

## PARTS OF SPEECH

PART OF SPEECH	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE(S)	FURTHER EXPLANATION
NOUN	It names a person, place, thing, or idea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <u>girl</u> lost her new <u>backpack</u> at <u>school</u>.</li> <li>- The <u>house</u> was full of <u>happiness</u>.</li> </ul>	If you can put “a”, “an”, or “the” before the word, it will most likely be a noun.
PRONOUN	It substitutes for a noun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sarah asked <u>him</u> to walk <u>that</u> dog.</li> <li>- <u>Who</u> has been using <u>my</u> computer?</li> </ul>	Pronouns can be: personal (e.g. them) relative (e.g. which) interrogative (e.g. whom) reflexive/intensive (e.g. itself) indefinite (e.g. everybody).
ADJECTIVE	It describes or limits a noun or pronoun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amy bought <u>a pair of brown</u> shoes and <u>an astonishing</u> dress.</li> <li>- Those <u>forgetful</u> boys need to clean that <u>messy</u> room.</li> </ul>	Adjectives tell what kind or how many. “A”, “an”, and “the” are also considered adjectives.
ADVERB	It modifies a verb, adjective, or another verb.	Modifying a: Verb: The students read <u>aloud</u> . Adj.: The movie was <u>very</u> amusing. Adv.: It all happened <u>too</u> quickly for me to describe it.	Adverbs answer How? When? or Where? Many adverbs end in -ly: Happy + ly = Happily
VERB	It expresses action or state of being. There are two kinds of verbs: linking & action.	Linking: -My mother <u>is</u> a high school teacher. Action: -He <u>wrote</u> an interesting novel.	Common linking verbs: -Any form of the verb “is” or “be” -Appear, seem, become, etc. Action verbs imply either physical or mental activity.
PREPOSITION	It shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun to another noun or pronoun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The airplane flew <u>above</u> us.</li> <li>- She walked <u>to</u> the store.</li> </ul>	Commonly used prepositions include: about, before, for, from, in, on, over, to, until, up, with, without.
CONJUNCTION	It connects words or groups of words. Types: coordinating, correlative, and subordinating.	Coordinating: My professor is strict, <u>yet</u> she is fair. Correlative: <u>Both</u> swimming <u>and</u> dancing are fun ways to work out. Subordinate: I am happy <u>because</u> of you.	Other coordinating conj.: for, but, or, yet, so, and, nor. Other correlative conj.: both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also. Subordinating conjunctions join dependent clauses to main clauses.
INTERJECTION	It expresses surprise or strong feeling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Wow!</u> This place is great.</li> <li>- <u>Oh no</u>, that’s terrible news.</li> </ul>	They are commonly used before a sentence or at the beginning of a sentence.