

Chapter 2

Parts of Speech



Nouns are naming words:

They may name persons, animals, plants, places, things, substances, qualities, or ideas

*Bart, armadillo, Mayberry, tree, rock,
cloud, love, ghost, music, virtue*



Nouns are often pointed out
by noun indicators:

The, A, and An signal that a noun
is ahead



Pronoun

A word used in place of a noun



Some pronouns may represent specific persons or things:

I	she	they	you
me	her	them	yourself
myself	herself	themselves	yourselves
it	he	we	who
itself	him	us	whom
that	himself	ourselves	



Indefinite pronouns refer to
nouns (persons, places, things)
in a general way:

each *everyone* *nobody* *somebody*



Other pronouns point out particular things:

SINGULAR

- *this*
- *that*

PLURAL

- *these*
- *those*



Other pronouns introduce questions:

- Who
- Which
- What



Verbs

Show action or express being in relation to the subject of a sentence.



Types of verbs

- Action verbs: *ate, washed*
- Being verbs: *is, as, were, are, am*
- Helping verbs are used with main verbs to form other tenses to form verb phrases:
had sung, will be singing
Main helping verbs: *has, have, had, is, was, were, are, am*
Helpers: *will, shall, should, could*



Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns and answer the questions

- What kind?
- Which one?
- How many?



- **What kind** are descriptive words
red, dirty, noisy, gentle, tired
- **Which one** narrows or restricts meaning
my, our, other, this, these
- **How many** are numbering words
some, three, each, one, few
- **Articles** are “noun indicators”
a, an, the



Adverbs

Modify verbs, adjectives, and
other adverbs



Adverbs answer the questions

- How?
- Where?
- When?
- To what degree?



Adverbs that answer

- HOW show manner or way *Hungrily, noisily*
- WHERE show location *Downtown, behind, upstairs*
- WHEN indicate time *Yesterday, soon*
- TO WHAT DEGREE express extent *Entirely, somewhat*



Most words ending in –ly are
adverbs

Skillfully

Courteously

(exceptions are adjectives like
lovely and *ugly*)



Prepositions

Are words or groups of words that function as a connective



The preposition connections its object(s) to some other word(s) in the sentence.

A preposition and its object—usually a noun and a pronoun—with modifiers make up a prepositional phrase, which will function as an adjective or an adverb.



Common prepositions

about

before

but

into

past

above

behind

by

like

to

across

below

after

despite

near

toward

after

beneath

down

of

under

against

beside

for

off

until

among

between

from

on

upon

around

beyond

in

over

with



Some prepositions are composed of more than one word and are made up from other parts of speech

- According to
- As far as
- Because of
- In spite of
- Ahead of
- As well as
- In back of
- Instead of
- Along with
- Aside from
- In front of
- Together with



A Conjunction shows a relationship between words, phrases, or clauses



Coordinating Conjunctions

- For
- And
- Nor
- But
- Or
- Yet
- So



Subordinating Conjunctions

After	because	provided	whenever
Although	before	since	where
As	but that	so that	whereas
As if	if	till	wherever
As long as		in order that	until
As soon as		notwithstanding	when



Interjection

Conveys strong emotion or
surprise



Interjections use exclamation points when they appear alone

- Awesome!
- Curses!
- Cowabunga!
- Yaba dabba doo!



When appearing as part of a sentence, interjections are usually followed by a comma:

Oh, I did not consider that problem



The interjection may sound
exciting, BUT

It is seldom appropriate
for college writing.

