

The Eight Parts of Speech

1. Nouns- name persons, places, things, or ideas.

Examples of persons: mother, father, Susie, Joe, Mrs. Applegate

Examples of places: city, home, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh

Examples of things: house, ring, shoe, table, desk, chair, light

Examples of ideas: grief, democracy, courage, independence

Sentence using Nouns- **Susie** asked **Joe** to go to **Mrs. Applegate's home**.

2. Pronouns- takes the place of a noun.

A). Examples of personal pronouns

Singular	Plural	
I	We	who
You	You	whoever
He/She/It	They	

I bought a book at the bookstore.

Singular	Plural	
Me	Us	Whom
You	You	Whomever
Him/Her/It	Them	

What do **you** think of the two of **us**? Can **you** hand the paper to **him**?

B). Examples of possessive pronouns: my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, and theirs.

The purple notebook is **mine**.

C). Examples of indefinite pronouns: anybody, anyone, each, either, none, someone, somebody, both, everyone, no one, neither, many, few, several, and one.

Everyone is leaving early for Thanksgiving break.

D). Examples of interrogative pronouns: who, whom, what, which, and whose.

Whom do you think we should invite to the party?

E). Examples of demonstrative pronouns: this, that, these, and those.

This must not continue.

3. Verbs- express action or state of being.

Action:

I **read** the novel, Don Quixote.

The professor **spoke** to the students about their noise level.

State of Being:		
Is	Am	Was
Are	Were	

The computer **sits** on the small table.

I **completed** the research paper.

4. Adverbs- describe a verb (an action) by telling how, when, where, and how much.

The students **quickly** completed their homework.

(Verb)

The professor waited **patiently** for the student to answer the question.

(Verb)

5. Adjectives- describe a noun/pronoun by telling which, how many, and what kind.

The girl had **light, shiny brown** hair.

(Noun)

6. Prepositions- show relationships between nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words in the sentence.

List of Prepositions			
About	Beside	In front of	Toward
Above	Besides	Like	Under
Against	Between	Near	Underneath
Among	By	Next to	Until
As	Despite	Off	Up
As well as	Down	Onto	Upon
At	During	Out (of)	Within
Because of	Except	Outside	Without
Before	From	Past	

Behind	Inside	Since	
Below	Instead of	Through(out)	
Beneath	In addition to	to	

The airplane flew **between** two clouds, **through** another cloud, **upon** three clouds, and **below** numerous clouds.

7. Conjunctions:

A.) Coordinating conjunctions link words, phrases and complete sentences of equal value.

Coordinating Conjunctions:	
For	Or
And	Yet
Nor	So
But	_____

The boy wanted to go home after class, **but** Susie wanted to stay and work.

(Try to remember the word FANBOYS, For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, and So.)

B.) Subordinating conjunctions link independent clauses (complete thoughts) to dependent clauses (incomplete thoughts).

Subordinating Conjunctions:		
If	As soon as	Though
Because	As though	Until
Although	Before	Whenever
When	In order that	Whether
Unless	Provided	While
After	Since	
As	So that	
As if	Than	

A.) Since it is raining today, I will carry my umbrella.

(Incomplete thought) (Complete thought)

I will carry my umbrella since it is raining today.

(Complete thought) (Incomplete thought)

8. Interjections: show emotion. They can either be mild or strong.

Examples: **Ouch!** That hurt!

Oh no! I forgot that the exam was today.

Hey! Put that down.