

PARTS OF SPEECH

ADJECTIVE: Describes a noun or pronoun; tells which one, what kind or how many.

ADVERB: Describes verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs; tells how, why, when, where, to what extent.

CONJUNCTION: A word that joins two or more structures; may be coordinating, subordinating, or correlative.

INTERJECTION: A word, usually at the beginning of a sentence, which is used to show emotion: one expressing strong emotion is followed by an exclamation point (!); mild emotion followed by a comma (.).

NOUN: Name of a person, place, or thing (tells who or what); may be concrete or abstract; common or proper, singular or plural.

PREPOSITION: A word that connects a noun or noun phrase (the object) to another word, phrase, or clause and conveys a relation between the elements.

PRONOUN: Takes the place of a person, place, or thing: can function any way a noun can function; may be nominative, objective, or possessive; may be singular or plural; may be personal (therefore, first, second or third person), demonstrative, intensive, interrogative, reflexive, relative, or indefinite.

VERB: Word that represents an action or a state of being; may be action, linking, or helping; may be past, present, or future tense; may be singular or plural; may have active or passive voice; may be indicative, imperative, or subjunctive mood.

FUNCTIONS OF WORDS WITHIN A SENTENCE:

CLAUSE: A group of words that contains a subject and complete predicate: may be independent (able to stand alone as a simple sentence) or dependent (unable to stand alone, not expressing a complete thought, acting as either a noun, adjective, or adverb).

CONJUNCTION: A word that joins two or more elements. (See PARTS OF SPEECH)

DIRECT OBJECT: the noun that receives the action of the verb.

INDIRECT OBJECT: The noun that names the person or thing for whom or to whom the action of the verb is directed; cannot be present without a direct object; will precede the direct object in the sentence.

MODIFIER: A descriptive word, usually an adjective or adverb or any phrase or clause functioning as an adjective or adverb.

OBJECT OF A VERBAL: A noun that receives the action of a verbal (infinitive, participle, or gerund).

PHRASE: A group of words that does not contain a subject and predicate and acts as one unit as a part of speech (noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, verbal phrase).

PREDICATE: The main verb of a sentence (including helping verbs) plus its modifiers, objects, and/or complements.

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE: An adjective that follows a linking verb (state of being verb) and renames the subject of the sentence.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE: A group of words beginning with a preposition and ending with a noun (the object) and used as an adjective or an adverb.

SENTENCE: A group of words containing a subject and a predicate and conveying a complete thought or idea: may be simple (one independent clause), compound (two or more independent clauses), complex (one independent and one or more dependent

clauses), or compound/complex (two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses).

SHOW POSSESSION: The function that allows a word to show ownership; nouns show possession by adding 'S (or if the word normally ends in s, just an apostrophe). Pronouns have possessive forms and do not contain apostrophes.

SUBJECT: The noun or pronoun that performs the action of the verb, is acted upon by the verb, or is described by the verb.

SAMPLE SENTENCE PATTERNS

Mary is pretty.

S V P.A.

Mary is my mother.

S V P.N.

John hit the ball.

S V D.O.

John gave Mary some flowers.

S V I.O. D.O.

John and Bill played baseball.

S S V D.O.

(Compound Subjects)

John read and studied his math book.

S V V D.O.

(Compound Verbs)

Mary cried all afternoon.

S V adverb