

PARTS OF SPEECH NOTES

- **NOUN** – person, place, thing, or idea / *The (noun) smiled.*
 - Nouns can be **common** or **proper**
 - Common nouns: man, book, city, team
 - Proper nouns: Justin, *Lord of the Flies*, New York, New York Giants
 - Nouns can be **concrete** (things you can see or touch) or **abstract** (things you can't see or touch)
 - Concrete nouns: dishes, desks, discs, doorknobs
 - Abstract nouns: love, justice, guilt, anxiety
 - Nouns can be **subjects** or **objects**
 - A subject noun names the person, place, thing or idea that is doing the action or is being talked about.
Our family loved spending afternoons in the park.
 - An object noun is used as the direct object, indirect object, or object of the preposition.
We would often eat our lunch there.
 - A predicate noun follows a linking verb or a form of the be verb and repeats/renames the subject.
Our favorite game was football.
- **PRONOUN** – substitutes for nouns and function as nouns / *Jess said the hat was (pronoun).*
 - Personal pronouns – refers to specific people, places, or things
 - *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*
I want to go home.
 - Indefinite pronouns – **do not** substitute for specifics
 - *everybody, some*
Everybody speaks.
 - Relative pronouns – **relate** groups of words to nouns or other pronouns
 - *who, whoever, which, that*
The book that won is a novel.
 - Interrogative pronouns – introduce **questions**
 - *who, which, what*
Who will contribute?

- **Demonstrative pronouns** – identify or **point to** nouns
 - *this, that, such*
This is a problem.
- **Intensive pronouns** – a personal pronoun + **self/selves**
 - *himself, ourselves*
He himself asked that question.
- **Reflexive pronouns** – same form as intensive but indicate that the sentence subject also receives the **action of the verb**
 - *themselves*
They injured themselves.
- **VERB** – action or state of being
 - *Janie (verb) five miles.*
 - *You/He/She/They/We (intransitive verb) often.*
 - *I/You/It (linking verb) happy.*
 - *Let's (transitive verb) it.*
 - **Transitive verbs** pass the action on to a **receiver** (person, place, or thing)/object
 - The receiver is the object
I threw the pen.
 - HINT: if there are questions left (who, where, what), it's probably transitive
 - **Intransitive verbs** don't pass the action on to a receiver
 - **Linking verbs** link subjects to word(s) that describe the subject
 - Any form of the be verb (am, is, are, were, was, be, being, been)
The answer is three.
 - **Verb Phrases** consist of a main verb and a helping verb
 - Helping verbs = can, could, did, do, does, had, has, have, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would
She had always been thinking of her future.
- **ADVERB** – modify/describes verbs, adjective, or other adverbs; answers the question HOW? WHEN? WHERE? or TO WHAT EXTENT?
 - Who ran (adverb) in the relay?*
 - I ran (adverb) .*
 - **HINT: -ly** ending is a clue that it's an adverb

- Adverbs have 3 forms: positive, comparative, and superlative.
 - **Positive**
Performing fleas train vigorously. (“Vigorously” modifies the verb “train” without making any comparisons.)
 - **Comparative**
Jumping frogs train more vigorously than performing fleas. (“More vigorously” modifies the verb “train” and compares how “frogs” train to how “fleas” train.)
 - **Superlative**
Fido’s flea is the most vigorously trained insect in the world. (“Most vigorously” modifies the adjective “trained” and compares one “flea” to all other insects.)

- **Good vs. Well**

- “Good” is used only as an adjective
- “Well” can be used as an adverb (many different meanings) or an adjective (only meaning “fit” or “healthy”)

Her health was good. “Good” is an adj. describing her health.

Decker trained well. “Well” is an adv. telling me HOW Decker trained.

- **ADJECTIVE** – modifies/describes a noun or pronoun; answers the questions WHAT KIND? HOW MANY? WHICH ONE?

The (adjective) girl/boy is very (adjective).

- **4 Types of Adjectives**

- Demonstrative: **points** out a particular noun
This kitten is mean, but that cat is meaner.
- Compound: made up of **more than one word**
Scar-faced Bronty is no scaredy-cat guard.
- Indefinite: gives an approximate **number/quantity**
Some cats enjoy having many mice around.
- Predicate: follows a **linking verb** and **describes** the subject
A frustrated kitten is unpleasant and unpredictable.

- **Forms of Adjectives**

- Positive: describes noun/pronoun without comparing it to anything

Frozen yogurt is a light dessert.

- Comparative: compares 2 nouns/pronouns

Frozen yogurt is a lighter dessert than ice cream.

- Superlative: compares 3 or more nouns/pronouns

Frozen yogurt is the lightest dessert of the five on this menu.

- **PREPOSITIONS** – show position or direction

Kate tossed a penny (preposition) the fountain.

- Gives more information and explains things. Explains relationships.
- Prepositions always exist in **phrases**
 - A **prepositional phrase** can be left out of a sentence and the sentence still makes sense.
 - A prepositional phrase starts with a preposition
 - A phrase contains a subject or a verb – not both
- Without prepositions, we lose visuals in writing as well as our orientation in time and space.

- **CONJUNCTIONS** – connects ideas or joins words, phrases, or clauses

Fred finished his math (conjunction) science.

- Connects words, phrases/clauses, and sentences
- Allows us to say more without repetition
- Subordinate Conjunctions:
 - AA~~A~~WWUBBIS: as, after, although, while, when, until, before, because, if, since
- Coordinate:
 - FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

- **INTERJECTIONS** – word or phrase used to express strong emotion or surprise

" (interjection) , Joe, guess where I'm going next week?"

- Shows intense **emotion**
- Exists in single words or VERY short phrases.
- Usually set off with a comma, exclamation point, question mark, or period.
- Examples:
 - Ahhh! Oh. Hey, Oh my gosh! Huh? Oh, man! Dude! Dude. Dude?