

## Parts of Speech Table

Part of Speech	Function or Job	Example Words	Example Sentences
<b>Verb</b>	A <b>verb</b> is an action word that tells of the subject's action.	have, do, like, work, sing	Judy <b>ran</b> down the street.  I <b>enjoy</b> taking English classes.
	<b>Linking verbs</b> do not show action. They identify, describe, or classify the subject.	is, are, was, were, feel, look	That <b>was</b> a good movie.  Jane <b>is</b> my friend.
	<b>Helping verbs</b> indicate time, capability, and possibility. They are usually used as part of a two- or three- or four-part verb.	can, could have, has, had, do, does	You <b>can plan</b> your trip today.  Jose <b>should have done</b> well on the test.
<b>Noun</b>	A <b>noun</b> names a person, place, thing, or idea. The two types of nouns are <i>common</i> and <i>proper</i> .		
	<b>Common nouns</b> refer to one or more of a group of common objects. They may be singular or plural, and they are not capitalized unless they are at the beginning of a sentence.	man, dog, street	This is my <b>dog</b> . He lives in my <b>house</b> . We live in the <b>city</b> .
	<b>Proper nouns</b> are particular names, denoting a person or thing different from the common group. A proper noun begins with a capital letter.	Mr. Smith, Rover, Main Street	Their business is located on <b>Main Street</b> . <b>Tucker</b> , Kelly's dog, chews on everything. <b>Mr. Garcia</b> owns a grocery store.

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<b>Adjective</b>	An <b>adjective</b> is used to describe or modify a noun or a pronoun. There are generally two classes of adjectives.		
	<b>Descriptive adjectives</b> tell more about the noun or pronoun to which they refer.	big, small, red, thin, tall, messy	Her husband is very <b>tall</b> . The <b>huge</b> rock rolled down the hill.
	<b>Limiting adjectives</b> restrict the meaning of the noun or pronoun, usually through a number or the use of articles.	<b>one</b> baseball a <b>pair</b> of shoes the <b>red</b> car	The cowboy bought a <b>pair</b> of boots. <b>One</b> owl sat in the tree.
<b>Adverb</b>	An <b>adverb</b> is used to describe or modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Most words ending in “ly” are adverbs, but a great number of adverbs do not in “ly.” Adverbs tell how, when, where, how much, or they qualify a verb by specifying a number or degree.	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	He ate the sandwich <b>quickly</b> . The robber came into the room <b>silently</b> . Sandra did <b>very well</b> on the test.
<b>Pronoun</b>	A <b>pronoun</b> is a word used in place of a noun, usually to avoid the confusing repetition of nouns. There are several different types of pronouns.	<b>Pronouns as Subjects</b> I, you, he, she, it, we, they, who	<b>She</b> is a lovely lady. <b>They</b> attended the baseball game.
		<b>Pronouns as Objects</b> me, you, him, her, it, us, them, whom	The girl gave <b>him</b> a gift. Julia is generous with <b>me</b> . The students took <b>them</b> on a tour of the campus.
		<b>Possessive pronouns</b> my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, it, its, our, ours, their, theirs, whose	That shiny, red car is <b>mine</b> . May I borrow <b>your</b> book? That is <b>their</b> new house.
		<b>Relative pronouns</b> who, which, what, that	Joe, <b>who</b> lives next door, is graduating next week. The dog, <b>that</b> is barking, is missing its owner. The novel, <b>which</b> is on the table, is very good.

Some of the information in this handout comes from *The Bedford Handbook* by Diana Hacker and Nancy Sommers, *The St. Martin's Handbook* by Andrea A. Lunsford, and “Parts of Speech” by Trend Enterprises.

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<b>Preposition</b>	A <b>preposition</b> shows a relationship between words in a sentence. There are prepositions of time, space, and place.	to, at after, on, over, behind, during, under, between, through, beside, beneath, up, until.	We went <b>to</b> school <b>on</b> Monday. He threw the ball <b>over</b> her head. He proposed to her <b>during</b> dinner.
<b>Coordinating Conjunction (FANBOYS)</b>	<b>Coordinating conjunctions</b> , also known as <b>FANBOYS</b> , are used to connect two independent clauses to make a compound sentence.	<b>For,</b> <b>And,</b> <b>Nor,</b> <b>But,</b> <b>Or,</b> <b>Yet,</b> <b>So</b>	I like dogs, <b>and</b> I like cats. Sue wanted to go to the movies, <b>but</b> she didn't have any money. Fred passed the class, <b>so</b> he went out to celebrate.
<b>Subordinating Conjunction</b>	<b>Subordinating conjunctions</b> are used to show a relationship between a dependent clause (subordinate clause) and an independent clause. Adding a dependent clause (or clauses) to an independent clause, creates a complex sentence.	when, although, while, since, after, as soon as, because, in order that, even though, unless,	<b>As soon as</b> I finish my homework, I will eat dinner. She was late to class <b>because</b> her car wouldn't start. <b>Even though</b> Juan thought anthropology was difficult, he passed the class.
<b>Interjection</b>	An interjection is a word used to express sudden or strong feeling. It usually stands alone and need not have grammatical connections with other words in a sentence.	Oh!, Ouch!, Hi!, well	<b>Ouch!</b> That hurts! <b>Hi!</b> How are you? <b>Well,</b> I don't know.