Parts of Speech

Nouns

- A noun is a word that denotes a person, place, or thing. In a sentence, nouns answer the questions who and what.

- Example: The *dog* ran after the *ball*.

Concrete Noun

Abstract

- Example 1: She possesses *integrity*.
- Example 2: He was searching for *love*.

Proper

- Example 1: She visited *Chicago* every year.
- Example 2: *Thanksgiving* is in *November*.

Pronouns

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun in a sentence.

She decided to go to a movie.

She planned to ask *him* for an interview.

Subjects and Objects Pronoun

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	Me
We	Us
You	You
She	Her
He	Him
It	It
They	Them

Articles

- Articles include *a*, *an*, and *the*. They precede a noun or a noun phrase in a sentence.

- Example 1: They wanted *a* house with *a* big porch.
- Example 2: He bought *the* blue sweater on sale.

Adjectives

- An adjective is a word that modifies, or describes, a noun or pronoun. Adjectives may precede nouns, or they may appear after a form of the reflexive verb to be (am, are, is, was, etc.).
- Example 1: We live in the *red brick* house.
- Example 2: She is *tall* for her age.
- Adjective or Adverb
- How to Use Adjectives and Adverbs

Verbs

- A verb is a word that denotes action, or a state of being, in a sentence.
- Example 1: Beth *rides* the bus every day.
- Example 2: Paul *was* an avid reader.

- Example 1: She *turned* the key and *opened* the door.
- Example 2: Jackson *was studying* when I saw him last.
- Verbals: Gerunds, Participles, and Infinitives

Adverbs

- Just as adjectives modify nouns, adverbs modify, or further describe, verbs. Adverbs may also modify adjectives. (Many, though not all, adverbs end in *-ly*.)

- Example 1: He waved *wildly* to get her attention.

- Example 2: The shirt he wore to the party was *extremely* bright.

- Adjective or Adverb

Conjunctions

- A conjunction is a word that joins two independent clauses, or sentences, together.

- Example 1: Ellen wanted to take a drive into the city, *but* the cost of gasoline was too high.

- Example 2: Richard planned to study abroad in Japan, *so* he decided to learn the language.

Prepositions

- Prepositions work in combination with a noun or pronoun to create phrases that modify verbs, nouns/pronouns, or adjectives. Prepositional phrases convey a spatial, temporal, or directional meaning.
- Example 1: Ivy climbed *up* the brick wall *of* the house.