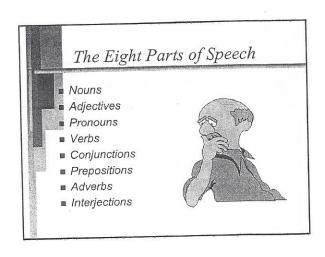
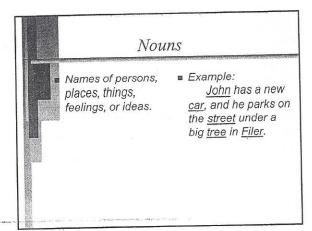
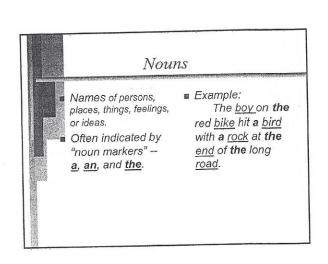


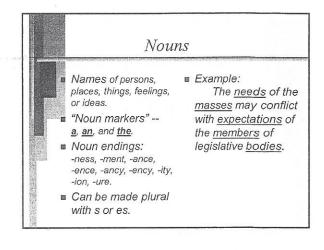
Why Learn Parts of Speech? They are the building blocks of English grammar. Understanding and applying a process is learning to learn. It is a foundation to improve your writing.

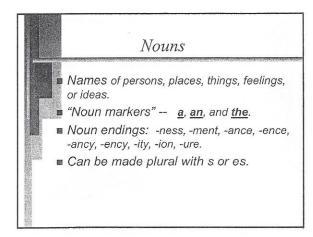


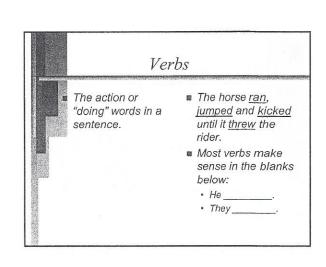


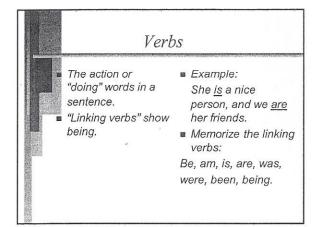


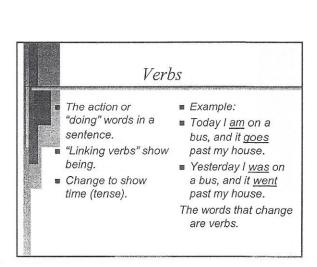
Nouns ■ Example: Names of persons, places, things, feelings, Happiness is the or ideas. preference of every "Noun markers" --action and is the a, an, and the. tend**ency** toward ■ Noun endings: kindness and -ness, -ment, -ance, contentment. -ence, -ancy, -ency, -ity, -ion, -ure.



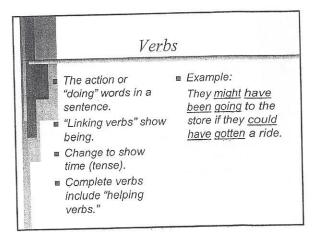


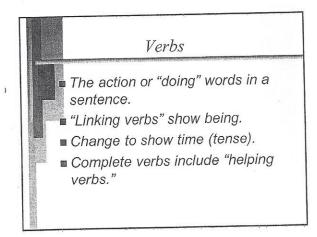


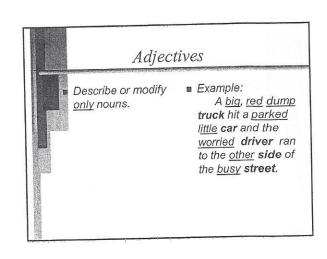


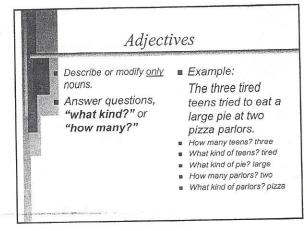


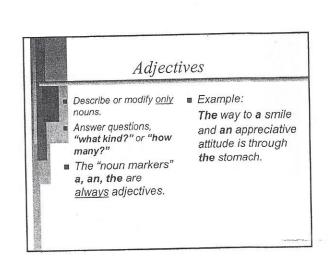
Verbs Always helping verbs: The action or Can Will Shall May "doing" words in a Could Would Should Might sentence. Must "Linking verbs" show ■ Always verbs, may be being. helping: · Have, has, had ■ Change to show · Do, does, did, done time (tense). Be, am, is, are, was, were, been, being ■ Complete verbs include "helping verbs."











Adjectives

- Describe or modify only Example:
- Answer questions, "what kind?" or "how many?"
- The "noun markers" a, an, the are always adjectives.
- Usually "piled up" before nouns.

The long, shiny black limousine pulled in front of the huge old mansion, and <u>a</u> tall, welldressed older gentleman got out.

Adjectives

- Describe or modify only nouns.
- Answer questions, "what kind?" or "how many?" The "noun markers" a, an, the are <u>always</u> adjectives.
- Usually "piled up" before nouns
- May follow linking verbs and describe the subject.
- Example:

The river is deep, wide and cold, but the divers are brave and well-trained.

Note: to test these, try putting them in front of the noun they modify.

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Pronouns

- Specialized words to Example: take the place of nouns.

Paul gave Emily stationery because he wanted her to write to him when she could.

Pronouns

- Specialized words to take the place of nouns.
- Often refer to people and have several forms.
- Memorize:
- I he we she they me him us her them
- Other common pronouns:
 - you, it, this, that, who, what, someone, everything, anyone, and many other similar words.

Pronouns

- Specialized words to take the place of nouns. Often refer to people and have several forms.
- May be possessive, showing ownership and working like an adjective.
- Example:

Her red car is faster than my old Ford, but their new Honda cost more than ours.

■ Note the form:

I he we she they me him us her them my his our hers theirs Others: yours, its, whose

Pronouns

- Specialized words to take the place of
- Often refer to people and have several
- May be possessive, showing ownership and working like an adjective.

Prepositions

- start prepositional phrases.
- A prepositional phrase is a group of words describing things which starts with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun.
- Specialized words to The man on the bus with a hat on his head looked at me and turned toward the window.

Prepositions

- Specialized words to start prepositional phrases.
- Most prepositions are small, common words indicating time, place or position.
- Memory clue: The rabbit went the hollow log.
- Memorize: at, from, to, on, in, into, onto, between, under, over, against, around, through

Prepositions

- Specialized words to start prepositional phrases.
- Most prepositions are small, common words indicating time, place or position.
- Some prepositions simply must be memorized.
- Example:

The problem with him is that he sleeps during the day and spends most of the night with his friends.

■ Memorize: of, with, for, during

Prepositions

- Specialized words to start prepositional phrases.
- Most prepositions are small, common words indicating time, place or position.
- Some prepositions simply must be memorized.

Conjunctions

Words which "hook" words, phrases, or sentences.

Memory clue: FAN BOYS.

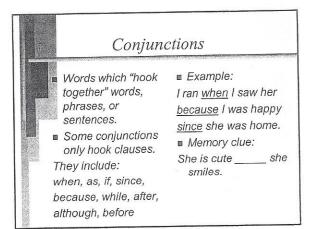
But And Or

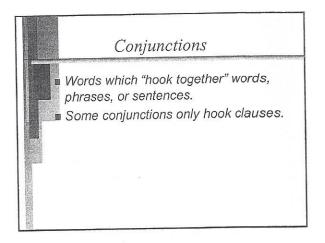
Yet Nor

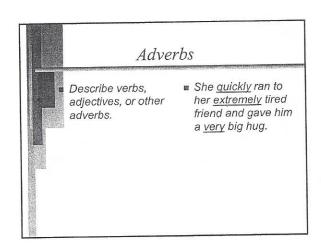
So

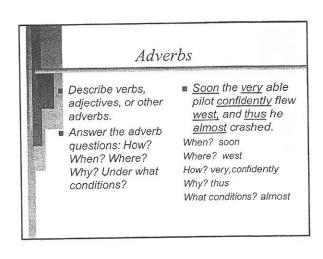
■ Example:

She and I left, but they stayed, for Joe or Ted was coming on the bus, yet not on time.

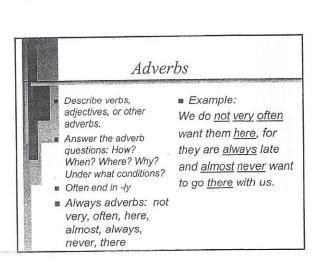






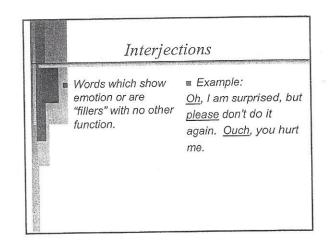


Adverbs		
	Describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Answer the adverb questions: How? When? Where? Why? Under what conditions? Often end in -ly	■ Example: The extremely hungry animal howled eerily the especially dark night.



Adverbs

- Describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.
- Answer the adverb questions: How? When? Where? Why? Under what conditions?
- Often end in -ly
- Always adverbs: not very, often, here, almost, always, never, there



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