Eight Parts of Speech

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Verb
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Interjection
- Conjunction
NOUN

A noun is a word used to name a person, place, thing, or idea.
Types of Nouns

- **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!
Types of Nouns

- **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
Types of Nouns

- **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)
Types of Nouns

- **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.
Pronouns

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

- Personal Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Person</strong></td>
<td>I, my, mine, me</td>
<td>We, our, ours, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Person</strong></td>
<td>You, your, yours</td>
<td>You, your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Person</strong></td>
<td>He, his, him, she, her, hers, it, its</td>
<td>They, their, theirs, them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronouns

- Reflexive Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Person</strong></td>
<td>Myself</td>
<td>Ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Person</strong></td>
<td>Yourself</td>
<td>Yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third Person</strong></td>
<td>Himself, Herself, Itself</td>
<td>Themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- There is no such word as “hisself.” The grammatically correct reflexive pronoun is *himself*. 
Pronouns

- 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.
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”
Pronoun and Antecedent

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.
Pronoun and Antecedent

- 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.
Adjectives

- 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).
Adjectives

- 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
Adjectives

- 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.
Verbs

- **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
Types of Action Verbs

- 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.
Types of Verbs

- 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**.
Verb Phrases

- 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Am</th>
<th>Are</th>
<th>Were</th>
<th>Being</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is</td>
<td>Was</td>
<td>Be</td>
<td>Been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Helping Verbs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have</th>
<th>Do</th>
<th>Shall</th>
<th>Would</th>
<th>Must</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has</td>
<td>Does</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had</td>
<td>Did</td>
<td>Should</td>
<td>Might</td>
<td>Could</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most common forms of *be*

- **Present:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>I am</td>
<td>We are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>You are</td>
<td>You are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>He/She/It is</td>
<td>They are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Past:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>I was</td>
<td>We were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>You were</td>
<td>You were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; person</td>
<td>He/She/It was</td>
<td>They were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb Tenses

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

Example: John looks terrific.

He

- The only two verbs irregular in 3rd person singular are be (is) and have (has).
Verb Tenses

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary form</th>
<th>Past tense form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>Passed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>Coughed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smile</td>
<td>Smiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dread</td>
<td>Dreaded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb Tenses

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary form</th>
<th>Past tense form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dig</td>
<td>Dug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring</td>
<td>Rang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeze</td>
<td>Froze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>Saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run</td>
<td>Ran</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb Tenses

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.
Is it a VERB?

- 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.
Adverbs

- 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?
Adverbs

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td>Bigger</td>
<td>Biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Faster</td>
<td>Fastest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Later</td>
<td>Latest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- 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.
Adjectives and Adverbs

- 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nouns</td>
<td>Verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronouns</td>
<td>Adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adverbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverbs

- Some of the most common adverbs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quite</th>
<th>Very</th>
<th>Much</th>
<th>Too</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rather</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>-n’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prepositions

- 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)..........................
Prepositions

- 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 than an adverb is a modifier and does NOT take an object! Ask the adverb questions!
Prepositions

- 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...
Preposition or Adverb?

- Prepositions have objects; adverbs don’t!

EXAMPLES:

Pr. V. ADV.
1. I went inside.
   — _____
   — _____

Pr. V. Prep. Adj. N.
2. I went(inside the the house).
   — _____
   — _____
Types of Prepositional Phrases

- 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.
Types of Prepositional Phrases

- 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.
Conjunctions

- **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)
Coordinating Conjunctions

- There are 7 coordinating conjunctions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>And</th>
<th>But</th>
<th>Or</th>
<th>Nor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Yet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.
Correlative Conjunctions

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Both... and</th>
<th>Either... or</th>
<th>Not only... but also</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whether... or</td>
<td>Neither... nor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXAMPLES:

Either Mary loves John, or Alicia loves Fred.
Mary went not only up the stairs, but also down the hall.
Interjections

- **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!