

The Main Parts of Speech

NOUN - refers to a thing, animal, place, quality, action, or idea.

Examples: book, tomato, happiness, truth, politics, cat.

PRONOUN - replaces a noun, so you don't have to repeat the noun.

Example: There's Mary. She loves John, but he doesn't love her.

VERB – tells what the subject does. If you can change it to past tense, it's a verb.

Examples: I eat a lot. I ate a whole pizza.

They're playing in the park. They played there yesterday too.

ADJECTIVE – tells more about a noun or noun phrase.

It goes in front of a noun or after the verb **to be**.

Examples: The book is very difficult, but it's interesting.

The chocolate ice cream is delicious.

ADVERB – tells more about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.

Examples: I'm very happy to see you. (It explains HOW happy)

She walks extremely slowly. (HOW does she walk? HOW slowly?)

He is often late to class. (HOW OFTEN is he late?)

PREPOSITION – relates a noun or pronoun to another part of the sentence.

Examples: in, on, about, under, with, from, to, next to. Prepositions are hard to learn, but after a while you will learn what “sounds right.”

CONJUNCTION – connects words or phrases or sentences. Examples: and, or, but, when, while. Mary and Joe come late to class, but they come early to breakfast.

INTERJECTION - expresses strong emotion in a sentence: Example: Oh no! I'm late!

The Parts of a Sentence

English sentences are made up of SUBJECT – VERB – OBJECT.

	S	V	O
Examples:	<u>Cats</u>	<u>like</u>	<u>mice</u> .
	<u>The big fat striped gray cat</u>	<u>chewed up</u>	<u>my new Jimmy Choo shoes</u> .
	<u>He</u>	<u>'s</u>	<u>my best friend</u> .

- A **declarative sentence** ends with a period. It has a **subject** and a **verb**, and the subject comes first. (“Cats meow.”)
- A **command** ends in a period or exclamation point, and it often has only a **verb** (“Go away!”)
- A **question** ends in a question mark. The **verb** comes before the **subject**.
 - With most **verbs**, you need to add **do or does** – “**Does** your cat **meow**?”
 - With **to be**, you put the verb before the subject- **Is** your cat **meowing**?”
- Some **verbs** (transitive) must have an object; others (intransitive) don't have one.
 - He is my friend. (**subject, verb, object**)
 - Babies cry. (**subject, verb, no object**)