

Eight Parts of Speech

1. Nouns-Name a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples: teacher school desk book language recess

2. Pronouns-Takes the place of or renames a noun.

Examples: he she it her his they their we our

3. Adjectives-Modify or describe a noun and pronoun. **What kind? Which one? How many?**

Examples: small heavy yellow many new soft

The young boy rode **his red** bike. It has been **a good** day.

4. Verbs-Show action or a state of being.

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

(appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, stay, sound, taste) Action or Linking

Examples: run see read swim think watch sing.

5. Adverbs: Describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. They specify **when, where, how, to what extent.**

Examples: loud quiet fast slow quick high up down very

She ran home **quickly**. My teacher is **very** nice. He went to school **yesterday**.

6. Prepositions-Show how a noun or pronoun is related to another word in a sentence.

Example: The boy **with** the curly hair ate lunch **in** the park.

Preposition Song

With, on, for, after, at, by, in,
against, instead, of, near, between,
by, off, from, under, down, below,
through, over, up, according, to,
aboard, across, beyond, about,
toward, since, into, behind, ahead,
within, without, except, among
We're Prepositions Everyone

7. Conjunctions-Joins words, phrases, or clauses together.

Subordinating: After, Although, As, Because, Since, Than, Though, Until, When, Whether, Which

Coordinating: **For And Nor But Or Yet So**

Correlative: Both . . . And Neither . . . Nor Either . . . Or Not only . . . But also

Randy and Kim called **because** it was my birthday. **When** we went to class, we had a quiz.

8. Interjections-Expression of emotion or exclamation! (Usually followed by a comma or exclamation point)

Examples: Ouch! Hooray! Oh! Yes! Wow!

Grammar Terms

Active Voice-The subject **does** the action. (**The runner strained a muscle.**)

Appositive-Is a noun or a pronoun that is placed next to another noun or pronoun to identify it or give more information about it.

(My grandfather **Geza** takes me fishing.) (C.S. Lewis, **my favorite author**, lived in England.)

Antecedent-The word or group of words to which a pronouns refers or that a pronoun replaces.

(Tyler paid **his** dues.) (Sally had a difficult time with **her** homework.)

Comma Splice-Two main clauses separated by a comma. (Steve ran in the store, he bought several items.)

Direct Object-Answers **What?** or **Whom?** after an **action** verb. (He bought a new **car**.) (He dated **Cindy**.)

Fragment-Is an incomplete sentence that lacks a subject, verb, or a main clause. (In the event of a disaster.)

Gerund-Is a verb that ends with -ing. It is used the same way a noun is used. (**Skiing** is a popular sport.)

Indirect Object-Receives what the direct object does. Answers the questions **To Whom?** or **For Whom?**.

It must have a direct object.

(Marie wrote **June** a letter.) (George Washington gave his **troops** orders.)

Intransitive Verb-Not followed by a word that answers **What?** or **Whom?**. (The team played poorly.)

Inversion-The subject follows (comes after) the verb. (Out of the bushes sprang the leopard.)

Object Complement-Describes or renames a direct object. **It must have a direct object.**

(Ami found the man **handsome**.) (Carol thought the woman a **genius**.)

Passive Voice-Occurs when the action of the verb is being performed on the subject.

(The ice cream cone was scooped by the cashier)

Predicate Adjective-Follows a linking verb and further describes the subject. (The people have been **patient**.)

Predicate Nominative-Is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and further identifies the subject.

(The best football player is **Jacob**.) (When the plot is discovered, Andrea will be a **suspect**.)

Run-On-Contains two or more complete sentences written as one. (Steve went on a journey he barely came back.)

Transitive Verb-Followed by a word or words that answer the question **What?** or **Whom?**. (Children trust their parents.)

Subject-Verb Agreement-The subject and the verb must agree. (The **plane landed**.) (The **earth are** bountiful.)