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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person sing./plural</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person singular/Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subjective</strong></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective</strong></td>
<td>me</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Possessive</strong></td>
<td>my/mine</td>
<td>your/yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reflexive</strong></td>
<td>myself</td>
<td>yourself/yours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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! )