

Parts of Speech Guide

Noun

A person, place, thing, or idea *Examples: boy, Joe, independence, love, school*

Common: Begins with a lower case letter (city)

Proper: Begins with an upper case letter (**A**tlanta)

Possessive: shows ownership (singular/ girl's, plural/ girls')

Pronoun:

Takes the place of a noun

Examples: I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them, my, your, his, its, mine, yours, their, theirs

Adjective:

Modifies nouns and pronouns, tells which one, how many, and what kind...

Examples: the green pen, they are happy

Articles: a, an, the (are adjectives too!)

Adverb:

Modifies adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs

Tells *How, When, Where,* and to *What extent...*

Often end in **ly**.....and the word **NOT** is always an adverb *Examples: really cute, extremely fast, very fast*

Coordinating Conjunction:

Joins words, phrases, and clauses *Examples: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS)*

Subordinating Conjunction:

Most often form complex sentences as they begin dependent clauses. *Examples: Although, After, As, While, Until, Because, Before, If, Since (AAAWWUUBBIS)* – usually causes a comma

Verb:

Shows action or helps to make a statement

Action: shows action

Example: She wrote a note.

Linking: links subject to predicate without action

Examples: *is, was, feel, sound, look, smell, are, were, seem, taste, appear, become*

Grammar is fun. (grammar linked to fun)

Helping: “helps” and action verb or linking verb

Examples: *is, be, am, are, was, were, will, would, can, could, should, have, has, had, do, does, did*

We have talked all day. I will go on Tuesday.

Verb Tenses:

Present: happening now (jump, talk, eat, falling)

Past: happened previously (jumped, talked, ate, fell)

Future: will happen in the future (**will** jump, **shall** talk, **will be** eating)

Preposition:

A word usually before a noun or pronoun that indicates the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. **Usually gives a “position.”**

Examples: *I took a nap under the tree. I put the book on the desk. They are going with me.*

Sentence Types:

Simple: One complete thought or independent clause

Example: The young boy missed his mother.

Compound: two or more independent clauses (like 2 simple sentences joined together)

Example: Sara went to school and Whitney went to work.

Complex: a dependent clause together with an independent clause (a fragment with a complete sentence). Example: *Because turtles grow quickly, people need to buy a large tank.*

Sentence Purpose:

Declarative: Makes a statement and ends in a period

Whitney plays soccer on Saturday.

Interrogative: Asks a question and ends in an question mark

Do you play soccer?

Imperative: Gives a command and ends in a period

Get off the field.

Exclamatory: Expresses strong feelings and ends in an exclamation point

We won the championship!

We will dig deeper into grammar as the year progresses!