

Part of Speech		Definition/Rules	Example Words	Example Sentences
Noun		a person, place, thing, or idea	boy, cats, desk, sun, freedom	
	singular	only one person, place, thing, idea	boy, cat, freedom	
	plural	more than one person, place, thing, idea	boys, cats, freedoms	
	possessive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ownership or control by a person, place, thing, idea indicated by an apostrophe 	Freedom's responsibilities, desk's seat, boy's hair	
	concrete	names an object that occupies space or can be recognized by any of the 5 senses	desk, music, scent, girl, vanilla, warmth, peak (of a mountain)	
	abstract	names an idea, quality, or characteristic	freedom, happiness, peak (of abilities)	
	proper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> names a specific person, place, or thing first letter(s) always capitalized 	Tom Brady, Mexico, Sonora High School	
	common	refers to people, places, or things in general	quarterback, country, high school	
	collective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> names a group <u>singular</u> when it refers to the group as a whole <u>plural</u> when it refers to the individual members of a group 	committee, board, coalition, family, audience	
Pronoun		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> takes the place of a noun, of a group of words acting as a noun, or another pronoun the word(s) that a pronoun refers to is its antecedent 	I, me, she, they, it, we, us, you, them	
	personal	refers to a specific person or thing	I, he, him, she, her, it, they, them, we, you	
	possessive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> takes the place of a possessive noun shows possession or control 	my, mine, ours, yours, your, his, her, its, theirs	
	reflexive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ends in <i>-self</i> or <i>-selves</i> refers to a noun or another pronoun indicates the same person or thing is involved must be in the sentence to add info 	myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves	
	intensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ends in <i>-self</i> or <i>-selves</i> only adds emphasis to a noun or another pronoun 	myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not needed in sentence to add info 		
	interrogative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forms questions 	who, whom, whose, what, which	
	relative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows relationships • begins subordinate clauses 	who, whoever, whom, whomever, what, whatever, which, whichever, that, whose	
	demonstrative	points out (demonstrates!) specific persons, places, things, or ideas	this, these, that, those	
	indefinite	refers to persons, places, or things in a more general way	all, another, both, anyone, everything, none, neither, several, few, something	
Verb	action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tells what someone or something does • can express either physical or mental action 	run, jump, hide, breathe, fought, teach, thought, decide	
	transitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action verb that is followed by a word(s) that answer the question <i>what?</i> or <i>whom?</i> 		The woman bought [what?] a shirt. Judy lost [whom?] her daughter at the mall. Frank read [what?] the magazine.
	intransitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • action verb that is not followed by a word that answers the question <i>what?</i> or <i>whom?</i> 		The dog jumped over the fence. [<i>over the fence</i> answers <i>where?</i> , not <i>what?</i>] Frank read slowly. [<i>slowly</i> answers <i>how?</i> , not <i>what?</i> or <i>whom?</i>]
	linking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • links/joins the subject of a sentence with a word or expression that identifies or describes the subject • most common LVs are the forms of <i>be</i> 	is, am, are, was, were, was being, has been, will be sometimes: appear, become, feel, grow, look, seem, smell, taste, sound	
Verb Phrases		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consist of a main verb and helping (auxiliary) verbs 	auxiliary verbs: am, is are, was, were, being, been, has, have, had, having, can, could, do, does, did, may, might, shall, must, should, will, would	
Adjective		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modifies a noun or pronoun • may have different forms to indicate degree of comparison (positive, comparative <i>-er</i>, superlative <i>-est</i>) 	pretty, happy, permanent, sneaky large—larger—largest good—better—best influential—more influential—most influential	
	articles	definite: <i>the</i> indefinite: <i>a, an</i>		
	proper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formed from proper nouns • begins with a capital letter • often created by using suffixes like <i>-an, -ian, -n, -ese, -ish</i> 	Chinese food, African music, Italian restaurant, Mexican cuisine	
Adverb		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modifies a verb, another 	neatly, quickly, hungrily, quite, very	The child ate quickly but quite neatly.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adverb, or an adjective answers the questions how? when? where? and to what degree? most words that end in <i>-ly</i> are adverbs negative words are adverbs 	<i>no, not, -n't</i> <i>nowhere, hardly, never</i> can function as adverbs of time, place, and degree	<i>(quickly and neatly modify ate; quite modifies neatly)</i> The very messy boy couldn't eat neatly or quickly . <i>(very modifies messy, an adjective; -n't modifies could eat, telling when; neatly and quickly modifies could eat, telling how)</i>
Preposition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shows the relationship of a noun/pronoun to some other word in the sentence compound preposition is a preposition made up of more than one word phrases that begin with a preposition usually end with a noun/pronoun called an object of the preposition 	aboard, above, beside, off, underneath, out, except according to, apart from, next to, in addition to, in spite of	Running on the side of the street, I tripped over some of the debris that had washed into the gutter after the rainstorm.
Conjunctions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> join single words or groups of words 		
	coordinating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> join words/groups of words with equal grammatical importance FANBOYS is the acronym for these 	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	Both boys and girls wear jeans, but they don't both wear dresses (we hope).
	correlative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work in pairs to join words/groups of words of equal grammatical importance 	both...and, just as...so, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor, whether...or	Whether you wear a coat or just wear layers, you need to dress warmly for the football game.
	subordinating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> join a dependent idea or clause to a main clause 	after, although, as though, as if, considering (that), provided (that), whenever, while	I wore jeans today, whereas everyone else wore shorts.
Conjunctive Adverbs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to clarify the relationship between clauses of equal weight in a sentence often used after a semicolon 	again, also, furthermore, nevertheless, therefore, likewise, moreover, however	Angie forgot her homework; however , Michael brought his.
Interjection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a word or phrase that expresses emotion or exclamation has no grammatical connection to other words mild ones are followed by commas; stronger ones are followed by exclamation points 	Oh, my; my heavens; by George; darn; good grief; yikes!	Oh no! The concert is sold out, and we didn't get tickets. I by George didn't know how the monkey could open the door