

In order to speak and write properly, students must know the eight parts of speech, their definitions, and how to use them correctly. Here is a guide of the parts of speech to assist you and your child.

NOUN

**Person, place, thing, or idea

--Common noun (lowercase) teacher, desk, love, door, cat

--Abstract noun (lowercase) freedom, love, patriotism

--Proper noun (capitalized) Egypt, Thomas County Middle School, Dr. Keown, Mrs. Steele

--Possessive – shows ownership girl's hair / student's book / dog's tail

PRONOUN

**Takes the place of a noun

Personal

Nominative			Objective	
	Singular	plural	Singular	Plural
1st	I	we	me	us
2nd	you	you	you	you
3rd	he/she/it	they	him/ her/ it	them

Possessive (ownership)

Singular	plural
my, mine	our, ours
your yours	
his, hers, its	their, them

Reflexive and Intensive: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself (singular)
 ourselves, yourselves, themselves (plural)

*****hisself, ourself, theirselves** NOT WORDS!!!!!!!!!!

Relative: that, which, who, whom, whose (starts a dependent clause)

Interrogative: which, who, whom, whose, what (asks a question)

Demonstrative: that, this, those, these (names which one)

Indefinite: (plural) both, few, many, ones, others, several

 (either-depends on subject) all, any most, none, some

 (singular) another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either

 everybody, everyone, everything, neither, nobody,

 no one, nothing, one, other, somebody, someone, something

ADJECTIVE

**A word that modifies a noun (I have a green pen) or a pronoun (They are happy).

Tells: What kind (happy children, busy dentist, sunny day)

 Which one or ones (seventh grade, these countries)

 How many or how much (full tank, five dollars, no paper).

Proper adjective-formed from a proper noun (Chinese food, French fries, Spanish dancer, Asian country, Shakespearean poetry, African elephant).

Articles – most commonly used adjective (a, an, the).

ADVERB

***Modifies adjectives (really cute, totally new, very ugly), verb (extremely fast, quietly walked), and other adverbs (very easily).

Tells: where (here, there, away, up)

 when (now, then, later, soon, tomorrow)

 how (clearly, easily, quietly, slowly)

 how often (never, always, often, seldom)

 to what extent (very, too, almost, so, really)

Example: He is really cute.

 He = subject/pronoun

 is = verb

 really = adverb

 cute = noun

*****NOT IS ALWAYS AN ADVERB!!!!!!*****

VERB

**Shows action or helps to make a statement

Types:

*Action (shows action of the subject)

 She wrote a note.

*Linking (links the subject to the predicate) or state of being (tells what subject is or feels).

 Grammar is fun The flower smells pretty

Linking verbs (examples): Appear, be, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, stay, smell, sound, taste

*Helping ("helps" an action verb)

Examples: am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, be, being, been, can, could, shall, should, will, would, do, did, does, done.

Verb phrase – Main verb and all other helping verbs

I **will be going** to the store.

Transitive verb – verb directs action to something or someone (noun/pronoun) in predicate

The owner paid the mechanic. (mechanic is direct object)

Intransitive verb – verb does not have an object.

The truck was running well. The girl ran.

Active voice – subject performs the action. Dr. Sato developed a train.

Passive voice- subject receives the action. A train was developed by Dr. Sato.

PREPOSITION

**Shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word in the sentence.

--We went to school.

--We went up the stairs.

Prepositions

aboard	at	concerning	off	until
about	before	down	on	up
above	behind	during	over	upon
across	below	except	past	with
after	beside	for	since	within
against	besides	from	through	without
along	between	in	throughout	
amid	beyond	into	to	
among	but	like	under	
around	by	of	underneath	

CONJUNCTION

** Joins words, phrases, and clauses

3 Types:

1. Coordinating (joins, pulls it all together)

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

2. Subordinating (under someone else, subordinate is less than)

-starts a dependent clause (must be followed by a subject and a verb)

Ex: Because we were late to class, we had break detention. (COMPLEX SENTENCE)

↑ not a complete thought ↑ a complete thought

--after, before, while, because, since, although, so that, if, when, whenever, as, even, etc.

3. Correlative (always two words that relate, where you have one you have the other)

Not only/ but also, neither/nor, either/ or, both/and

INTERJECTIONS

**Not a sentence.

Use a comma after an interjection that shows mild feeling. (Oh, I forgot my lines.)

Use an exclamation point after strong feeling. (Wow! That was a great play!)

Examples: ah, aha, bam, bravo, good grief, goodness, hey, hooray, hurrah, oh, ouch, Oh dear, yes/no, okay, ow, phew, pow, shh, ugh, uh oh, well, whee, whoops, wow.