

# Eight Parts of Speech

**Noun** - A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. (student, tutor, Mrs. Brown, college, store, book, essay, burger, happiness, fear, belief)

**Pronoun** – A pronoun takes the place of a noun.

	1 <sup>st</sup> Person sing./plural	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	3 <sup>rd</sup> Person singular/Plural
<u>Subjective</u>	I we	you	she/he/it they
<u>Objective</u>	me us	you	her/him/it them
<u>Possessive</u>	my/mine our/ours	your/yours	his/hers/its theirs
<u>Reflexive</u>	myself ourselves	yourself/yourselves	herself/himself themselves (never <b>hisself</b> or <b>theirselves</b> )

Demonstrative pronouns refer to specific persons or things without naming them:

This that these those

Interrogative pronouns (being neither singular nor plural) are used to form questions:

Subjective Case: who, whose, which, what; Objective Case: whom

**Adjective** – An adjective describes or modifies (changes meaning of) a **noun** or a **pronoun**.

(a *hearty* meal, a *red* scarf, a *difficult* assignment)

**Verb** – A verb is a word that shows action or a state of being.

Action: write, read, walk, run (students *write*, children *read*, people *walk*, dogs *run*)

State of being: am, are, is, was, were, has been, had been, being (I *am* happy. We *are* at work. He *is* sick. She *was* present. Birds *were* flying. He *has been* away. She *had been* at school. They *were being* tested.)

**Adverb** – An adverb *describes or modifies* a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

The bird *flies* slowly. He is extremely sick. He ran very quickly.

**Conjunction** – A conjunction joins or connects words or groups of words.

Coordinating: FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) These words join other words, (lists), phrases, or complete sentences. (It was raining, *so* I brought my umbrella.

Subordinating: These words connect dependent (subordinate) clauses to complete sentences. (since, while, unless, as, if, although, when, because, whether, in order that) Often they are at the beginning of the complex sentence, (using a comma at the end of the clause), but they may be at the end of the dependent clause without a comma. Example: *If* it is not raining, an umbrella is not needed. An umbrella is not needed *if* it is not raining.

**Preposition** – A preposition shows the relationship between the words that follow it and the rest of the sentence.

The boy ran *across* the street. He was running *beside* the street.

**Interjection** – An interjection expresses strong feeling or emotion. (Ouch! Hey! Good grief! )

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