The Eight Parts of Speech and Their Relationships within a Sentence

The **CORE COMPONENTS** of an INDEPENDENT CLAUSE (i.e. a sentence)


**Core Components**: Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb

1. **Noun** – a noun is the name of a person, place or thing (desk, a tutor, Mrs. Brown, Joe, a friend, restaurant, Charleston, belief)

2. **Verb** – A verb is a word that shows action (write, think, move, sleep)

   or a state of being (am, are, is, was, were, being)

   **Examples**: Birds Fly. A bird is flying. The bird was hungry.

3. **Conjunction** – a conjunction is a word that joins (“connects”) Two words

   groups of words or phrases

   two or more independent clauses.

   **6a Coordinating**

   (FANBOYS = for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

   **6b Subordinating:**

   (because, if, since, unless, until, although, when…)

   **6c Adverbial**

   **7. Preposition** (& prepositional phrases) – A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between two words.

   (In, on, at, with, of, near, beside, to, from, etc.)

   Prepositions usually occur with a noun and create a prepositional phrase: in a minute, on a limb, at lunch on time, to the fair. The noun after the preposition is called the object of the preposition. The preposition plus the noun (object) make up a prepositional phrase.

   **8. Interjection** – An interjection is a word that expresses strong feeling or emotion.

   Ouch!
   Oh my!
   Help!
   Good grief!
   Mercy!

   **Wow! I understand this now.**

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The **FUNCTIONAL WORDS** in a sentence include:


**A prepositional phrase may be used as an adjective OR an adverb**

**Examples**: A hearty meal, a red scarf, a loving parent.

**Examples**: The bird flies slowly. A bird flies quickly.

“**She is a good tutor**”  \(\rightarrow\)

She is a very good tutor.

He ran very quickly.