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:

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>they</td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>yourself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myself</td>
<td>herself</td>
<td>themselves</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>who</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itself</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>whom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>himself</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indefinite pronouns refer to nouns (persons, places, things) in a general way:

each  everyone  nobody  somebody
Other pronouns point out particular things:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• this</td>
<td>• these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• that</td>
<td>• those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  
  *Hunggrily, 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 connects 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>about</th>
<th>before</th>
<th>but</th>
<th>into</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>across</td>
<td>below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>despite</td>
<td>near</td>
<td>toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>beneath</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>beside</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off</td>
<td>until</td>
<td>among</td>
<td>between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>upon</td>
<td>around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beyond</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After</th>
<th>because</th>
<th>provided</th>
<th>whenever</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Although</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>since</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>but that</td>
<td>so that</td>
<td>whereas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As if</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>till</td>
<td>wherever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As long as</td>
<td></td>
<td>in order that</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As soon as</td>
<td></td>
<td>notwithstanding</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interjection

Conveys strong emotion or surprise
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.