

LANGUAGE ARTS *parts of speech*

NOUN	A WORD THAT NAMES A PERSON, PLACE, THING, QUALITY, ACT OR FEELING.
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Common nouns are general and do not refer to a specific person, location or object.

→ *Examples:* man, city, tonight, honesty, happiness

Proper nouns are capitalized and refer to a particular person, place or thing.

→ *Examples:* Reggie, Market Square Arena, Saturday

PRONOUN	A WORD THAT TAKES THE PLACE OF A NOUN.
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Nominative Case Pronouns replace the subject of a sentence or clause.

→ *Examples:* *She* took the bus to visit Aunt Jane.

We are looking forward to visiting Oregon.

Objective Case Pronouns receive a verb's action or follow a preposition.

→ *Examples:* Please give *me* the papers.

Timothy's outstanding service earned *him* the award.

Possessive Case Pronouns show ownership or possession.

→ *Examples:* The cougar escaped from *its* cage.

Their car slid off the icy road.

VERB	A WORD THAT EXPRESSES ACTION OR A STATE OF BEING. IT ALSO INDICATES THE TIME OF ACTION OR STATE OF BEING. A VERB HAS DIFFERENT FORMS DEPENDING ON ITS NUMBER, PERSON, VOICE, TENSE AND MOOD.
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Number indicates whether a verb is singular or plural.

The verb and its subject must agree in number.

→ *Examples:* One dog barks. Two dogs bark.

Person indicates whether the subject is 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person and whether the subject is singular or plural.

Verbs usually have a different form only in the 3rd person singular of the present tense.

→ <i>Examples:</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st Person:	I stop.	We stop.
2 nd Person:	You stop.	You stop.
3 rd Person:	He/She/It stops.	They stop.

Voice indicates whether the subject is the doer or the receiver of the action verb.

→ *Examples:* Cathy wrote the letter. (active voice)

The letter was written by Cathy. (passive voice)

Tense indicates when the action or state of being is taking place.

→ *Examples:* *We need* the information now. (present)

Reggie *shot* the ball. (past)

You *will enjoy* the school play. (future)

ADVERB	A WORD THAT DESCRIBES OR MODIFIES A VERB, AN ADJECTIVE OR ANOTHER ADVERB. AN ADVERB TELLS HOW, WHEN, WHERE, WHY, HOW OFTEN AND HOW MUCH.
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→ *Examples:* The ball rolled *slowly* around the rim.

Soccer scores are reported *daily* in the newspaper.

ADJECTIVE	A WORD THAT DESCRIBES OR MODIFIES NOUNS AND PRONOUNS. ADJECTIVES SPECIFY COLOR, SIZE, NUMBER AND THE LIKE.
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→ *Examples:* red, large, three, gigantic, miniature

Adjectives have three forms: **positive**, **comparative**, and **superlative**.

The **positive** form describes a noun or pronoun without comparing it to anything else.

→ *Example:* My apple pie is *good*.

The **comparative** form compares two things.

→ *Example:* Aunt Betty's apple pie is *better* than mine.

The **superlative** form compares three or more things.

Example: Mom's apple pie is the *best* of all!

PREPOSITION	A WORD (OR GROUP OF WORDS) THAT SHOWS HOW A NOUN OR PRONOUN RELATES TO ANOTHER WORD IN A SENTENCE.
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→ *Examples:* The car ran *into* the gym.

The house is *between* the fence.

Their team won the meet *in spite of* several players being injured.

CONJUNCTION	A WORD THAT CONNECTS INDIVIDUAL WORDS OR GROUPS OF WORDS.
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Coordinating conjunctions connect a word to a word, a clause to a clause, or a phrase to a phrase. The sentence elements joined by a coordinating conjunction must be equal. Common coordinating conjunctions are: *and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so.*

Coordinating conjunctions used in pairs are called **correlative conjunctions**. Common correlative conjunctions are: *both, and; neither, or; either, nor; not only, but also; both, and; whether, or.*

→ *Examples:* Raccoons *and* squirrels frequently invade our neighborhood.
Neither Mary Ann *nor* Julie will be able to go with you.

Subordinating conjunctions connect and show the relationship between two clauses that are not equally important. Common subordinate conjunctions are: *until, unless, since, where, before, as, if, when, although, after, because, while, as long as, as if, though, whereas.*

→ *Examples:* *Until* you decide to study, your grades won't improve.

If I hadn't already made plans, I would have enjoyed going to the mall with you.

INTERJECTION	A WORD THAT IS USED IN A SENTENCE TO COMMUNICATE STRONG EMOTION OR SURPRISE. PUNCTUATION IS USED TO SEPARATE AN INTERJECTION FROM THE REST OF THE SENTENCE.
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→ *Examples:* *Hooray!* We finally scored a touchdown.

Oh, no! I forgot the picnic basket.

- *Yes!* Her gymnastic routine was perfect.
- *Ah,* we finally get to stop and rest.
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