

# Parts of Speech



PREPOSITIONS,  
CONJUNCTIONS,  
AND  
INTERJECTIONS  
, BY GOLLY!

# Prepositions



- A **preposition** is a word, which introduces a phrase.
- An object follows it.
- The object is always a noun or a pronoun.
- Sometimes there may be adjectives describing the noun.

# Examples



- The book (**on** the desk) is mine.
- Keep this book (**in** your desk).
- Students should put their knapsacks (**under** their desks).
- The pedestrian walked (**around** the shady corner).

# You will recognize these!



## SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS

PLACE	POSITION	DIRECTION	TIME	OTHER
above across along among at behind below beside between from in past	beyond by down from in inside into near off with without	on opposite out outside over around through throughout to towards under up	after before at by for during from in	of except as like about with without by for

# Prepositions Practice



- Underline or **highlight** the prepositions.
- Put round brackets around the prepositional phrase.
- Example: Joe paid five dollars (**for** his well-worn jacket) that he found (**at** the thrift store).

# CONJUNCTIONS



- A **conjunction** is a word that joins words, phrases, or clauses.
- There are two types of conjunctions:
  - **COORDINATE**: join equal parts (eg. Nouns, verbs, phrases, sentences)
  - And
  - **SUBORDINATE**: make a clause dependent on an independent clause (complete sentence)

# COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS



- Coordinating conjunctions can be remembered like this:
- **FANBOYS**
- **F** – for
- **A** – and
- **N** – nor
- **B** – but
- **O** – or
- **Y** – yet
- **S** - so

# Examples:



- Jordan was startled, **for** she saw a bear.
  - Joins two complete sentences (clauses)
- You **and** I will do the project.
  - Joins two pronouns
- Neither Jack **nor** Jill made it up the hill.
  - Joins two proper nouns
- I would make pizza, **but** we don't have cheese.
  - Joins two complete sentences (clauses)



## Examples, cont'd.



- Let's go to see *Catching Fire* **or** *Divergent*.
  - Joins two proper nouns
- It's foggy **yet** warm outside today.
  - Joins two adjectives
- Blake should do his homework **so** he can get a good grade on his report card.
  - Joins two complete sentences (clauses)

# SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS



- Make a sentence **incomplete**
- Therefore, it is **dependent** on a complete sentence to complete the thought
- Begins a **subordinate** clause

# Common Subordinate Conjunctions



## Subordinating Conjunctions

after	because	lest	till
although	before	now that	unless
as	even if	provided	until
as if	even though	since	when
as long as	how	so that	whenever
as much as	if	than	where
as soon as	inasmuch as	that	wherever
as though	in order that	though	while

Source: Forlini, G., et al (2010). Prentice Hall Grammar and Composition 4

# Examples:



- Georgia needed butter to make cookies.
- **Because** Georgia needed butter to make cookies
- Now we have created a **subordinate** clause
- Now what do we need to add in order for this “**subordinate clause**” to make sense?
- a complete thought
- Eg. **Because** Georgia needed butter to make cookies, she went to the store.

# Let's try another one!



- Joe's dog eats his homework.
- *If* Joe's dog eats his homework
  - Now we have a **subordinate clause**
  - Let's add a **complete thought...**
- If Joe's dog eats his homework, his teacher will not be happy.

# Interjections! Awesome!



- **An interjection is a word that expresses strong feeling or emotion**
  - Usually an interjection comes at the beginning or end of a sentence
  - It is followed by an exclamation point (!) when the emotion is strong
  - It is followed by a comma (,) when the emotion is mild
  - Try not overuse interjections!

# Common Interjections



- Phew
- Wow
- Whoops
- Yippee
- Ouch
- Hey
- Really
- Whoa
- Well
- Shoot

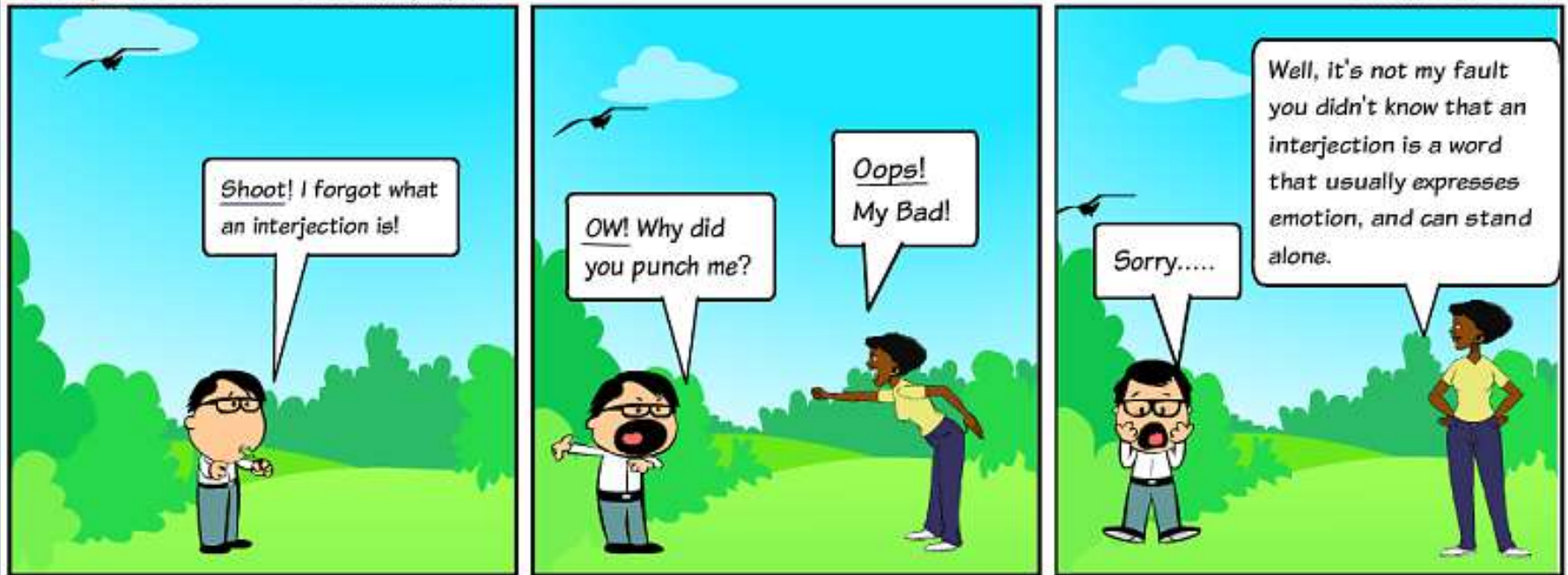


# Can you think of other interjections?



## INTERJECTIONS - BY CMARGRAFF

WWW.TOONDOO.COM



<http://jaimerehm.blogspot.ca/2008/08/interjections-comic-strip.html>



