

## PARTS OF SPEECH – ENGLISH

(This is a simplified chart – for more details, ask for a grammar book.)

<b>NOUN</b>	<b>PRONOUN</b>	<b>VERB</b>
<p><i>A noun refers to a person, place or thing (object, concept, idea, event).</i></p> <p>Person: Cindy, staff, tutors, boy            Place: Hendersonville, the park, school, North Carolina            Thing: book, reading, excellence, Apple Festival, being smart</p> <p><u>Possessive</u>  <i>singular</i>      <i>plural</i>            boy's          boys'            student's      students'            child's        children's</p>	<p><i>A pronoun takes the place of a noun.</i></p> <p><u>Subject</u>            I                      we            you                  you            he/she/it          they  <i>They went to the store.</i></p> <p><u>Object</u>            me                  us            you                  you            him/her/it        them  <i>I saw <b>them</b> at the store.</i></p> <p><u>Possessive</u>            mine                ours            yours                yours            his/hers            theirs  <i>The book is <b>mine</b>.</i></p>	<p><i>A verb expresses action, or a state of being/condition.</i></p> <p>Juan <b>threw</b> the ball.            The students <b>study</b> hard.            I <b>am</b> a tutor.            Maria <b>is</b> ill.</p>
<p><b>ARTICLE</b>  <i>An adjective that limits or numbers a noun.</i></p> <p>Definite: the            Indefinite: a, an</p> <p>This is <b>the</b> book that you lost.            The tutor needs <b>a</b> grammar book.</p>	<p><b>ADJECTIVE</b>  <i>Modifies a noun (the <b>red</b> book), pronoun (he is <b>rich</b>) and other adjectives (the <b>dark blue</b> sweater) and indicates: what kind? how many? which one? how much?</i></p> <p>He has a <b>two-year-old black</b> cat.            We have <b>300</b> students.            I gave her the <b>red</b> book.            Bob has a <b>larger</b> house than Tom.</p> <p><u>Possessive</u>            my                  our            your                your            his/her/its        their  <i>This is <b>my</b> book.</i></p>	<p><b>ADVERB</b>  <i>Modifies a verb (he learns <b>quickly</b>), adjective (she is <b>very</b> beautiful), and other adverbs (she learns <b>very</b> quickly) and answers: when? where? how much? how?</i></p> <p>She <b>never</b> arrives on time.            The kids are <b>outside</b>.            I <b>strongly</b> object!            Speak <b>slowly</b>.</p>
<p><b>PREPOSITION</b>  <i>A word that shows the relationship between words: in, on, over, under, between, by, for, at, with, during, into, among, etc.</i></p> <p>The book is <b>on</b> the table.</p>	<p><b>CONJUNCTION</b>  <i>Conjunctions link words or groups of words: and, but, or, nor, either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also, both/and.</i></p> <p>Karen <b>and</b> Howard are tutors.</p> <p><b>Not only</b> do they do pair tutoring, <b>but they also</b> teach a group class.</p>	<p><b>INTERJECTION</b>  <i>Words used to express emotion or catch attention: ah, oh, ouch, hey, help, wow, ugh, good grief.</i></p> <p><b>Hey!</b> Pay attention!</p>