Conjunctions

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- Words may come before, between, and/or after the correlative conjunctions.

|                      |                       |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Both... and</b>   | <b>Either... or</b>   | <b>Not only... but also</b> |
| <b>Whether... or</b> | <b>Neither... nor</b> |                             |

## EXAMPLES:

Either Mary loves John, or Alicia loves Fred.

Mary went not only up the stairs, but also down the hall.

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# Interjections

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- ❑ **Interjection**- a word used to express emotion. It has no grammatical relation to the rest of the sentence.
- ❑ Interjections are set off by *exclamation points* (!) to indicate strong emotion and/or *commas* (,) indicate mild emotion or indifference.

## **EXAMPLES:**

Hey! Be careful of that wire!

Well, I guess that's that!

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