

# Parts of Speech



"You need a new harmonic balancer."

"You need to find a better adjective."

**ARTICLES** precede nouns and noun phrases to *mark* specificity.



**Definite Article:** The  
**Indefinite Articles:** A, An  
**Null Article:** "0"

Use with count **and** mass nouns.  
 Use with **only** count nouns.  
 Use with **only** mass nouns.

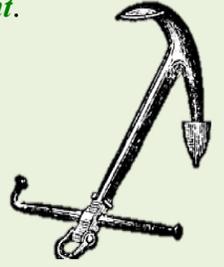


**NOUNS** name subjects and objects. There are many types of nouns, but the most important are *common* vs. *proper* and *mass* vs. *count*.



**COMMON**  
**Person** teacher, friend, cop  
**Place** city, school, lake  
**Thing** dog, apple, ship  
**Abstract** religion, society, control

**PROPER** (always Capitalize)  
 Mr. Smith, Tom, Officer Smith  
 Tucson, OSU, Lake Mead  
 Chihuahua, Granny Smith, Pinta  
 Buddhism, Utopia, the State



**PRONOUNS** substitute nouns and nouns phrases which are then referred to as the *antecedent*, something that should always be easy to reference.

"My friend **Tom** is always home when **he**'s not working."



<b>Subject:</b>	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>they</i>
<b>Object:</b>	<i>me</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>them</i>
<b>Possessive pronoun:</b>	<i>mine</i>	<i>yours</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>hers</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>ours</i>	<i>theirs</i>
<b>*Possessive Adjective:</b>	<i>my</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>their</i>
<b>Indefinite: *</b>	<i>many, all, any, everyone, someone, no one, anyone</i>						
<b>Demonstrative: *</b>	<i>this, that, these, those</i>						
<b>Reflexive:</b>	<i>possessive adj + self or selves</i>						
<b>Reciprocal: *</b>	<i>each other, one another</i>						
<b>Interrogative or Relative:</b>	<i>who, which, what, where, when, why, how, (that)</i>						

\*Pronouns become *Adjectives* if they precede a *noun*.  
 I gave him *those*. Those are (*yours/Tom's*).  
 I gave him *those* toys. These are (*your/Tom's*) toys.

**VERBS** express *states* and *actions*.

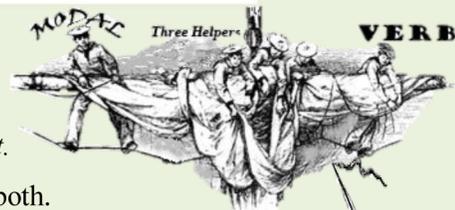
They may be *regular* (4F) or *irregular* (5F).

An English Verb Phrase may have **five verbs**.

Five verbs in the sentence **could have been being needed**, but they weren't.

"*Helping verbs*" may refer to modals, auxiliaries, or both.

MAIN VERB	BARE FORM	3PS	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PROGRESSIVE PARTICIPLE
<b>Four Forms:</b>	<b>WALK</b>	walks	walked	walked	walking
<b>Five Forms:</b>	<b>EAT</b>	eats	ate	eaten	eating
<b>MODALS:</b>	<b>CAN - COULD, MAY - MIGHT, MUST, SHALL - SHOULD, WILL - WOULD</b>				
	<b>GOING TO, OUGHT TO, HAVE TO</b>				
<b>AUXILIARIES:</b>	<b>HAVE</b> {has}	<b>DO</b> {does, did}	<b>BE</b> {am, is, are, was, were, being, been}		





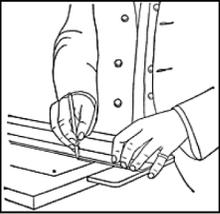
## ADJECTIVES *modify* nouns by answering

*what kind? which one? how many? how much?*

BLUE shirt THIS shirt SIX shirts MANY shirts

and *complement* subjects.

He is NICE, They seem FRIENDLY



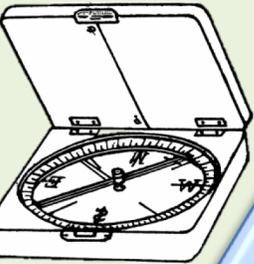
## ADVERBS *modify* verbs by stating

*when, where, how, and to what degree.*

walk NOW, work HERE, cook WELL, drive QUICKLY

and *modify* adjectives.

this is EXTREMELY good, VERY tiring, NEVER hard



## PREPOSITIONS



*show* relationships between *nouns* and *pronouns*,

it is BESIDE Tom, but BEHIND me, it is UP there

*create* prepositional phrases,

FOR an hour, IN ABOUT two hours, AROUND there

*attach* objects to *verbs*,

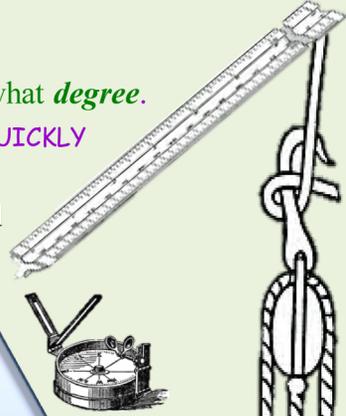
agree WITH it, argue OVER it, think ABOUT it, apologize FOR it

and certain *adjectives*,

angry WITH it, afraid OF it, worried ABOUT it, hungry FOR it, attached TO it

*combine* with *verbs* as *particles* to form *phrasal verbs*

to break IN ... OUT ... UP ... DOWN ... OFF



## CONJUNCTIONS *link* words, phrases and clauses.

*Coordinating Conjunctions* *link* two independent clauses.

FANBOYS : FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO

*Subordinating Conjunctions* *link* clauses by marking one as dependent.

AFTER, ALTHOUGH, BECAUSE, BEFORE, IF, SINCE,  
UNLESS, UNTIL, WHEN(EVER), WHEREAS, WHILE

*Conjunctive Adverb*: *modify* relationships between independent clauses.

**INTERJECTIONS** express emotions or exclamations. They lack grammatical connections, so are not used in formal writing.

OH HEY WOW OOPS SSH AH WELL OUCH

**NOTE:** while most words fit neatly into one category, the most common ones often do **not**.

*This* book (adjective) - I did *this* (pronoun) - I went *this* far (adverb)

*Both* books (adjective) - *Both* of us (pronoun) - *both* here and there (conjunction)

I got it *for* him (prep) - I got it, *for* I want it (conj) - to die *for* (particle)

I am *working* (progressive verb)  $\longleftrightarrow$  *working* here is fun (gerund noun)

he is busy *working* (adverb)  $\longleftrightarrow$  a *working* television (gerundive adjective)

## Consider the following sentences

The blank blank has blankly blanked the blank blank.

Well, a good friend and I hang out often.

