

Unit 1: The Parts of Speech

Name: _____

Noun—a person, place, thing, or idea

Person:	boy	Kate	mom
Place:	house	Minnesota	ocean
Thing:	car	desk	phone
Idea:	freedom	prejudice	sadness

Pronoun—a word that takes the place of a noun.

Instead of... Kate – she car – it

A few other pronouns: he, they, I, you, we, them, who, everyone, anybody, that, many, both, few

Adjective—describes a noun or pronoun

Answers the questions *what kind, which one, how many, and how much*

Articles are a sub category of adjectives and include the following three words: *a, an, the*

old car (what kind) that car (which one) two cars (how many)

Verb—action, condition, or state of being

Action (things you can do)—think, run, jump, climb, eat, grow

Linking (or helping)—am, is, are, was, were

Adverbs—describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs

Answers the questions *how, when, where, and to what extent*

Many words ending in “ly” are adverbs: quickly, smoothly, truly

A few other adverbs: yesterday, ever, rather, quite, earlier

Prepositions—show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. They begin a prepositional phrase, which has a noun or pronoun after it, called the object.

Think of the box (things you have to do to a box).

Some prepositions: over, under, on, from, of, at, through, in, next to, against, like

Conjunctions—connecting words.

Connect ideas and/or sentence parts.

FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

A few other conjunctions are found at the beginning of a sentence: however, while, since, because -----

Interjections—show emotion. Usually the first word(s) and are set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma (,) or exclamation point (!).

A few interjections: wow, bam, gee, ha, aha, ouch

HINT: many people mix up pronouns and adjectives—think about how it is being used in the sentence!

Many girls went to the dance. (many is an adjective describing how many girls)

Many went to the dance. (many is a pronoun, replacing the noun girls)

HINT: many people mix up adverbs and prepositions—think about how the word is used in the sentence!

I looked down. (down is an adverb describing where I looked)

I looked down the river. (down is a preposition, starting the phrase down the river)

HINT: many people mix up adverbs and nouns—think about how the word is used in the sentence!

The test is tomorrow. (tomorrow is an adverb answering when the test is)

Tomorrow will be beautiful! (tomorrow is a noun!)

Noun

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea.

George! Jupiter! Ice cream! Courage! Books! Bottles! Godzilla! All of these words are **nouns**, words that identify the who's, where's, and what's in language. Nouns name people, places, and things. Read the sentence that follows:

George and **Godzilla** walked to **Papa John's** to order a large pepperoni **pizza**.

George is a person. **Papa John's** is a place. **Pizza** is a thing. **Godzilla** likes to think he's a person, is as big as a place, but qualifies as another thing.

Persons:	John	hunter	audience
Places:	theater	Minnesota	park
Things:	car	television	hat
Ideas:	inspiration	joy	freedom

Common or Proper Nouns:

A **common noun** is a general name for a person, place, thing, or idea. They are usually not capitalized unless they are at the beginning of a sentence.

A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea. They are capitalized.

Common: actor, planet, month

Proper: Adam Sandler, Venus, November

Concrete or Abstract Nouns:

A **concrete noun** names a person, place, or thing that can be seen, heard, smelled touched, or tasted.

An **abstract noun** names an idea, quality or state.

Concrete:	bell	skunk	sand	apple
Abstract:	pride	sadness	uncertainty	independence

Singular or Plural Nouns:

A **singular noun** names only one person, place, thing, or idea.

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Singular:	city	foot	monster
Plural:	cities	feet	monsters

Collective Nouns:

A collective noun names a group of people or things.

Example: herd media pack

Compound Nouns:

A compound noun is a single noun that is formed by combining two or more words

Example: footprint doghouse backpack

Possessive Nouns:

A possessive noun shows ownership or relationship.

Example: hiker's boots Karen's car

VERBS

Express an action, condition, or state of being

Types: **Action Verbs:** May be physical or mental (knocked / wanted)
Linking Verbs: Do not express an action—they link sentence parts together.
--Forms of to be: was, were, am, are, is, be, been, being (these stand alone)
--Express Condition: look, smell, feel, sound, taste, grow, appear, become, seem, remain

- Some verbs can be action or linking.

Action	Linking
We <i>felt</i> the seat cushions.	They <i>felt</i> dry.
We <i>tasted</i> the popcorn.	It <i>tasted</i> salty.

Helpful Hint: If you can substitute =, *is*, *are*, *was*, or *were* for a verb, you know it is a linking verb.

Linking Verb Sing

(Sing it to the tune of "London Bridge is Falling Down")

am, are, is, was, were, (and) be, forms of be, forms of
be, taste, smell, sound, seem, look, feel, say become,
grow, appear, remain.

Helping Verbs

Helping verbs (also called auxiliary verbs) are combined with other verbs to form **verb phrases**. A verb phrase may contain one or more helping verb with an action verb. Some helping verbs don't even have an action verb with them—they indicate that an action is directed at the subject.

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

Examples:

Sandra has a pair of Conga drums at home. (*helping verb acts as the main verb*) She

has practiced her drumming all summer. (*helping verb plus action verb*)

Adjectives

An adjective modifies or limits the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

An adjective tells *what kind, which one, how many, Or how much.*

What Kind	Which One	How Many	How Much
famous song	this song	one dollar	some music
squeaky noise	that way	three tenors	more room
green light	these words	several years	less energy

Articles: The most common adjectives are the articles *a, an,* and *the.*

Proper Adjectives: These are formed from proper nouns.

They are capitalized and often end in *-n, -an, -ian, -ese,* and *-ish.*

Examples: *American* artists perform in international countries.

Japanese crowds fill Yokohama Stadium.

More ADJECTIVES...

Remember:

- * Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns.
- * Adjectives answer the questions *what kind, which one, how many, or how much.*
- * Don't forget that articles (*a, an, the*) are always adjectives.
- * The words *my, our, his, her,* and *their* are possessive pronouns, NOT adjectives!

Adverbs

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Examples: We **instantly** recognized Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

The famous notes rang out **quite clearly**.

The orchestra waited until the auditorium grew **completely** quiet.

Where	The student orchestra stopped here during a national tour.
When	Will they be returning soon ?
How	Everyone played magnificently .
To what extent	The auditorium was completely full.

* Many adverbs are formed by adding -ly to adjectives. Sometimes the spelling changes because of this addition.

frequent + ly = **frequently** extreme + ly = **extremely** true + ly =

truly possible + ly = **possibly**

Other Commonly used Adverbs

afterward	fast	low	often	today	already
forth	more	slow	tomorrow	also	hard
near	sometimes	too	back	instead	next
still	yet	even	late	hot	straight
far	now	long	then		

An **intensifier** is an adverb that defines the degree of an adjective or another verb. Intensifiers always precede the adjectives or adverbs they are modifying.

Example: We were **rather** surprised that classical music is **still** popular.

Commonly used Intensifiers

extremely	most	quite	so	truly	just
nearly	rather	somewhat	very	more	only
really	too				

More ADVERBS...

Remember:

- * Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.
- * Adverbs answer the questions *where, when, how, and to what extent*.
- * If a word is modifying/describing a noun or pronoun, it is an adjective, NOT an adverb!

Pronouns (Personal and Possessive)

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or another pronoun.

The word that a pronoun stands for is called its antecedent. **Ray** said **he** hates getting up early for school.

Possessive Pronouns show ownership: **Kara** drove **her** car.

***Look at the chart below too see all the personal and possessive pronouns. (Possessive are in parenthesis)

	Singular	Plural
First Person	I, me (my, mine)	We, us (our, ours)
Second Person	You (your, yours)	You (your, yours)
Third Person	He, him, she, her, it (his, her, hers, its)	They, them (their, theirs)

Other Kinds of Pronouns

Reflexive & Intensive—these are formed by adding *-self* or *-selves* to personal pronouns

Reflexive reflects action back upon the subject. **Intensive** emphasizes a noun or pronoun in the same sentence.

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Donna prepared herself for a long day.

Demonstrative—point out SPECIFIC persons, places, ideas, or things.

this, these, that, those

The people at the end of the line will get better tickets than those at the end.

Indefinite—do not refer to specific persons, places, ideas, or things. It usually does not have an antecedent.

Another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, somebody, someone, something, both, few, many, several, all, any, more, most, none, some

Several of the fans waited in the rain.

Interrogative—ask a question

Who, whom, whose, which, what

What is your favorite song?

Relative—is used to introduce dependent clauses (something that can't be a sentence alone)

Who, whom, whose, which, that

The seats that the students asked for were unavailable.

Prepositions

A word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.

Commonly Used Prepositions

about	before	during	off	toward
above	behind	except	on	under
across	below	for	onto	underneath
after	beneath	from	out	until
against	beside	in	outside	up
along	between	inside	over	upon
among	beyond	into	since	with
around	by	like	through	within
as	despite	near	throughout	without
at	down	of	to	

A preposition begins a prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun, called the object of the preposition.

Note: You can have adjectives and adverbs in prepositional phrases, but **NO VERBS!**

Prepositions that consist of more than one word are **compound prepositions**.

Commonly Used Compound Prepositions

according to	by means of	in place of	on account of
aside from	in addition to	in spite of	out of
because of	in front of	instead of	prior to

Conjunctions

A conjunction connects words or groups of words.

Coordinating Conjunctions **connect words or groups of words of equal importance in a sentence.**

Examples: Sonia **and** her friends watched the new music video.

The action started out at the beach, **but** the scene changed quickly.

and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet

Correlative Conjunctions are word pairs that serve to join words or groups of words.

Examples: You will **not only** hear your favorite song **but also** see the band.

Either the music **or** the visual images will grab your attention.

both...and	either...or	neither...nor	whether...or	not only...but also
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Subordinating Conjunctions introduce a subordinate clause—clauses that cannot stand alone—and join them to independent clauses.

Examples: The band waited **while** *the director checked the lighting*.

Although *music videos are short*, they are expensive to produce.

After	as though	if	so that	when
Although	because	in order that	than	where As
before	provided	unless	whereas as if	even though
since	until	while		

Conjunctive Adverbs are used to express relationships between independent clauses.

Example: The invention of the transistor radio contributed to the rise of rock and roll; **similarly**, the introduction of cable television helped launch music videos.

Accordingly	hence	still
Also	however	therefore
Besides	instead	thus
Consequently	nevertheless	furthermore
Finally	otherwise	similarly

Interjections

A word or phrase used to express emotion.

Examples of interjections: *wow, gee, hey, ouch, aha, boy, and imagine*. See chart below.

A strong interjection is followed by an **exclamation point**.

Example: **Yikes!** Our paper is due tomorrow.

A mild interjection is set off by a **comma**. If the interjection is at the beginning of the sentence the comma comes after it. If it is in the middle of a sentence there will be a comma on each side of the word, and if it is at the end of the sentence, the comma will come before it. Example: **Well,** where should we start?

* Sometimes an **ellipses (...)** can be used as well.

interjection	meaning	example
ah	expressing realization	"Ah, now I understand."
	expressing resignation	"Ah well, it can't be helped."
	expressing surprise	"Ah! I've won!"
alas	expressing grief or pity	"Alas, she's dead now."
dear	expressing pity	"Oh dear! Does it hurt?"
	expressing surprise	"Dear me! That's a surprise!"
er	expressing hesitation	"Lima is the capital of...er...Peru."
hello	expressing greeting	"Hello John. How are you today?"
	expressing surprise	"Hello! My car's gone!"
hey	calling attention	"Hey! look at that!"
	expressing surprise, joy etc	"Hey! What a good idea!"
hi	expressing greeting	"Hi! What's new?"
hmm	expressing hesitation, doubt or disagreement	"Hmm. I'm not so sure."
oh	expressing surprise	"Oh! You're here!"
	expressing pain	"Oh! I've got a toothache."
ouch	expressing pain	"Ouch! That hurts!"
uh	expressing hesitation	"Uh...I don't know the answer to that."
uh-huh	expressing agreement	"Shall we go?" "Uh-huh."
um, umm	expressing hesitation	"85 divided by 5 is...um...17."
	introducing a remark	"Well, what did he say?"