

The Parts of Speech

The 9 Parts of Speech

The 9 parts of speech are; nouns, verbs, pronouns, articles, adjectives, adverbs, interjections, conjunctions, and prepositions.

Nouns - n.

Nouns: Person, place, or thing (tree, car, girl, dog, house, sandy)

Appositive: Noun that renames the subject. (Sarah, my teacher, is nice. Renaming *Sarah*.)

Predicate Nominative: (PN) Noun that renames the subject via linking verb. (Sarah is my TEACHER.)

Common: Nouns not capitalized (job, country, ice cream, duck)

Proper: Nouns that starts with a capital letter (Amy, Switzerland, The Chronicles of Narnia, January, Tuesday)

Singular: Only one thing (dog, ship, eye, book, baby)

Plural: Multiple things (dogs, ships, eyes, books, babies)

Abstract: Nouns that you cannot see (love, patience, hope, courage)

Concrete: Nouns you can see (sidewalk, book, arm, soda)

Verbs - v.

Verbs: Action word (walking, fade, run, to walk,)

Predicate: Basically another word for "verb."

Linking: Not an action verb, but linking the subject + predicate adjective. (is, be, was, am, are, seem, look, smell, grow, remain, have been, might be)

Participle: (part.) Verb used as an adjective. (WORKING woman, SWIMMING team)

Gerunds: (ger.) Verbs that function as subjects. Such as, *SWIMMING is my favorite sport.*

Active: Doing the action (*Sam EATS pizza.*) *Sam is eating pizza.*

Passive: Not doing the action (*The pizza WAS EATEN by Sam.*) *The pizza isn't doing anything.*

Infinitive: Normally "to" at the beginning (to walk, to jump, to slide)

The 23 Helping Verbs: Can, could, have, has, had, am, are, do, does, did, be, being, been, shall, should, will, would, was, were, is, may, might, must

Base (work) Past (worked) Present participle (working) Past participle (have worked)

Pronouns - pro.

Pronoun: (pro.) Word that takes the place of a noun (him, her, it, you, he, she, they, some, each, few, any)

All Singular Pronouns: each, either, neither, everyone, no one, nobody, everybody, anyone, anybody, someone, somebody, doesn't, isn't, wasn't

All Plural Pronouns: both, few, several, many, don't, aren't, weren't

Nominative Pronouns: I, he, she, we, they, who, whoever,

Objective Pronouns: me, him, her, us, them, whom, whomever

The last 6 parts of speech:

Article: (art.) A, an, the

Adjectives: (adj.) Words that describe nouns (beautiful, shiny, tasty, pretty, colorful)

Predicate Adjective: (PA) Adjective that renames the subject via linking verb. (Sarah is kind. Renaming *Sarah*.)

Adverbs: (adv.) Words that describe verbs, often ending in "-ly" (beautifully, colorfully, quickly)

Interjections: (interj.) An exclamation often at a beginning of a sentence. Ah! Oh! Eek!

Conjunctions: (conj.) Conjoining words (and, but, or, also, if, etc.)

Prepositions: (prep.) A word describing a noun's relations (on, at, below, from, for, beneath, above, against, until, before, etc. ON the rug, IN the car, BENEATH the chair, etc.)

(Predicate Adjective) PA vs. PN (Predicate Noun):

Predicate adjectives rename the subject with an ADJECTIVE. (Sarah is kind. *Cinderella* is good.)

Predicate nouns rename the subject with a NOUN. (Sarah is a teacher. *Cinderella* is a book.)

The Parts of a Sentence

The noun is called the SUBJECT (sub.). The rest of the 8 parts of speech are used.

Object of prepositions - OfP

The OfP is the subject following the preposition, for example:

beneath the CHAIR. under the TABLE. to MARY. from TYLER. until DINNER.

Noun of **Direct Address:** (DA) Usually a name. When you want to talk to a specific person, you call their name. This is the noun of direct address. *Please hurry, MARY. JEREMY, let the dog out.*

Direct Objects: (DO) The subject that describes the verb.

The girl drank TEA. (The girl drinks what? Tea) The cat climbed a TREE. (The cat climbed what? (a) tree)

Indirect Objects: (IO) The person effected by the DO. Most indirect objects will be names or pronouns.

Mary gave EDITH a letter. Mary did not give Edith. Mary gave Edith a *letter*.

Sarah handed CARSON the mail. Sarah did not hand Carson. She handed Carson the *mail*.

John handed ME the dinner plate. John did not hand me. John handed me the *plate*.

THE CLAUSES (AND PHRASES)

What is the difference between a cat and a comma? One has claws at the end of its paws and one is a pause at the end of a clause.

CLAUSE: A group of words WITH a subject (noun) and predicate (verb).

PHRASE: A group of words WITHOUT a subject (noun) and predicate (verb).

Subordinate Clauses: Clauses that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. (Before the boy ate his dinner...)

Independent Clauses: Clauses that can stand alone as a complete sentence. (The girl drank her milk.)

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE: The use of a PREP. and OfP. (BENEATH THE TABLE is a prep. phrase)

PARTICIPLE PHRASE: The use of a PART, PREP, and OfP. (FALLING OFF A CLIFF, SITTING ON A BRIDGE)

For a step-by-step look at diagramming: <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu>