**Parts of Speech Review**

**Nouns**

 There are different types of nouns (common, concrete, abstract, etc.), but a simple definition to remember is as follows: A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

 Ex. Allie, cat, outer space, love, furniture, thoughts, feelings, freedom

**Pronouns**

 Pronouns take the place of a noun. The noun they take the place of is called an “antecedent”

  **Personal** – takes the place of specific nouns

 Ex. He, she, it, they

 **Reflexive** – refers back to a previous pronoun and ends in “self”

 Ex. Myself, yourself, itself

 **Possessive** – shows possession

 Ex. His, hers, theirs, its

 **Indefinite** – takes the place of general nouns

 Ex. Something, nothing, anybody, everybody, each

 **Relative** – begins a clause that refers to a pronoun in the sentence

 Ex. Who, that, which, what

 **Demonstrative** – refers to an abstract idea

 Ex. That, those, this, these

**Verbs**

 Verbs are actions or states of being. There are three different types of verbs:

 **Action** – the subject is doing something

 Ex. Run, jump, fly

 **Linking** – these tell what the subject *is* versus what they subject is doing.

 Ex. Is, am, are, were, was, became, remain

**Helping** - these are attached to main verbs to help clarify meaning and the tense (past, perfect, etc.)

 Ex. Have, have been, has, had

**Adjectives**

 Adjectives are description words and describe nouns specifically. I may use the word “modify” instead of describe, but they mean essentially the same thing.

 Ex. red, sad, pretty, old

**Adverb**

 Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often (but not always) end in “ly”

 Ex. Gently, lonely, carefully, well, always

**Conjunctions**

 Conjunctions combine parts of your sentence. There are a few different types

**Coordinating** – these conjunctions parts of equal grammatical value

 FANBOYS – for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

**Subordinating** – these connect a subordinate (or dependent) clause to an independent clause. NoRedInk uses the acronym SWABI to describe the most common: "since," "when," "after," "because," and "if." Here are some more examples:

After

Although

If

As

As if

As long as

Because

Before

Even tough

In order that

Whenever

Whereas

Unless

Until

Whether

Since

Rather than

So that

Though

While

**Conjunctive adverbs** – used to indicate a relationship between sentences and clauses

 NoRedInk uses the acronym THAMO: therefore, however, as a matter of fact, otherwise (other common ones include nevertheless and moreover)

**Correlative** – connect parts of equal grammatical value, but are used in pairs

 Ex. Not only…but also, either…or, neither…nor

**Prepositions**

 A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence. They often show location or time. Think of it this way: if a mouse can do it to a hollow log, it’s a preposition (over the log, inside the log, through the log, toward the log, etc.)

 **Common prepositions (not all)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| about | below | inside | throughout |
| above | beneath | into | to |
| across | beside | like | toward |
| after | between | near | under |
| against  | beyond  | of  | underneath  |
| along  | by  | off  | unlike  |
| among  | down  | on  | until  |
| around  | during  | out  | up  |
| as  | except  | outside  | upon  |
| at  | for  | over  | with  |
| before  | from  | past  | within  |
| behind  | in  | through | without  |

**Interjections**

 Interjections are usually used to express levels of emotions or reactions. Are usually separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma or an exclamation point.

 Ex. Oh, well, wow, huh, my goodness