

# Grammar: PARTS OF SPEECH

## PARTS OF SPEECH

**Noun:** a person, place, thing, or idea

- ▶ mom, United States, table, creativity

**Pronoun:** replaces nouns

- ▶ it, them, he, herself

**Verb:** expresses action or state of being

- ▶ jump, run, be, smell

**Adjective:** modifies a noun or pronoun

- ▶ big, red, smooth, happy

**Adverb:** modifies a verb, adjective, adverb, phrase, or clause

- ▶ quickly, very

**Conjunction:** joins together words, phrases, or clauses

- ▶ and, but, because, until

**Interjection:** expresses emotion

- ▶ oh, um, wow, yeah

## COMPARING ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

	comparing 2 things	comparing 3+ things
1 syllable	add <i>-er</i> ▶ smaller	add <i>-est</i> ▶ biggest
2+ syllables	more ▶ more quickly	most ▶ most beautiful

## SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

after	since
although	so that
as	though
as long/soon as	unless
as though	until
before	when
because	whenever
even if/though	while
if	

▶ used to join an independent and dependent clause

## COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So

▶ used with a comma to join independent clauses

## VERB TENSES

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I <u>answered</u> the question already.	I <u>answer</u> your questions in class.	I <u>will answer</u> your question later.
Continuous	I <u>was answering</u> your question when you interrupted me.	I <u>am answering</u> your question; please listen.	I <u>will be answering</u> your question after the lecture.
Perfect	I <u>had answered</u> all questions before class ended.	I <u>have answered</u> the questions already.	I <u>will have answered</u> every question before the class is over.
Perfect Continuous	I <u>had been answering</u> questions when the students started leaving.	I <u>have been answering</u> questions for 30 minutes and am getting tired.	I <u>will have been answering</u> questions for 20 years when I retire.

## ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

**Adjectives** go in front of the modified word and are separated by commas or conjunctions.

- ▶ The short, quick test lasted only ten minutes.

**Adverbs** are often made by adding *-ly* to an adjective and should be near the word they modify.

- ▶ The boy ran quickly around the track.

## COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

<b>its</b>	possessive
<b>it's</b>	it is
<b>their</b>	possessive
<b>there</b>	direction
<b>they're</b>	they are
<b>lie</b>	lie yourself down
<b>lay</b>	lay something down
<b>who</b>	subject
<b>whom</b>	object
<b>to</b>	preposition
<b>too</b>	also
<b>affect</b>	verb
<b>effect</b>	noun

## PRONOUNS

Case	First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
	singular	plural	singular	plural	singular	plural
Subject	I	we	you	you (all)	he, she, it	they
Object	me	us	you	you (all)	him, her, it	them
Possessive	my	our	your	your	his, her, its	their
Reflexive	myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves	him/her/itself	themselves