

PARTS OF SPEECH REVIEW

GRAMMAR REFERENCE		
Part of Speech	What It Does	Some Examples
NOUN	Names people, places, things, ideas, feelings, qualities -----	<i>Amanda, friends, Ohio, desk, store, liberty, happiness, courage</i>
Common	Names a group of people, places, or things in general	<i>friend, school, store</i> <i>(liberty, happiness, courage)</i>
Proper	Gives a name to a specific person, place, thing (capitalized)	<i>Amanda, Badger School, Macy's</i>
Concrete	Can be seen or touched	<i>book, table, cloud, car</i>
Abstract	Cannot be seen or touched	<i>equality, courage, confusion, honesty</i>
PRONOUN	Used in place of a noun -----	
Personal	Refers to a noun already mentioned	<i>I, you, he, him, we, us, them, etc.</i>
Possessive	Shows ownership	<i>my, mine, his, her, our, ours, etc.</i>
Interrogative	Asks a question	<i>Who? Whom? Whose? Which?</i>
Relative	Refers a group of words to a noun	<i>friend who always listens, etc.</i>
Demonstrative	Points out people or things	<i>this, that, these, those</i>
Indefinite	Refers to a person, place, thing that isn't definite	<i>each, anybody, everything, both, either, another, all, none, etc.</i>
VERB	Tells what a subject <u>is</u> or <u>does</u> -----	
Action	Refers to mental or physical action	<i>jump, call, know, help, create</i>
Linking	Ties subject to a word that identifies or describes it	<i>was, were, seem, become, feel, etc.</i> <i>Jane is my friend. She looks wise.</i>
Helping	A verb that helps in the formation of another verb (helping verb + main verb = verb phrase)	<i>forms of be, can, do, have, may, ought, shall, will (must have gone, should help, am studying, etc.)</i>

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Grammar Reference (continued)

Part of Speech	What It Does	Some Examples
ADJECTIVE	Describes nouns and pronouns Tells <u>how many</u> , <u>what kind</u> , <u>which one</u>)	<i>One large present felt heavier.</i> <i>This car is too slow.</i> <i>Work clothes should be practical.</i>
ADVERB	Describes action verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs Tells <u>how</u> , <u>when</u> , <u>where</u> , <u>to what extent</u>	We drove <i>very carefully</i> in the storm. Let's study <i>later</i> . The dog wants to go <i>outside</i> . They seem <i>really</i> intelligent. It has been a <i>rather</i> hectic week.
PREPOSITION	Shows relationship between two words in a sentence ----- The <u>object</u> of a preposition is the noun or pronoun that follows it. A <u>prepositional phrase</u> is a group of words that includes a preposition and its object	<i>at, of, on, in, for, to, with, near, etc.</i> our friends <i>in Green Bay</i> painted <i>by a famous artist</i> <i>just between you and me</i> directions <i>to the haunted house</i> washing dishes <i>after lunch</i>
CONJUNCTION	Joins words, phrases, clauses, and sentences ----- Coordinating Remember 2 and 3-letter "fan boys" Subordinating Introduces a dependent clause Correlative Used in pairs to join words, etc.	<i>for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so</i> <i>after, if, because, until, as, before</i> <i>either-or, neither-nor, both-and, etc.</i>
INTERJECTION	Expresses emotion and is grammatically unrelated to other words in a sentence.	<i>Help! I'm stuck!</i> <i>Wow--you're amazing!</i> <i>Oh, I'm sure she'll be elected.</i>