

## Parts of Speech Study Guide

### Nouns

- A noun names a person, a place, a thing, or an idea.  
Ex: girl, building, lamp, pain, love, courage
- A collective noun names a group of people or things.  
Ex: crew, group, herd
- Common nouns can name any person, place, or thing.  
Ex: boy, state, lake
- Proper nouns name a particular person, place, or thing. A proper noun begins with a capital letter and may include more than one word.  
Ex: Rob Mason, Tennessee, Lake Louise
- A compound noun has more than one word.  
Ex: study hall, mother-in-law, skyscraper

### Pronouns

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns.
- An antecedent is the word or group of words that a pronoun replaces or refers to.

#### List of Personal Pronouns

First person (speaker)	Singular	Plural
	I, me, my mine	we, us, our, ours
Second person (person spoken to)	you, your, yours	you, your, yours
Third person (person or thing spoken about)	he, him, his	they, them
	she, her, hers it, its	their, theirs

## Other Kinds of Pronouns

- Indefinite pronouns – usually doesn't have a definite antecedent; refers to an unnamed person or thing.

### Common Indefinite Pronouns

all	both	few	nothing
another	each	many	one
any	either	most	several
anybody	everybody	neither	some
anyone	everyone	none	someone
anything	everything	no one	something

- Demonstrative pronouns – point out persons and things

### Demonstrative Pronouns

this      that      these      those

- Interrogative pronouns – are used to ask questions

### Interrogative Pronouns

what      which      who      whom      whose

## Verbs

- An action verb tells what action a subject is performing.
- To find an action verb, first find the subject of the sentence and then ask yourself, *What is the subject doing?*
- Action verbs can show physical action, mental action, or ownership.

Physical action – The frog swallowed the fly.

Mental action – I forgot his name.

Ownership – Jeffrey has a new bicycle.

## Linking Verbs

- A linking verb links the subject with another word in the sentence. The other word either renames or describes the subject.

### Common Linking Verbs

be	shall be	have been
is	will be	has been
am	can be	had been
are	could be	could have been
was	should be	should have been
were	would be	may have been
	may be	might have been
	might be	must have been

### Additional Linking Verbs

appear	grow	seem	stay
become	look	smell	taste
feel	remain	sound	turn

## Linking Verb or Action Verb

- Some of the additional linking verbs are not always used as linking verbs.
- Those words can also be used as action verbs.
- Ask yourself, *What is the verb doing in the sentence?*
- If the verb links a subject to a word that renames or describes it, it's a linking verb.
- If the verb is used to show action, it's an action verb.

## Helping Verbs

- A verb phrase is a main verb plus one or more helping verbs.

### Common Helping Verbs

**be** – am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been

**have** – has, have, had

**do** – do, does, did

**others** – may, might, must, can, could, shall, should, will, would

- A main verb may have one or more helping verbs.
- One or more words may interrupt a verb phrase.
- *Not* and its contraction *n't* are never part of a verb phrase.
- To find a verb phrase in a question, turn the question into a statement.