

Parts of Speech

Guided Notes

1. NOUN

Function: PERSON, PLACE, THING, or IDEA.

Examples:

Person

Place

Thing

Idea

MOTHER

HOME

MONEY

FREEDOM

TEACHER

SCHOOL

IPOD

HOPE

OFFICER

MALL

BUS

FAIRNESS

1. NOUN

COMMON NOUNS: name any ordinary or a non specific person, place, things or idea.

Examples: baby, park, pencil, justice

PROPER NOUNS: name a specific person, place, or things.

Examples: Ms. Mayhew, Concord, Ford,

common noun**proper noun**

man, boy

John

woman, girl

Mary

country, town

England, London

company

Ford, Sony

shop, restaurant

Amazon, Subway

month, day of the week

January, Sunday

book, film

War and Peace, Titanic

**PROPER
NOUNS are
ALWAYS
CAPITAL!!!**

**YOUR NAME
IS A PROPER
NOUN**

1. Nouns

The SUBJECT (that does the action) of a sentence is almost always a noun, but not every noun is a subject. (A subject needs a corresponding verb.)

Example:

My dog ate two dishes of food for lunch.

Subject = dog

Other nouns = dishes, food, lunch

2. PRONOUNS

Function: Take the PLACE of NOUNS.

(Pronouns can also function as a sentence's SUBJECT.)

Examples: Nouns Pronouns

Replace BRUSH with IT.

Replace POST OFFICE with THERE.

Replace GIRLS with THEM.

Sample: SHE wanted to ride the bus with US.

2. PRONOUNS

Function: Take the place of nouns

Personal Pronoun Examples:

He, she, it, they, them, we, us
(Myself, mine, yours, theirs)

Indefinite Pronoun Examples:

Many, some, everyone, each,
either, most, all, anybody,
few, both, none, such

*These are not the only kind of pronouns.

3. VERBS

Function: Show ACTION or state-of-being.

Verbs are the ACTION that the SUBJECT does.

Examples:	<u>Action</u>	<u>Linking/Helping</u>
	JUMP	WAS
	SING	IS
	LEARN	CAN
	WANT	BE

Sample: The new students ATE/HAD lunch in silence.

4. CONJUNCTIONS

Function: Connect two parts of a sentence

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

(Connect two independent clauses.)

FOR

AND

NOR

BUT

OR

YET

SO

FANBOYS!!

Sample: I wanted to go outside, BUT the sun was too hot.

4. CONJUNCTIONS

Function: Connect words or ideas.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.

(Connect dependent clauses to independent clauses.)

SOME examples:

Because

However

Since

While

When

Although

Since it's going to rain on Sunday, we will need to bring an umbrella.

I got to sleep in today because my class was cancelled.

5. ADJECTIVES

Function: Describes or modifies NOUNS.

Answer: Which one, what kind, how many?

Examples:

Green

Silent

Loving

Fluffy

Rich

Happy

The young girl left the
uncomfortable meeting, but
forgot her messy notebook.

6. ADVERBS

Function: modify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, or other ADVERBS. *They usually end in ly*

Answer: WHERE, WHEN, HOW HOW OFTEN, and/or HOW MUCH?

Examples:

The baby slept QUIETLY.

We QUICKLY moved to the auditorium.

The sanctuary of the church was DEATHLY quiet.

Her new car is SO fine.

7. PREPOSITIONS

Function: Show a **RELATIONSHIP** between a noun and other words.

Rule: A preposition is followed by a "noun". It is never followed by a verb.

Examples:

ABOVE AROUND OVER UNDER
THROUGH INTO BELOW BY
IN BESIDE FROM TO

I went around the guard behind the stadium to
use the bathroom with the cleanest toilet.

7. Prepositional Phrases

- ✓ Start with a preposition and ends with a noun
- ✓ Usually tell you where and when (like adverbs)
- ✓ Sometimes has “modifiers” between prep and object
- ✓ (Object = the who/what the prep references)



Above the TV
On the shelf
After the game

Examples:

From my mom
Along the way
During class

7. Prepositional Phrases

BE CAREFUL:

If there is a VERB between the preposition and its object, it is NOT a prep phrase.

Prep phrase = After the game

NOT a prep phrase = After we won the game

Some prepositions can be confused with subordinating conjunctions/clauses.

8. INTERJECTIONS

Function: Show INTENSE FEELING and are often used at the BEGINNING of SENTENCES.

Examples:

OH! OW! OUCH! WOW! NO!
HEY!

Sample: OUCH, that bee stung me!

PRACTICE:

1. Trucks with large wheels drive slowly.
2. Students tested their experiments outside today.
3. On the bus today were two new students.
4. Brothers are frequently competitive.
5. Scout learned about empathy after Jem.

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