PARTS OF SPEECH NOTES

- **NOUN** – person, place, thing, or idea / The *(noun)* smiled.
  - Nouns can be **common** or **proper**
    - Common nouns: man, book, city, team
    - Proper nouns: Justin, Lord of the Flies, New York, New York Giants
  - Nouns can be **concrete** (things you can see or touch) or **abstract** (things you can’t see or touch)
    - Concrete nouns: dishes, desks, discs, doorknobs
    - Abstract nouns: love, justice, guilt, anxiety
  - Nouns can be **subjects** or **objects**
    - A subject noun names the person, place, thing or idea that is doing the action or is being talked about.
      
      *Our family* loved spending afternoons in the park.
    - An object noun is used as the direct object, indirect object, or object of the preposition.
      
      *We would often eat our lunch there.*
    - A predicate noun follows a linking verb or a form of the be verb and repeats/renames the subject.
      
      *Our favorite game was football.*

- **PRONOUN** – substitutes for nouns and function as nouns / Jess said the hat was *(pronoun)*.
  - Personal pronouns – refers to specific people, places, or things
    - *I, you, be, she, it, we, they
      *I want to go home.*
  - Indefinite pronouns – **do not** substitute for specifics
    - *everybody, some
      *Everybody speaks.*
  - Relative pronouns – **relate** groups of words to nouns or other pronouns
    - *who, whoever, which, that
      *The book that won is a novel.*
  - Interrogative pronouns – introduce **questions**
    - *who, which, what
      *Who will contribute?*
Demonstrative pronouns – identify or **point to** nouns

- *this, that, such*
  
  *This is a problem.*

Intensive pronouns – a personal pronoun + **self/selves**

- *himself, ourselves*
  
  *He himself asked that question.*

Reflexive pronouns – same form as intensive but indicate that the sentence subject also receives the **action of the verb**

- *themselves*
  
  *They injured themselves.*

- **VERB** – action or state of being

  - *Janie ___(verb)___ five miles.*
  - *You/He/She/They/We ___(intransitive verb)___ often.*
  - *I/You/It ___(linking verb)___ happy.*
  - *Let’s ___(transitive verb)___ it.*

  - **Transitive verbs** pass the action on to a **receiver** (person, place, or thing)/object
    
    - The receiver is the object
      
      *I threw the pen.*
    
    - HINT: if there are questions left (who, where, what), it’s probably transitive

  - **Intransitive verbs** don’t pass the action on to a receiver

  - **Linking verbs** link subjects to word(s) that describe the subject
    
    - Any form of the be verb (am, is, are, were, was, be, being, been)
      
      *The answer is three.*

  - **Verb Phrases** consist of a main verb and a helping verb
    
    - Helping verbs = can, could, did, do, does, had, has, have, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would
      
      *She had always been thinking of her future.*

- **ADVERB** – modify/describes verbs, adjective, or other adverbs; answers the question **HOW? WHEN? WHERE? or TO WHAT EXTENT?**

  - *Who ran ___(adverb)___ in the relay?*
    
    *I ran ___(adverb)___.*

  - HINT: -ly ending is a clue that it’s an adverb
Adverbs have 3 forms: positive, comparative, and superlative.

- **Positive**
  
  Performing fleas train **vigorously**. ("Vigorously" modifies the verb "train" without making any comparisons.)

- **Comparative**
  
  Jumping frogs train **more vigorously** than performing fleas. ("More vigorously" modifies the verb "train" and compares how "frogs" train to how "fleas" train.)

- **Superlative**
  
  Fido's flea is the **most vigorously** trained insect in the world. ("Most vigorously" modifies the adjective "trained" and compares one "flea" to all other insects.)

**Good vs. Well**

- "Good" is used only as an adjective
- "Well" can be used as an adverb (many different meanings) or an adjective (only meaning "fit" or "healthy")

  *Her health was good.* "Good" is an adj. describing her health.

  *Decker trained well.* "Well" is an adv. telling me HOW Decker trained.

- **ADJECTIVE** – modifies/describes a noun or pronoun; answers the questions WHAT KIND? HOW MANY? WHICH ONE?

  *The (**adjective**) girl/boy is very (**adjective**).*

- **4 Types of Adjectives**
  
  - Demonstrative: **points** out a particular noun
    
    *This kitten is mean, but that cat is meaner.*
  
  - Compound: made up of **more than one word**
    
    *Scar-faced Bronty is no scaredy-cat guard.*
  
  - Indefinite: gives an approximate **number/quantity**
    
    *Some cats enjoy having many mice around.*
  
  - Predicate: follows a **linking verb** and **describes** the subject
    
    *A frustrated kitten is unpleasant and unpredictable.*

- **Forms of Adjectives**
  
  - Positive: describes noun/pronoun without comparing it to anything
Frozen yogurt is a light dessert.

- Comparative: compares 2 nouns/ pronouns
  Frozen yogurt is a lighter dessert than ice cream.

- Superlative: compares 3 or more nouns/ pronouns
  Frozen yogurt is the lightest dessert of the five on this menu.

- **PREPOSITIONS** – show position or direction
  Kate tossed a penny (preposition) the fountain.
  - Gives more information and explains things. Explains relationships.
  - Prepositions always exist in phrases
    - A prepositional phrase can be left out of a sentence and the sentence still makes sense.
    - A prepositional phrase starts with a preposition
    - A phrase contains a subject or a verb – not both
  - Without prepositions, we lose visuals in writing as well as our orientation in time and space.

- **CONJUNCTIONS** – connects ideas or joins words, phrases, or clauses
  Fred finished his math (conjunction) science.
  - Connects words, phrases/clauses, and sentences
  - Allows us to say more without repetition
  - Subordinate Conjunctions:
    - AAAWWUBBIS: as, after, although, while, when, until, before, because, if, since
  - Coordinate:
    - FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

- **INTERJECTIONS** – word or phrase used to express strong emotion or surprise
  “__(interjection)__ Joe, guess where I’m going next week?”
  - Shows intense emotion
  - Exists in single words or VERY short phrases.
  - Usually set off with a comma, exclamation point, question mark, or period.
  - Examples:
    - Ahhh! Oh. Hey, Oh my gosh! Huh? Oh, man! Dude! Dude. Dude?