#### 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
	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

PLURAL

- this
- that

- 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

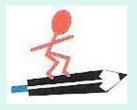


Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns and answer the questions

• 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 *Hungrily, noisily* way
- 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 past like after after under off from beyond

before above to despite beneath against until on in

but behind across near down beside among upon over

into by below toward Of for between around 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	5	notwithstanding	when



#### Interjection

#### Conveys strong emotion or suprise



Interjections use exclamation points when they appear alone

• Awsome!

• 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.

