Parts of Speech Study Sheet

Adjectives
Adjectives are words that describe a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives also modify or limit a noun by making it clear which one or how many are being talked about. They can be placed before or after the noun it modifies and can also be placed after the verb.

Some examples include:

- Colors - Blue
- Emotions - Happy
- Possession - My, Yours, Hers

Adverbs
Adverbs are words or phrases that describe or modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Ex. She runs quickly.

Many other examples of adverbs that describe how something was done include:

- Slowly
- Gently
- Hurriedly

Some other examples indicate the location of a verb including:

- In
- Out
- There

Conjunctions
A conjunction is a word that is used to connect or join a sentence or clause.
• **FANBOYS**: the acronym is used to help remember each of the coordinating conjunctions (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So).
• If a conjunction is used to connect two independent clauses, it will have a comma before it.
• The most common coordinating conjunctions are “and,” “but,” and “or.”
• Some conjunctions combine with other words to form what are called *correlative conjunctions*. They always travel in pairs, joining various sentence elements that should be treated as grammatically equal (“Not only,” “but also,” “neither-nor”).
• A dependent word comes before a dependent clause and sets the stage for the rest of the sentence. It also turns the clause into something that depends on the rest of the sentence for its meaning (because, unless, though/as though, as long as).

**Nouns**

A noun is a person, place, or thing. There are many types of nouns: common, proper, collective, compound, count and non-count:

- Common Nouns—name general objects “*The buildings*”
- Proper Nouns—name specific objects “*The eiffel tower*”
- Count Nouns—are nouns that can be counted individually “*Cat-cats, bottle-bottles*”
- Non Count nouns—are nouns that cannot be counted individually “*Milk, water, air*”
- Collective Nouns—are nouns that name a group of persons, things or animals “*Mammals*”
- Compound Nouns—are two nouns put together to make one uniform noun “*Toothpaste, softball*”

**Pronouns**

Pronouns are words that take the place of a noun. There are several ways that we can use pronouns in our writing like:
• Subject Pronouns—pronouns as the subject of the sentence:
  o Ex. Bryanna, Mike, Jennifer can be replaced by He, She, They

• Object Pronouns—answer who or what:
  o Direct Object Pronouns (We called him last night)
  o Indirect Object Pronouns (Get it for her)

• Possessive Pronouns:
  o Ex. yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs, and whose

• Reflexive Pronouns—pronouns that end in -self or -selves:
  o Ex. myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves