# Parts of Speech Quick Reference

**NOUNS**    Job = names _person_ , _place_ , _thing_ , _idea_ , _feeling_
**Proper nouns** – begin with a _capital letter_    **Common nouns** – do not begin with a _capital letter_
Words that signal a noun is coming : _a_ , _an_ , _the_ (articles)
Name a common noun that is more than one word: _high school_
Name a proper noun that is more than one word: _Riverside High School_

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**PRONOUNS**    Job = _take the place of a noun or another pronoun_
        Antecedent = _word that pronoun takes the place of_
**Personal Pronouns** – can easily locate _antecedent_

no apostrophes

| Singular | Subject | Object | Possessive |
|----------|---------|--------|------------|
| 1st Person | I | me | my, mine |
| 2nd Person | you | you | your, yours |
| 3rd Person | he, she, it | them | his, hers, its |

| Plural | Subject | Object | Possessive |
|--------|---------|--------|------------|
| 1st Person | we | us | our, ours |
| 2nd Person | you | you | your, yours |
| 3rd Person | they | them | their, theirs |

**Indefinite Pronouns** – refer to _unnamed person or group_

**Singular**
_some_
_any_ } body
_every_ } one
_no_ } thing

**Singular**
_each_    _one_
_either_    _other_
_neither_    _another_
much

**Plural**
_both_    _many_    _others_
_few_    _several_

**Singular or Plural** (depends on words that follow them in a sentence)
all        most        some
any        none        half

**Interrogative Pronouns** – _introduce questions_
_what_    _who_    _whose_
_which_    _whom_

**Relative Pronouns** – Begin adjective clause – relates adjective clause to the word it modifies in the mail clause
_that_            _who_            _whose_
_which_            _whom_
**Demonstrative Pronouns:**    _this_        _these_        _those_
            _that_
**Intensive and Reflexive Pronouns** – formed by adding _self_ or _selves_ to a pronoun.
Intensive pronouns _myself, yourself, himself, herself, themselves, itself, ourselves, yourselves_
Reflexive pronouns _myself, yourself, himself, herself, themselves, itself, ourselves, yourselves_

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**VERBS**    jobs 1. _show action_
        2. _link a word in predicate to the subject_
Action – can be used alone or with _helping verb_
        – tells what the subject is <u>doing</u> or what the subject <u>has.</u>
**Helping Verbs:**
Be – _am_ _is_ _are_ _was_ _were_ _be_ _being_ _been_
Have – _have_ _has_ _had_ _having_
Do – _do_ _does_ _did_ _done_ _doing_
Modals – _can_ _could_ _will_ _would_ _shall_ _should_ _may_ _might_ _must_

**Linking Verbs** – link _subject_ with a word that describes it or renames it
Be – _am_ _is_ _are_ _was_ _were_ _be_ _being_ _been_
_appear_    _grow_    _taste_    } can be action or linking.
_become_    _look_    _turn_    } Linking – if followed by a word that
_remain_    _stay_    _smell_    } describes (adj.) or renames (noun)
_feel_    _sound_    _seem_    } the subject
Verb phrase – helping verbs plus main verb

**INTERJECTIONS**    Job – _express strong feelings_
When used alone, followed by _!_
When part of a sentence, followed by _,_

MODIFIERS – words that limit or narrow the meaning of other words (adj., adv., prep.)

## ADJECTIVES    Job – describe noun or pronoun
Answer: which one(s) , what kind , how many , how much
Most often come before a noun, but may also appear after a linking verb.
Articles – a special group of adjectives: a , an , the
Proper adjective – form of a proper noun and describes a noun or pronoun
        begins with a capital letter .
Adjective or pronoun? Some words can be adjectives or pronouns. List some.

| | | | These words are adjectives if they are |
| any | several | this that | followed by a noun or an |
| few | each | these | adjective and a noun . |
| many | one | those | |

## ADVERBS   Job – modify (talk about) verbs, adj. or other adv.
Answer: how , when , where , how often , and to what extent
*no, not, never, n't = adverbs
-When an adverb modifies a verb, it modifies the entire verb phrase
-Adverbs can move around in a sentence.
-Adverb or Preposition? Prepositions have objects, adverbs don't
-Common adverb ending = ly

List some adverbs that do not end in LY
| often | so | now |
| always | very | |
| never | quite | |
| almost | too | |

## PREPOSITIONS   Job = add noun or pronoun to a sentence
Prepositional Phrase = preposition + object of a preposition + modifiers (adj., adv.)
Object of Preposition = noun or pron. that preposition adds to a sentence
Can a preposition have more than one object? yes
Preposition or Adverb ? Prepositions have objects . Adverbs do not [Everyone ran ___ the trees.]
                                                                                        compound
Prepositions:

| about | behind | except | since | with | in place of |
| about | below | for | through | without | in front of |
| across | beside | from | throughout | inside | out of |
| after | besides | in | to | beneath | instead of |
| against | between | into | toward | past | prior to |
| along | beyond | like | under | within | |
| among | but (except) | of | underneath | as | next to |
| around | by | off | until | out | in addition to |
| at | down | on | up | aboard | as of |
| before | during | over | upon | | because of |

## CONJUNCTIONS   Job – join words that are used in the same way

**Coordinating Conjunctions** – join words, groups of words, whole sentences

| and | for |
| or | yet |
| nor | so |
| but | |

**Correlative Conjunctions** – join words, groups of words

both...and
either...or
neither...nor
not...but

**Subordinating Conjunctions** – introduce a subordinate clause

| after | so (that) |
| although | than |
| as | though |
| as if | unless |
| because | until |
| before | when |
| even though | whenever |
| if | where |
| in order that | wherever |
| once | while |
| since | whether (or not) |
| for | |