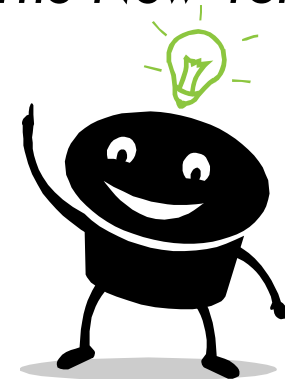


# PARTS OF SPEECH

Examples and Explanations

# Nouns

- Nouns are names of a person, place, thing, or idea.
- Persons:
  - ▣ Examples: president, woman, blogger, Madonna, Monet
- Places:
  - ▣ Examples: building, city, school, Eugene, 30<sup>th</sup> Ave
- Things:
  - ▣ Examples: tablet, phone, email, website, *The New York Times*, *Wikipedia*
- Ideas or Concepts:
  - ▣ Examples: integrity, freedom, Hinduism



# Pronouns

- Pronouns refer to or replace a noun and help avoid repetition.
  - ▣ Example without pronouns: Serena Williams played tennis for Serena Williams' college team. Then, Serena Williams decided to change the course of Serena Williams' career, and Serena Williams decided to establish her own line of fashion. However, Serena Williams may not be as famous for Serena Williams' fashion company.
  - ▣ Serena Williams played tennis for *her* college team. Then, *she* decided to change the course of *her* career ...
  - ▣ Examples: I, me, you, we, they, them, he, him, she, her ...

# Articles

- Precede a noun in a sentence
- Examples:
  - a, an, the

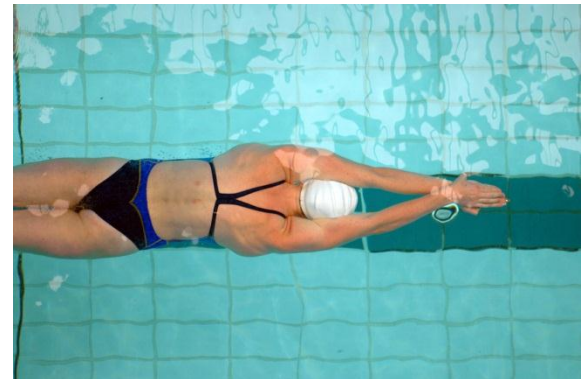
A

an

the

# Verbs

- Words that indicate action or state of being
- Types: action verbs, linking verbs, helping verbs
- Examples:
  - ▣ Action verbs: think, run, skate, play, write
  - ▣ Linking verbs: is, taste, seem
  - ▣ Helping verbs: can, could, forms of *to be*, *to do*



# Prepositions – work with noun or pronoun

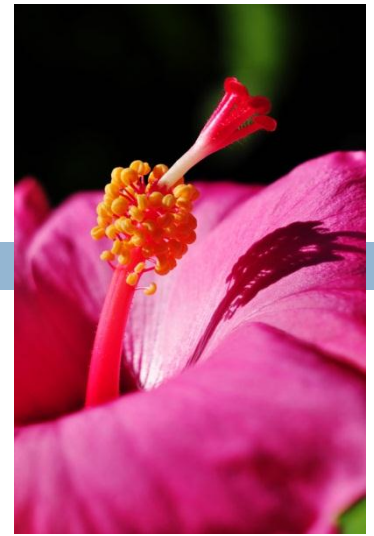
- Position – Most prepositions refer to the relative position of one thing to another.
  - ▣ Examples: toward, near, beside, behind, under, over
- Time prepositions
  - ▣ Examples: before, after, during, since, till, until
- “Oddball” prepositions
  - ▣ Examples: of, with, for, concerning, about, except, but, like, as
- Prepositions made up of two or more words
  - ▣ Examples: according to, prior to, in front of, as to ...

# Conjunctions

- Words that connect or join ideas, clauses, or parts of a sentence
- Examples: and, or, for, nor, but, yet, so, because ...



# Adjectives



- Modify a noun or pronoun
- Answer the questions:
  - ▣ Which one? How many? What color? What kind?
- Types:
  - ▣ Descriptive adjectives: ***bright, fuchsia, fragrant*** flower
  - ▣ Nominal adjectives: The ***flower*** petal is damaged.
  - ▣ Present or past participles without a helping verb: The ***wilted*** flower... The ***glistening*** petals.



# Adverbs

- Words or groups of words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs
- Often end in -ly
- Answer the questions:
  - ▣ When? Where? Why? How?
  - ▣ Examples: still, never, rather, almost, quietly, amazingly,
  - ▣ More examples: He **suddenly** opened the door. He did **not** knock. (How did he open the door? How did he knock?)



# A Reminding Rhyme -- anonymous

A *noun*'s a person, place, or thing  
Or sometimes even time, like spring.  
A *verb* tells what the subject does,  
Like "jumps" or "fishes," "is" or "was."  
An *adjective* describes a noun,  
Like "clean" or "ugly," "blue" or "brown."  
An *adverb* tells you how or when,  
Like "quickly" or "well" or "then."  
A *pronoun* takes the noun's own place,  
Like "they" for "children," "she" for "Grace."  
A *preposition* leads a noun  
"In bed," "at sea," or "to the town."  
*Conjunctions* are a bridge across  
Two sentences: "but," "and," "because."  
The *interjections*, last of all,  
Like "Oh!" and "Ouch!" are very small.