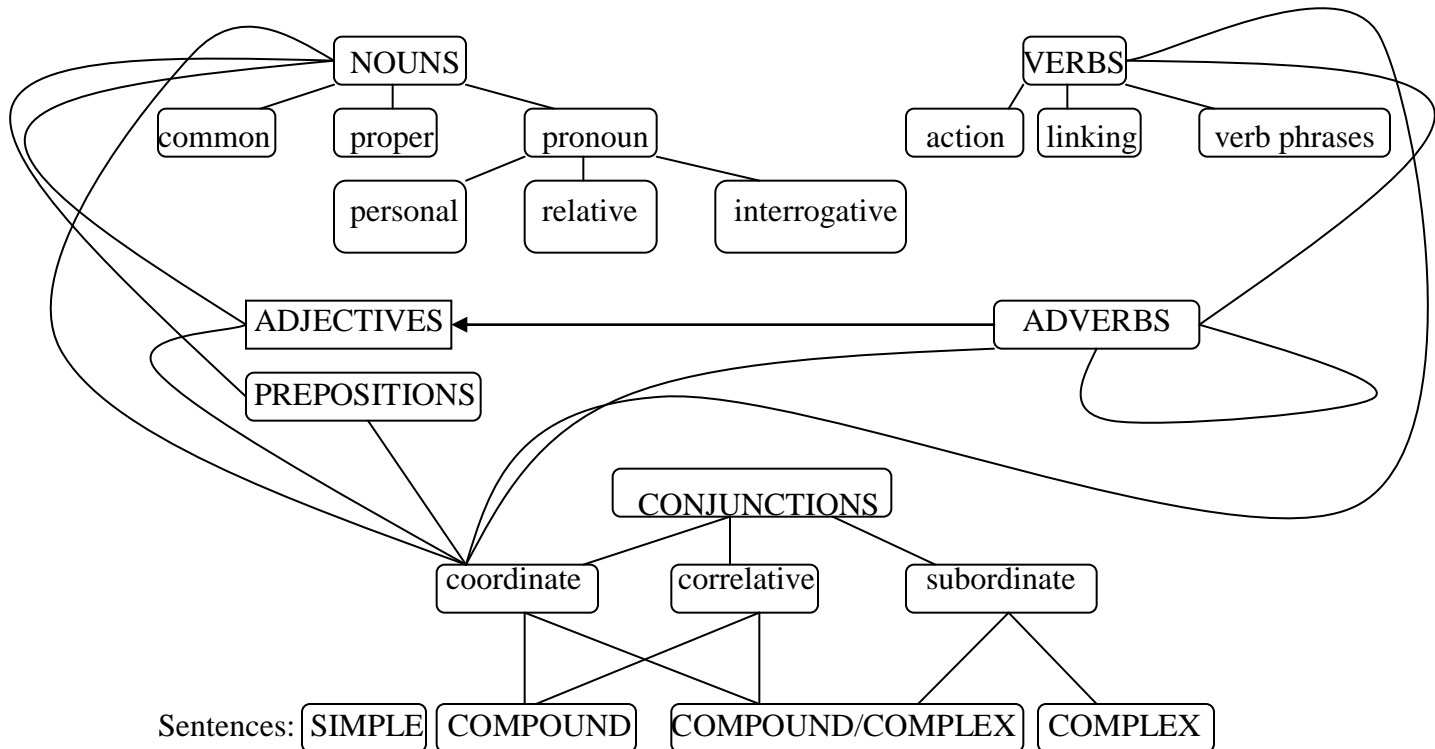


Parts of Speech Review

A particular word's part of speech is determined by three things: its form, its function, and its placement in a sentence. A word must meet the definition for two out of the three criteria to be labeled a specific part of speech. For example, a word like "fishing" could be a noun, verb, or adjective depending on context. In the sentence: "We had a great fishing trip," the word has a verb form, but its function (to modify the noun "trip") and its location (between the indefinite article "a" and before the noun trip) indicate that in this sentence fishing is an adjective.



Definitions:

Noun: a person, place, thing, or idea

Common: a general person, place, thing, or idea (e.g. man, city, bridge, freedom)

Proper: a specific person, place, thing, or idea (e.g. George Washington, Carson City, the Golden Gate Bridge, the Four Freedoms)

Pronoun: a word that takes the place of a noun

Personal: takes the place of a noun directly (e.g. he, she, it)

Relative: needs a noun in the main clause of the sentence (e.g. that, which, who)

Interrogative: begins a question (e.g. what, who)

Adjective: a word used to modify, describe, or limit a noun (e.g. Karla is a happy person.)

Preposition: a word that shows the relationship between two nouns (e.g. Dinner is in the oven.)

Verb: a word that expresses action (physical or mental) or a mental state

Action: tells what someone or something does

Linking: joins the subject to another noun or an adjective (e.g. I am hungry.)

Verb Phrase: a main verb and all its auxiliary or helping verbs (e.g. forms of to be, have)

Adverb: a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb (-ly)

Conjunction: a word that joins words or groups of words

Coordinate: joins words or groups of words of equal grammatical weight

Correlative: works in pairs to join words or groups of words of equal grammatical weight (e.g. either . . . or)

Subordinate: joins two clauses in such a way as to make one dependent upon the other